# Key Actors for south-south cooperation: the new role of multilaterals

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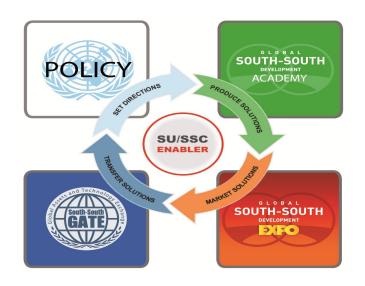




### Special Unit for South-South Cooperation History and Mandate

- ☐ The Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (SU/SSC) was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1978 via Buenos Aires Plan of Action.
  - ☐ Hosted in UNDP, its primary mandate is to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation on a Global and United Nations system-wide basis.
    - ☐ 17<sup>th</sup> Session UN General Assembly's High-level Committee on SSC decision renaming to UN OFFICE FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION



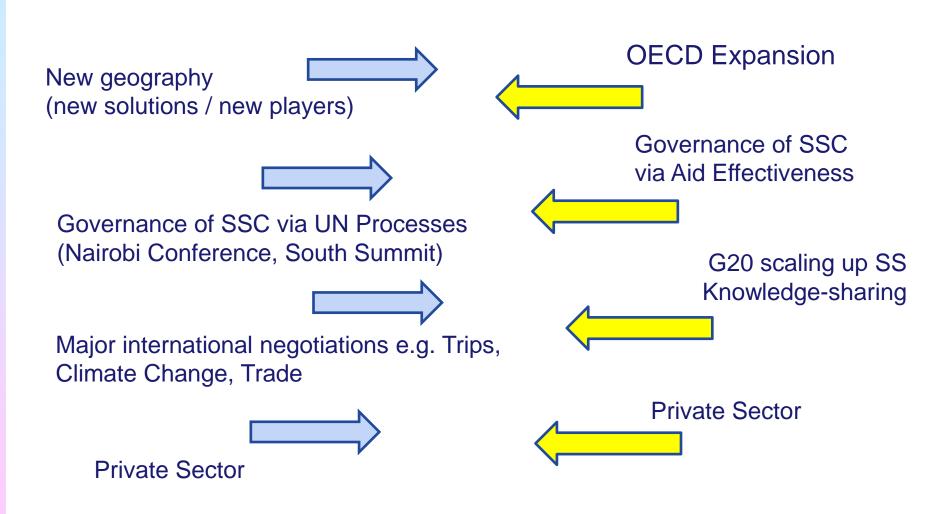


- ☐ Established by the UN GA in UNDP in 1978
- ☐ Primary mandate to promote, coordinate and support South-South and Triangular Cooperation on a global and UN system-wide basis
- ☐ Governing Body: high Level Committee on South-South Cooperation of the GA
- □Cooperation Framework
- ☐Multilateral support architecture to SSC



#### **Shaping South-South Cooperation**

(A partial force field analysis)







#### SSC is a policy space:

- ☐ For developing countries
- □Legislated at the UN
- ☐ High-Level Committee on SSC (GA Structure)
- □UN Office for South-South Cooperation
- ■Nairobi Conference Outcome Document
- □Rio+20 Outcome Document
- □Post 2015

South-South Cooperation scope is wider than Development Cooperation (broader flows than ODA)

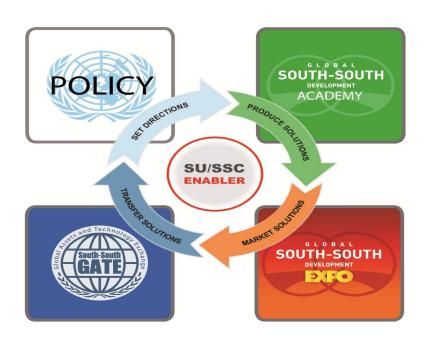


# Agreed SSC Principles in the Nairobi Outcome Document

Developing countries' leadership and ownership
Complementary and non-competitive with North-South cooperation
Knowledge and experience sharing
Technology exchanges
[Mutual] strengthening of capacities
Institutional and regulatory cooperation
Promotion of national and collective self-sufficiency
Coalition-building
National ownership and leadership
National sovereignty and independence
Equality and Horizontality
Solidarity
Non-conditionality
Non-interference in the internal affairs
Mutual benefit and learning
Intentionally designed as an evolving space, open to opportunities

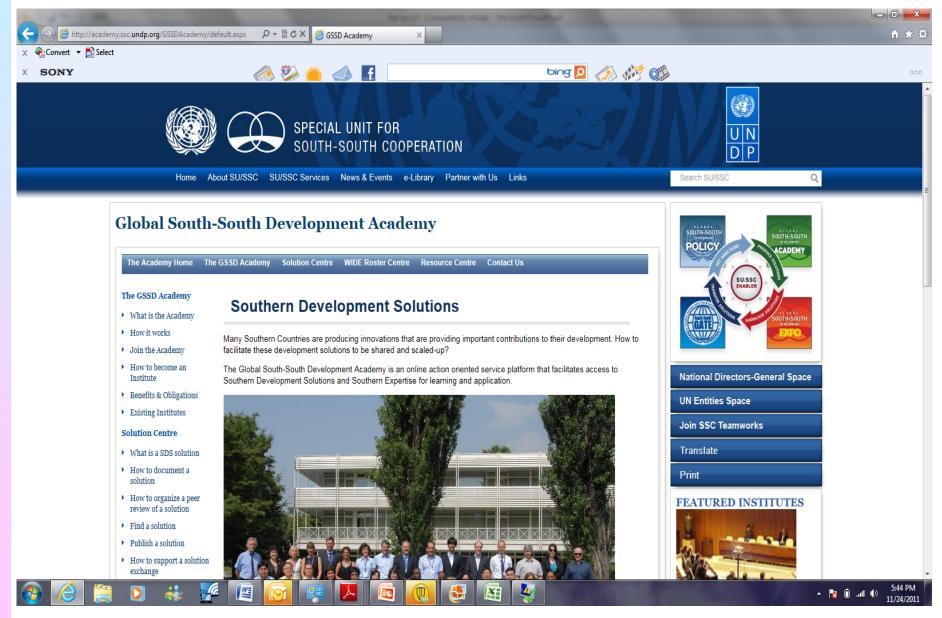


#### The multilateral support architecture



- 1. Policy (setting directions)
- 2. Global South-South development academy (producing solutions
- 3. Global South-SouthDevelopment Expo (marketing / showcasing solutions)
- 4. South-South Global Asset & Technology Exchange system (transfer of solutions)

#### Global South-South Development Academy



#### Global South-South Development Expo



## South-South Global Assets & Technology Exchange

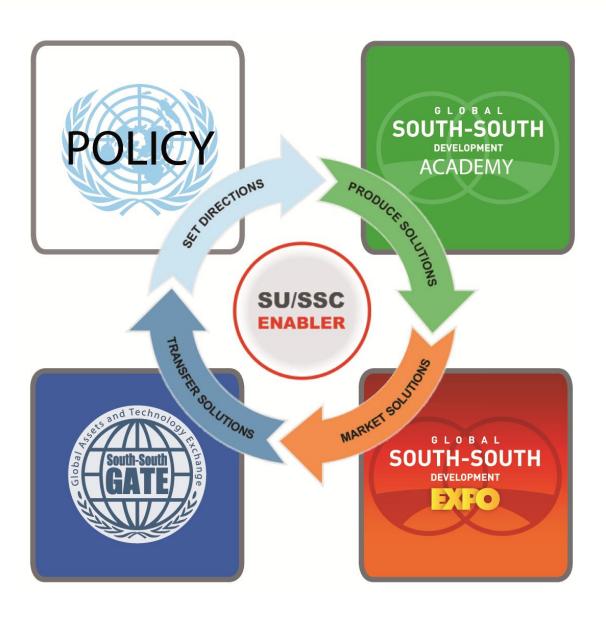
#### SS-GATE is aimed at...

narrowing the technological and financial gap of the developing world, by enhancing access to information, knowledge, technology, market and finance.

#### How?

By establishing virtual and physical venues where entrepreneurs, civil society organizations, and local governments in developing countries can interact and obtain needed technology, assets, and financing in a secure environment.

- □ public listing of quality solutions and technologies (web);
  □ assistance to solution seekers;
  □ mentoring for access to funding.
- □ Special Unit signed an MOU with PAHO towards establishing a 'SS GATE for Global Health', an innovative global transaction platform to enhance south-south exchanges of successful solutions on health related issues.





## **THANK YOU!**

