

EVENTOS PARALELOS REALIZADOS EL 18 DE MARZO

1. “20 Años de la Declaración Sociolaboral del Mercosur. Una experiencia exitosa de diálogo social y cooperación” –

Organizador: Foro Consultivo Económico Social del MERCOSUR

Speakers: Gerardo Corres (PPTA), Pedro Furtado de Oliveira (OIT), Marita González (UBA-CGT), Héctor Zapirain (Asesor PIT CNT Uruguay), Melanio Morel (CUTA Paraguay), Gustavo García (UA dos Trabalhadores de Brasil), Enrique Mantilla (Sector Empresarial argentino), Carlos Cúster (CTA Autónoma), Susana Santomingo (DDHH, sector sindical), Paola Bohorquez (PNUD), Enrique Deibe (OIT), Andrés Larisgoitia (CTA), Ariovaldo Camargo (CUT Brasil), Carlos Restaino (Sector Empresarial argentino), Giulia Massobrio (Confederación Sindical Internacional), Raúl Roccatagliata (Sector Empresarial argentino), Kjeld Jakobsen (CUT Brasil), Graciela Sosa (Secretaría de Trabajo de la República Argentina).

General Context: 20 years since the creation of Mercosur’s socio-labour declaration. How it helped to achieve a proper social dialogue in a cooperative way. The idea of how Mercosur was able to incorporate civil society organizations and citizenship. This seminar highlights the efforts of transmitting and bringing back those practices as a successful experience within a South-south cooperation context based on labour and community oriented regulations that promotes, guarantees and reaffirms most of the SDPs objectives of the 2030 Agenda.

Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared: Gerardo Correo talked about the importance of civil society’s resilience to fulfill the objectives of the Declaration. How the aim of the Declaration is based on fulfilling labour rights. At the same time, it strengthens social capacities. Furtado Oliveira points out the fact that Mercosur’s development helps to achieve an effective dialogue between unions and private sector. The Declaration is a roadmap designed to put civil society at the center of politics in order to renew the social contract pact. Marita Gonzalez talks about the importance of cooperation within the Declaration. Horizontal cooperation among unions, business owners and governments. Also intergovernmental cooperation. An increasing active participation of women in the labour market. How to eradicate infant and forced labour. How to achieve security and healthy conditions at work. Sustainable companies and decent work. Declaration is the only instrument that talks about the right to strike. To promote and reduce labour conflicts. Gustavo Garcia argues that Mercosur helps to reach a unified social-labour space. It also helps to achieve a free circulation of workers. This way the declaration becomes a role model. If the challenges are global the struggle must be also global or alternatively regional. Enrique Mantilla remarks the

importance of a constant capacitation of workers. The supply of new technologies must be address with the help of governments. World has changed due to the industrial challenges and the change of labour market. Carlos Custer speaks on behalf of unions. Beyond the evolution of technology, workers always have defended the fundamental values that the social-labour declaration also defends. Mercosur must keep progressing despite of current circumstances with an active participation of civil society. New technologies must improve the ways of life and not with the only purpose of making money. They must be directed to achieve social equality. Andres Larisgoitía on behalf of unions highlights the fact that in this part of the world we haven't yet reached a stage where technology represents a problem. This situation hasn't taken place yet, so, it can't become part of the labour regulations reform. Some sectors want to naturalize this matter in order to reform the law.

Moving forward: Social dialogue among employers, governments and the unified action of workers. The South-South cooperation based on a triangular basis allows us and provides us an exit and a solution to our current situation. Unions must play a key role and an active participation in a triangular south-south cooperation context. Unions also should promote sustainable development. There is an undeniable reality: new technologies will irrupt in South America, sooner or later, businessmen, labor unions men and Governments will have to adapt to these changes.

2. “Presentación de la iniciativa Accesible Book Consortium (ABC), implementación del Tratado de Marrakech y la extensión de sus beneficios a otras discapacidades perceptivas”

Organizador: Dirección Nacional del Derecho de Autor (DNDA), dependiente de la Subsecretaría de Asuntos Registrales del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos de la Nación

Contexto General: el evento tuvo por objeto abordar la iniciativa “Accesible Books Consortium (ABC)” que lleva a cabo la Organización Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual (OMPI) con distintos países, en el marco de la implementación del “Tratado de Marrakech para facilitar el acceso a las obras publicadas a las personas ciegas, con discapacidad visual o con otras dificultades para acceder al texto impreso”, como así también la importancia de la adaptación de obras no literarias para beneficiarios con otras discapacidades perceptivas.

Disertantes: Dr. Gustavo J. Schötz (Director Nacional del Derecho de Autor), el Sr. Pablo Lecuona (fundador de “Tiflolibros - biblioteca digital para ciegos” y Secretario de

Tecnología y Acceso a la Información de la Unión Latinoamericana de Ciegos - ULAC), la Dra. Rosana Feliciotti (Coordinadora del Programa de Salud, Discapacidad y Adultos Mayores del Ministerio Público de la Defensa de Nación), la Sra. Elsa Barber (Directora de la Biblioteca Nacional Mariano Moreno) representando a Argentina y el Sr. Nicholas Hoeckstra (miembro del DAISY CONSORTIUM, en representación de la ABC) de Estados Unidos de América representando a la OMPI.

Conocimientos, Ideas y Soluciones compartidas: Durante el encuentro los panelistas expusieron sobre el esfuerzo concertado necesario para lograr una amplia ratificación y puesta en práctica del Tratado de Marrakech en la región, la cual tendrá un enorme impacto en materia de accesibilidad para personas con dificultades de lectura a la letra impresa. Tal ratificación proporcionará un marco legal regional crucial para la adopción de excepciones al derecho de autor en los países que carecen de ellas, posibilitando además la creación de un régimen internacional de importación y exportación para el intercambio de libros accesibles que permitirá a organizaciones no lucrativas, bibliotecas e instituciones educativas en general proveer a la comunidad libros en formatos accesibles necesarios para la educación, el empleo y la plena inclusión social de personas con distintas discapacidades visuales. También se debatió acerca de la importancia de la adaptación de obras no literarias para beneficiarios con otras discapacidades perceptivas, haciéndose hincapié en los derechos que tienen los ciudadanos a acceder a la cultura y a desarrollar sus capacidades, y en la necesidad de facilitar el ejercicio de los mismos a las personas con discapacidades y/o limitaciones perceptivas. La temática del side-event tiene íntima relación con el SDG 10 (reducción de inequidades) de la ONU, aunque también guarda puntos de contacto con los SDGs 4 (derecho a acceder a una educación de calidad) y, 8 (trabajo decente y economía creciente).

Siguiendo adelante: La conclusión final de la jornada es que el derecho de autor, en tanto promueve el resguardo y la protección de derechos de la industria creativa, no tiene por qué estar reñido con la protección de otros derechos humanos esenciales para el crecimiento de una sociedad cada vez más justa y equitativa, que consagre mecanismos inclusivos.



3. “Mutualidad, alianzas estratégicas para el Desarrollo”

Organizador: Organización de Entidades Mutuales de las Américas (ODEMA)

Moderador: Andrés Román / **Oradores:** Alfredo Sigliano (Presidente de ODEMA y UMM), María Fernanda Scigliano (AMPF y ODEMA), Abdelmoula Abdelmoumni (Presidente de UAM y Vicepresidente por África UMM), Rosa Rodríguez (Presidenta de la CONAM y tesorera de la UMM), Alberto Salom (Director ODEMA), Luis Alberto Silva (Presidente de UMP y vicepresidente de la UMM).

I. Contexto General:

El foco del Side Event en cuestión fue el desarrollo del rol de las mutuales tanto de forma individual como comunidad, a través del apoyo de ODEMA y otras asociaciones afines como el Instituto Nacional de Asociativismo y Economía Social (INAES), la Confederación Nacional de Mutualidades de la República Argentina (CONAM) y la Unión Mundial de la Mutualidad (UMM) a través del trabajo en conjunto en miras del ODS 17 para alcanzar los propósitos de la Agenda 2030 de la ONU, tal como señaló el presidente de INAES, Marcelo Collomb.

II. Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidas:

ODEMA es uno de los ejemplos más claros de CSS dentro del mundo de la mutualidad, esto es fue remarcado por su presidente, Alfredo Sigliano. De este modo, ODEMA está presente en 20 países de América Latina y lleva 15 años apoyando diferentes iniciativas en todas estas naciones para promover la capacitación de líderes a través de cursos virtuales y foros que permiten el intercambio de opiniones, el fortalecimiento institucional (ODS 16), la igualdad de género (ODS 5) y la inserción de los jóvenes en el mundo laboral (ODS 8).

María Fernanda Sigliano de la Asociación Mutual de Protección Familiar agregó que las mutuales luchan contra la pobreza y tratan de alcanzar la verdadera igualdad de oportunidades (ODS 1 y 10 respectivamente). Desde su asociación, trabajan en base a la cooperación entre el Estado y las mutuales para alcanzar la complementariedad en el trabajo de la Agenda 2030, tomando las mutuales el rol de ejecutoras de la seguridad social.

Rosa Rodríguez, presidenta de la CONAM, explicó como la Confederación incentiva la *economía solidaria*, luchando contra la pobreza a través de las ayudas económicas a sus afiliados y promoviendo el bienestar de sus asociados y sus familias, sumado a la lucha por el ODS 4 a través de becas, capacitaciones y ayudas escolares. Además, se suman los esfuerzos por concretar los ODS 6 y 12 a través de la gestión sostenible del agua y la promoción de las cooperativas regionales de energía renovable. Dentro de este modelo también se ha impulsado el trabajo en blanco con plenas garantías laborales y el trabajo en conjunto con las pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYMES) para colaborar a su crecimiento y desarrollo.

III. Siguiendo adelante:

Como remarcó Alfredo Sigliano, el rol de las mutuales es clave a la hora de pensar en la CSS, debido a que representan el esfuerzo común de los países del sur para compartir experiencias y buenas prácticas en pos de beneficiarse mutuamente y apoyar al desarrollo de las naciones del sur a través de un enfoque multidisciplinario y transversal de toda la Agenda 2030.

IV. Más información:

- Organización de Entidades Mutuales de las Américas <http://www.odema.org/>



4. “Perspectives from the Global South: Lessons on South-South and Triangular Cooperation beyond BAPA+40”-

Organizador: Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD) associated with UNISA

Contexto General

El Side Event trató el tema de la cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular, teniendo en cuenta la experiencia en dicho tema de África (y especialmente Sudáfrica), India, China, y Brasil. El objetivo de dicho evento fue compartir la investigación realizada para la producción del nuevo libro sobre la Cooperación Sur-Sur (CSS) y Triangular del Sur global, basado en el trabajo de campo y con estudios de caso de todo el mundo. Al mismo tiempo, se destacó que la experiencia en la CSS de dichos casos específicos puede servir como aprendizaje para África.

Se habló sobre la institucionalización de la cooperación para el desarrollo en países como Sudáfrica, Brasil, India y China, y sobre el papel de los actores subnacionales y el sector privado en la cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular (especialmente en África e India).

También se tuvo en cuenta el papel de la paz y la seguridad en la cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular, las operaciones de paz en un aspecto multilateral y el cambio de dichas operaciones desde PABA a PABA+40.

Conocimientos, Ideas y Soluciones Compartidas

Los oradores fueron el Dr Philani Mthembu (Executive Director, Institute for Global Dialogue associated with UNISA), Ms Faith Mabera (Senior Researcher, Institute for Global Dialogue associated with UNISA) y Mr. Pratyursh Sharma (Doctoral Candidate at the University for Peace, Costa Rica), siendo los dos primeros los representantes de África y el último de India.

El objetivo de desarrollo sostenible (ODS) destacado durante el evento fue el 'objetivo 17', el cual reconoce el papel complementario que desempeña la CSS en relación con la implementación de la Agenda 2030 con un enfoque en el acceso a la ciencia, la tecnología y la innovación, el intercambio de conocimientos y el desarrollo de capacidades para que se puedan lograr los ODS.

Siguiendo hacia Adelante

En el marco del Side Event realizado, y con la finalización de la Conferencia PABA+40, se dispondrá a la publicación de un libro sobre la temática de la Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular, llamado igual que el Side Event.

A su vez, los oradores manifestaron la necesidad e importancia de que la Cooperación Sur-Sur y que el sostenimiento de la paz se mantengan teniendo un rol importante en la Agenda. Como también, se espera que la brecha con el Norte continúe disminuyendo, a la vez que los países del Sur se encuentran queriendo organizarse para adoptar su propia definición de la Cooperación Triangular, diferente a la impuesta por el Norte.



5. “Repensar la CSS en el marco de la dinámica global actual y su contribución a la Agenda 2030” -

Organizador: Universidad Complutense de Madrid

I. Contexto general: El evento reunió a funcionarios de organizaciones como la OCDE y la CEPAL y académicos latinoamericanos abocados a la cuestión de la Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular (CSST) con el objetivo de intercambiar opiniones y posturas respecto a la conceptualización de la CSST y su vinculación con la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible que componen la Agenda 2030.

II. Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidas: En la actualidad, el sistema internacional no otorga visibilidad a los países del Sur global a pesar de que constituyen actores fundamentales en lo que respecta al producto bruto mundial. Asimismo, ante la emergencia de nuevos desafíos vinculados, entre otros, a los bienes públicos globales, los retos de nuestro tiempo han dejado de limitarse a la pobreza

extrema. En consecuencia, la cooperación ya no puede continuar apoyándose en la lógica de donante-receptor íntimamente vinculada a la Ayuda Oficial al Desarrollo. Asistimos a la necesidad de un nuevo tipo de cooperación que trascienda la asistencia financiera e incluya a los nuevos actores que adquieren relevancia en el campo de la cooperación internacional (desde los BRICS hasta miembros del sector privado y la sociedad civil), es aquí que se vuelve indispensable la CSST. En el evento se destacaron también, casos de proyectos cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular tales como la iniciativa *Spotlight*, que gracias al trabajo conjunto de diversas agencias de las Naciones Unidas, la OIT y la Unión Europea, busca eliminar todas las formas de violencia contra las mujeres y niñas en África, Asia, América Latina, el Pacífico y el Caribe.

El intercambio entre los oradores también trató la cuestión de la utilización de la CSST como herramienta para llevar adelante una transformación estructural en torno a estrategias de cooperación regionales así como también impulsar el desarrollo de capacidades institucionales para poder dar respuesta a las demandas sociales, siguiendo el marco de referencia que constituye la Agenda 2030. Asimismo, se recalcó la necesidad de que la CSST vaya más allá de la cooperación técnica, involucre al sector privado como fuente de financiamiento y se adecúe a las múltiples prioridades de desarrollo propias de cada región y cada Estado.

Los ODS abordados abarcan el 5, 8, 10, 13 y 17.

Oradores:

Mario Pezzini (Director del Centro de Desarrollo, OCDE). E-mail: mario.pezzini@oecd.org

Sebastián Rovira (Oficial de asuntos económicos, CEPAL).

E-mail: sebastian.rovira@cepal.org

Bernabé Malacalza (Investigador CONICET y Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, Argentina). E-mail: bernabe.arg@gmail.com

Cecilia Alemany (Coordinadora regional, Red Sudamericana de Economía Aplicada, Uruguay). E-mail: cecilia.alemany@gmail.com

Carlos Cortés (Coordinador del programa de cooperación, AMEXCID-PNUD, México).

Verónica Baracat (Especialista del sector privado nacional, ONU Mujeres Argentina).

Andrés Gutiérrez (Presidente de la Red Ecuatoriana de Cooperación Internacional y Desarrollo, Ecuador). E-mail: presidencia@re-cid.org

III. Avanzando hacia adelante: Aunque se remarcaron las amplias oportunidades que brinda la CSST para que los países del Sur global alcancen mayores niveles de desarrollo, algunos de los expositores plantearon la necesidad de una mayor cantidad de evidencia concreta sobre el impacto positivo de ésta.



6. The role of civil society in SSC: Challenges and opportunities-

Organizer: OXFAM South Africa

Moderator: Enrique Maruri (OXFAM Intermón: [tps://www.oxfamintermon.org](https://www.oxfamintermon.org)).

Panelists: Marianne Buenaventura Goldman (OXFAM South Africa: <http://www.oxfam.org.za>) Laura Trajber Waisbich, Brazil (Articulação SUL / MAC - University of Cambridge: <http://articulacaosul.org/home>).

Alejandra Kern (UNSAM).

I. General Context:

The main objective of this side-event was to point out the relevance of civil society organizations on the frame of South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Principally by explaining how diversity and cooperation between non-state actors can enrich the exchange of knowledge and resources.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared:

Enrique Maruri, remarked the importance of the South-South cooperation. He mentioned that there are different types of SSC in the world of civil society and that it's time to recognize the role of it and to establish the institutional framework to promote it. Alejandra Kern highlighted how important was the role of universities in the process and in the transition to SSC. In this sense, she pointed out the relevance of academic research and the knowledge production of civil society organizations as a tool to monitoring governments and international organizations practices. Kern mentioned that civil society must have more participation, more voice and influence in the 2030 Agenda; which is nowadays an agenda led only by governments. From the think tank "Articulação SUL" Laura Waisbich present Brazil as an example in where many cooperation projects where possible thanks to the articulation between government and civil society organizations (Brazil-Haiti, Brazil-Mozambique). Civil society organizations had the information and technical knowledge that helped the government of Brazil to carry out these projects. Marianne Buenaventura Goldman, gave examples of civil society organizations engaging in South-South Cooperation, specially between countries from the BRICS association. She presented the creation of the New Development Bank as an example of it and she remarked OXFAM's role in the introduction of a gender policy within the bank.

III. Moving forward:

The different organizations that were present in this event demanded more women leadership and the creation of the institutional framework to let civil society raise its relevance in the arena of South-South cooperation.



7. "Academic and non-academic networks in South-South cooperation. Diversity as an axis of construction"

Partners: Latin American Association of Asian and African Studies (ALADAA), • Social Sciences Research Center (CICS), Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Palermo, • Center for Studies and Management in Academic Networks (CEGRA), Faculty of Human Sciences of the National University of Río Cuarto, • Argentina-China Studies Center (CEACh), Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires, • Association for the United Nations of the Argentine Republic (ANU-AR), • EKHOS, • Equilibrium Global, • Working Group on India and South Asia, Asian Affairs Committee of the Argentine Council for International Relations (CARI)

I. General Context.

The proposed event was a limited event, ready for reflection from the exchange of diverse experiences resulting from the development of academic networks and other networks, within the framework of South-South cooperation.

-Theme and objective:

Subtopic of the workshop held: "Exchange of experiences, best practices and successful cases".

Objective of the workshop:to reflect on the dynamics of the experiences of academic and non-academic networks in development and project, within the framework of South-South cooperation, with the aim of contributing on this theme (considered categories, dynamics, current debates, challenges), with a view to its scope in the improvement of the quality of life of our societies.

-Relevance of South-South cooperation: It is considered that South-South cooperation is a fundamental tool in the promotion of the so-called Sustainable Development Goals / Agenda 2030. In this framework, the networks considered in this workshop, address various dimensions of improving the quality of life of the societies involved in the exchange and societies in general and its evaluation and permanent and comprehensive monitoring, can contribute to the reduction of various gaps that countries face, considering in the cases addressed, diversity as a construction axis.

-Main messages and outcomes: The exchanges generated allowed us to arrive at a nucleus of consensus and foresight, namely: We reiterate the urgency of articulation in this framework of real South-South cooperation, of government, business, academia and civil society. It is understood that without such articulation, any practice, however successful, will cut its possible scope. In this context and from our perspective, it is essential to mitigate the preponderance of intergovernmental ties, favouring the support of governments in academic and non-academic networks. These networks can not only provide specialized human resources in various areas of knowledge, but also accompany long-term and extensive foreign policy initiatives developed by the traditional organs of the State, by linking with their counterparts in other countries. It is also understood that in the absence of such articulation efforts, financial and human resources are wasted in duplicated initiatives, which ultimately do not result in better results but in a greater dispersion. In the same sense, it would be important that the increase of such spaces of exchange between the aforementioned social agents be translated into concrete actions tending to optimize the results and enable a better financing.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared. -The main stakeholders and partners considered in the proposals have been academic institutions and other social actors, which articulate knowledge and actions related to civil society, social enterprises and the circulation of diverse knowledge. It is understood that not only will these actors benefit from any improvement implemented in the operation of the networks addressed, but that their products extend their reach to society in general. The

objective of the workshop has already been explained and the approach is to continue critically reviewing theoretical issues and practices related to the networks we consider.

Results and scope. We reaffirm the need to promote networking as one of the effective instruments for real South-South cooperation, which we understand should be within the framework of the articulation of the aforementioned social agents (government, business, academia and civil society) , with the idea that without such articulation, all practice, even if it is successful, will be limited in scope. Identify which SDG(s) the side-event addresses: SDG(s):4,5, 8, 9: 10, 16 and 17.Speakers and their information: •Lía Rodríguez de la Vega (UP, UNLZ, FIEB, CARI, ALADAA/Argentina), •Celia Basconzuelo (CEGRA, UNRC; CONICET/Argentina), •Alicia Olmos (Universidad Católica de Córdoba/Argentina), •Silvia Perazzo (UP, ANU-AR/Argentina), •Virginia Romero/Jessica Oyarbide (EKHOS/Argentina),•Diego Velázquez (Equilibrium Global/Argentina), •Sayan Dey (Royal Thimpu College, Bhutan; Amity Law School, Amity University, Noida; Aurthaat Archives/ India), •Ignacio Villagrán (Director del CECh, UBA; UNGS, Argentina) and •Ezequiel Ramoneda (UNLP, USAL, UAI/Argentina).
Contact: Lía Rodríguez de la Vega (liadelavega@yahoo.com//liadelavega@hotmail.com).

III. Moving Forward. In the framework of a critical exchange of the academic networks and other networks considered, within the framework of South-South cooperation, it was agreed to continue the debates and criticisms developed, for which purpose the creation of a round table was proposed, in the framework of the next National Congress of ALADAA (August 2019) to be held at the National University of Río Cuarto, with the concurrence of university and social institutions, to continue paying for what we understand is a much-needed reflection. It is also expected to generate a first document aimed at the participants and the interested parties in general, on the theme addressed, which account for the exchanges made.

8. “Redes académicas y no académicas en la cooperación Sur-Sur. La diversidad como un eje de construcción”. “Intercambio de experiencias, mejores prácticas y casos exitosos”

Organizadores: Asociación Latinoamericana de Estudios de Asia y África (ALADAA), •Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias Sociales (CICS), Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Palermo, • Centro de Estudios y de Gestión en Redes Académicas (CEGRA), Facultad de Ciencias Humanas de la Universidad Nacional de Río Cuarto, •Centro de Estudios Argentina-China (CECh), Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, •Asociación para las Naciones Unidas de la República

Argentina (ANU-AR), •EKHOS,•Equilibrium Global,•Grupo de Trabajo sobre India y Asia del Sur, Comité de Asuntos Asiáticos del Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales

I. Contexto general. El evento propuesto fue un evento acotado, dispuesto a la reflexión desde el intercambio de diversas experiencias que resultan del desarrollo de redes académicas y otras redes, en el marco de la cooperación Sur-Sur.

Objetivo del workshop: reflexionar acerca de las dinámicas de las experiencias de redes académicas y no académicas en desarrollo y proyecto, en el marco de la cooperación Sur-Sur, con el objetivo de contribuir sobre esta temática (categorías consideradas, dinámicas, debates vigentes, desafíos), con miras a su alcance en el mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de nuestras sociedades.

Relevancia de la cooperación Sur-Sur. Se considera que la cooperación Sur-Sur resulta una herramienta fundamental en la promoción de los denominados Objetivos del Desarrollo Sostenible/Agenda 2030. En ese marco, las redes consideradas en este workshop, atienden a diversas dimensiones del mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de las sociedades implicadas en el intercambio y las sociedades en general y su evaluación y seguimiento permanente e integral, puede contribuir a la reducción de las diversas brechas que los países enfrentan, considerando en los casos abordados, la diversidad como un eje de construcción.

Principales mensajes y resultados. Reiteramos la urgencia de articulación en ese marco de cooperación Sur-Sur real, de gestiones de gobierno, empresariado, academia y sociedad civil. Se entiende que sin tal articulación, toda práctica, por exitosa que resulte, recortará su alcance posible. En ese contexto y desde nuestra perspectiva, resulta fundamental morigerar la preponderancia de los vínculos intergubernamentales, propiciando el apoyo de los gobiernos en las redes académicas y no académicas. Las mismas no sólo pueden proveer recursos humanos especializados en diversas áreas de conocimiento sino también acompañar de manera extensa y duradera las iniciativas de política exterior desarrolladas por los órganos tradicionales del Estado, al vincularse con sus contrapartes en otros países. Se entiende asimismo que en ausencia de tal articulación se malgastan esfuerzos, recursos financieros y humanos en iniciativas duplicadas, que finalmente no redundan en mejores resultados sino en una mayor dispersión. En el mismo sentido, sería importante que el aumento de tales espacios de intercambio entre los agentes sociales mencionados, se traduzcan en acciones concretas tendientes a optimizar los resultados y posibilitar una mejor financiación.

II. Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidas. Las principales partes interesadas y socios considerados en los planteos tratados han sido instituciones académicas y otros actores sociales, que articulan saberes y acciones relacionados a la sociedad civil, empresas sociales y la circulación de conocimientos diversos. Se entiende que no solamente estos actores se beneficiarían de cualquier mejora implementada en el funcionamiento de las redes abordadas sino que sus productos extienden su alcance a la sociedad en general.

Objetivos y enfoque. El objetivo del workshop ha sido ya explicitado anteriormente y el enfoque es el de continuar revisando críticamente cuestiones teóricas y prácticas relativas a las redes que consideramos.

Resultados e impacto. Reafirmamos la necesidad de promover las vinculaciones en red como uno de los instrumentos eficaces para la cooperación Sur-Sur real, la cual entendemos debe darse en el marco de la articulación de los agentes sociales ya mencionados (gobierno, empresariado, academia y sociedad civil), con la idea de que sin tal articulación, toda práctica, aunque resultase exitosa, verá recortado su alcance.

Identifique en qué SDG (s) están las direcciones del evento lateral. SDG's 4,5,8,9,10,16,y,17.

Expositores y sus datos. Lía Rodríguez de la Vega (UP, UNLZ, FIEB, CARI, ALADAA/Argentina), Celia Basconzuelo (CEGRA, UNRC; CONICET/Argentina), Alicia Olmos (Universidad Católica de Córdoba/Argentina), Silvia Perazzo (UP, ANU-AR/Argentina), Virginia Romero/Jessica Oyarbide (EKHOS/Argentina), Diego Velázquez (Equilibrium Global/Argentina), Sayan Dey (Royal Thimpu College, Bhutan; Amity Law School, Amity University, Noida; Aurthaat Archives/ India), Ignacio Villagrán (Director del CEACH, UBA; UNGS, Argentina) y Ezequiel Ramoneda (UNLP, USAL, UAI/Argentina). Contacto: Lía Rodríguez de la Vega (Correo electrónico: liadelavega@yahoo.com//liadelavega@hotmail.com).

III. Avanzando. En el marco de un intercambio crítico de las redes académicas y otras redes consideradas, en el marco de la cooperación Sur-Sur, se acordó dar continuidad a los debates y críticas desarrollados, para lo cual se propuso la conformación de una mesa redonda en el marco del siguiente Congreso Nacional de ALADAA (agosto de 2019) a realizarse en la Universidad Nacional de Río Cuarto, con la concurrencia de instituciones universitarias y sociales, para seguir abonando a lo que entendemos es una muy necesaria reflexión. Se espera también generar un primer documento destinado a los participantes y a los interesados en general, sobre la temática abordada, que dé cuenta de los intercambios realizados.



EVENTOS PARALELOS REALIZADOS EL 19 DE MARZO

9. “Aproximaciones académicas a la Cooperación Sur-Sur a 40 años del PABA” –

Organizador: Revista española de desarrollo y cooperación

Panelistas: Tahina Ojeda Medina (UCM), Noel González Segura (AMEXCID), Juan Pablo Prado (BUAP), Neissan Alessandro Besharati (SAIIA), Jorge Pérez (Universidad Anáhuac México)

Contexto general: Se presentó la revista española de desarrollo y cooperación N°43 “La Cooperación Sur-Sur a 40 años del PABA”. Los objetivos consisten en promover la iniciativa para que Iberoamérica se organice y así poder generar vinculaciones que den respuesta a los retos actuales.

Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones planteadas: La panelista Tahina Ojeda presentó la revista y afirmó que el objetivo principal es tratar de comprender el sistema dinámico, ya que se encuentra en constante cambio. Para lograr esto, propone rescatar el valor conceptual y epistemológico del Plan de Acción de Buenos Aires (PABA). El segundo expositor, Juan Pablo Prado, resaltó la importancia del papel del PABA como guía para la Cooperación Sur-Sur (CSS), también destaca como, en cierto modo, institucionaliza la CSS de manera más puntual, y estableció reglas regionales y globales que facilitan la cooperación. El desafío que plantea el panelista es definir qué es CSS y qué no lo es. Noel González afirmó que se puede considerar a la CSS como una herramienta de política exterior que debe fijar como objetivo construir puentes de diálogo, asimismo planteó que es necesario tener bases comunes respecto a ciertos temas para lograr sus fines eficazmente. Otro aporte del panelista fueron sus recomendaciones para la cooperación internacional como política pública, destacó que en estos casos la cooperación debe ser regulada y controlada. El cuarto expositor, Jorge Pérez, presentó la revista y mencionó la pluralidad de enfoques que posee. El panelista destacó como reto de la agenda 2030 “*sumar más actores*”. Neissan Besharati cerró la conferencia proponiendo como solución la institucionalización de la cooperación y un sistema de información global. El desafío actual expuesto por los distintos oradores es encontrar un denominador común en la definición de la CSS.

Conclusión: La conferencia resaltó la importancia de rescatar el valor conceptual y epistemológico del Plan de Acción de Buenos Aires. La CSS es una herramienta que sirve como guía y establece normas que facilitan las relaciones entre los países. No

obstante, se debe llegar a un acuerdo sobre lo que es la CSS, ya que es un concepto equívoco y eso dificulta su regulación a nivel global.



10. “Cooperación para la implementación de la Agenda 2030: El mecanismo de aprendizaje entre pares del G-20 y la experiencia interministerial del programa “Primera Infancia- Acompañamos la Crianza”

Oradores: Apertura: Gustavo Zlauvinen (Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores de Argentina) Gabriela Agosto (Secretaria Ejecutiva del Consejo Nacional de Coordinación

de Políticas Sociales) Mario Cimoli (Secretario Ejecutivo adjunto de CEPAL) Panelistas: Laila Brandy (Directora Nacional de Abordaje Integral del Programas Especiales (CNCPS), Kotaro Katsuki (Director de la División de Cooperación de Asuntos Globales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Japón) Mario Pezzini (Director del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE)-Moderadora: Nora Luzi (PNUD) / Carolina Aulicino (Unicef) Andrea de Fornasari (Coordinadora FO.AR-Dirección General de Cooperación Internacional) Roberto Candiano (Coordinador General del Programa “Primera Infancia”) Martín García Moritán (Representante Permanente Argentino ante Naciones Unidas)

I. Contexto General:

Este evento organizado por el Consejo Nacional de Coordinación de Políticas Sociales (CNCPS) de Argentina tuvo como propósito discutir buenas prácticas y desafíos en la implementación de la Agenda 2030 a través de iniciativas de cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular. El evento abordó las experiencias del mecanismo de aprendizaje entre pares del G-20 (*G20 Voluntary Peer Learning Mechanism*) y la cooperación interministerial del programa Primera Infancia de Argentina con el programa Crianza Feliz de Brasil.

En la apertura del evento Gustavo Zlauvinen resaltó el respaldo de la Argentina al multilateralismo y señaló que el mecanismo de aprendizaje entre pares (VPLM) gestado en el seno del G20 es una herramienta vital para la Agenda 2030. En esta misma línea Gabriela Agosto argumentó que la persistencia de altos niveles de desigualdad obliga a repensar las estrategias de desarrollo y que por lo tanto fortalecer el sistema global de cooperación es indispensable para alcanzar los ODS. Cimoli por su parte, destacó que la Primera Infancia es el sector más vulnerable en cualquiera de las categorías de los ODS y sostuvo que no se podrá hablar de una mejora en la región –en alusión a América Latina- si no se atiende antes la Primera Infancia.

II. Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidas:

En relación a la experiencia del VPLM, Laila Brandy mencionó que el aprendizaje que dejó la primera ronda (Alemania-México-China) fue la necesidad de fortalecer la apropiación de la Agenda 2030 a nivel nacional y comprometer a todos los actores claves (empresas, sociedad civil, grupos de indígenas, academia). La segunda ronda del VPLM (Argentina-España-Japón) lanzada durante la presidencia de Argentina del G20 tuvo como eje de trabajo la meta 17.4. Como producto de este intercambio Japón y Argentina identificaron que el mayor obstáculo estaba en el alcance territorial tanto a nivel nacional como a nivel municipal. Katsuki comentó que a modo de respuesta, Japón creó dentro de su estructura de gobierno un espacio para la promoción de los ODS con dos reuniones anuales de seguimiento donde se convocan e incluyen a todos los actores claves. Asimismo señaló que los tres pilares que rigen la implementación de los ODS en Japón son: sector privado- gobiernos locales-grupo de jóvenes y

empoderamiento femenino. Allí explicitó distintas iniciativas generadas para cada uno de estos sectores. Desde la OCDE, Mario Pezzini argumentó que este tipo de experiencias de aprendizaje no sólo deben quedarse en el seno del G20 sino ampliarse a otros actores de alcance global. Por su parte la experiencia interministerial entre Argentina y Brasil liderada desde el FO.AR permitió dar cuenta del potencial de la Cooperación Sur-Sur como vía de intercambio y de aprendizaje recíproco frente a un problema común como la primera infancia.

III. Avanzando: Hay que continuar trabajando y desarrollando nuevos programas de cooperación entre los países en vías de desarrollo para lograr el cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030 y el mantenimiento del Mecanismo de Aprendizaje entre pares del G20, que tuvo un especial impulso durante la Presidencia Argentina de 2018 en colaboración con OCDE y UNICEF y otros organismos, y que Japón piensa continuar en 2019.

Contacto: contacto@politicassociales.gob.ar / www.politicassociales.gob.ar



11. “Desarrollo en transición: Presentando la Política Internacional de Uruguay para el Desarrollo” –

Organizador: Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional (AUCI)

I. Contexto general: El propósito del evento paralelo consistió en la presentación de la nueva política internacional de Uruguay para el desarrollo sostenible al año 2030. Se delinearon sus principales características y se analizó el contexto en el que ésta entra en vigor. Hoy el mundo ya es diferente a lo que era en 2015, el multilateralismo está

debilitado, somos testigos de una guerra comercial cuyo destino es incierto, nos enfrentamos a los retos de la migración, el cambio climático, e incluso el desacuerdo sobre el monto de la Ayuda Oficial al Desarrollo (AOD). A su vez, debemos hacer frente a mayores niveles de desigualdad, a una revolución tecnológica que nos supera, y al cambio de ciclo económico, político y social. En un contexto tal, los retos de desarrollo trascienden la erradicación de la pobreza y la Cooperación Sur-Sur se vuelve una herramienta crucial en el sistema de cooperación internacional ya que, por medio de la inclusión de actores vinculados al sector privado y la sociedad civil, complementa las formas más tradicionales de cooperación tales como las transferencias financieras y la propia AOD.

II. Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidos: La nueva política internacional uruguaya se enmarca, a nivel internacional, en la Agenda 2030 (por lo que aborda los 17 ODS en ella incluidos), la Agenda de Acción de Addis Abeba, la XXI Conferencia Internacional sobre Cambio Climático, y el Marco de Sendai. A su vez, está determinada por la graduación de la AOD del país en 2016. A nivel local, esta nueva política responde a los avances experimentados en materia de desarrollo humano y el fortalecimiento de capacidades estatales para la cooperación, la persistencia de brechas estructurales, y la emergencia de nuevos desafíos transnacionales y globales. Consecuentemente, sus fundamentos abarcan el desarrollo sostenible, la reducción de desigualdades, los derechos humanos, el fortalecimiento de vínculos internacionales y del multilateralismo. Asimismo, el nuevo plan de vinculación internacional es el resultado del trabajo de un grupo de referencia interinstitucional conformado por miembros de la academia, el sector privado y otras partes con injerencia en el tema.

El carácter vanguardista de la política uruguaya está determinado por su concepción de la cooperación internacional como política de gobierno fundamental y transversal, es decir, su *'all of government approach'*. A su vez, según la visión de la AUCI, es de vital importancia que los recursos financieros sean aplicados a las políticas que el Estado lleva adelante en lugar de a proyectos individuales desarrollados aisladamente del marco de políticas públicas del país de manera que puedan beneficiar a los sectores más vulnerables del pueblo uruguayo.

Oradores¹:

Andrea Vignolo (Directora ejecutiva, AUCI). E-mail: avignolo@auci.gub.uy

Mario Pezzini (Director del Centro de Desarrollo, OCDE).

Alicia Bárcena (Secretaria ejecutiva, CEPAL).

¹ Se incluye información de contacto cuando disponible.

Álvaro García (Representante del Consejo directivo, AUCI). E-mail: direccion@opp.gub.uy

III. Avanzando hacia adelante: La AUCI presentó el documento correspondiente a la nueva política internacional de Uruguay. En él se detallan los mecanismos de implementación, monitoreo y evaluación. La nueva política se llevará adelante a través de una planificación quinquenal. Por su parte, el sistema de monitoreo y evaluación analizará sistemáticamente el grado en que las acciones y resultados obtenidos se ajustan a lo planificado, con el fin de detectar necesidades de ajuste en la planificación y ejecución.



12. “Epistemología del Sur I y II”. –

Partners: Universidad de Buenos Aires, Gino Germani Institute, Grupo de Estudios Institucionalidad Social Mercosur.

Speakers: Prof. Juan Cruz Vázquez (University of Buenos Aires), Susana Durán Saenz, Prof. Gloria Edel Mendioca (University of Buenos Aires)

General context: The speakers exposed the functioning of the named “*Red de MercoCiudades*”, a network of all types of cities all along the countries that form part of Mercosur, from small beach towns like Villa Gesell, in Argentina, to central metropolis like Sao Paulo, in Brazil.

Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared: This network intends to promote a real South-South cooperation between the cities, where, actually, local communities –with their own idiosyncrasies, problems, costumes and cultures- are situated. The idea the books try to transmit is that South-South cooperation, which has appeared to change the conception of classic North-South cooperation, can –maybe accidentally- reproduce the logic of this classic notion of cooperation inside developing countries if the cities themselves don't have a central role in the construction of cooperation, as national governments come to represent the power elite in comparison to local governments, that might be relegated. Prof. Gloria Mendioca said: “a transforming leader is the one who is present both in the dance floor and in the balcony.” Local communities are the dance floor, and are a vital part of the identity of South America. South-South cooperation must not lose focus on them.

Moving forward: The speakers concluded that South America must not lose focus on what is important for the region. As Ms. Mendioca said: “We are always trying to achieve the South American destiny.” Mercosur shall not lose sight of the ‘*south identity*’, and should focus, once and for all, in the problems that afflict the region: redistribution of income and inclusion of excluded actors: women, children and migrants.



13. Exploring the Asian Narrative on South-South Cooperation –

Partners: RIS, NeST and CISSCA

As a region, Asia is host to diverse populations and dynamic economies that have experienced robust development transitions over the last half century. It is necessary to explore how the Asian development cooperation in its actual practice has shaped an Asian narrative and it can share its development experiences with its peers. In this regard, a panel discussion was initiated to highlight the Asian experiences for a better understanding of the Asian narrative in its entirety including institutional mechanisms – nationally and regionally and the modalities involved. The general consensus amongst the panelists of this side event was on the plurality of ideas that exists in the Asian continent. The comparative advantages enjoyed by countries of Asia along with their developmental histories and challenges have shaped the region into a repository of knowledge for SSC.

The panelists also shared sector specific intervention within different regions of Asia. For example, North-East Asia has development challenges in the sphere of an ageing population (SDG 3); South Asia has historically grappled with mass poverty (SDG 1, 2 and 3); environmental issues and global warming (SDG 13, 14 and 15) are existential threat to Asian and Pacific Island countries; and Central Asia has connectivity issues (SDG 9 and 11). Apart from these major challenges, most of the countries in Asia also suffer from other sustainability challenges. Thus, in this way SSC in the Asian context presents a wide panorama of challenges and solutions for the developing world.

Owing to the continent's massive size both, in terms of geographical spread and population, some of the panelists cautioned against a singular narrative in Asia that does not take into account the variations and diversity of SSC. Institutionally, the lack of continental body like that of African Union, European Union and MERCOSUR of South America was noted. However, regional endeavours like ASEAN and SAARC were highlighted. The panel recognised Asian leadership towards SSC by quoting examples of Anti-Imperialist Conference in Brussels; progressive work towards realisation of New International Economic Order (NIEO); Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC); and Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC).

From a futuristic and action-oriented perspective, panelists expressed that the brass of development experts and professionals need to be created and empowered to include policy makers, practitioners from public and private sectors, academicians, civil society organizations and business community within the Asian continent. Additionally, there is a need to balance between normative research and practice oriented research

within SSC. Also, comparative research needs to be undertaken to study differences and commonalities of SSC between Asia, Africa and Latin America. Panelists felt satisfied that Asian countries, specifically China and India, are taking ownership of their narratives on SSC.

Towards the end of the side event, the special issue of the RIS publication *Development Cooperation Review(DCR)* was also launched. DCR is a monthly publication that takes stock of the transformation of international development from a southern perspective. The journal draws its strength from the contribution of Network of Southern Think-Tanks (NeST) and Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) to consolidate perspectives, experiences and debates on development cooperation. The publication is accessible at: <http://www.ris.org.in/journals-newsletters/Development-Cooperation-Review>

Panelists at ‘Exploring the Asian Narrative on South-South Cooperation’

Panelist	Affiliation
Sun Qixin	Chinese Agriculture University (CAU), China
Sachin Chaturvedi	Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India
Anthea Mulakala	The Asia Foundation (TAF)
Artemy Izmetiev	UNDP Policy Centre in Seoul, South Korea
Sven Grimm	German Development Institute (GDI), Germany
Xiuli Xu	Chinese Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA), CAU, China
Minyoung Jeong	Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), South Korea
Pranay Sinha	Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India



14. “Genoma Editing: Opportunities for South-South cooperation in biotechnology and Agriculture”

Moderator: Manuel Otero, General Director of Interamerican Institute for Agriculture cooperation. Speakers: Lino Barañao, Government Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation; María Eugenia Segretin, National Council of Scientific and Technical Investigation; Agustina Whelan, Government Secretariat of Agroindustry; Alejandro Mentaberry, Government Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation; Elizabeth Hodson, Faculty of Sciences, Colombia; Pedro Rocha, Interamerican Institute for Agriculture Cooperation.

General Context: Focus on improvement of agriculture and rural areas in order to turn them into zones that are part of the human progress. The fundamental fact of incorporating technology by working as a team with other countries. Technique cooperation means building the future. Both, public and private sector, working side by side on biotechnology. Argentina can show its leadership transforming agriculture.

Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared: Lino Barañao tells us about the Economic role of South-South cooperation. Bio economy means progress, opportunities within a

context of regional inequality. Supporting scientific investigation taking into account those people who haven't benefited from the advances of science and technology. Genoma editing, directed mutations. Avoid making mistakes. María Eugenia Segretin defines genoma editing as a group of genetic engineering tools. There are some mechanisms for correcting mistakes that are adding up within cells. Some mistakes can be identified but some of them manage to survive and that's what we call anomalies. Agustina Whelan highlights the legal frame and the regulations related to Genoma editing in Argentina. Workshops focused on decision makers and regulators. Genoma editing owns a great potential for developing agriculture. Alejandro Mentaberry points out the benefits of applying genoma editing to livestock industry like avoiding diseases. Adoption of technology is like a social contract. If society rejects it there is no way it can be incorporated. There is a sense of mythology. There is an active public policy focused on researcher's capacitation; join ventures; intern cooperation. Elizabeth Hodson explains how advances in agricultural genoma editing can provide answers against climate change. Pedro Rocha explains how certain technics are much more accurate but more complex of explaining. Mariano Jordan says that regulations must not be complex. The world can't live without the benefits of this technology.

Moving forward: This event shows the direct impact that cooperation has on development. Environmental regulations and food security. Regulations that are functional for other countries. Human resources capacitation and conferences for researchers. South South cooperation framework. International conferences, regulations advisory. The importance of public Opinion was ignored. There is a resisted view of Technology directed to alter industrial agriculture. This is due to a lack of understanding that most of these alterations are directed to improve the quality of people's lives.





15. “Intercambio de experiencias, mejores prácticas y casos exitosos de proyectos de cooperación técnica en materia agroindustrial en el marco del Fondo argentino de cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular (FO.AR)” –

Organizador: Secretaría de Agroindustria de la República Argentina

I. Contexto general: El objetivo del evento paralelo consistió en presentar tres proyectos de cooperación internacional exitosos llevados adelante por la Argentina a través del FO.AR. Los mismos se realizaron en Perú, Filipinas y Australia, y abordaron temas relativos a biotecnología, producción lechera y certificación fitosanitaria electrónica (*ePhyto*), respectivamente. La CSST, concebida como articuladora del diálogo y la transmisión de conocimientos y lecciones aprendidas entre países, es una herramienta indispensable para la promoción del desarrollo y la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) en los países del Sur global.

II. Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidas: La totalidad de los pueblos de los Estados cooperantes, particularmente las comunidades más vulnerables económica y socialmente de los países donde se realizaron los proyectos, son los beneficiarios de las soluciones presentadas.

Los objetivos de los proyectos abarcaron el desarrollo de capacidades para el uso sustentable de la flora nativa y su incorporación al mercado internacional; el incremento de la producción de leche entre medianos y pequeños productores por medio de una aproximación andragógica; y la implementación de tecnologías para

alcanzar una mayor eficiencia en el control fitosanitario a través de una estrategia de vinculación multisectorial incluyendo al sector privado en el trabajo impulsado por los gobiernos. Los resultados constituyeron la construcción de un banco de germoplasma, la elaboración de un manual sobre el tópico de trabajo, la apropiación inmediata por parte de los productores locales de las actividades a realizar a fin de incrementar el rendimiento de la producción lechera, y la aplicación exitosa de la solución ePhyto evidenciada en el hecho de que en febrero de 2019, 25 países ya estaban registrados en la plataforma realizando intercambios de certificados en ambiente de pruebas y de producción.

Los ODS abordados en los proyectos incluyen el 1, 2, 15, y 17.

Oradores²:

Luis Miguel Etchevehere (Secretaría de Agroindustria, Argentina).

Cecilia Llabrés (Dirección de Biotecnología de la Sec. de Agroindustria, Argentina).

Juan Balbín (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria, Argentina).

Gabriela Facciuto (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria, Argentina).

Guillermo Rossi (Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria, Argentina).

Rodrigo Abad (Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria, Argentina).

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Agustina Llano (Dirección Nacional Láctea, Argentina).

III. Avanzando hacia adelante: Los gobiernos de Filipinas y Australia, a través de sus órganos competentes, solicitaron la asistencia técnica por parte de las instituciones argentinas. En el caso de Perú, la Universidad Agraria La Molina requirió el aporte del Instituto de floricultura del INTA. Se lanzó el *hub* de la solución *ePhyto* (<https://www.ippc.int/en/ephyto/>). En los casos de Perú y Filipinas no se mencionaron planes de seguimiento, mientras que en Australia aún se está llevando adelante la segunda etapa del proyecto.

² Se incluye información de contacto cuando disponible.



16. “La Cooperación Sur-Sur como herramienta para la gobernanza migratoria en América Latina y el Caribe”

Panelistas: Lelio Mármora (IPMA/UNTREF Argentina), Luis María Sobrón (Dirección General de Asuntos Consulares, Cancillería Argentina), Luis Fernando Moreno (RIAM), Luis Alonso Serrano (Coordinador Secretaría Técnica de la Conferencia Regional sobre Migración), Elmer Catarina (Representante del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Bolivia)

Contexto general: La Cooperación Sur-Sur (CSS) puede ser una importante herramienta para perfeccionar la gobernanza migratoria. Las lecciones y experiencias obtenidas de un determinado país pueden ser beneficiosas para otros, por esta razón, se deben promover y facilitar los intercambios de apoyo mutuo.

Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones planteadas: El Director general de la OIM, Antonio Vitorino, da inicio a la conferencia planteando la relevancia actual de las migraciones en la agenda global. El Director plantea 3 factores que se deben tener en cuenta al tratar la gobernanza migratoria. En primer lugar, el hecho de que ningún país puede enfrentar los retos migratorios por sí sólo. En segundo lugar, reconocer el importante rol que ocupa la sociedad civil. Por último, se debe tener en cuenta que el restauramiento de las personas tiene que estar relacionado con las políticas de estado.

Concluyó su presentación reafirmando la necesidad de encontrar la conexión entre políticas, desplazamiento de personas y cambio climático. El primer panelista, Lelio Mármora, complementó lo expuesto por el Director de la OIM y realizó algunas recomendaciones para mejorar la gobernanza migratoria, entre ellas: el avance de la libre circulación y residencia de las personas; el protagonismo de la sociedad civil; y el principio de desarrollo humano que el migrante ha asumido como base en las políticas de migración. El segundo panelista, Luis María Sobrón resaltó la necesidad de ordenar el flujo migratorio, mientras que Luis Fernando Moreno aportó otro factor importante a tener en cuenta, la informática y el intercambio de información. Como cuarto orador Luis Alonso Serrano expone algunos objetivos, entre ellos mejorar la situación económica; la integración; y establecer un procedimiento ordenado para facilitar los flujos migratorios. Finalmente, Elmer Catarina cierra la conferencia reafirmando la importancia del Pacto Mundial sobre Migración y los derechos de los migrantes.

Conclusión: Se necesita de la Cooperación Sur-Sur para poder encontrar mecanismos de ayuda mutua que mejoren la coordinación. La tecnología y la organización son esenciales en esta crisis. Se necesita tratar los asuntos migratorios porque por más actitud receptiva que se tenga, los países sin coordinación no están capacitados para recibir migrantes en forma masiva.



17. “Los Aportes de la Cooperación Sur-Sur en la Dimensión Social del Mercosur para un Desarrollo Sostenible”

Apertura: Santiago Sueiro (Dirección de Cooperación Internacional -Ministerio de Salud y Desarrollo Social de la República Argentina: pptmercosur2019@desarrollosocial.gob.ar) José Eduardo Felicio Martins (Instituto Social del Mercosur) Embajador Ruy Pereira (ABC Brasil) Enrique Vaca Narvaja (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de la República Argentina)

Panelistas: Nahuel Odone (Instituto Social del Mercosur) Luis Di Pietro (Consejo Nacional de Coordinación de Políticas Sociales de la República Argentina) Mario Lopez Sanguinetti (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República del Paraguay) Vanesa Wainstein (Argentina) Gustavo Torres (Brasil) José Soler (Paraguay) Pedro Schinca (Uruguay) Julia Anciola (Unicef) Maureen Birmingham (OPS) Flavio Fuertes (Pacto Global- PNUD)

I. Contexto General:

Este evento organizado por el Ministerio de Salud y Desarrollo Social de la Nación y el Instituto Social del MERCOSUR tuvo como objetivo dar cuenta de la importancia de la Cooperación Sur-Sur y de su vínculo con el Mercosur. A lo largo de la jornada los tres paneles que se desarrollaron brindaron un intercambio abierto de experiencias, buenas prácticas y casos exitosos desarrollados por los Ministerios que participan de la Reunión de Ministros y Autoridades de Desarrollo Social del MERCOSUR (RMADS) y por el Instituto Social del MERCOSUR. Así, se compartieron experiencias de cooperación técnica de Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay y Brasil sobre primera infancia, derechos humanos, adultos mayores, igualdad de género, economía social, políticas de juventud y donación de órganos.

II. Conocimientos, ideas y soluciones compartidas:

Uno de los principales mensajes que arrojó la jornada es que no hay integración regional sin cooperación: “la integración es cooperación”. Ruy Pereira y Vaca Narvaja coincidieron en que el Mercosur es mucho más que un mero intercambio comercial; sino que su objetivo y mayor desafío es construir una región más próspera donde cada país implemente la Agenda 2030 de acuerdo a sus necesidades y posibilidades. Asimismo se señaló que no está en debate la continuidad del Mercosur. Luis Di Pietro y Vanesa Wainstein coincidieron en que las instancias regionales son espacios para avanzar en el logro de los ODS. Wainstein señaló que las alianzas entre países pueden producir complementariedad entre las acciones; lo cual quedó demostrado en las distintas experiencias de CSS que se presentaron. Entre las experiencias compartidas se destacan el “Proyecto Técnico INJUVE en la implementación de la Política Nacional de Juventud”(Cooperación Triangular entre Argentina- Salvador-España), el proyecto “Estrategia Regional hacia el Desarrollo

Sustentable de las mujeres Afro-descendientes e Indígenas del MERCOSUR” entre Argentina y Paraguay y el “Intercambio de experiencias de la Economía Social para el Desarrollo Local” entre Argentina y Uruguay. En alusión al estado actual de la CSS, Pedro Schinca remarcó que el MERCOSUR cuenta con organismos regionales para llevar adelante la CSS y manifestó la necesidad de un organismo regional que sea contraparte de los organismos internacionales con los que el MERCOSUR interactúa.

III. Avanzando hacia adelante:

Planificar para mayo una reunión para evaluar los avances del MERCOSUR con los ODS y definir metas nacionales con los indicadores respectivos. Focalizar la CSS en temas de género y fortalecer los gobiernos locales para encontrar soluciones a los problemas urbanos, continuar compartiendo información y experiencias de CSS en el seno del bloque.



18. “Perspectives on Global Development 2019: Rethinking development strategies”

Organizador: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Contexto General

El Side Event trató el tema de la Cooperación Sur- Sur (CSS) y Triangular, teniendo en cuenta los cambios que se dieron en las sociedades y países desde la última reunión PABA+40. Se tienen en cuenta a los países en vías de desarrollo o países emergentes y sus roles en el mundo actual.

Se destacó la idea de que se debe replantear el desarrollo, ya que han evolucionado desde la Segunda Guerra Mundial y que los países no tienen una sola forma de alcanzar dicho desarrollo.

Conocimientos, Ideas y Soluciones Compartidas

El evento tuvo la participación de Mario Pezzini, director del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE y asesor especial en desarrollo para el secretario general de esa institución; y planteando su visión del tema estuvo DebapriyaBhattacharya, director ejecutivo del Centro para el Diálogo de Políticas en Dhaka, y TizianaBonapace, directora de UNESCAP.

Se puso énfasis en que las estrategias de desarrollo deben responder a un nuevo contexto global. Una transformación importante en la economía global ha tenido lugar en las últimas tres décadas. Desde los '90, las economías emergentes como China e India han crecido más rápido que el promedio de la OCDE, lo que ha modificado el panorama macroeconómico global.

La transformación de la geografía económica tuvo un gran efecto en el desarrollo global, ya que re-dibujó el mapa de relaciones económicas en términos de comercio, finanzas y migración, impulsó el crecimiento global bajando la pobreza. Y cambió la arquitectura de la gobernanza global.

Las estrategias de desarrollo no pueden asumir que el crecimiento económico generará automáticamente mejoras en el bienestar, ya que en el sur no ha resuelto todos los problemas. La pobreza absoluta y relativa ha aumentado en algunos países, la desigualdad de ingresos ha aumentado en muchos casos y la degradación ambiental ha acompañado a la industrialización y la urbanización. Con el tiempo, la relación entre el bienestar y el PIB per cápita ha cambiado.

Las estrategias de desarrollo deben responder a las nuevas tendencias y desafíos. Han surgido nuevos desafíos que los primeros países en industrializarse no enfrentaron: nuevas reglas globales, alta interdependencia entre países, booms de población sin precedentes, alta movilidad, cambio climático, y también incluyen nuevas tecnologías.

Bhattacharya destacó que las economías del sur no son captadas de la mejor forma por la OCDE, ya que el sur no es homogéneo y son vulnerables por conflictos o por problemas ambientales. A su vez, está de acuerdo con la estrategia futurista de 'cooperación cuadrangular', pero esperaba que se contraste con versión global.

Bonapace quiso destacar algunos puntos complementarios a los presentados por Pezzini, como la Agenda Sustentable que está basada en profundos cambios estructurales, donde se ve a Brasil entrando en el marco. Algo que estuvo cambiando fue el crecimiento inclusivo, ya que bajó la pobreza (conseguido por pocos países, pero igualmente la estrategia es exitosa). Además, marcó que el descontento del sur se debe a el mínimo crecimiento por las recesiones y el stress del sistema multilateral en todos los aspectos, problema que se debe repensar y solucionar.

Avanzando hacia adelante

Las economías emergentes tomaron y tomarán caminos de desarrollo diferentes a los de los primeros países industrializados. De hecho, tras la transformación de la geografía económica mundial, las nuevas estrategias incluyen una mayor cooperación Sur-Sur, políticas que vinculan la migración y el desarrollo, y nuevas formas de extender la protección social. La experiencia sugiere que las estrategias de desarrollo son una herramienta útil para asegurar un crecimiento equilibrado, que incluya asuntos sociales y ambientales. Y para mejorar el sistema de cooperación actual, se enfatizó que no se debe seguir usando el PBI para medir el desarrollo, se debe entender que la cooperación no es sólo receptor-donador, y que la mejor forma de hacer frente a los nuevos retos es a través de la CSS y Triangular.

19. “Perspectives on Global Development 2019: Rethinking development strategies”

Organizer: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

General Context

The side event deals with the subject of South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular, taking into account the changes that have taken place in societies and countries since the last PABA+40 meeting. The developing country or emerging countries and their roles in today's world are taken into account.

The idea that development should be reconsidered was highlighted, since it has evolved since the Second World War and countries do not have a single way to achieve this development.

Knowledge, Ideas and Solutions shared

The event was attended by Mario Pezzini, director of the Development Center of the OECD and special advisor in development for the general secretary of that institution; and raising his vision of the issue was Debapriya Bhattacharya, executive director of the Center for Policy Dialogue in Dhaka, and Tiziana Bonapace, director of UNESCAP.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that development strategies must respond to a new global context. A major transformation in the global economy has taken place in the last three decades. Since the 1990s, emerging economies such as China and India have grown faster than the OECD average, which has changed the global macroeconomic landscape.

The transformation of economic geography had a great effect on global development, since it redrawn the map of economic relations in terms of trade, finance and migration, boosted global growth by lowering poverty. And it changed the architecture of global governance.

Development strategies cannot assume that economic growth will automatically generate improvements in well-being, since in the south it has not solved all the problems. Absolute and relative poverty has increased in some countries, income inequality has increased in many cases and environmental degradation has accompanied industrialization and urbanization. Over time, the relationship between welfare and GDP per capita has changed.

Development strategies must respond to new trends and challenges. New challenges have arisen that the first industrialized countries did not face: new global rules, high

interdependence among countries, unprecedented population booms, high mobility, climate change, and also include new technologies.

Bhattacharya stressed that the economies of the South are not captured in the best way by the OECD, since the South is not homogeneous and are vulnerable due to conflicts or environmental problems. At the same time, he agrees with the futuristic strategy of 'quadrangular cooperation', but he hoped that it would contrast with a global version.

Bonapace wanted to highlight some points complementary to those presented by Pezzini, such as the Sustainable Agenda that is based on deep structural changes, where Brazil is seen entering the framework. Something that was changing was even growth, since poverty fell (achieved by few countries, but also the strategy is successful). In addition, he pointed out that the southern discontent is due to the minimal growth due to recessions and the stress of the multilateral system in all aspects, a problem that must be rethought and solved.

Moving Forward

The emerging economies took and will take development paths different from those of the first industrialized countries. In fact, following the transformation of the world's economic geography, the new strategies include greater South-South cooperation, policies that link migration and development, and new ways of extending social protection. Experience suggests that development strategies are a useful tool to ensure balanced growth, including social and environmental issues. In addition, to improve the current cooperation system, it was emphasized that the GDP should not be used to measure development, it should be understood that cooperation is not just a receiver-donor, and that the best way to face new challenges is to through the SSC and Triangular.



20. “Regional productive Integration and Digital Cooperation: A South-South Agenda”

On March 19th, 2019, in the context of BAPA+40, UNCTAD organized jointly with FLACSO-Argentina and the OECD Development Centre a side event entitled “Regional productive Integration and Digital Cooperation: A South-South Agenda”.

The round-table discussion focused on the opportunities offered by South-South productive integration and by regional value chains to foster structural transformation in developing economies and deliver on their sustainable development goals. The discussion devoted special attention to the transformation opportunities offered by Industry 4.0 and the digital sector and to the role that South-South cooperation can play in this respect.

The panel was composed by Argentinian academics, members of international organization and private sector representants. In particular, it featured Valentina Delich from FLACSO, Piergiuseppe Fortunato from UNCTAD, Annalisa Primi from the OECD Development Centre, Ricardo Rozemberg from Universidad de San Martin and Diego Coatz from the Union Industrial Argentina.

The speakers highlighted the difficulties encountered by Latin American economies on their transformation process. The region is indeed still heavily dependent on natural resources and unprocessed commodities while their firm innovate and invest in R&D less than in other more dynamic areas of the world. This generates significant fragilities and exposes the region to frequent exchange and debt crises.

The speakers also highlighted the ineffectiveness of the regional trade integration framework as it developed in the last decades. There still exists important asymmetries among different economies in terms of trade preferences granted, especially between the countries from Central America and those in the South of the region. Furthermore, important non-tariff barriers still exist, which impede the full development of value chains at the regional level.

On the policy side, the speakers discussed the importance of moving towards a more effective integration especially in the new areas related with the digital economy and Industry 4.0. Regional data exchange and opportunities of coordination on digital industrial policy were emphasized as critical for the years to come.

In conclusion, the side-event built awareness on the importance of regional productive integration and laid down some key policy elements around which to build a regional

agenda to exploit the opportunities offered by the digital revolution and support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



21. “Repensar la CSS en el marco de la dinámica global actual y su contribución a la Agenda 2030” –

Organizador: Universidad Complutense de Madrid

I. Contexto general: El evento reunió a funcionarios de organizaciones como la OCDE y la CEPAL y académicos latinoamericanos abocados a la cuestión de la Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular (CSST) con el objetivo de intercambiar opiniones y posturas respecto a la conceptualización de la CSST y su vinculación con la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible que componen la Agenda 2030.

II. Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidas: En la actualidad, el sistema internacional no otorga visibilidad a los países del Sur global a pesar de que constituyen actores fundamentales en lo que respecta al producto bruto mundial. Asimismo, ante la emergencia de nuevos desafíos vinculados, entre otros, a los bienes

públicos globales, los retos de nuestro tiempo han dejado de limitarse a la pobreza extrema. En consecuencia, la cooperación ya no puede continuar apoyándose en la lógica de donante-receptor íntimamente vinculada a la Ayuda Oficial al Desarrollo. Asistimos a la necesidad de un nuevo tipo de cooperación que trascienda la asistencia financiera e incluya a los nuevos actores que adquieren relevancia en el campo de la cooperación internacional (desde los BRICS hasta miembros del sector privado y la sociedad civil), es aquí que se vuelve indispensable la CSST. En el evento se destacaron también, casos de proyectos cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular tales como la iniciativa *Spotlight*, que gracias al trabajo conjunto de diversas agencias de las Naciones Unidas, la OIT y la Unión Europea, busca eliminar todas las formas de violencia contra las mujeres y niñas en África, Asia, América Latina, el Pacífico y el Caribe.

El intercambio entre los oradores también trató la cuestión de la utilización de la CSST como herramienta para llevar adelante una transformación estructural en torno a estrategias de cooperación regionales así como también impulsar el desarrollo de capacidades institucionales para poder dar respuesta a las demandas sociales, siguiendo el marco de referencia que constituye la Agenda 2030. Asimismo, se recalcó la necesidad de que la CSST vaya más allá de la cooperación técnica, involucre al sector privado como fuente de financiamiento y se adecúe a las múltiples prioridades de desarrollo propias de cada región y cada Estado.

Los ODS abordados abarcan el 5, 8, 10, 13 y 17.

Oradores:

Mario Pezzini (Director del Centro de Desarrollo, OCDE). E-mail: mario.pezzini@oecd.org

Sebastián Rovira (Oficial de asuntos económicos, CEPAL).

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Cecilia Alemany (Coordinadora regional, Red Sudamericana de Economía Aplicada, Uruguay). E-mail: cecilia.alemany@gmail.com

Carlos Cortés (Coordinador del programa de cooperación, AMEXCID-PNUD, México).

Verónica Baracat (Especialista del sector privado nacional, ONU Mujeres Argentina).

Andrés Gutiérrez (Presidente de la Red Ecuatoriana de Cooperación Internacional y Desarrollo, Ecuador). E-mail: presidencia@re-cid.org

III. Avanzando hacia adelante: Aunque se remarcaron las amplias oportunidades que brinda la CSST para que los países del Sur global alcancen mayores niveles de desarrollo, algunos de los expositores plantearon la necesidad de una mayor cantidad de evidencia concreta sobre el impacto positivo de ésta.



22. “Role of Responsible Business in Advancing National efforts towards Poverty Alleviation” –

Organizer: United Nations Global Compact

Speakers: Andrés Gutiérrez León Researcher/coordinator in Actuemos, Colombia; Victoria Morales Gorleri, Director of Social Responsibility for Sustainable Development at Ministry of Health and Social Development; Agustin Pesce, Vice President Banco Nación; Jose Luis Inglese, President of AYSA; Daniel Cristian Gonzalez Casartelli, CEO of YPF.

General Context:

Speakers revisited the role of the private sector in reducing poverty i.e. the political role of companies in developing sustainable business; the role of cooperation and

exchange of information by not transgressing states sovereignty and an analysis of unfulfilled goals of the financing sector.

Knowledge, Ideas and solutions shared:

Andres Gutierrez Leon describes civil society evolution within south-south cooperation framework through the use of new technologies. 50 % of organizations are jointly managed by women. As far as gender equality, 50 % of projects are led by women. South-South cooperation facilitates the development of an agenda with the private sector. Victoria Gorleri states that through Global Pactnetwork prominence social dialogue among all the actors is to be enhanced. There was a lack of a proper framework to achieve sustainable development among all the countries. Miguel Gutierrez points out that Argentina owns all types of energy. Openness to the world generates projects and the awaking of sleeping industries. YPF takes advantages of all renewable energies. Clients are the ones who decide which sectors must be developed at the lowest price possible. We have an opportunity in Argentina to extract gas to replace the use of coal for environmental purposes. Jose Luis Inglese explains how working with the communities may help achieve a fluid communication with companies. Places without access to clean water have changed their realities by the implementation of programs like Water + Work and Sewers + Work. Social integration by providing work through cooperation: AYSA supports South-South cooperation projects that are focused on shanty towns. Agustin Pesce highlights the fact that Banco Nación is a public bank with a social function. The Bank strategy is based on an inclusive and federal approach. Inclusive because it must reach places that are isolated from the credit access. Federal because Argentina must recover its local banking and return the deposits to its citizens; acknowledging on the other hand that it needs to modernize: informal labor doesn't have access to formality, thus the need to generate conditions for those who are outside the system for the only purpose to access credits.

Moving Forward

Key points to be considered are the need to generate conditions for business strategies focused on the reduction of poverty bearing in mind that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. Since hope is an intangible resource hence, access to certain resources for the only purpose of enhancing hope should be considered; convince the private sector (lack of awareness is due to lack of suitable tools); the need for federalizing efforts and achieving inclusion and spread of labor horizons in the energy sector; private sector can provide scholarships that are focused on renewable energies. In the case of water the awareness of the responsible use of sanitation facilities is to be explored; a sick person is a nonproductive person, then this area challenge is not only about reducing the use of water but rather raising consciousness perhaps by

organizing visits to water treatment plants: starting from the kindergarten to master degree programs. In the finance sector the challenge is posed by millennials reluctant to enter banking systems. Banks are not offering microcredits because is not profitable thus the importance of applying inclusive financial policies focused on services and young entrepreneurs.



23. “Role of the OIC Institutions for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation among 57 Member Countries”

I. General Context:

The ICCIA organized in partnership with IsDB, a Side-Event on “Role of the OIC Institutions for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation among 57 Member Countries”. Since the OIC Countries fall within the Global South, the event was held with the objective, to learn of the activities of the OIC Institutions in the promotion of South-South Cooperation.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared:

The activities of the OIC Institutions are for both the Public and Private Sectors, with the aim to facilitate the Private Sector to build new partnerships, scale-up their enterprises and share knowledge and expertise.

The Side Event came in line with the SDG addressing SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 17 (Partnerships to achieve the Goal).

The immense potential existing within the OIC Countries, for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, was identified by Mr. Jorge Chediek and it was agreed to utilize the platform of cooperation between the UNOSSC with the OIC Institutions, particularly the ICCIA; for expanding the interaction between the business community, the IsDB; for its financial programmes, such as Reverse Linkages, and the SESRIC; to develop skills and capacity through its training programmes.

Speakers:

- **Mr. Jorge Chediek**, Director, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation
- **Dr. Abdelhakim Elwaer**, Advisor to the IsDB President for Global Advocacy, Islamic Development Bank Group
- **Mrs. Attiya Nawazish Ali**, Assistant Secretary General, ICCIA
- **Mr. Onur Çağlar**, representative of Statistical, Economic and Social Research & Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)
- **Mr. Edem Bakhshish**, representing United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) for Arab and CIS States

III. Moving Forward

There was a general consensus, for the need to create awareness of the programmes of the OIC Institutions, with the objective of replicating them among the Member Countries and the business community. Of particular reference in this area was the facility to provide finance through an all inclusive financial mechanisms and the demand to exchange knowledge and expertise.

The strengthening of cooperation, by undertaking joint activities, between OIC Institutions and UN Agencies, for the implementation of their programmes would be followed-up to determine the impact of exchange of knowledge and expertise.



24. SIMORE Plus un aporte del Paraguay para la vinculación de los Derechos Humanos y los Objetivos del Desarrollo Sustentable

I. General Context

– **Theme:** Follow-up and implementation of human rights recommendations, linked to the SDGs in the framework of South-South Cooperation.

– **Objectives:**

- * Share the Paraguayan experience in linking human rights and SDGs.
- * Discuss about the challenges of inter-institutional articulation in the matter of reports and follow-up to human rights recommendations.
- * Publicize the "Technical Cooperation Program SIMORE Paraguay" and its adaptation ability to particular needs of beneficiary countries.

– **Relevance of South-South cooperation:** Paraguay has obtained excellent results in terms of capacity building and inter-institutional coordination for the follow-up and implementation of human rights recommendations, linking them to the goals of the 2030 Agenda. SIMORE has become a useful tool for the preparation of national reports and researches on the situation of human rights, enabling a platform for participation and monitoring by civil society. In addition, it has proven its useful for diagnosis and design of public policies, construction of human rights indicators, and government accountability, in the field of human rights.

The SIMORE Paraguay experience is easily replicable in countries that lack their own recommendation follow-up systems or for those that need to improve their mechanisms. Through South-South Cooperation, this experience can be shared and assimilated in countries with different social, economic, cultural and even politic

characteristics, because SIMORE is a simple, friendly, low-cost tool, and the beneficiary country can adapt it to its own needs.

– **Main messages and outcomes:** Paraguay is aware of the challenges represented by the Sustainable Development Goals established in the 2030 Agenda, and its close relation with human rights. Consequently, it launched the SIMORE Plus, which links the recommendations on human rights with the SDGs, and began to share its experience through a Technical Cooperation Program.

In this program it is emphasized that, besides the technological component, the construction of capacities in the State's human component is essential, regarding the close relationship between the notions of sustainable development and human rights, evidencing its integrality and transversality in the different actions promoted by the country.

The main outcome has been the deep interest of the countries in establishing this type of management mechanisms as a public policy tool, highlighting the interest expressed by governments in other regions of the world such as Estonia, Indonesia and other countries of the African continent.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

• **Identify main stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries that would benefit from the solution, knowledge and ideas shared:** international organizations and other States with similar needs, civil society organizations, OHCHR.

• **Identify objectives and approach:** The cooperation offer is framed in the political-institutional field, since it aims at the installation and strengthening of the beneficiary country's institutional capacities in terms of monitoring and implementation of Human Rights recommendations. In addition, The SIMORE facilitates the preparation of reports to United Nations' treaty bodies, public policies design, focusing on human rights, as well as the participation of civil society organizations and the linking of human rights recommendations with the SDGs, among other related benefits.

• **Describe outcomes, achievements and impact (with quantitative data), if discussing a solution:** In Paraguay, SIMORE has allowed not only to efficiently follow up Human Rights recommendations, but also to be up-to-date in the presentation of its reports to treaty bodies. In addition, SIMORE works as an effective tool to:

- Articulation at inter-institutional level (establishment of a "Network of Focal Points")
- Strengthening the capacities of state officials in the field of human rights
- Diagnosis for the design of public policies
- Construction of human rights indicators
- Information and participation of civil society (OSC plus)

- Government accountability in matters of human rights

During its Human Rights Council membership, Paraguay led, through SIMORE, the subject of the follow-up of Human Rights recommendations, establishing itself as an international benchmark for good practices in this area.

In this regard, it prompted Resolution 30/25 "Promotion of international cooperation to support national systems for monitoring international recommendations on human rights" and Resolution 36/29 "Promotion of international cooperation to support national systems and processes of monitoring of human rights and sustainable development goals".

In 2015, Paraguay integrated the list of 192 countries that adopted Resolution 70/1 "Transforming the world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"; in this context, in 2017, a new and expanded version of SIMORE, initially launched in 2014, was presented (SIMORE Plus).

Since Paraguay began to share its experience, the cooperation program has been successfully delivered in the South - South area, specifically in five Latin American countries, demonstrating the deep regional interest in the promotion and protection of human rights. Likewise, the cooperation program is in process of implementation with two countries in the same region, and has sparked interest in several countries from other regions around the world.

• **Identify which SDG(s) the side-event addresses:** It addresses directly the SDG 16. However, taking into account the linking of human rights recommendations with the SDGs, and their integrality, the SIMORE, as a monitoring and follow-up mechanism, focuses transversally on all the SDGs.

• **Include: names of speakers, countries represented, implementing agency, and contact information**

Speaker	Country	Implementing Agency	Contact
Jacinto Javier Chamorro	OHCHR		jchamorro@ohchr.org
Marcelo Scappini Ricciardi	Paraguay	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	mscapini@mre.gov.py
Inocencio García	Dominican Republic	Vice-Ministry of International Cooperation	igarcia@economia.gob.do

III. Moving Forward

- **Was demand expressed for the solutions, knowledge and ideas showcased to be replicated/applied on a South-South or triangular basis?** As a result of the side event, several representatives of countries from other regions expressed interest in establishing this type of management mechanisms as a public policy tool, such as Estonia, Indonesia and other countries of the African continent.

- **Were any agreements signed? Publications or services launched? (provide links)** Currently, the Technical Cooperation Program SIMORE Paraguay has been successfully implemented in Uruguay³, Chile⁴, Honduras⁵, the Dominican Republic⁶ and Guatemala⁷, and it's in initial stages of implementation with Argentina⁸ and Costa Rica⁹. In addition, the IACHR¹⁰ and MERCOSUR have also requested the platform for their own use.

- **What follow up is planned to access the impact of the sharing of showcased solutions, knowledge and ideas?** The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, through the General Human Rights Unit, together with the Directorate of International Cooperation, has installed an institutional mechanism to follow-up the requests or expressions of interest received regarding the SIMORE Paraguay Program, within the framework of South-South Cooperation.

³<https://simore.mrree.gub.uy/buscador/home/>

⁴http://simore.minjusticia.gob.cl/simore_cl/Account/Login?ReturnUrl=%2fsimore_cl%2f

⁵<https://simoreh.sedh.gob.hn/buscador/home>

⁶<http://www.simored.mirex.gob.do/Buscador/Home?ReturnUrl=%2f>

⁷<http://copredek.gob.gt/copredek-presenta-simoreg-entidades-gobierno/>

⁸<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/implementacion-del-sistema-de-monitoreo-de-recomendaciones-en-ddhh>

⁹<https://www.rree.go.cr/?sec=servicios&cat=prensa&cont=593&id=4575>

¹⁰<http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/prensa/comunicados/2017/201.asp>



25. “South South Cooperation and Disaster Management”

Organizador: Oficina de Naciones Unidas para la Coordinación de Asuntos Humanitarios

Expositores: Ursula Mueller (OCHA), Alejandro Daneri (Casco Blanco, Cancillería Argentina), Erfeng Xu (Ministry of Emergency Management of China), Mohammed Beavogui (Unión Africana), Diego Tipping (Cruz Roja Argentina)

Contexto General: los panelistas consideraron cómo la Cooperación Sur-Sur y la implementación de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible ha ayudado a los países más propensos a tener desastres naturales a mejorar su capacidad para responder ante los mismos. Se hizo hincapié en que la Cooperación Sur Sur en la gestión de desastres provee beneficios reales para las personas más vulnerables ya que utiliza los enfoques y soluciones que ya fueron exitosos en situaciones específicas del sur global.

Conocimientos, Ideas y Soluciones Compartidas: Los expositores concordaron que para cumplir con los ODS es necesario compartir el conocimiento y la experiencia que se tiene en seguridad alimentaria, salud, y prevención de desastres entre los países del Sur con el objetivo de encontrar soluciones efectivas y eficientes de forma conjunta. Siempre en complementación a los enfoques y perspectivas de los países desarrollados. Alejandro Daneri destacó que el trabajo de Casco Blanco en Asistencia Humanitaria se basa en la solidaridad con otras agencias similares del Sur

Global con el objetivo de formar una red multilateral de coordinación de respuestas inmediatas ante desastres. Erfeng Xu, Miembro del Gobierno Chino, remarcó que las secuelas ocasionadas por desastres naturales en algunos casos superan las capacidades de los países que son epicentro del desastre y por eso mismo necesitan coordinar las respuestas con otros países del sur y el escenario internacional. Mohammed Beavogui hablo de los esfuerzos que esta haciendo el Continente Africano en conjunto para prevenir desastres a través de la coordinación política intergubernamental. Diego Tipping destacó el trabajo de los voluntarios de la Cruz Roja Argentina en todo el país a la hora de paliar las consecuencias de los desastres naturales y Ursula Mueller planteó que la ONU promueve la asociación entre los países del sur para un modelo sostenible de respuesta humanitaria ante desastres.

Avanzando: los expertos acordaron que es importante atenerse a cumplir las metas acordadas en el Marco de Sendai para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres de 2015 y los de la Agenda 2030 para Naciones Unidas para fortalecer la capacidad de los países en vías de desarrollo del sur global para prevenir desastres naturales. Se llegó a la conclusión que es importante seguir trabajando en conjunto entre los países del sur a través de proyectos triangulares con países desarrollados y organismos internacionales y agencias de la ONU.



26. South-South Cooperation in a Digital Era

Speakers: The President of Uruguay, Mr. Tabaré Vázquez, Mr. Tianyun Hong, Vice Minister of China State Council Leading Group for Poverty Reduction, Mr. Slamet Soedarsono, Deputy Minister for Political Affairs, Law, Defense, and Security, Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia, Mr. Jens Frølich Holte, State Secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, Mr. Jorge Chediek, UNOSSC Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation, Mr. CaiE'Sheng, Chairman of the Finance Center for South-South Cooperation, Ms. Xiaojun Grace Wang, Deputy Director of Programs and Operations, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation; Mr. Xavier Michon, Deputy Executive Secretary, United Capital Development Fund, Mr. Ian Thorpe, Chief, Learning and Knowledge Exchange, Division of Data Research and Policy, UNICEF, Mr. Bobby Olarte, Senior Advisor, Inter-Country Cooperation, the United Nations Population Fund, Mr. Xiaolin Wang, Professor of Fudan University, Executive Dean of the Sixth Industrial Research Institute, Mr. Hany Besada, Senior Research Coordinator of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, Ms. Rashmi Banga, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Mr. Zhong (John) Wu, Vice Chairman and Director General of the Finance Center for South-South Cooperation.

I. General Context

On March 19th 2019, the Finance Centre for South-South Cooperation and United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation held the side-event South-South Cooperation in a Digital Era. This side-event aims to highlight the impact of digital technology on South-South cooperation and examines how to make full use of the changes brought about by digital technologies to realize sustainable and inclusive development towards the 2030 Agenda. The president of Uruguay, three Ministers from China, Indonesia, and Norway, together with the representatives from two organizers- UNOSSC Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Chairman of the Finance Center for South-South Cooperation- attended the event and gave opening remarks.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

This side event addresses SDG 9 and SDG17. There are two main outcomes during the event:1. "South-South Galaxy" is a global knowledge sharing and partnership brokering website aims to fill a gap for a space that will connect and link all of the existing platforms developed by UN agencies and development partners, making it easier for

Southern partners to access, navigate and use, in order to access a broad range of knowledge, solutions, research, capacity development initiatives and partners. 2. 2018 South-South Cooperation Annual report titled “South-South Cooperation in a Digital World” analyzes digital opportunities and challenges in the context of South-South cooperation. It further explores and analyzes development prospects and trends affecting and impacting digital industries in the Global South, and finally puts forward proposals for digital industrial cooperation among Southern countries.

III. Moving Forward

1. “South-South Galaxy” will incorporate more sources in the next stage, and will be formal launched on September 2019.

<http://www.unsouthsouth-galaxy.org/>

2. “South-South Cooperation in a Digital World” will have its Chinese version on April 2019. The Chinese version will be published during the second BRI conference in Beijing. <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2019/03/18/south-south-cooperation-an-a-digital-world-2018-annual-report-in-south-south-cooperation/>



27. The Role of South-South Cooperation in Enhancing Environmental Management and the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals

I. General Context

South-South Cooperation is proving to be a catalyst for delivering environmental capacity building and technology transfer to countries and regions in the South. Such cooperation is critical for replicating and scaling up successful initiatives and innovative solutions increasingly developed and available in the Global South.

The objective of the panel discussion was to highlight using lessons learnt and evidence-based best practices from member states, international organizations and civil society, how South-South and Triangular Cooperation can:

- contribute to the design and implementation of initiatives that promote sound environmental governance and management.
- facilitate capacity-building, technical assistance and knowledge/experience exchange thereby empowering countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

The rich discussion highlighted the role of South-South Cooperation in environmental management and governance and the opportunities for further strengthening it for the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals and Targets. It provided insights for all practitioners in the field of environment whether at the normative and policy level or at the grassroots level and covered all environment related Goals and Targets with emphasis on SDG 17- the means of implementation of the SDGs.

Some key points from the discussion were:

- There is need for streamlining data collection and inventories so that comparable data can be used for reporting on South-South Cooperation at regional and sub regional levels.
- Measurement of South-South Cooperation inputs and impacts remains a challenge.
- For South-South Cooperation to be successful and achieve impact, it should be demand-driven.
- A clear definition of what South-South Cooperation entails is necessary. Different organizations use different parameters for South-South Cooperation.
- There is a need to move from piece-meal interventions. A quantum leap is needed to enhance and maximise the potential that exists for South-South Cooperation.
- Technological innovations and the private sector are under explored avenues for furthering South-South Cooperation.

The speakers on the panel were:

- Carlos Gentile, Secretary of Sustainable Development and Climate Change, Vice Minister, Ministry of Environment, Argentina (cgentile@ambiente.gob.ar)
- Mr. Abdelkarim Sma, Regional Economist for the Near East, North Africa and Europe Division, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (a.sma@ifad.org)
- Ms. Ana Maria Currea, Communications and Knowledge Management Advisor, Gender and South-South Focal Point, GEF Small Grants Programme (ana.maria.currea@undp.org)
- Mr. Leo Heileman, Director and Regional Representative, Latin America and the Caribbean Office, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (heileman@un.org)

The discussion was moderated by Francisco de Santibañes from the Argentinean Council on Foreign Affairs (CARI).

III. Moving Forward

Further discussion between the organizations represented on the panel, as well as other countries and agencies will be held to address issues related to: definition of South-South Cooperation; measurement indicators for South-South Cooperation; use of technology to scale up South-South Cooperation and engaging the private sector – particularly the small and medium size enterprises for wider impact.



28. “The role of universities in South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Successful cases of research and cooperation in arts and sciences”

Speakers: Ms. Alejandra Kern (Director of the Master’s degree in International Cooperation at the Social Sciences School and professor of Foreign Affairs and Political Science in UNSAM), Ms. Lucía Patiño Mayer (Mauricio Kagel Art Institute UNSAM), Ms. Marina Larrea (Secretary of University policies from the Education, Culture, Science and Technology Ministry), Mr. Néstor Barrios (Investigation Institute about Cultural Patrimony of UNSAM), Ms. Damasia Gallegos (Investigation Institute about Cultural Patrimony of UNSAM), Mr. Roberto Amigo (General Sarmiento National University), Mr. Matías Kulfas (Secretary of investigation of Economics and Business School in the UNSAM), Ms. María Fernanda Cardinal (INS), Mr. Julio Bayona (manager of investigations in the vice rectorate of investigation and innovation at the UNSAM).

General Context: This Side-Event was principally centered on sharing the different experiences of successful cases of UNSAM programs on South-South Cooperation and the importance of doing fieldwork when cooperating with other organizations.

Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared: Every speaker was involved in a South-South Cooperation Program but in different areas of research, which determined the Sustainable Development Goal they had been looking forward to reach. A remarkable example was Mr. Matías Kulfas’s, who was particularly interested in Decent Work and Economic Growth and developed ideas about his program on supporting platforms for small and medium enterprises between Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay (as a Triangular Cooperation).

Moving Forward: At the end, Julio Bayona closed the panel by pointing out on how universities have the power to generate and transmit knowledge, and the possibility of applying it into existing problems not only in Argentina but in all over the world. As a conclusion it was clear that promote more South-South Cooperation between universities was the way forward.



EVENTOS PARALELOS REALIZADOS EL 20 DE MARZO

29. “APRM as best Practice for South-South Cooperation”

Organizer: African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

Moderator: Mr. Osten Chulu, SDG's & Agenda 2063 Expert (APRM) – Sara Tawfik Hamouda

Speakers: Prof. Paulo Esteves (Director of BRICS Policy Center), Prof Eddy Maloka (CEO, APRM), Ibrahim Mayaki (CEO, NEPAD), Ambassador Adonia Ayebare (Permanent Representative of Uganda to United Nations and President of the HLCSSC) and Mr. Jorge Chediek, UNOSSC Director and Envoy of the Secretary- General for South South Cooperation

- I. **General Context:** APRM is a governance institution related to the African Union and offers a sharing platform to African leaders to catalyze the South South Cooperation. It represents a significant innovation, is going to be applied in many African, Asian and Latin American countries. Is an independent and autonomous organism. The reason of the meeting was to find a way that this model can be replicated taking into account that the South South Cooperation is playing an important role in the economics, rights, investigations, science and more.

- II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared:** Paulo Estevez, from de BRICS Policy Center, defined the “APRM as an example of South South Cooperation”. In addition, he remarked that “all regions look to China, India...but we have a lot to learn between us”. Actually, APRM have mechanisms to interfere in case someone do something dangerous or illegal. In Africa there is a new developing bank of safeguards which adapts to the new context and countries systems.
- III. Moving forward:** During the side event, all the speakers made recommendations to increase the role of APRM in the South South Cooperation and to get better solutions. One of the challenges is to transform the finances, develop a business line and face the enormous national movements. Also, there are other achievements governments want to perform in areas such as peace, security, zero hunger, education.

Contacts:

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- Julia Kiguru, APRM -Administration support. Cell: +27112563472. Email: julie.kiguru@aprm-au.org



30. Building the Institutional Framework for South-South Cooperation

I. General Context

- During the past years UNDP has been promoting the enabling environment for SSC at country and regional levels by offering advisory services to southern partners to

enhance the institutional capacity development for SSC. The objective of the panel discussion was to present the result of these partnerships and discuss around the key areas that would be needed to further strengthen that Institutional Framework to make South-South Cooperation better fit for the realization of the 2030 Agenda.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

- The session was launched by Ms. Ulrika Modeer, ASG BERA, UNDP, who introduced the topic and invited the different speakers to the panel.
- Achim Steiner, UNDP Administrator delivered the keynote address highlight UNDP's operational support on South-South Cooperation and showcasing UNDP's renewed dual offer, including (1) fostering an enabling environment at country and regional level for SSC, which was the main theme of the side event and one of the 4 pillars of BAPA+40 and (2) providing a southern development solutions network and exchange, through the network of UNDP COs globally, with a particular focus on the emerging country accelerator labs in close coordination and cooperation with the UNOSSC.
- H.E. Hon. Nonofa Ezekiel Molefhi presented to case of the Botswana National SSC Strategy, underlying key aspects about the participatory process, ensuring the key SSC principles such as multi-stakeholder approach and the alignment with the national development priorities where respected and promoted throughout the elaboration process. H.E Minister Molefhi provided a picture of the current architectural structure to work on SSC, which is currently now being developed, while suggesting key areas where Botswana can learn from its peers and key areas where Botswana can exchange its expertise and know-how.
- H.E. Hon. Zhang Yi, from CICETE, MOFCOM, presented the China case, underlying key milestones of the Chinese south-south cooperation, including the Trilateral Cooperation projects that had been jointly undertaken with UNDP, as well as the recently established China International Development Cooperation Agency.
- H.E. Carla Guazzini, shared the work that the Chilean Agency for International Cooperation for Development have been undertaken, including presenting key outcomes of the cooperation with UNDP through the Chile-UNDP Fund to fight poverty and hunger.
- H.E. Noel Gonzalez brought into the discussion the approach of the Mexican Agency of International Cooperation for Development, as an agency that still receives development cooperation, but is also an active south-south partner. Mr. Gonzalez presented the MEXCID-UNDP Cooperation Program, suggesting key areas that need further attention in building the SSC ecosystem, such as the promotion of the principle of solidarity, alignment with national development priorities through different strategic planning systems, but also highlighting the need to ensure a proper reporting of this activities from the perspective of assessing the contribution of SSC to the broader development agenda and the SDGs.

- H.E. Hon. Rahman Nurdun. Vice President. Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency – UNDP/TIKA collaboration: promoting the emerging role of Turkey

III. Moving Forward

- The session presented the different initiatives – with its key challenges, unfinished agendas, as well as providing key opportunities stressing key areas that would need to strengthen the overall Institutional Framework for SSC and positioning UNDPs and its partner countries as a network of supporters to generate the knowledge transfer around the following: (1) the policies, legal frameworks and strategies; (2) the Institutions and overall structure at national level; (3) the tools and systems that would be needed: and (4) the regional and global architecture that would be needed, particularly through the UN System.
- UNDP through its COs, as well as Regional Hubs, remains a key supporter and enabler in this area of building the institutional framework for south-south cooperation.



31. “Educación, participación juvenil y Cooperación Sur-Sur”.

Organizadores: Centro Latinoamericano de Aprendizaje y Servicio Solidario (CLAYSS); Fundación SES (Sostenibilidad-Educación-Solidaridad)

Moderadora: Luz Avruj (coordinadora de capacitación de Centro Latinoamericano de Aprendizaje y servicio Solidario, CLAYSS).

Oradoras: Marcela Browne (Coordinadora internacional de la Fundación SES: Con todos los jóvenes (Sostenibilidad-Educación-Solidaridad), Claire Stark (Bureau de planeamiento estratégico (UNESCO HQ), María Nieves Tapia (Directora de CLAYSS).

Contexto General: La temática del Side-Event oscilaba en torno a la justicia educativa como objetivo de desarrollo y la Cooperación Sur-Sur como arma para implementar ello a partir de distintas Organizaciones de Sociedad Civil que fueron presentadas por las distintas oradoras.

Conocimientos, ideas y soluciones compartidas: La primer oradora fue Claire Stark, quien habló principalmente sobre cómo aumentar la Cooperación Sur-Sur en sentido técnico y financiero y comentó sobre los tres nuevos fondos especializados en el tópico. Luego María Nieves Tapia continuó con el panel exponiendo sobre el tipo de Cooperación que realizaba en su Organización de Sociedad Civil, la cual se basaba en aplicación de fondos, asistencia técnica y capacitación docente a lo largo de toda América Latina y también con África y países de Europa Oriental como Bosnia y Kosovo. Marcela Browne desarrolló última sobre sus experiencias en cómo fomentar el desarrollo de redes, asociatividad e incidencia para contribuir con la co-construcción de políticas públicas con el Estado en relación a la educación, empleo, participación juvenil y fomento de la participación ciudadana de los adolescentes y jóvenes.

Avanzando hacia adelante: Apuntando hacia el camino que queda por delante en el desarrollo de políticas y Cooperación para fomentar el cumplimiento del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible sobre Educación de Calidad (4), la intercomunicación entre las diferentes organizaciones que se encargan de dar un sostén a la educación, retroalimenta y ayuda a las mismas a crecer, fomentando un futuro con una Latinoamérica alfabetizada y educada completamente.



32. Effective Triangular Cooperation in the Era of the 2030 Agenda

I. General context

The side event was co-organized by the core group members of the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation (GPI): Canada, IsDB, Japan, Mexico, OECD, PIFCSS, and UNOSSC. It gathered over 100 representatives from international organizations, national cooperation agencies, civil society, and academia to discuss the relevance of enhancing the effectiveness of triangular cooperation to advance the 2030 Agenda. The GPI members regarded the Second High-Level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA +40) as a unique opportunity to promote triangular cooperation as one way to achieve the 2030 Agenda and received a mandate to follow up from BAPA +40 through a reference to the GPI in the Outcome Document. The event aimed to share evidence and field stories of triangular co-operation projects and raise awareness regarding the importance of both continue building the evidence base and systematically learning about the results of triangular co-operation.

II. Main messages and outcomes

Triangular co-operation complements South-South and North-South co-operation, yet it is often regarded as a niche activity, and needs to be systematically included in the set of co-operation instruments of all stakeholders. To guide triangular co-operation initiatives, it is necessary to have more knowledge sharing of good practices and find common understanding for effective delivery. All stakeholders are invited to the discussions in GPI as well as supporting its voluntary guidelines.

III. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

The event served as a platform to share success stories and good practices for effective triangular cooperation; discuss the comparative advantages, opportunities and challenges for triangular co-operation, as well as how to scale up this modality; launch the Voluntary Guidelines for Effective Triangular Co-operation and the Report on Triangular Co-operation in the Era of the 2030 Agenda; and discuss the way forward for the GPI to develop as a broader multi-stakeholder platform for knowledge sharing and mutual learning.

The Voluntary Guidelines were conceived as a tool for all actors to increase effectiveness in this cooperation modality. Additionally, the aforementioned report gives voice to the inspiring experiences of 44 contributors and around 100 cases that show how innovative solutions to similar challenges and ideas for creative problem-solving are developed, by highlighting how strong partnerships are built by engaging in triangular activities. Main messages from the report and the side event include:

- Triangular co-operation is on the rise. It connects all continents, is increasingly multi-stakeholder, contributes to achieving the SDGs in innovative and collaborative ways and can provide solutions to overcome today's most pressing challenges.
- Success factors in triangular co-operation include: aligning the project with the national development priorities of the beneficiary partner; ensuring ownership of all partners; building on existing bilateral experiences; openness among partners to test and jointly develop solutions.
- There are numerous ways of scaling up triangular co-operation by, e.g. to other countries, regions or continents; extending to other levels of governance; scaling-up the partnership over time; or scaling-up towards alliances that address global challenges.

The following speakers participated in the panel:

- Noel González, Director General for Planning, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation
- Jorge Chediek, UNOSSC Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation
- Eliana Beraún, Director of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru
- Riad Ragueb, Manager Reverse Linkage, Country Strategy and Cooperation Department of the Islamic Development Bank
- Ryutaro Murotani, Deputy Head, Office for Global Issues, Japan International Cooperation Agency
- Jorge Moreira da Silva, Director of the OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate

- Anthony Liverpool, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Antigua and Barbuda
- Marc-André Blanchard, Canada's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations
- Deirdre Kent, Director General of International Assistance, Global Affairs Canada

IV. Moving Forward

Against the backdrop of the 2030 Agenda, the GPI Voluntary Guidelines for Effective Triangular Co-operation provide support in implementing impactful projects. The GPI continues to serve as a global platform for exchange and joint learning on triangular co-operation for all stakeholders including non-state actors and discussions will continue. The GPI remains open for new members, ideas and inspiration to tackle development challenges through triangular cooperation. In the near future, the GPI will also present these results in the framework of the GPEDC's first Senior Level Meeting, which will take place on 13-14 July 2019 in the context of the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The GPI report can be accessed at: https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/446910/GPI_report_BAPA_40.pdf



33. Impact Assessment and Monitoring & Evaluation vis-à-vis South-South Cooperation: The State of the Debate-

Partners: RIS and NeST

With the deepening and strengthening of southern engagements, South-South Cooperation is seen as complementary to the efforts initiated by traditional donors. A

debate has arisen on the need to bring SSC under the ambit of monitoring and evaluation as practiced by the institutions of traditional cooperation. On the contrary, SSC given its demand-driven nature requires an approach that is more suitable to the needs of its stakeholders and beneficiaries. A panel came together to discuss the state of the debate. The panelists recognized the politically sensitive nature of the debate on impact assessment vis-à-vis monitoring & evaluation of SSC. The panelists noted that assessment and evaluation are essential. In this regard, China carried out a few pilot projects towards assessing the impact of its development intervention in different African countries. Examples of India, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay were cited in the area of assessment and evaluation of their projects based on the demands of the partners. The panelists were unified in their understanding that there are major conceptual and political differences between impact assessment and monitoring & evaluation.

A word of caution was expressed by the panelists in terms of need for assessment and evaluation to be an organic process arising from the country concerned and not as an imposed understanding on the South from the Northern countries. Southern countries should not rush to adopt a framework process without proper research and with due diligence. The panelists agreed that there are existing frameworks of monitoring and evaluation at OECD-DAC, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and UNDP which can be studied as a learning experience. Emphasis was laid on the need for creating mechanisms that improve access to resources, which is a precondition to development. In SSC, it becomes essential for sharing the experiences for possible application by others with relevant localisation of the approaches. In most cases, SSC budgets of various Southern countries are limited. Therefore care must be taken that limited financial resources are employed for development interventions and not extensively towards assessment and evaluation exercises which can be both, time consuming and resource intensive.

Panelists highlighted the need for capacity building in research for impact assessment/monitoring & evaluation and carrying out feasibility studies as a learning exercise. Substantial attention was paid to the importance of the nature of evidence. The various dimensions attached to the concept may include: evidence as conceptual concept; evidence as tool for legitimisation; evidence as process of learning; evidence for instrumentalisation (decision-making); and evidence for accountability. On a long term perspective, the panelists shared research topics that should be undertaken to better understand the issue of impact assessment and monitoring & evaluations. The discussions covered comparative analysis between impact assessment and monitoring & evaluation frameworks.

At the side event a monograph on Raul Prebisch titled, *Raul Prebisch and Development Strategy*, published by RIS was launched. The monograph honours the keynote address presented by Dr. Raul Prebisch at RIS in September 1984 during the Seminar on “New Perspectives in North-South and South-South relations”. The publication is accessible at: <http://www.ris.org.in/raul-prebisch-and-development-strategy-0>

Panelists at ‘Impact Assessment and Monitoring & Evaluation vis-à-vis South-South Cooperation: The State of the Debate’

Panelist	Affiliation
Philani Mthembu	Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD), South Africa
Sachin Chaturvedi	Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India
Xiuli Xu	Chinese Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA), CAU, China
Andre de Mello e Souza	The Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), Brazil
Stephen Klingebiel	German Development Institute (GDI), Germany
Mario Pezzini	OECD Development Centre
Milindo Chakrabarti	Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India



34. “Implementación de la agenda 2030 para la población con discapacidad: dialogo y cooperación entre Europa y Latinoamérica”-

Organizadores: Grupo Social ONCE; Programa EUROsocial de la Unión Europea; Agencia Nacional de Discapacidad de la República Argentina

Moderadoras: Virginia Tedeschi (Programa de la Unión Europea EUROsocial) y Natalia Guala (Grupo Social ONCE) / **Panelistas:** Javier Güemes Pedraza (Director de Relaciones internacionales del Grupo Social ONCE), Rebeca Grinspan (Secretaria General Iberoamerica), Juan Pablo de Laiglesia (Secretario de Estado de Cooperación Internacional y para Iberoamérica y el Caribe), Aude Maio-Coliche (Embajadora de la Delegación de la Unión Europea en Argentina), Santiago Ibarzabal (Secretario de Estado- Agencia Nacional de Discapacidad de argentina)

Contexto general: La agenda 2030 incorpora en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible a las personas con discapacidad, dándole relevancia al tema y promoviendo la inclusión social. La conferencia trató la problemática y ofreció recomendaciones y generó un espacio de dialogo que ofreció distintas perspectivas.

Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidas:El primer panelista, Javier Güemes Pedraza, comenzó la exposición destacando que la inclusión de las personas con discapacidad en el ámbito laboral y educativo es uno de los objetivos principales de la agenda 2030. Afirmó que los objetivos son metas y la convención de Cooperación Sur-Sur es un marco. Debido a que las personas con discapacidad se encuentran en una situación de desventaja, es necesario implementar políticas inclusivas y leyes en contra de la discriminación que permitan un desarrollo inclusivo. Por otro lado, Rebecca Grinspan hizo énfasis en el rol fundamental de las estadísticas, concluyendo que la invisibilidad de datos refleja la invisibilidad de las políticas públicas. La panelista cerró su exposición definiendo a la discapacidad como *“la presencia de posibilidades distintas”*. Juan Pablo de Laiglesia reafirmó lo expuesto por los demás oradores, principalmente el hecho de que las personas con discapacidad pueden capacitarse y formarse. Finalizó su discurso recordando la necesidad de hacer políticas públicas operativas. Otro análisis que aportó a la conferencia fue el de Aude Maio-Coliche, quién explicó como las personas con discapacidad se ven afectadas por las brechas de acceso a la educación que terminan afectando el ámbito laboral. Por último, Santiago Ibarzabal retomó muchos de los temas tratados, entre ellos lo expresado por Rebecca Grinspan acerca de la relación que posee el desarrollo con el grado de libertad.

Avanzando hacia adelante: La inclusión del tema en la agenda 2030 vuelve la problemática mucho más relevante. Por este motivo, como reflexión final, se puede observar que el principal objetivo es captar la atención de los actores de la CSS para poder lograr un mejor desarrollo inclusivo.



35. Investing in South-South Cooperation for better food security, nutrition and rural transformation: The role and contributions of China and the United Nations Rome-based Agencies

I. General Context

China and the United Nations Rome-based agencies (RBAs) have a long track record working together on South-South exchanges and knowledge sharing initiatives. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) is seen by China as a measure that unites developing nations for self-improvement, based on mutual trust and benefit, solidarity and mutual assistance. In China's vision, SSTC can help developing countries pave a new way for development and prosperity.

Over the years, the RBAs have established SSTC as a privileged implementation modality, by mainstreaming it within their operations and approving corporate policies and strategies specific to SSTC.

The main objective of the side-event was to share lessons and good practices from China and the RBAs in leveraging SSTC for rural transformation, food security and nutrition. In particular, the side-event provided an opportunity to share lessons and selected case studies in implementing the Chinese-funded facilities in FAO and IFAD, and the work of the WFP China Centre of Excellence; and, more importantly; to draw lessons aimed at showcasing the enormous potential for SSTC in agriculture, food production and rural development.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

The side-event was structured around four main areas:

- i. Introduction and sharing of success stories and case studies coming from the SSTC facilities in FAO and IFAD, financed by China, and the WFP China Centre of Excellence;
- ii. Sharing of RBAs' and China's vision on SSTC;
- iii. Discussing how to improve the effectiveness of SSTC, in particular in agriculture and rural development; and
- iv. Explore concrete opportunities for engagement at the country level on SSTC enabled by China.

Speakers were:

- **Hong Tianyun**, Vice Minister, State Council Leading Group of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP), People's Republic of China (10 min)
- **Cornelia Richter**, Vice-President, IFAD
- **Roberto Ridolfi**, Assistant Director General of Programme Support and Technical Cooperation Department, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- **Stanlake Samkange**, Senior Director Strategic Coordination and Support, United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
- **Shi Jaoqun**, Alternate Permanent Representative of the China mission to the United Nations Agencies in Rome, who spoke on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture of China

The speakers from the RBAs illustrated the main highlights of the SSTC strategy in their respective organizations and how SSTC contributes to rural transformation (IFAD)/food security (FAO)/ nutrition (WFP). They also highlighted the importance of SSTC for the achievement of the mandate of their organizations.

China renewed its engagement in SSTC with the RBAs in agriculture, rural development and food security, explaining its vision for the future and anchoring it to the Belt and Road Initiative.

III. Moving Forward

China and the RBAs stressed their continued interest in working together for better rural transformation, strengthening the work done through the Facilities and funding mechanisms setup in the RBAs and working to enhance their cooperation.



36. Measuring Development Effectiveness of South-South Cooperation-

Partners: Southern Voice, the United Nations Development Program, and CIPPEC

I .General Context: a panel discussion on assessing the effectiveness of South-South Cooperation (SSC) at the country level. The organizers brought together panelists who discussed experiences and priorities of relatively small SSCrecipient countries. Southern Voice considers these views to be critical for improving development impact. It ensures that no one is left behind and can achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared: The aim of development cooperation is to support countries to overcome poverty and marginalization. It can be said that development cooperation emerged as an alternative to support countries that most needed it. A changing economic environment is constantly shaping the development landscape. For example, least developed countries are moving up to middle-income status. On the provider side, blended finance keeps gaining momentum among traditional donors. Non-traditional providers, like private philanthropies, are taking over a greater proportion of the donor landscape. It was against this background that the panel invited participants to reflect on how development cooperation is adapting to those changes. Some key points raised during the discussion were:

- In some countries, non-traditional sources, such as philanthropic capital, have become the greatest sources of financing for development. In countries like Malawi, philanthropies joint budgets are bigger than the government's budget.
- While Overseas Development Assistance shrinks, South-south cooperation gains greater prominence both in terms of financial support and technical cooperation.
- Data is of vital importance. Providers and recipients have weak statistical information systems. A lack of data hinders recipient countries ability to plan for development strategies and renders invisible the contributions of SSC to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.
- There is a shift in the role countries have traditionally had. Countries that were recipients are now also providers. All stakeholders should take this into consideration and take action to better adapt to the shifts.
- Accountability and transparency are core issues. Holding SSC recipients and providers accountable for their actions requires them to publicly disclose information about all development cooperation activities and allows stakeholders to freely access it. For that to happen, a first step is to establish a precise definition of what South-South cooperation entails and what it does not.

2• Lack of a comprehensive definition of what SSC entails is detrimental. This grey area does not only affect accountability and transparency, but also makes it difficult to quantify contributions of SSC towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

Moving forward. The event concluded that SSC needs to improve on its definitions, data availability and accountability mechanisms, keeping front and centre the perspectives of recipient countries and beneficiaries of SSC.

Speakers: 1. Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya, Chair of Southern Voice & Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh. deb.bhattacharya@cpd.org.bd². Mr Edgar Huezo Saavedra, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, El Salvador eahuezo@rree.gob.sv³. Prof. Neissan Besharati, Associate Director, Deloitte Development Africa, South Africa. neissan@besharati.org⁴. Ms. Yuan Xiaohui, Deputy Director, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC), Ministry of Commerce

(MOFCOM), China. yuanxh8@hotmail.com. Mr. VitaliceMeja, Executive Director, Reality of Aid Africa, Kenya, meja@roafrica.org



37. “Presentación de la Cátedra Sur-Sur de la Universidad de Buenos Aires”

I. Contexto General:

En el evento se presentó la nueva “Cátedra Sur-Sur” de la Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA), la cual es el resultado de la alianza entre la mencionada Universidad y la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Cooperación Sur-Sur (UNOSSC).

II. Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidas:

Algunos temas que transversalmente se destacaron en las ponencias de todos los oradores fueron los ODS, con especial énfasis en el ODS 17, por verse claramente plasmado en la unión entre la UBA y la UNOSSC, y la importancia de todos los objetivos y del compromiso de la sociedad en su integridad para cumplir con la Agenda 2030.

En el evento los principales oradores fueron:

Jorge Chediek (Director de la UNOSSC), quien profundizó en los orígenes de la CSS y su afianzamiento con la firma del PABA, el cual sirvió como mecanismo para coordinar políticas de desarrollo comunes entre los países del sur.

La Secretaria General de la SEGIB, Rebeca Grynsan, quien relató cómo desde el organismo que dirige, se notó que hoy en día existe muy poca producción académica e información sobre el desarrollo y la CSS, la cual contradictoriamente proviene del Norte.

Gabriela Agosto (Secretaria Ejecutiva del Consejo Nacional de Coordinación de Políticas Sociales de la Presidencia de la Nación), enmarcó a la nueva unión entre la UNOSSC y la UBA como una alianza que le dará a la academia la oportunidad de involucrarse en el mundo de la CSS desde un puesto casi inexplorado en la región, sumándose a lo aportado por Grynsan.

Santiago Lombardi (Dirección General de Cooperación Internacional de la Cancillería Argentina) sumó que la cátedra iba a acercar el paradigma de la CSS al ámbito universitario, e iba a rotular de un modo más claro diferentes actividades en las que la Universidad participa, como los intercambios y los programas de movilidad académica de alumnos y profesores de la casa de estudios.

También se presentaron Gabriel Capitelli (Secretario de relaciones internacionales, UBA), quien hizo énfasis en la necesidad de formar profesionales de calidad no solo académica, sino también con sentido solidario y comprometidos con las causas sociales, junto con Bernardo Kilksberg y Hugo Varsky, respectivamente Director y Coordinador de la Cátedra Sur-Sur

III. Avanzando hacia Adelante:

La cátedra trabajará desde la *academia* promoviendo la investigación sobre los ODS y la CSS, desde la *vinculación* articulando actores sociales y estatales para construir estrategias de cooperación, comenzando por los ODS 8 y 9 para luego avanzar sobre los demás, y por último desde la *investigación* haciendo foco en el rol del mundo productivo y los ODS y las Universidades y los ODS.



38. “Promoting the Strategic Role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda”

Partners: Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

I. General Context: This side-event mainly focused on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, addressing a) climate change, disaster risk and resilience, and b) strengthening international tax cooperation and domestic resource mobilization.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared: The main concern of the speakers was the role of SSC in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda, specially focusing on SDG 13.

The Minister of National Development Planning of Indonesia, Dr. Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro, mentioned that his country has already lowered gas emissions by 15%. Speaking from its own experience, he explained that when Indonesia suffered the last tsunami, they were overwhelmed with help from all around the world, but, when a country seeks for financial help to accomplish a climate change project such as renewable energy, it is still very difficult to make it because they are still seen as high risk investments. In addition to this, Marc-André Blanchard - Permanent Representative of Canada to the UN - mentioned that actually the problem is not the availability of money or the shortage of projects, but the organization between States and the lack of knowledge about how to implement concrete actions, so, the focus of international cooperation should be in helping States access to money from multilateral cooperation

Catalina Quintero - Presidential International Cooperation Agency of Colombia - explained how in the case of her country they found it easier to replicate actions from States with a similar context to their own, such as Ecuador and Peru, than the Australian examples. Raul Salazar - Americas and the Caribbean UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction - explained that even though it is known that natural disasters have terrible consequences for States and all the population involved, there is still very little information about the real consequences, as only the 30% of the countries calculate the economic losses.

Speaking about taxes and how they influence to achieve SDG 8, Jens Frølich Holte - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway - , mentioned that States need to be honest about their own experiences, so as to learn from their successes and recognize their failures. He also said Norway’s objectives are to strengthen triangular cooperation to share their knowledge with the States that need it, and to prioritize tax cooperation, in addition to showing that the country has worked so well that they are going to reach their 2020 agenda related to taxes this year. Carlos Protto - Ministry of Treasury of Argentina and part of the UN Tax Committee - focused on the transversality of taxes, explaining how they are the tool to reach all the SDGs.

Moreover, he enlarged about different measures the UN Tax Committee has taken, like the creation of a subcommittee on environmental taxes, and the impulse of triangular cooperation to capacitate professionals of the eastern block and combat illicit financial flows.

III. Moving forward: The representatives from Indonesia and Ghana – Charles Owiredu, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration- , reinforced their willingness to contribute to SSC and share good case practices, especially Indonesia through the 11 disaster management cooperation treaties both, bilateral and triangular, that has already signed.

Moreover, as a result from last year's 1st International Forum about Disaster Risk Management, States started to cooperate with each other in projects aligned with SDGs 11, 13 and 16, in addition to the realization of webinars and round tables of experts.



39. South-South Cooperation as a Catalyst to Achieve Universal Health

I. General Context

The event "South-South Cooperation as a catalyst to achieve Universal Health", organized by the Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) aimed at showcasing good practices and lessons learned in south-south and triangular cooperation (SSTrC) to achieve health objectives. It convened development partners to promote joint work in health through SSTrC, and provided a solid starting point consolidate strategic alliances.

Participants agreed that SSTrC is an efficient and increasingly relevant technical cooperation mechanism that contributes to health outcomes by strengthening countries' capacities. By stimulating the exchange of knowledge among countries and the promotion of horizontal partnerships, Member States have accelerated health development efforts in countries, while facing important health challenges. The wealth of experience, in terms of the best practices applicable to SSTrC practices, is vast and ranges from health systems to communicable diseases, noncommunicable diseases and risk factors, as well as the social determinants of health.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

Dr. Maureen Birmingham, PAHO/WHO Representative in Argentina, presented the strategies to overcome some of the challenges faced in the promotion of SSTrC, considering PAHO's trajectory in this field. Dr. Birmingham also shared a few of the best practices in SSTrC with demonstrable impact on health outcomes.

The Director of the Regional Office for Latin America of UNFPA, **Mr. Esteban Caballero**, also shared best practices of SSTrC. He discussed the UN's role to maximize the potential of SSTrC, and the opportunities that rise from the BAPA+40 conference.

From the national perspective, **Dr. José Luis Bustos**, Vice-president of INCUCAI Argentina, outlined the Institute's experience in terms of SSTrC, as well as the pivotal role it has within the Mercosur subregion. He also highlighted the value added that SSTrC can bring, as well as the outlook for further cooperation as a result of BAPA+40.

Mr. Claude Meyer: from the P4H Network of the WHO, presented a in-depth perspective of Universal Health, through the lens of SSTrC in the form of actions and policies that can be replicated and upscaled. He also referred to the financing challenges for Universal Health, and the manners in which these lessons learned can serve others.

Based on SEGIB's experience in SSTRC, **Mr. Martín Rivero Illa**, Coordinator of the Social Cohesion and South-South Cooperation Area, spoke on the trends of the last 10 years in this field, with particular attention to the health sector. Finally, he made reference to the new challenges and opportunities post-BAPA+40.

The Director of the Centre for International Relations in Health of Fiocruz, **Dr. Paulo M. Buss**, elaborated on Brazil's approach to SSTRC, its thematic and geographic priorities, its vision of Universal Health within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals.

III. Moving Forward

Member States, International Organizations and all development partners must continue to promote south-south and triangular cooperation by linking, on the one hand, the challenges in terms of new and re-emerging problems of public health, to the existing capacities and proven solutions of the Member States, on the other hand. The event brought together various stakeholders and perspectives, from which many collaboration opportunities have the potential to emerge.

More information:

- Country and Subregional Coordination Office, PAHO/WHO, Email:csc@paho.org; Tel: +1 202 974-3000



40. “South-South Cooperation to Gain Demographic Dividend Through Youth Engagement”

- I. **General Context:** The side-event remarked the importance of thinking the sexual and reproduction rights as human rights. They highlighted the need of cooperation among the countries of the global South in order to achieve the ambitious demographic agenda of the ODS. One of the main problems is that there is no easy access to information about reproductive health. If young people could get informed about this matter more easily they would avoid sexual illnesses. The speakers made it clear that the potential of young people can only be achieved if the state invests in reproductive health.

- II. **Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared:** UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) is to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, focusing on women, adolescents and youth. The outcomes of this plan are: 1) sexual and reproductive health services and reproductive rights 2) adolescent and Youth empowerment 3) gender equality and women’s empowerment 4) population data for development. The humanitarian perspective is mainstreamed throughout all outcome areas.
UNFPA supports programs in more than 150 countries through a global network of more than 120 field offices. This network enables UNFPA to play its role as broker of South-South cooperation partnerships and convener of global support for South-South cooperation in its outcome areas-

- III. **Moving Forward:** During the conference was presented the joint publication within UNFPA and UNSSC that shows some examples of success in South-South and triangular cooperation. The organization is bringing such cooperation to the next level, from ad hoc, sporadic initiatives to mainstreamed and vital programmatic modality for sustained development.

Main speakers:

Natalia Kanem (Executive director UNFPA)

Esteban Caballero (Director Regional - UNFPA)

Gabriela Agosto (Secretaria Ejecutiva del CNCPS)



41. South-South Cooperation for Financing for Development in the Digital Era

I. General Context

This event aimed to discuss the opportunities that South-South cooperation (SSC) can offer to the Southern countries in the area of financing for development, with a special focus on the digital era. Good practices and lessons learned in the Global South were shared by different experts, who highlighted the growing trends in South-South financial cooperation and discussed what is needed to take it to the next level. Whilst emphasizing that financing based on SSC achieved much progress in recent years, panelists also acknowledged that actual financing for development is still largely insufficient. Traditional sources do not seem able to provide the expected finances to help meet global development challenges, for a more inclusive, fairer and sustainable world. Critical gaps remain in areas such as concessional finance (critical for low-income countries); financing for dealing with shocks, especially natural disasters which

are becoming even more frequent and destructive; long-standing essential needs such as water which remain unfinanced, just as new and important areas are emerging such as the digital economy. Moreover, some parts of the world remain extremely underfunded, particularly in Africa.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

Event participants discussed concrete ways on how to harness South-South cooperation to scale up and better use development finance to finance regional digital infrastructures, develop productive capacities, and foster structural transformation and progress towards attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Some of the SDGs South-South cooperation for development finance can help achieve include: Goal 9 on building resilient infrastructure, promoting industrialization and fostering innovation; goal 6 on availability and sustainable management water and sanitation for all; goal 7 on affordable and clean energy; and goal 17 on revitalizing global partnership for sustainable development.

The event was organized by the Economic Cooperation and Integration among Developing Countries (ECIDC-UNCTAD) in collaboration with Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), South Centre and United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). Panelists included Deputy Minister Ina Krisnamurthi of Republic of Indonesia; Mr. Abdelhakim Elwaer (IsDB); Mr. Mario Cimoli (UN ECLAC); Ms. Yuefen Li (South Centre); Mr. Hany Besada (UNOSSC); and Mr. Ricardo Gottschalkof UNCTAD, who acted as moderator.

III. Moving Forward

One of the outcomes of the event was agreement to strengthen future partnership between event organizers, as well as with Southern-led institutions to help support South-South cooperation. The event also stressed the need to i) beware of risks associated with speculative finance that may arise from new financial technologies, all the while encouraging financing schemes that are innovative (e.g., Islamic finance) and inclusive; ii) support regional initiatives and build consensus on the concrete policies needed – including what small and more vulnerable countries need to put in place to take advantage of the opportunities of SSC; and what larger and more resilient countries need to do, in order to maintain and strengthen their role as promoters of SSC and international development; and iii) enhance dialogue and understanding in the South on financing SSC for development.

Contact person: Mr. Ricardo Gottschalk at ricardo.gottschalk@un.org



42. South-South Cooperation for Peace #SSC4Peace: How fragile-to-fragile (f2f) cooperation supports country strategies to exit from fragility



Side-Event Outcome Report

I. General Context

- The Side Event highlighted best practices and lessons from past fragile-to-fragile cooperation and experiences with conflict-sensitive national development planning and other prevention and peace building efforts with the aim to exit fragility and embark on Pathways to Peace. It also aimed to make policy recommendations for the institutional learning of south-south cooperation in the peace and development field.
- The side-event addressed mainly SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and SDG 17

Main messages and outcomes included:

- Countries in fragile contexts have become the owners of their own positive change path

- Strong partnerships have been developed with international organisations including UNDP and the Department of Political Affairs, and with organisations including the Commonwealth Secretariat and the g7+ group of self-identified fragile states
- Through confrontation of one's own risks, root causes and triggers of conflict and fragility, strategic priorities and mitigation strategies may be developed
- F2F cooperation has gradually been increasing around the world, in a variety of forms: peer-learning, study-tours, technical assistance; and covering a variety of themes: elections, reconciliation, natural resource management
- Civil society have also been active participants to f2f cooperation, for example in DRC, civil society from francophone countries gathered to share best practices in Global Partnership monitoring, the New Deal and aid management.
- Certain donors, such as Republic of Korea, a relatively new donor, also considers its early assistance (KOICA established in 1991) a form of south-south cooperation as Korea too went through colonization, independence, internal conflict, war and poverty, and from this believes it has an inherent understanding of fragility and what it takes to escape from it.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

- Main stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries that benefitted from the lessons shared were wide ranging, including governments, donors, civil society, private sector and academia.
- The objectives of the Side Event were to share concrete examples, lessons learnt and policy recommendations from fragile-to-fragile cooperation for institutional learning in the field of peace and development. The approach was in the form of a Panel Discussion with questions and answers with the audience.

Speakers

Opening:

Mr. Jorge Chediak, Director of the UN Office for South-South Cooperation and the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on South-South Cooperation

Panelists:

1. Ms. Cecilia Milesi, Senior Advisor, Peace and Development, Office for South-South Cooperation cecilia.milesi@unOSSC.org

2. Mr. Modou Ceesay, Director General Internal Audit, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (Enterprise Risk Management Framework) Gambia modoums@yahoo.com
3. Ms. Abie Kamara, Deputy Director, Department of Aid Coordination, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone in its role as IDPS g7+ Co-Chair, share about SDG integration in the national plan and expert in fragility) abieelizabethk@gmail.com
4. Ms. Lisette Mavungu, President of Civil Society Platform in DRC (Support to implementing the SDGs through national planning and New Deal in fragile situations)
lisemav@yahoo.fr
5. Mr. Minyoung Jeong, Deputy Country Director of KOICA in DRC (Korea's support to SSC and SDGs in FCAS), myjeong@koica.go.kr

Outcomes, achievements and impact

- Public recognition of fragility and the means to exit from this condition, including within the realm of south-south cooperation, which traditionally did not focus on conflict prevention or peace building issues.
- Globally, UNDP and the g7+ have been supporting fragile-to-fragile initiatives, assisting g7+ members to come together to analyse root causes of conflict and chart development pathways. "Those who feels it, knows it." Timor-Leste has provided f2f support to peace and reconciliation in CAR, elections in Guinea Bissau, and to Ebola recovery in the Mano River Union. UNDP co-organised with Sierra Leone a f2f Workshop on how the New Deal Tools have advanced the 2030 Agenda with 10 g7+ countries in attendance.
- In Gambia, south-south cooperation was facilitated by the commonwealth Secretariat, involving countries such as Botswana and Ghana providing technical assistance in the area of risk management and strategy. Today risk management has become part of government operations, piloting with 5 ministries and with the aim of eventually covering all ministries, departments and agencies. Short, medium and long term strategies will be devised, along with risk registers and plans for each priority and enabler in the national development plan.
- Sierra Leone, as g7+ Co-Chair, has had f2f support from a Liberian advisor to the Minister of Finance and now Planning. It also availed itself of f2f support in the conduct of its 2016 Fragility Assessment, with technical assistance from the DRC and Timor-Leste.
- DRC has worked with CAR on developing inter-community dialogues for peace, which support decentralised development plans.

III. Moving Forward

Follow-up

- Demand was expressed for the solutions, knowledge and ideas showcased to continue to be applied on a South-South or triangular basis.
- UNDP and the UNOSSC will endeavour to replicate and scale up fragile-to-fragile and south-south cooperation initiatives in the area of peace and development around the world.

The following two new documents from the UN Office for South-South Cooperation were shown:

- **SOUTH-SOUTH IN ACTION ON PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT WITH 21 CASE STUDIES:** <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2019/03/17/south-south-and-triangular-cooperation-on-peace-and-development-2019/>
- **THE CASE OF SOUTH- SOUTH COOPERATION ON PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT BY ISABEL/CAMILA/BRICS POLICY CENTER:**<https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2019/03/18/the-case-for-south-south-cooperation-on-peace-and-development-2019/>

43. “The Contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) to rural development, food security, and nutrition: Harnessing SSTC to enhance rural resilience” –

Partners: World Food Program (WFP), Food and Agriculture organization (FAO) and the Government of Argentina

I. General Context: The side event explored how South-South and triangular cooperation can contribute to reach the 821 million hungry and malnourished people worldwide by strengthening rural resilience and supporting developing countries in the context of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Country needs and innovative practices were analyzed through the dialogue between partners of the Global South. It is fundamental for Southern partners to share their expertise “from the South, for the South” in order to strengthen rural resilience and realize a world without hunger by 2030. According to 2018 data, investment efforts aimed at tackling global hunger have reversed as the number of undernourished people has risen. In such a context, SSTC and the BAPA+40 Conference offer the possibility to share lessons learned, close gaps

related to development resources between countries and attract new partners with the aim of giving answers to countries and their communities.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared: Addressing SDGs 2 and 17, three examples of SSTC projects were shared. First was the Argentine White Helmets Initiative (WHI) which provides humanitarian assistance in third countries through the work of over a thousand volunteers and partnerships with FAO and WFP. They offer immediate response to natural disasters and crises in response to the demand of assistance from disaster stricken countries as well as to international requirements focusing on humanitarian aid, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and risk management. The second project was the result of a multi-stakeholder cooperation initiative between the Dominican government, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Dominican Agribusiness Board focused on rural development. The last example presented was that of the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative in El Salvador. This program is centered around building effective rural resilience and helping populations most affected by food insecurity. Information, a multi-stakeholder approach and the presence of an articulating entity were considered vital for governments and other partners to be able to focus response actions.

Speakers¹¹:

H.E. Ambassador Alejandro Daneri (Argentina's White Helmets Initiative).

Miguel Barreto (Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, WFP).

José Tomás Checo (Director General of Multilateral Cooperation, Dominican Republic).

Daysi de Marquez (National CONASAN and SUN Government Focal Point, El Salvador).
E-mail: dmarquez@conasan.gob.sv

Minister Gustavo Arambarri (Argentina's White Helmets Initiative).

Ashwani Muthoo (Global Engagement and Multilateral Relations Division, IFAD).

Roberto Ridolfi (Program Support and Technical Cooperation Department, FAO).

Stephanie Hochstetter (Director of Rome-Based Agencies and Committee on World Food Security).

¹¹ Contact information provided where available.

III. Moving Forward: In El Salvador a nutritional surveillance system was set up to monitor the evolution of malnourishment parameters as part of the SUN project¹². Finally, speakers highlighted the need to revitalize SSTC as a key complement of North-South cooperation, if a more prosperous, just and sustainable future for all is to be built.



44. The Power of South-South Cooperation to Strengthen Multilateralism

I. General Context

- The event focused on the inseparable relationship between multilateralism and south-south cooperation and how these double track processes depend on each other. There was agreement on the need to strengthen the institutional framework for South-South and triangular cooperation within the UN system and provide more financial and human resources to prevent hindering the expansion of SSC.

¹² Country Joint-Assessments can be found at: <https://scalingupnutrition.org/progress-impact/monitoring-evaluation-accountability-learning-meal/joint-assessment-exercise/>

- Theme: the power of SSC to strengthen multilateralism and the power of multilateralism to strengthen SSC.
- Objective and Relevance of South-South cooperation: to understand the transversal and comprehensive contributions of South-South cooperation to the Agenda 2030, to highlight the 75th anniversary of the UN as an opportunity to strengthen the multilateral system and the institutional framework for South-South and triangular cooperation.
- Main messages and outcomes: Further formalization of the civil society channels of participation in SSC was identified as a key demand. SSC needs to be acknowledged for its potential in many fields, not just economic development and technical cooperation. Especially important initiatives on climate change, humanitarian action, peace and security. National, regional and international consultations of multiple stakeholders should feed into a process for improving the UN system in the run up to a 75th anniversary Leaders' Summit in 2020.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

- Governments, civil society, academia but above all every citizen would benefit from a recommitment to multilateralism and a stronger rules-based international order. This is why the focus needs to be in a people-centered United Nations system. Key topics for those preoccupied with guaranteeing more space for civil society participation in SSC and in several regional and global fora.
- Focus on SDG 16. Other SDGs prioritized in the conversation included 5, 13 and 17. However, the presentations had a cross-cutting approach that looked at the entirety of the Agenda 2030.
- Speakers:
 - Amb. Gustavo Pacheco, Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay
 - Dr. Adriana Abdenur, Coordinator of the Peace & Security Division, Igarapé Institute
 - Florencia Gor, WFM-IGP Congress Chair and Member of UN2020 Coordination Group
 - Monica Hirst, Professor of International Studies (UNQ, UDTT)
- Countries represented: Argentina, Brazil, Uganda, Uruguay
- Contact information: Florencia Gor, gor.mariaflores@gmail.com

III. Moving Forward

- Demand was expressed for more support for SSC within the UN system, fostering stronger regional organizations, guaranteeing formal participation of civil society on international fora, recognizing the key role of SSC in the peace

and security field and looking at the 75th anniversary as an opportunity for stocktaking.

- The follow up is to bring more voices working on SSC to the consortium of CSOs working towards a 2020 Summit and incorporate their views and demands to match the institutional framework of SSC with its successful expansion. Monthly update videoconferences are planned to discuss the 75th anniversary opportunities and an online platform is underway to showcase global governance initiatives from citizens around the world. Please [contact](#) / visit [UN2020](#) and [Together First](#) for further details on how to stay involved.





45. The role of the peaceful uses of Nuclear Applications and the contribution of the Technical Cooperation Program of the International Atomic Energy Agency In addressing the Sustainable Development Goals

I. General Context

Summary of the side event

The event presented the main initiatives, strategies and developments that, through the use of nuclear science and applications contribute towards addressing global issues, such as climate change. Special focus on south-south and triangular cooperation as a technology transfer strategy for promoting the achievement of development priorities of participating countries with special reference to the Technical Cooperation (TC) Program of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), considering the leading role of Argentina in the Latin American and Caribbean region. The use of nuclear technology plays a key role in supporting and meeting the sustainable development goals in areas such as energy, human health, food production, water management and environmental protection.

Main messages and outcomes

- Argentina is a world recognized player on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with a high level of development in the field.
- Nuclear Energy helps to combat climate change and to promote social equality, economic growth and an environmentally friendly electricity supply reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions.
- The role of the TC Program of the IAEA for the international community is strategic to combat climate change, through specific activities within the Technical Cooperation Projects that cope with adaptation, mitigation and monitoring of this global environmental issue.
- The Implementation of the TCP in Argentina, its frameworks (United Nations Strategic Framework and Country Program Framework), and the priority areas addressed makes Argentina a reliable partner in order to develop bilateral cooperation in the field.
- Gender mainstreaming within the TCP and the particular role and objectives of the Organization Women in Nuclear Argentina.
- The use of the sterile insect technique for the area wide eradication of agricultural pests as an established environmentally friendly procedure for the control and eradication of harmful pests.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

Stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries

IAEA, in its advisory role, has worked with a number of countries in such areas as radiation protection and application of nuclear techniques in Medicine, Agriculture, Stock Breeding, Food, Hydrology and the Study of Renewable Energy Sources. Particularly, Argentina and its nuclear related organization –such as CNEA – has a longstanding tradition on cooperation with foreign counterparts, and other technical and scientific organizations, and has strongly collaborated on the development of infrastructure or its enhancement under the framework of south-south cooperation and technical cooperation projects. Particularly, it should be highlighted the positive impacts on Energy, Health, Environmental, Agricultural Institutions, Policy Makers and Nuclear Regulatory bodies, and primary society.

Nuclear technology has become a key element on the south-south cooperation, and especially Argentina with its technical capabilities, combined with a national development policy on the subject and an active international strategy has helped Latin America and Caribbean –among other regions- to ensure the application of nuclear technologies in these countries on a safe and reliable way. Within this framework, the IAEA and its TC Program have allowed countries to acquire not only technical skills, but also equipment to address common problems strictly related to the Development Agenda such as climate change, water scarcity, land degradation and insect pests, among others.

Last but not least, efforts made by both Women in Nuclear (WiN) Argentina and the IAEA -through its TCP- to implement gender mainstreaming have been highlighted, in line with SGD 5. Latin American women have historically had an active participation in the TCP: In the last three decades, they have played a key role as leaders of National, ARCAL, Regional and Interregional TC Projects. However, women remain underrepresented in the nuclear sector as a whole and, therefore, actions promoted by WiN and the Agency are crucial to strive gender equality.

The event was organized by the National Atomic Energy Commission of Argentina (CNEA). Speakers: **Mr. Julián Gadano**, Undersecretary of Nuclear Energy, Ministry of Treasury; **Mr. Michael Shellenberger**, United States of America, Founder and President of Environmental Progress; **Mr. Martin Krause**, Director of the Division of Program Support and Coordination in the TC Department of the IAEA; **Ms. Melina Belinco**, National Liaison Officer of Argentina to the IAEA, Section Head in the International Organizations Deputy Management of CNEA, and Advisor within the Executive Committee of WiN Argentina; **Mrs. Wilda Ramirez**, Agronomist Engineer, Director of

Vegetable Health of the National Agrifood Health and Quality Service (SENASA) and Technical Counterpart of TC Projects within the IAEA TC Program; **Mr. Facundo Deluchi**, National Director of Nuclear Policies of the Undersecretariat of Nuclear Energy, Ministry of Treasury.

Contact information: **Mr. Juan Ferrer**. Institutional Relations Manager, National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA). ferrer@cnea.gov.ar

III. Moving Forward

The Argentine nuclear development has been naturally driven by South-South cooperation, in fact, building nuclear capacities is only possible within a regional and international approach. The main Argentine projects with international prospective are: CAREM, RA-10, Nuclear Medicine, Radioisotope Production and Environmental Applications, among other developments and lines of research, which will have a strict impact on future international collaboration.

In this regard, the role of the Argentine academic nuclear related institutes (Institutos Balseiro, Dan Beninson and Instituto Sabato) on the education and training of human resources in the related areas should also be highlighted. During the last years, Argentina has become a training hub – internationally recognized- and an important number of Latin American students with scholarships granted by Argentina are received each year, thus reaffirming its commitment with south–south cooperation.



46. “Transition to sustainable development: New pathways for co-operation to fulfil Agenda 2030. Launch of the Latin American Economic Outlook 2019”

Organizadores: UE; CEPAL; OECD

Contexto General

Los oradores expusieron la importancia de una transición al desarrollo sostenible, tomando como referencia a la Agenda 2030 y a la cooperación Sur- Sur como Triangular para poder llegar a cumplir la Agenda. A su vez, el informe, “Latin American Economic Outlook 2019: Development in Transition” se presentó oficialmente en esta ocasión, sirviendo de base para esta discusión a nivel global.

Conocimientos, Ideas y Soluciones Compartidas

La Agenda 2030 respaldó un cambio de paradigma, centrándose en objetivos multidimensionales y proporcionando bienes públicos globales. También establece el escenario para que todos los países, sin importar su nivel de ingresos y estado de desarrollo, trabajen juntos para lograr los 17 ODS. En este contexto, la relevancia de la cooperación internacional estará directamente relacionada con su capacidad para

ofrecer respuestas personalizadas a las cambiantes realidades mundiales y nacionales, y para mover esfuerzos para enfrentar estas realidades de forma conjunta y global. Es por ello que resulta de urgencia identificar qué herramientas y enfoques harían posible la implementación de este cambio de paradigma y fomentarían una cooperación internacional más adaptada al contexto actual. Este evento dio la oportunidad de seguir avanzando esta discusión en el marco del Desarrollo en Transición.

Jorge Faurie, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de la República Argentina, destacó que el hito del multilateralismo en América Latina fue la adopción de la agenda 2030 y que se debe seguir apostando a este multilateralismo para tener acuerdos consistentes que traigan beneficios a la población.

En el primer panel, Neven Mimica explicó que la importancia de la agenda 2030 se debe a que el cambio climático y la inmigración generan un gran impacto en el clima. Además, comunicó que la UE se encuentra trabajando con los demás países para erradicar la pobreza (ODS 1). Alicia Bárcena, Secretaria ejecutiva de la CEPAL, destacó que el PBI per cápita es una forma incorrecta de medir el desarrollo y que se debe considerar el término de “transición” para los países. Pablo Sanguinetti, Director corporativo de la CAF, señaló que las guerras comerciales, el Brexit y el alza de las tasas de interés e los EE.UU. provocan recesiones en ALC (aunque hoy la región está más preparada para estos ‘shocks’, seguimos basando nuestra economía en las materias primas). Por último, Mario Pezzini -Director OCDE- explicó que se debe crear un mecanismo de transferencia financiera al desarrollo, porque hay más de una trayectoria al desarrollo según el país.

En el segundo panel, se tomaron en cuenta casos nacionales y regionales. Sachin Chaturvedi, explicó que se tenía que tener en cuenta la globalización, el multilateralismo y el cambio de paradigma contextualizando las situaciones. Juan Pablo de Laiglesia, destacó la cooperación internacional llevada a cabo por España y las declaraciones respecto a este tema de la UE. Álvaro García contó la experiencia de cooperación internacional de Uruguay con la apertura de la Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional. Victor Harison destacó a la UE y al continente africano como uno de los principales receptores de cooperación internacional, además, de agregar que veían también a una Agenda 2063. Por último, José Valencia explicó cómo la cooperación es una herramienta de ayuda para Ecuador y como el cambio climático afecta a un país con tanta riqueza en flora y fauna.

AVANZANDO

El informe, “Latin American Economic Outlook 2019: Development in Transition” se lanzó oficialmente en esta ocasión, ya que servirá de base para que la discusión realizada llegue a nivel global. Disponible en: <http://www.oecd.org/publications/latin-american-economic-outlook-20725140.htm>

“Transition to sustainable development: New pathways for co-operation to fulfil Agenda 2030. Launch of the Latin American Economic Outlook 2019”

Partners: UE; CEPAL; OECD

General Context

The speakers explained the importance of a transition in sustainable development, as a reference to the 2030 Agenda and a South-South cooperation as Triangular in order to achieve the Agenda. In turn, the report, "Economic Perspectives of Latin America 2019: Development in Transition" was officially launched on this occasion, as the basis for this discussion at the global level.

Knowledge, Ideas and shared Solutions

The 2030 Agenda supported a paradigm shift, focusing on multidimensional objectives and providing global public goods. It also sets the stage for all countries, regardless of their level of income and state of development, to work together to achieve the 17 SDGs. In this context, the relevance of international cooperation will be directly related to its ability to offer personalized responses to changing global and national realities, and to move efforts to face these realities jointly and globally. This is why it is urgent to identify what tools and approaches would make possible the implementation of this paradigm shift and foster an international cooperation more adapted to the current context. This event gave the opportunity to continue advancing this discussion within the framework of Transitional Development.

Jorge Faurie Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic stressed that the milestone of multilateralism in Latin America was the adoption of the 2030 agenda and that ‘we must continue to bet on this multilateralism’ to have consistent agreements that bring benefits to the population. In the first panel, Neven Mimica explained that the importance of the 2030 agenda is due to the fact that climate change and immigration generate a great impact on the climate. In addition, he reported that the EU is working with other countries to eradicate poverty (SDG 1). Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, stressed that GDP per capita is an incorrect way to measure development and that the term "transition" should be considered for countries. Pablo Sanguinetti, Corporate Director of CAF, pointed out that trade wars, Brexit and rising US interest rates cause recessions in LAC (although today the region is more prepared for these 'shocks', we continue to base our economy in raw materials). Finally, Mario Pezzini - OECD Director - explained that a financial transfer mechanism should be created for development, because there is more than one development path according to the country.

In the second panel, national and regional cases were taken into account. Sachin Chaturvedi explained that globalization, multilateralism and the paradigm shift had to be taken into account by contextualizing situations. Juan Pablo de Laiglesia, highlighted the international cooperation carried out by Spain and the statements on this issue of the EU. Álvaro García told about Uruguay's international cooperation experience with the opening of the Uruguayan International Cooperation Agency. Victor Harison highlighted the EU and the African continent as one of the main recipients of international cooperation, in addition to adding that they also saw an Agenda 2063. Finally, José Valencia explained how cooperation is an aid tool for Ecuador and how Climate change affects a country with such rich flora and fauna.

Moving Forward

The report, "Latin American Economic Outlook 2019: Development in Transition" was officially launched on this occasion, as it will serve as a basis for the discussion to reach a global level. Available in: <http://www.oecd.org/publications/latin-american-economic-outlook-2019-2025140.htm>

Speakers:

OPENING REMARKS:

- **Jorge Faurie** → Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina

PANEL 1: DEVELOPMENT IN TRANSITION: LAUNCH OF THE REPORT "LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2019"

- Keynote speaker: **Neven Mimica** → European Commissioner, International Cooperation and Development. cab-mimica-webpage@ec.europa.eu
- **Alicia Barcena** → Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Email: Alicia.BARCENA@cepal.org
- **Pablo Sanguinetti** → Corporate Director of Economic Analysis and Knowledge for Development, CAF.
- **Mario Pezzini** → Director, OECD Development Centre and Special Advisor to the OECD Secretary-General on Development. Mario.Pezzini@oecd.org

PANEL 2: NEW TOOLS AND APPROACHES FOR PARADIGM-SHIFT IN INTERNATIONAL CO- OPERATION

- **Sachin Chaturvedi** → Director General, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India. s.chaturverdi@associate.ids.ac.uk
- **Juan Pablo de Laiglesia** → Secretary of State for International Co-operation and for Ibero-America and the Caribbean, AECID, Spain.
- **Álvaro García** → Director, Office of Planning and Budget (OPP), Uruguay. direccion@opp.gub.uy
- **Victor Harison** → Commissioner for Economic Affairs, African Unión.

- **José Valencia** → Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, Ecuador. ,
jvalencia@cancilleria.gob.ec

CLOSING REMARKS

- **Jolita Butkeviciene** → Director of Development Coordination, Latin America and the Caribbean, European Commission.
- **Mario Pezzini** → Director, OECD Development Centre and Special Advisor to the OECD Secretary-General on Development.



47. Volunteerism: A powerful solution to South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation (TC): Sharing Experiences of BRICS

Organizer: United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Program

I. General Context

- Main goal: To enable knowledge sharing among Member States and other important stakeholders on how volunteering supports developing national capacities through SSC and TC, and to learn from relevant experiences and

knowledge accumulated by BRICS countries in collaboration with other developing partners

- Main message: Experiences presented at the Side Event showed how the sum of volunteer movements connect people worldwide. Speakers explained how engaging groups, promoting participation of youths and adults from all levels of society, as part of an inclusive multi-stakeholder engagement, is essential – first, to ensure an adequate reflection on the progress towards achieving the SDGs and second, to raise awareness on the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the importance of meaningful interaction between governments and citizens.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

- Panellists emphasized the importance of formation of complementary partnerships with communities, local governments, academia, Volunteer Involving Organizations and the private sector, amongst other actors, to transform volunteering from a coping mechanism to a strategic resource for South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation.

- It was highlighted that volunteerism is a cross-cutting means of implementation relevant to all areas of the SDGs, in particular to SDG 17 on strengthening global partnerships.

- It was mentioned the importance of integrating volunteerism into national strategies and plans, with a major focus on youth engagement. Some good examples were presented by the representative of the Governments of China and the University of Buenos Aires.

- Through the strong examples presented by the speakers, the audience witnessed how volunteerism enhances the resilience of engaged regions and communities, and further connects diverse people by supporting South-South knowledge exchange.

- Speakers at the Side Event:

- Mr. Toily Kurbanov, UNV Deputy Executive Coordinator
- Ms. Silvia Morimoto, UNDP Country Director in Argentina
- Mr. Zhang Yi, Deputy Director General of CICETE, Government of China
- Dr. Gabriel Capitelli, Secretary for International Relations, University of Buenos Aires
- Ms. Evelina Cabrera, president Argentine Women's Football Association
- Ms. Silvia Illescas, Health Advocacy and Coordination Officer at World Health Organization in Lao PDR, International Specialist UN Volunteer

- Ms. Kamilla Agdamova, Urban Resilience Programme Officer at United Nations Development Programme in Zimbabwe, International UN Youth Volunteer

III. Moving Forward

- South-South volunteering remains an important channel for building capacities through shared learning and equitable partnerships. The newly established Catedra on South-South that the University of Buenos Aires launched at BAPA + 40 is a platform where volunteerism can play significant importance. UNV is working closely with UNDP and the UBA to integrate volunteerism in the Catedra's strategy and activities.
- Although volunteering is a cost-effective approach to peace and development, it is not free of cost; predictable and comprehensive investments by Governments and their partners are therefore required to expand volunteering opportunities to all, forming part and parcel of implementation arrangements for the achievement of the SDGs. UNV and its partners will continue working in this area.
- UNV and its partners in the Volunteer Sector should continue positioning volunteerism in key events connected to the SDGs. UNV and partners are also advised to continue supporting the engagement of volunteers to bolster youth and female leadership and strengthen their skills through volunteerism.
- In January 2019 and prior to BAPA + 40 celebration, UNV and UNOSSC signed a Memorandum of Understanding. This partnership will enable the continued promotion of UN Volunteers as a talent solution for the UN and its Member States, to further generate cutting-edge research and evidence on the contribution of volunteerism to SSC and TC and it will also enable the development of joint initiatives to position volunteerism as an integral component SSC and TC.



EVENTOS PARALELOS REALIZADOS EL 21 DE MARZO

48. “ADELANTE: Elevar las mejores prácticas de los países latinoamericanos en el marco de la Agenda 2030”

Contexto General:

A finales de 2015 la Comisión Europea lanzó el instrumento Facilidad Regional para la Cooperación y la Asociación Internacional (conocido como ADELANTE), cuyo objetivo es mejorar la integración de los países de América Latina y el Caribe (ALC), y ayudar a alcanzar sus objetivos de desarrollo. En particular, fomenta y respalda nuevas formas de cooperación en la región, como la cooperación triangular y la Sur-Sur (CSS).

Conocimientos, Ideas y Soluciones compartidas:

Las palabras de bienvenida fueron pronunciadas por Jolita Butkeviciene (Directora para ALC en la Dirección General de Cooperación y Desarrollo-UE), quien desarrolló la visión de la UE sobre la Cooperación Triangular como modalidad de trabajo para la Agenda 2030. Según la funcionaria la UE quiere estar enfrente de la cooperación triangular, movilizandoo conocimientos y experiencias, fondos y recursos, entre otros. Para 2015, la UE lanzó el programa ADELANTE que tiene por objetivo apoyar a la Agenda 2030 sin dejar a nadie atrás, contribuyendo a los ODS 1 y 17.

Rebeca Grynspar -Secretaría General Iberoamericana- hizo énfasis en que la geografía (en toda dirección: norte-sur y sur-sur) y la geometría (ya no es solo vertical, sino también triangular, octogonal, entre otros) de la cooperación cambió. A su vez, resaltó que el ODS de ‘Desigualdad’ se encuentra en pocos proyectos, a diferencia del de ‘Hambre Cero’ que está presente en el 17% de los proyectos.

El diálogo con los representantes de los proyectos de ADELANTE fue moderado por Claudio Salinas (Jefe de Sector en la Dirección de Cooperación para ALC), que comenzó preguntando sobre cuál era el valor agregado de la cooperación triangular frente a otro tipo de cooperación. Ante esta pregunta, Lucy Larrosa representante de ‘Mirada Ciudadana’, comentó que es difícil implementar ese proyecto sin la UE, y que se debe generar confianza y espacios de diálogo para contar con el apoyo de los gobiernos de Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Brasil y Chile (ya que los gobiernos locales son importantes para implementar la agenda 2030). Miguel Ángel Lombardo – representante de ‘EVALUA’- entendió que gracias a la cooperación triangular se puede identificar mejor el problema que suele ser común entre los países y los problemas

prioritarios, como también permite ver el conocimiento de forma horizontal, compartiendo éxitos y fracasos.

Respondiendo a la segunda pregunta –sobre la cooperación con el ODS 10 ‘Desigualdad’- Yanella Posente, representante de ‘Red Calle’, destacó que la cooperación triangular y técnica es primordial para mejorar las condiciones de vida de las personas en calle. Comunicó que se logró disminuir la pobreza, pero que este grupo de personas necesita ser priorizado en tu atención. Rafael Segura (representante de ‘Fortalecimiento de la Justicia Restaurativa’) explicó que el acceso a la justicia es necesario para reducir la desigualdad. Por último, Eloísa García (representante de ‘DIALOGAS’) destacó que la inclusión social y las mejoras laborales y educativas son problemas transversales a los 11 países.

Sobre la última pregunta –qué sucede en el futuro de la cooperación triangular según la experiencia de los proyectos- Patricia Marino (representante de ‘Proyecto Seda’) destacó que el fondo de ayuda a productores y artesanos, administrado por INTI, hace que la transferencia tecnológica sea efectiva. Y Edwin Gómez (representante de ‘EDEM’) resaltó que debería haber apoyo financiero y técnico de parte de la UE en temas de emprendimiento.

Para el cierre Jorge Moreira da Silva (Director de la DCD de la OCDE), Andrea Vignolo (AUCI), Ruy Carlos Pereira (ABC), Carmen Castiella (AE-CID), Mario Pezzini (OCDE), Mario Cimoli (CEPAL) y Daniel Castillo (PIFCSS) procedieron a una serie de comentarios finales sobre los temas tratados.

Avanzando hacia Adelante:

Se planea seguir promoviendo la integración regional mediante nuevos espacios de diálogo regional sobre cuestiones comunes. Como resultado de este evento, se procederá a la firma de un documento final. ADELANTE quiere apoyar las acciones de aprendizaje inter-pares para maximizar el impacto de la cooperación al desarrollo de la UE en la región ALC.

“ADELANTE: Scaling-up LAC countries’ best practices, within the framework of 2030 Agenda”

General Context:

At the end of 2015, the European Commission launched the instrument Regional Facility for Cooperation and the International Association (known as ADELANTE), whose objective is to improve the integration of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and help achieve their development objectives. In particular, it encourages and supports new forms of cooperation in the region, such as triangular and South-South cooperation (SSC).

Knowledge, Ideas and Solutions shared:

The welcoming speech were delivered by JolitaButkeviciene (Director for LAC in the General Directorate for Cooperation and Development-EU), who developed the EU vision on Triangular Cooperation as a working modality for the 2030 Agenda stating that the EU wants to promote triangular cooperation, mobilizing knowledge and experiences, funds and resources, among others. For 2015, the EU launched the ADELANTE program, which aims to support the 2030 Agenda without leaving anyone behind, contributing to SDGs 1 and 17.

RebecaGrynspan - Secretaría General Iberoamericana - emphasized that geography (in all directions: north-south and south-south) and geometry (is not only vertical, but also triangular, octagonal, among others) of cooperation changed stressing that the ODS of 'Inequality' is found in a few projects, unlike the 'Zero Hunger' which is present in 17% of the projects.

The dialogue with the representatives of the ADELANTE projects was moderated by Claudio Salinas (Head of Sector in the Cooperation Directorate for LAC), who considered the benefits of triangular cooperation compared to another type of cooperation. Lucy Larrosa (representative of 'Mirada Ciudadana') commented that it is difficult to implement this project without the EU, and that trust and spaces of dialogue must be generated to count on the support of the governments of Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil and Chile (since the local governments are important to implement the 2030 agenda). Also, Miguel Ángel Lombardo-representative of 'EVALUA'- concluded that thanks to triangular cooperation, the problem that is usually common among countries and priority problems can be better identified, as well as allowing knowledge to be shared horizontally, along successes and failures

Addressing the second question - cooperation with SDG 10 'Inequality' –Yanella Posente, representative of 'Red Calle', stressed that triangular and technical cooperation is essential to improve the living conditions of people on the street; poverty was reduced, nonetheless this group of people needs to be prioritized. Rafael Segura (representative of 'Strengthening Restorative Justice') explained that access to justice is necessary to lower inequality. Finally, EloísaGarcía (representative of 'DIALOGAS') highlighted that social inclusion and labor and educational improvements are crosscutting issues in the 11 countries.

On the last question - what happens in the future of triangular cooperation according to the experience of the projects - Patricia Marino (representative of 'Silk Project') highlighted that the fund of aid to producers and artisans, administered by INTI, makes the transfer technology effective. Edwin Gómez (representative of 'EDEM') stressed that there should be financial and technical support from the EU on issues of entrepreneurship.

At the end of the event, Jorge Moreira da Silva (Director of the DCD of the OECD), Andrea Vignolo (AUCI), Ruy Carlos Pereira (ABC), Carmen Castiella (AE-CID), Mario Pezzini (OCDE), Mario Cimoli(ECLAC) and Daniel Castillo (PIFCSS), proceeded to make final comments on the topics discussed.

Moving Forward:

It is planned to continue promoting regional integration through new spaces for regional dialogue on common issues. As a result of this event, a final document will be signed. At the same time, ADELANTE wants to support the inter-peer learning actions to maximize the impact of EU development cooperation in the LAC region.



49. “Assessing the contribution of South-South and Triangular Cooperation to development results in agriculture, rural development, food security and nutrition” -United Nations RBAs: FAO; IFAD; WFP

Presenter: Maurizio Navarra / Speakers: Shengyao Tang (Director, Office of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, FAO), **Ashwani K. Muthoo** (Director, Global Engagement and Multilateral Relations Division, IFAD), **Stephanie Hochstetter** (Director of RBAs and Committee of World Food Security, WFP), **Fernanda Barreto** (Programme Coordinator, International Labour Organization), **Cecilia Malaguti do Prado** (Coordinator, South-South and Trilateral Cooperation Brazilian Agency for Cooperation)

General context: The topic of the side-event was to assess ways in which SSTC influences development results in agriculture, rural development, food security and nutrition as a key to understanding how it helps countries achieve Agenda 2030 and its sustainable development goals. Another message delivered were the methodologies and processes that explore how SSTC contributes to humanitarian and development results.

Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared: As a first speaker, Shengyao Tang highlighted the importance of having an assessment before starting a project and how it improves the results. Stephani Hochstetler shared her concern towards the inefficiency of actions, she brought up the idea of developing a mechanism to monitor actions in order to be more effective. In addition, Ashwani K. Muthoo emphasized the value of SSTC and recommended as a possible solution to integrate a global evaluation system. The keys to take into consideration, mentioned by Cecilia Malaguti do Prado, were 4: relevance; coherence between activities, outputs and results; indicators; and finally, human and financial resources for monitor. To achieve those keys,she recommended: a participatory process; solving fear of change; capacitary and assessment; and a permanent training of all the staff to monitor the evaluation. Fernanda Barreto also shared some recommendations: dividing to conquer; working on a framework; monitoring quality of SSC; linking SSC to the demands of the global south; valuing and learning; and improving communication.

Moving forward: Evaluating results of SSTC-enabled programmes represents an opportunity for the RBAs to engage with more partners and achieve greater impact on food security and nutrition. The RBAs agreed to incorporate the recommendations emerging from the side-event into the upcoming methodology. ABC and ILO agreed to contribute to the development of the methodology and support the testing phase in selected agriculture and rural development projects.



50. “Biodiversidad y Desarrollo Sostenible. Reporte y acción en el territorio”-

Organizador: Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de la República Argentina; United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Contexto General:

Los oradores expusieron la importancia de la biodiversidad y el desarrollo sostenible. Además de haber hecho un reporte de la situación acerca del tema en la República Argentina, también mostrando estudios de caso acerca del tema.

Conocimientos, Ideas y Soluciones Compartidas:

La conferencia se desarrolló alrededor de las presentaciones de Achim Steiner, Sergio Bergman, Marcia Levaggi, Diego Moreno, María Eugenia Di Paola, Ana María Currea, Francisco López Sastre y contó con la presencia de beneficiarios del Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones, Fabiana Menna, Norma Rodríguez y Celso Limberger.

Durante la Apertura, Achim Steiner, Administrador del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, hizo énfasis en la importancia del desarrollo como facilitador de toma de decisiones y de la Agenda 2030, además de tener en cuenta el desarrollo sostenible para las sociedades futuras. Sergio Bergman, Secretario de Gobierno de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable de la Nación, explicó la situación de Argentina respecto a la biodiversidad y el desarrollo sostenible, la importancia que se le da en el país a la flora y la fauna y a la gobernanza y el liderazgo circular. Para finalizar Marcia Levaggi, Directora General de Asuntos Ambientales de la Cancillería Argentina, destacó la conservación de la diversidad, y los dos pilares en los que se sustenta tal tópico en la Argentina, el Sexto Informe de Biodiversidad Nacional y el Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones del FMAM.

Durante la presentación del Primer Segmento Técnico titulado “Sexto Reporte Nacional de Biodiversidad”, Diego Moreno, Secretario de Política Ambiental en Recursos Naturales y Maria Eugenia Di Paola, Coordinadora de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, PNUD, destacan el Sexto Reporte Nacional de Biodiversidad, el cual tiene una normativa nacional, trabaja con el Plan de Acción 2016- 2020 y la Agenda 2030, además de medir en donde se encuentra la Argentina en relación a la pérdida de diversidad y los conocimientos de las comunidades indígenas.

La presentación del Segundo Segmento Técnico “Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones” presento a Ana María Currea, Asesora en Cooperación Sur Sur para el Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones, y Francisco López Sastre, Coordinador Nacional, Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones, donde explicaron de qué se trata el plan y cómo es llevado a cabo en la Argentina. El plan comenzó a llevarse a cabo en el año 1992 y procura contribuir al empoderamiento de comunidades locales. Para demostrar cómo el Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones impacta activamente en la comunidad argentina, se desarrollaron dos casos específicos a modo de ejemplo, 1: “Cooperación entre mujeres del Gran Chaco: acelerando el desarrollo local”, con sus representantes, Fabiana Menna y Norma Rodríguez, que contaron cómo el Programa llevó a mujeres de la comunidad wichi a integrarse económicamente, incorporando tecnologías e integrando a las mujeres en cooperativas; y 2: “Semáforo para el Desarrollo Comunitario: Innovadora herramienta para la autogestión familiar y comunitaria”, con su representante Celso Limberger, implementado en la provincia de Misiones, como una herramienta de innovación social que propone medir la calidad de vida de las familias por medio de 50 indicadores, para poder obtener un diagnóstico de la comunidad.

Avanzando hacia Adelante: Las experiencias exitosas de años pasados son la síntesis de que la cooperación Sur-Sur en Biodiversidad y Desarrollo Sostenible, con perspectiva comunal y de género es compleja, pero posible y realizable. La clave será enfocar las políticas en cada comunidad para no perder de vista las idiosincrasias locales.

SPEAKERS:

APERTURA:

- Achim Steiner → Administrador del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
- Sergio Bergman → Secretario de Gobierno de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable de la Nación.
- Marcia Levaggi → Directora General de Asuntos Ambientales, Cancillería de la Nación.

PRESENTACIÓN DEL PRIMER SEGMENTO TÉCNICO “SEXTO REPORTE NACIONAL DE BIODIVERSIDAD”

- Diego Moreno → Secretario de Política Ambiental de Recursos Naturales.
- María Eugenia Di Paola → Coordinadora de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, PNUD.

PRESENTACIÓN DEL SEGUNDO SEGMENTO TECNICO “PROGRAMA DE PEQUEÑAS DONACIONES”

- Ana María Currea → Asesora de Cooperación Sur- Sur para Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones.
- Francisco López Sastre → Coordinador Nacional, Programa Pequeñas Donaciones.

CASO 1: “Cooperación entre mujeres del Gran Chaco: acelerando el desarrollo local” → Fabiana Menna y Norma Rodríguez.

CASO 2: “Semáforo para el Desarrollo Comunitario: Innovadora herramienta para la autogestión familiar y comunitaria” → Celso Limberger.

CIERRE:

René Mauricio Valdés Representante Residente de PNUD en Argentina.



51. “Building Disaster Resilience through South-South Cooperation: Perspectives from Asia-Pacific” –

Partners: Government of Thailand and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

I. General Context: The objective of the side event was to share specific disaster risk reduction initiatives from the Asia-Pacific region that helped high disaster-risk developing countries to obtain knowledge, expertise and technologies from the more advanced countries of Asia and the Pacific; leveraged South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) to empower people in disaster-prone countries in the region through early warning and climate preparedness; and could serve as good practice examples for other disaster-prone regions around the world. In a world in which climate change has a global impact and natural disasters have no borders, cooperation among states is of utmost relevance.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared: As a multi-donor trust fund, ESCAP provides financial aid for disaster-prone countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The initiatives address unmet needs regarding preparedness and early warning systems for natural disasters. These are fundamental in order to prevent deaths and other hindering effects that tsunamis and other catastrophes have on development and therefore benefit disaster-prone communities across the region. Resilience is

transversal to all Sustainable Development Goals. Developing countries of the Global South must therefore push towards the advancement of the development agenda prioritizing that no one is left behind. Moreover, SSTC must serve as pivot for the scaling up of the promising tools and innovations produced by science and technology in areas that particularly affect these countries. In this regard, ESCAP has funded the setup of people-centered early warning systems and the regional space applications program for sustainable development in order to enhance effective disaster-resilience and sustainable development monitoring in the region.

The case of the Philippines serves as an example of the benefits of a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder platform on innovative risk management. Following an approach that works from the highest levels of government to local authorities helps ensure enhanced disaster resilience and the building of adapted communities with better response capabilities. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, ESCAP and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have provided assistance in the development of more and better sensing data, disaster prevention, and post-disaster response through information exchange between countries. Finally, the need for effective disaster resilience is particularly pressing for tropical islands located in the Pacific and in such a context, South-South cooperation driven by country needs becomes a vital tool for building resilience and preparedness.

The main SDGs involved in the cooperation initiatives presented are 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 17.

Speakers¹³:

H.E. Mr. Vijavat Isarabhakdi (Special Envoy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Thailand).

Ms. Tiziana Bonapace (Director, ICT and Disaster Risk Reduction Division, ESCAP).

H.E. Secretary Ernesto Pernia (Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines). E-mail: ernestompernia@gmail.com

H.E. Mr. Thongphane Savanphet (Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lao PDR).

Mr. François Martel (Secretary General, Pacific Islands Development Forum).

III. Moving Forward: In order to replicate and expand the scope of such initiatives, sustainable financing and continuous support by ESCAP member states are a must. In addition, it is essential to work on networking, investments and information sharing while maintaining regional and local traditions.

¹³ Contact information provided where available.



53. “Capacity development in support of South-South and Triangular cooperation”.

Organizer: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Presenter: Dr. Namsuk Kim UNDESA, Project Manager BRI / Speakers: Dr. Carola Ramón Berjano, Economist, lecturer and consultant specialized in China - Latin American relations / MS Sultana Afroze, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh.

General Context: South-South and triangular cooperation as an alternative form to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals on our way to the 2030 Agenda. The United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs presents projects for implementation that are focused on the development of capacities of public and

private sector with the main goal of addressing the challenges and seizing opportunities offered by regional initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). South-South cooperation based on knowledge sharing, mutual learning, empowering national stakeholders from public and private sector, while seizing opportunities to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared: Dr. Namsuk Kim explained how to maximize business opportunities from the Belt and Road Initiative to meet all the SDGs. Analyses the state of infrastructures in the world highlighting the fact that Argentina possesses a high degree of availability of Transport Infrastructure. At the same time it also shows a low quality of transport infrastructure these days. He also gives a full detail of all the global goals to be achieved by 2030 and all the actors involved. SDGs, synergies and trade-offs. Income growth leads to job creation and the latter to poverty reduction and a quality of education. At the same time quality of education allows the income growth. Belt and road initiative promotes inclusive growth and sustainable development. Analysis of the socio-economic impacts on trade, investment, employment, growth and the environment. National capacity building in order to use the forecasting and analytical tools. The UNDESA project objectives are focused on achieving integrated data research on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of BRI. MS Sultana Afroze highlights the fact that Bangladesh has a strong commitment to meet all SDGs by the year 2030. Bangladesh already has built a platform based on South-South and triangular cooperation in order to understand each other's needs. Bangladesh will keep providing through South-south cooperation platform public services innovations. One example is the creation of a Workshop based on Innovation and Change Management to address the forthcoming challenges after upgrading to the middle-income country from lower-income country. Dr. Carola Ramón Berjano provides an insight on how the Belt and Road initiative can help achieve the SDGs in Latin America. There are some concerns about Chinese investments and infrastructure projects: lack of data and reliable information in terms of sustainability and SDGs. The main contribution of the Belt and Road initiative is its experience in infrastructure development. Chinese development was based on "Think Big start Small". China achieved development of the regions due to the consistency in long term projects. Argentina only spends 3 % of its GDP in infrastructure when it should spend 6 % presenting huge deficits in infrastructure (such as the train network). Belt and Road initiative has a lot of potential in terms of SDGs.

Moving Forward: BRI has developed training workshops for government research institutes and public sector; Promote policy dialogue between government, research institutes, private sector and international partners on BRI and SDGs. Share knowledge and information. Latin America needs to think strategically in order to get things done concerning long term infrastructure and development. Problems in achieving

integration even though we share the same language. Institutions like Unasur have been useless in terms of integration. A lot isto be learnt from China’s experience.



54. “Collaboration between China and WFP: Fostering Farmers’ Leadership for Enhanced Resilience through South-South Cooperation”-

Partners: World Food Program (WFP); China

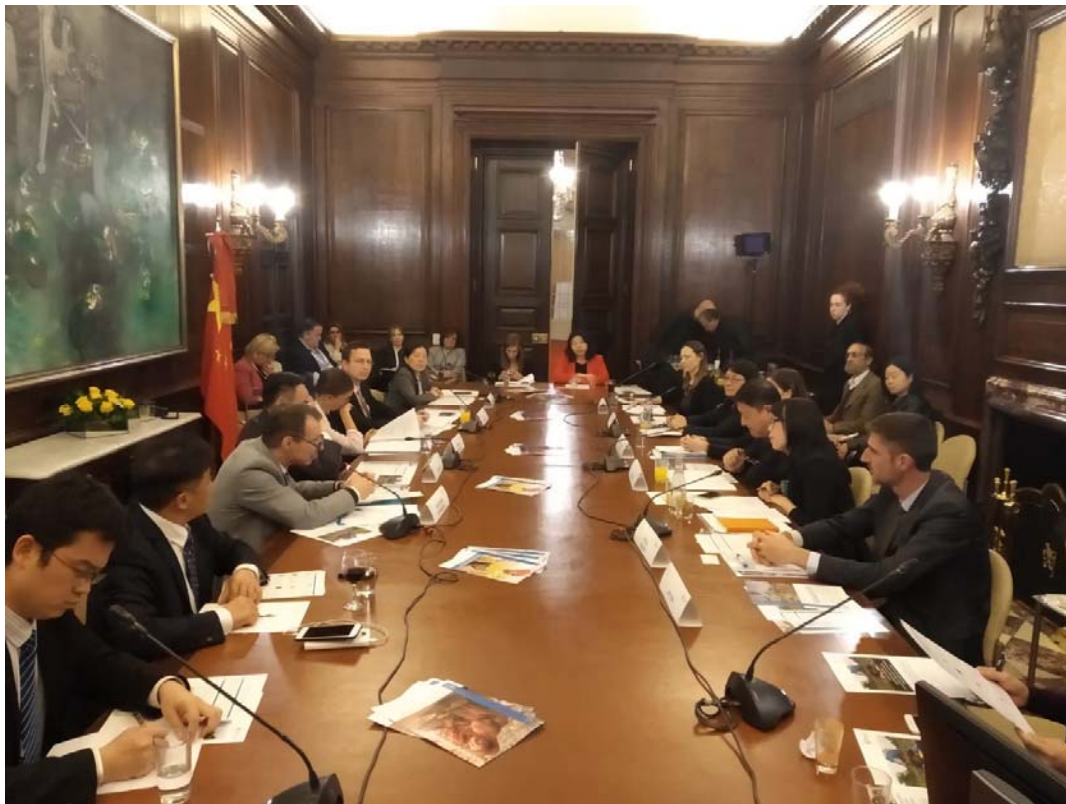
Speakers: Dr. Sixi Qu (WFP), Mr. Jean-Pierre de Margerie (WFP), Mr. Yi Yang (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China), Mr. Niels Bazer (WFP Zimbabwe), Ms. Tiziana Bonapace (ESCAP), Ms. Qun Li (World Bank), Ms. Marie-Elisabeth Virginie Faure (WFP Bolivia), Mr. Joseph Andersen (Alibaba Group), Ms. Carola Kenngott (WFP), Dr. Yan Jia (WFP).

General context: The speakers discussed the initiatives of the World Food Program and how they might progressively reduce hunger all over the world, in order to achieve *zero hunger* by 2030, which is one of the sustainable development objectives.

Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared:Mr. Jean-Pierre de Margerie mentioned that the core of the problem is small holder farmers and how much prepared they are to face the shocks caused by climate change and economic crisis. Yi Yang recognized the role of China as a leader in South-South cooperation.Mr. Sixi Qu explained how South-South cooperation helped the WFP. For his part, Mr. Niels Balzer acknowledged that Zimbabwe shares vision with China for 2030 zero hunger objective. He also developed ideas on the country’s strategic 5 year plan, with a holistic view of the problem, and the role that China plays in here: it has become from a transactional partner to a

human leader. Ms. Tiziana Bonapace highlighted the importance of building a modern agriculture, in an inclusive and sustainable way, guaranteeing small holders get efficient and affordable machinery. Ms. Qun Li mentioned the World Bank's technology support to Climate-Smart Agricultural Development project in Mozambique. Ms. Faure put on the table the efforts that the Bolivian Government is making to enforce nutrition, and its attempt to having a deeper form of South-South cooperation with China. And, last but not least, Mr. Andersen exposed that Alibaba, as an e-commerce platform, is trying to make business easy everywhere, even for small holder farmers.

Moving forward:The challenge is not easy at all, but keeping certain key axes is vital to achieve the objective: resilience, partnership, holistic view of the problem, and focus on small holder farmers and local communities.



55. “Commitment to South-South and Triangular Cooperation for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development”

Organizer: African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group)

Presenter: Ms. Pendo Maro (ACP Group) pendomaro@acp.int

List of Speakers: Mr. Henrique Banze (ACP Group), Mr. Carlos Watson (FAO), Ms. Xiaojun Grace Wang (UNOSSC), Mr. Chekou Oussouman (OIF)

General Context: This side-event dealt with the relationship between South-South Cooperation and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, focused on the different forms of cooperation and partnerships of the ACP Group with other international organizations such as UNOSSC, FAO and the OIF.

Knowledge, Ideas and Solutions shared: Mr. Banze began the conference describing the current situation as one characterized by a new impetus towards South-South Cooperation, which has been a primary focus for the ACP Group over the past years. One of the outcomes of this approach was the 2016 joint publication between the ACP Group and UNOSSC, which dealt with concrete examples and case studies of South-South and Triangular Cooperation with the goal of highlighting both progress and difficulties towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda objectives. The importance of South-South Cooperation for this goal was also argued by Ms. Wang, who established a clear link between cooperation and sustainable development. She remarked that South-South Cooperation is more than just technical cooperation, since it implies the leveraging of shared experiences between stakeholders in an equal relationship. The ACP Group also has various partnerships with FAO in the areas of agriculture, food security and environmental change, as was explained by Mr. Watson. In 2016 they began implementing the Integrated Rural Development plan, joining other initiatives such as the Africa Solidarity Trust Fund. On the other side, the ACP group has also established over 30 trade agreements with the OIF, including a 4 chaptered trade policy agreement.

Moving forward: Regarding the future, Mr. Banze focused on the need of more cooperation, more institutionalization and a more extensive system of accounting and progress measuring, and he also singled out “Trade & Industry” and “Science & Technology” as two important areas to focus on developing.



56. “Contestation and collaboration in international development cooperation for achieving the sustainable development goals”

Organizadores: Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada de Brasil (IPEA); India, South Africa; China; Network of Southern Think-Tanks (Nest); German Development Institute (GDE), Managing Global Governance (MGG)

Expositores: André de Mello e Souza (Institute for Applied Economic Research and Network of Southern Think-Tanks, Brazil), Stephan Klingebiel (German Development Institute, Germany), Sachin Chaturvedi (Research and Information System for Developing Countries, India), Elizabeth Sidiropoulos (South African Institute for International Affairs, South Africa), Li Xiaoyun (China Agriculture University, China), Rosine Urujeni (Rwandan Cooperation Initiative, Rwanda), Paulo Esteves (BRICS Policy Center, Brazil), Citlali Ayala (Instituto Mora, Mexico)

Contexto General: En este Side Event se discutió acerca de la naturaleza cambiante y disruptiva de la cooperación para el desarrollo internacional y de la importancia de la

cooperación triangular entre los miembros del sur global para la concreción de los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible y la Agenda 2030 de las Naciones Unidas.

Conocimientos, Ideas y Soluciones Compartidas: Los expositores concordaron en que es necesario que el Sur adopte los métodos de trabajo y perspectivas de países que se encuentren en una situación similar a la suya, dejando en claro que la relación con el Norte y los miembros de organismos como la OCDE debe ser más horizontal y multidimensional. Se planteó que hay diversos acercamientos acerca de lo que significa la cooperación internacional para el desarrollo y sobre el manejo de los fondos que provienen del norte para proyectos en el sur y que por eso mismo debe existir una respuesta más unificada pero a la vez diversa. Los expositores establecieron que para alcanzar los ODS es necesario invertir en infraestructura y en la institucionalización de la cooperación sur sur para potenciar el crecimiento de los países en vías de desarrollo y a su vez es necesario estar conscientes de los cambios que está viviendo el multilateralismo ante el surgimiento de regímenes anti sistema en diferentes partes del mundo, tanto en el norte como en el sur global. Uno de los problemas de la cooperación para el desarrollo, según los expositores, es que no es parte de las políticas públicas, es parte de las relaciones exteriores.

Avanzando hacia Adelante: Los expositores convinieron que es necesario repensar la cooperación Sur Sur y la ayuda al desarrollo en un contexto socio político cambiante. Se hizo hincapié en el fortalecimiento institucional de la cooperación sur sur para alcanzar los ODS y abordar flagelos como la desigualdad, la pobreza y el cambio climático de forma integral y horizontal entre los países del sur global.



57. “Cooperación Internacional e Innovación para el Desarrollo Agropecuario” -Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA-Argentina)

I. Contexto general

El objetivo de este evento fue mostrar los resultados que se obtuvieron gracias a algunas de las principales iniciativas de cooperación sur-sur en las que el INTA ha participado, en el marco del Fondo Argentino de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular (FO.AR).

Entre los años 1993 y 2018, el INTA, a través del FOAR, ha colaborado con instituciones de 45 países. En este período se realizaron 763 misiones, de las cuales un 22,5% corresponden a la recepción de pasantes y un 77,5% al envío de profesionales del INTA a los otros países. En el marco de las misiones, el INTA envió más de 800 referentes del organismo al exterior y capacitó a más de 260 pasantes, representando un intercambio profesional de más de 1000 recursos humanos.

Los principales temas en los que el INTA ha brindado cooperación técnica son producción y sanidad animal, seguridad alimentaria para la agricultura familiar, producción y protección vegetal.

A nivel de cooperación triangular a través del FOAR, el INTA ha obtenido reconocimiento internacional por desarrollo del Proyecto Pro Huerta en Haití. Por otro lado, también se destaca el Programa Partnership de Cooperación Conjunta entre Japón y Argentina, a partir del cual se organizan cursos de capacitación para terceros países.

El trabajo del INTA en cuanto a la cooperación sur-sur data de unos 27 años de trayectoria, construyendo vínculos con instituciones de todo el mundo, proveyendo asistencia a otros países, estableciendo asociaciones público-privadas que buscan construir capacidades y promover innovación tecnológica agroindustrial.

Durante el presente Side Event, estos logros fueron presentados por el Ing. Adolfo Cerioni, Director Nacional Asistente de Vinculación Tecnológica y Relaciones Institucionales del INTA (e-mail: cerioni.adolfo@inta.gob.ar).

II. Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidas

Durante el seminario, expertos del INTA presentaron las siguientes experiencias:

- Proyecto ‘Impacto del cambio climático sobre enfermedades en cultivos de importancia agroindustrial’, cooperación con la Empresa Brasileña de Investigación Agropecuaria (EMBRAPA), es producto de una cooperación bilateral desarrollada entre INTA y EMBRAPA en el período 2011-2014. Esta iniciativa permitió la selección de modelos y fajas climáticas favorables al desarrollo de roya, caña de azúcar, maní y algodón. También permitió la validación de los mapas de clima de referencia y la capacitación de investigadores. El trabajo conjunto enmarcado en este proyecto permitirá elaborar recomendaciones internacionales de impacto. Expositor: Alejandro Rago, Director del Centro de Investigaciones Agropecuarias, INTA (e-mail: rago.alejandro@inta.gob.ar).
- Proyecto “Estrategias ómicas para el mejoramiento y la bioenergía (componente: genómica forestal)”, cooperación con la Universidad de Pretoria, Sudáfrica. El proyecto tiene por objetivo desarrollar capacidades para aumentar conocimientos en genómica y metagenómica por medio de análisis de biodiversidad y entrenamiento en bioinformática. Se destaca que, por su importancia, se incorporarán nuevos actores, como el Consejo de Investigación

Agropecuaria (ARC) de Sudáfrica, y se extenderá su plazo de ejecución. Expositora: Susana Marcucci Poltri, investigadora del Instituto de Biotecnología, INTA (e-mail: marcuccipoltri.s@inta.gob.ar).

- Proyecto “Colaboración entre INTA y la Agencia Japonesa de Cooperación Internacional (JICA) para la creación del Instituto de Floricultura”. La presente iniciativa comenzó en el año 1995 buscando fortalecer la floricultura argentina y formar recursos humanos de terceros países. Expositores: Tatsuhiro Mitamura, Representante de JICA en Argentina, y Daniel Morisigue, Director del Instituto de Floricultura del INTA (e-mail: morisigue.daniel@inta.gob.ar).

Las iniciativas que fueron presentadas durante el Side Event promueven los siguientes ODSs:

1. Fin de la pobreza; 5. Igualdad de género; 10. Reducción de las desigualdades; 12. Consumo y producción responsable; 13. Acción por el clima; 15. Vida de ecosistemas terrestres; 17. Alianzas para lograr los objetivos.

En cuanto a quienes participaron del Side Event como oyentes, estuvieron presentes representantes de Argentina, Paraguay, E’swatini, España y Canadá.

III. Avanzando hacia Adelante

La historia de los proyectos de cooperación técnica del INTA, a través del FO.AR, muestran un alto nivel en el cumplimiento de sus objetivos y en el desarrollo de soluciones innovadoras en temáticas específicas como biotecnología, vacunas, manejo integrado de plagas, adaptación de maquinarias para la agricultura de conservación, entre otras.

Asimismo, estas vinculaciones han permitido la firma de acuerdos que, en el mediano plazo, permitieron incorporar nuevos actores a las articulaciones, así como fondos de terceras partes.

Varias publicaciones han sido elaboradas en el marco de la cooperación FO.AR, como es el caso de Haití, Perú y Sudáfrica.

- Diaz, D., (2015), *El ProHuerta en Haití: Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular en Seguridad y Soberanía Alimentaria*, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Ediciones INTA. Link: <https://inta.gob.ar/sites/default/files/inta-enhaiti.pdf>
- INTA, (2018), *Cantuta: la flor sagrada de los Incas*, La Molina, Perú.
- INTA, (2017), *No-till planting*, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Ediciones INTA. Link: https://www.agroindustria.gob.ar/sitio/areas/d_maquinaria_agroindustrial/informacion/archivos/000000_INTA%20Cuadernillos%20Siembra%20Directa/00

[0000 INTA%20Cuadernillos%20Siembra%20Directa%20-%20No%20Till%20Planting%20\(Ingl%C3%A9s\).pdf](http://0000%20INTA%20Cuadernillos%20Siembra%20Directa%20-%20No%20Till%20Planting%20(Ingl%C3%A9s).pdf)

Asimismo, se destaca que el encuentro tuvo más de 50 asistentes y fue visualizado por streaming por más de 200 personas. Podrán encontrarse material audiovisual, entrevistas y artículos periodísticos sobre el Side Event del INTA en los siguientes enlaces:

<http://intainforma.inta.gov.ar/?p=48766> y

<https://www.facebook.com/pamperotv/videos/541956249668291/>



58. “Contribution of South-South and Triangular Cooperation to agricultural development, food security, and nutrition: Creating benefits for smallholder farmers through farmer-to-farmer exchanges”

Partners: United Nations Rome-based Agencies (RBAs): FAO, IFAD and WFP.

General Context: The side-event was a panel discussion with a moderator (Mr. Francisco Yofre, FAO Argentina). There were seven panelists: Mr. **Roberto Ridolfi** (Assistant Director-General, PS, FAO); Mr. **Rafael Neves** (Program Coordinator of 1 Million Cisterns Program and School Cisterns Program of the Brazilian Semiarid Articulation, ASA); Prof. **Jiqin Han** (Nanjing Agricultural University, NAU); Mr. **Jean-Pierre de Margerie** (Deputy Director Program & Policy Division, WFP); Mr. **Noel González Segura** (Director General of Planning and Policies for International Development Cooperation, AMEXCID); Mr. **Claus Reiner** (Country Director for Brazil and Head of the SSTC and Knowledge Center in Brasilia, IFAD); and Mr. **José Francisco Zelaya**, Agronomist of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology, INTA). No agreements were signed and the Strategic Report on “*South-South and Triangular Cooperation in FAO: Strengthening Partnerships to Achieve the SDGs*” was launched during this event. The objectives were to:

(1) Raise awareness about Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) SSTC modality and its strategic importance to deliver results, especially in the areas of sustainable food and agriculture (SFA), supporting the progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(2) Showcase F2F SSTC success stories to other actors, such as policy-makers, and potential triangular partners interested in engaging with this innovative modality; and

(3) Provide a platform for discussion and exchanges on how the F2F can be embedded within the broader partnerships ecosystems for scaling-up, attracting investments and assuring sustainability.

Knowledge, Ideas and Solutions shared:

Brazil-West Africa farmer-to-farmer exchange on water management systems, Mr Rafael Neves

Neves shared his experience of SSC between Brazilian semi-arid and Sahel (Africa) for water access and use. Exchange sessions between farmers, in which they shared strategies for water access (including 1 million cisterns in Sahel program), forms of collective management of water and planting, community challenges. He pointed out challenges for exchange, such as language, organization issues, cost and financing and ensure women's participation. Importance of F2F exchanges: it allows multiplying the knowledge that makes food security possible, exchange knowledge and difficulties, allows the proposition of new solutions. A consolidated knowledge arises because this exchange happens in the territories related to these communities' daily life, where there is a strong sense of peasant identity.

Farmers and their potential contributions to achieve the SDGs, Prof Jiqin Han

Prof. Han stated the importance of investigation around SSC. She shared China's experience in decrease of poverty over the past 40 years: by the end of 2020, China government will have eradicated extreme poverty, especially in rural areas. For this, the government has created policies to support his: medical help for poor rural population in West China; employment creation; capacity training; residencies help; encouragement of professionals and companies to go from East (of higher incomes and education) to work in poor rural areas. Prof. Han shared her own experience in East Africa (Kenya and Ethiopia), where GDP grew through agriculture input of 20-30% and credits cooperatives have been successful.

Creating benefits for smallholder farmers at the grassroots level through SSTC - Experiences from the World Food Program, Mr Jean-Pierre de Margerie

Achieve Zero Hunger is one of WFP's main goals. de Margerie identified that the number of hungry people has decreased for years but this positive trend is now reversing: the number of hungry people is ascending again, mainly due to conflict and climate change. There is a need for more solutions, innovations and resources to tackle these challenges. South-South cooperation plays an important role to ensure that countries are tapping into the expertise and resources available in the Global South to achieve food security and nutrition. There is a need to capitalize more investments that are scarce at this point. Mr. de Margerie mentioned some of WFP's programs that promote solutions for smallholder farmers. WFP plays an important role as a broker of South-South cooperation and highlighted the importance of bringing more partners onboard and promote exchanges between pairs, academic centers and government. Mr de Margerie shared his past experience as WFP Country Director in Rwanda, where there are many success stories and innovation. Mr. de Margerie also shared an example of WFP-facilitated SSC where Rwanda partnered with Sri Lanka's smallholder farmers and the private sector in order to improve blended food production.

Mesoamerica Hunger Free an example of work in family farming in Latin America and the Caribbean—The experience of AMEXCID, Noel González Segura.

González Segura shared the experience Mesoamerica Hunger Free, project in cooperation with FAO. Transcultural project with multidimensional characteristics. Sustainable intelligent agricultural projects, adapted to resilience in an adaptive manner to local conditions. Importance of creating good roots for people so they do not need to migrate. Social, economical inclusion and environmental characteristics have to be considered in an integrated fashion. Mesoamerica Hunger Free has

multiplayer characteristics because Mexico and Central America countries are participating, as well as RBAs and government representatives. Importance of a regional focus. He shared example in Honduras, where ethnic community catching lobsters in a traditional manner through free diving exchanged knowledge with producers in South of México to have safe fishing methods.

Using farmer-to-farmer exchanges in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) financed operations, Claus Reiner.

Importance of investing in people, working with government and pay attention to local priorities (demand-driven). FIDA has 6 projects in Brazil with 354.000 beneficiaries. Farmers need to boost this, they need to be part of these exchanges. He shared the experience with Brazil program with Mozambique in arid zones with new technologies and new ways of processing and commerce with mutual visits between technicians and field farmers. Importance of well documentation and give follow-ups.

A field perspective: Achieving food security through the dissemination of gardens Mr. José Francisco Zelaya, José Francisco Zelaya

Zelaya shared his experience in Haití after humanitarian tragedy in 2004, with more than 4000 deaths, infrastructure and crops destruction and lack of fresh food. Cooperation of different national institutions, (i.e., INTA, Argentinian Ministries and Armed Forces). Access to fresh products through *Prohuerta*, not delivering a recipe but looking for articulation with the Haiti state and civil society. Promoters multiplied the experience (4000 civil society volunteers, 60% of them women). Non-intervention in the current organization (work with churches, NGO). Take into account seeds genetics, educate Haitian to produce the seeds. Importance that people take on the task locally. Do not advance in idiosyncratic affairs because sometimes some species were not accepted. Avoid vertical relationships.

Moving forward: Opening and Closing remarks, Mr. Roberto Ridolfi

Emphasized in the importance of: sharing experiences in SSTC; demand-driven and actor-to-actor approaches; planning this human interaction around technologic innovation; region-to-region communication; flexibility in technical cooperation, since complex bureaucracy is not development-friendly. Transparency, responsibility, join efforts with academic institutions. Take into account social and environmental local characteristics. Importance of creating awareness, promoting SSTC, more media attention, amplify the alliance bases. Need of more players, and include private sector.



59. “Enhancing National Ecosystems for South-South and Triangular Cooperation”

I. General Context

The side event was organized by the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), in cooperation with the South Centre and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). The objective of the event was to advocate for the importance of strengthening or setting up national ecosystems for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC). This is in line with the second sub-theme of BAPA+40 on “Challenges and the Strengthening of the Institutional Framework of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation”. During the side event, the IsDB presented its concept of national ecosystems for SSTrC, describing its pillars. A panel discussion was held involving representatives from Brazil, Guinea, Indonesia, Morocco and Palestine to discuss how the pillars of the national ecosystem for SSTrC are functioning in different country contexts. Through the event, the importance of national ecosystems for SSTrC was agreed, and a common understanding on its pillars and their interaction was developed.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

National ecosystems from IsDB's perspective should be built on sound pillars which include: political will from the highest governmental levels; developing a national strategy that could help governments clearly identify their priority areas as well as potential gaps or developmental needs; establishing national body for SSTRC that could facilitate increased coordination of national stakeholders and cooperation among developing countries; building information bases on national SSTRC initiatives and available resources could assist countries in maintaining a comprehensive database for enhancing their SSTRC activities; connected actors for SSTRC could bring in views and perspectives from various stakeholders, allowing them to coordinate and harmonize their efforts; establish financing mechanisms at the national level; and build a performance management for these initiatives.

The national ecosystem for SSTRC is relevant to all countries from the Global South. Many countries have some elements of this ecosystem, while others lack any of the elements and, therefore, cannot benefit from SSTRC fully.

The side event addressed SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) as the national ecosystem for SSTRC concept calls for strong institutional arrangements. The event also addressed SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals). In a broader sense, all of the SDGs can be addressed through strong institutions, strategic partnerships, and sharing of expertise and capacity.

The participants of the event were as follows: (i) Dr. Abdelhakim Elwaer, Advisor of the IsDB President for Global Advocacy; (ii) Dr. Carlos Correa, Executive Director of the South Centre; (iii) Mr. Jorge Chediek, Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation & Director of the UN Office for South- South Cooperation; (iv) Mr. Riad Ragueb Ahmed, Manager, Reverse Linkage, IsDB; (v) H.E. Dr.Bambang Permadi Soemantri Brodjonegoro, Minister, National Development Planning, and Head of BAPPENAS, Republic of Indonesia; (vi) H.E. Dr.Riad Malki, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, State of Palestine; (vii) H.E. Amb. Mohamed Methqal, Director General, Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI); (viii) Mr. Jose Solla Vazquez Junior, Counsellor, General Coordinator of Humanitarian Cooperation, Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC).

III. Moving Forward

With the wide recognition of the IsDB's concept on national ecosystems for SSTRC at BAPA+40, the Bank will continue advocating for strong institutional arrangements around the pillars of the ecosystem at the country, regional and global levels. In addition, the Bank, in cooperation with its partners, will assist countries to develop their national ecosystems for SSTRC.



60. Ensuring Effective South-South Co-operation to Accelerate Achievement of the 2030 Agenda

I. General Context

Paragraph 11 of the BAPA+40 Outcome Document recognises the need to enhance the development effectiveness of South-South and Triangular cooperation. In this vein, the Governments of Chile, Malaysia and Mexico, with the support of UNDP, convened a panel of Southern providers to discuss what effectiveness means in the context of SSC and to share stories of how they are currently ensuring the effectiveness of their cooperation efforts.

The event underscored the need for enhanced effectiveness of SSC as a way to strengthen its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs, while increasing transparency and accountability in the use of these resources. Engaging in exercises to assess the effectiveness of SSC was highlighted a key step in increasing the effectiveness of SSC efforts.

II. Knowledge, Ideas and Solutions shared. All speakers began with addressing *why* they engage in development cooperation, stressing the notions of solidarity and mutual benefit. The representative of the Government of Malaysia stated that the country's cooperation is extended based on the notion of "prosper thy neighbour."

A standard message was that SSC – whether provided as financial assistance or technical cooperation – is a public resource. As such, there is a duty to ensure that these resources are used efficiently and transparently, and in a way that maximises development results. The representative of the Government of South Africa noted the

need to better coordinate among Southern providers to strengthen the combined impact of their cooperation.

The representative of the Government of Mexico shared the country's experience in monitoring the effectiveness of their SSC, an initiative undertaken under the auspices of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, with the support of UNDP. This pilot exercise has provided vital data to the Government that is informing the next iteration of the country's development cooperation strategy. Full results can be found online at:

https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/447837/EJERCICIO_DE_MONITOREO_2019-eng.pdf

These key messages are particularly salient for southern providers of development cooperation as they seek to strengthen the impact of their development activities, in line with SDG17 that seeks to strengthen the means of implementation for sustainable development.

III. Moving Forward. The event showcased the demand for increased effectiveness of SSC on the part of southern providers. In moving forward, the pilot framework developed by Mexico will be further refined to ensure its applicability to the full variety of SSC contexts, followed by country testing. The event also made clear the need to ensure that the partner country perspective is equally considered in this work. Southern providers interested in taking part in the development and testing of the framework to monitoring the effectiveness of SSC should reach out to Ms. Piper Hart (piper.hart@undp.org).

IV. Speakers

Mr. Juan Pablo Lira, Executive Director, Chilean International Development Cooperation Agency; Mr. Dato' Mohd Khalid Abbasi Abdul Razak, Ambassador of Malaysia to Argentina; Mr. Noel González, Director General for Planning, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation; Ms. Dineo Mathlako, Head of the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund; Mr. Felipe Ortiz, Deputy Director, Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation; Ms. Beverly Longid, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness Beverly Longid. The event was moderated by Mr. Martin Rivero, Coordinator of Social Cohesion and South-South Cooperation, Ibero American General Secretariat, and introduced by Ms. Sol Sánchez Associate to the Effective Government and Democracy Program, UNDP Mexico.



61. Experiences of technology transfer to Latin America and Africa **Presentation & tour by INTI's laboratories**

I. General Context

The National Institute of Industrial Technology – INTI strengthens linkage with public and private bodies in the world, to generate a level of dialogue that foster the exchange and transfer of knowledge, innovation and new technologies. The side event was presented as an excellent opportunity and space of exchange around the present and future challenges that our nations have regarding technological and industrial development.

Side Events Objectives

- To present the profile of our institution and share the experience of intervention in international technical cooperation projects with peer institutions of Latin American and African countries.

- To Display the capacities of the technological laboratories of INTI which high-impact services are provided for industrial quality and health and consumer safety.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

At the international level, INTI has been carrying out technical cooperation projects with countries in the Latin American region for more than 25 years, and is one of the pioneering institutions in the recent Argentine cooperation actions in the African continent. In key industries such as meat and dairy, metalworking, textile, chemistry, packaging, biotechnology or electronics, INTI has made available its professionals and experts to contribute to the strengthening of the state capacities of many peer institutions in Latin America and Africa.

In that sense, the target audience was ambassadors and members of embassies of Latin American and African countries where INTI could cooperate in many technical areas. Representatives from Angola, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Mozambique, Paraguay, Portugal, Dominican Republic and Uruguay participated.

The main speaker was María Eugenia Suárez, Deputy Manager of Institutional Relationships, responsible for the South-South and triangular international cooperation projects since last 20 years.

INTI'S CONTRIBUTION TO AGENDA 2030

Adherence to the principles and interest expressed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development agreed upon in the framework of the United Nations Summit 2015.-



III. Moving forward

As a follow-up, it is expected to hold bilateral meetings to present the technological offer of INTI, follow-up missions of ongoing FO-AR projects, technical assistance to government bodies and agencies of the focus countries and technical training courses as well.

[PABA + 40: la conferencia internacional más importante sobre cooperación entre países en desarrollo.](#)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY (INTI)

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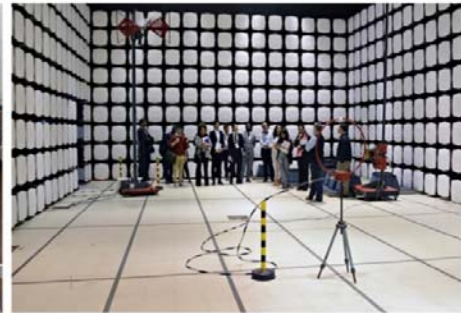


Instituto
Nacional
de Tecnología
Industrial



Ministerio de Producción y Trabajo
Presidencia de la Nación

Experiencias de transferencia
de tecnología a América Latina y África
Buenos Aires, 21 de marzo 2019



62. “Hacia una nueva agenda en la protección de Derechos Humanos de las personas privadas de la libertad”

Organizadores: Oficina Regional de la Alta Comisionada de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH) para América del Sur y Procuración Penitenciaria de la Nación

I. Contexto general

Este evento paralelo discutió el rol de la cooperación Sur-Sur y el futuro de la agenda de derechos humanos en la región. Proporcionó recomendaciones a los participantes de PABA+40 sobre la integración efectiva de la cooperación Sur-Sur en las políticas de derechos humanos de las personas privadas de la libertad. De esta manera, la discusión tuvo en cuenta las experiencias recientes y las buenas prácticas de

cooperación Sur-Sur entre la Argentina y Uruguay mediante el proyecto “Fortalecimiento de mecanismos de protección de derechos humanos de las personas privadas de la libertad” implementado por la Procuración Penitenciaria de la Nación Argentina (PPN) y el Comisionado Parlamentario Penitenciario del Uruguay (CPP).

Se llegó a la conclusión de que la cooperación internacional es la plataforma idónea y necesaria para la promoción y protección de derechos humanos en la región.

II. Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidas

Estas ideas brindan solución a los actores interesados en adquirir herramientas objetivas y sistematizadas para el relevo de información orientada al monitoreo de cárceles con el fin de proteger los derechos humanos de los privados de la libertad. Así, agencias estatales de derechos humanos, agencias de cooperación internacional, instituciones nacionales de derechos humanos, mecanismos nacionales de protección contra la tortura, organizaciones de la sociedad civil, universidades, son tanto socios como beneficiarios de estas soluciones compartidas, conocimiento e ideas.

Se evaluó el impacto de la transferencia de capacidades técnicas de la PPN al CPP, medido en términos de las acciones implementadas, la implementación de protocolos de intervención carcelaria y los elementos de monitoreo y auditoría desarrollados como organismos de control externo de cárceles. Este evento aportó elementos idóneos para que las partes interesadas cumplan con las metas de los ODS 16 y 17 de la Agenda 2030.

Oradores:

- Sra. Graciela Dede, Asesora en DD.HH. de la ACNUDH, (graciela.dede@one.un.org),
- Dr. Juan Miguel Petit, Comisionado Parlamentario para el Sistema Penitenciario de Uruguay, (jmpetit@comisionado.parlamento.gub.uy),
- Dr. Francisco Mugnolo, Procurador Penitenciario de la Nación Argentina, (fmmugnolo@ppn.gov.ar),
- Lic. Mariana Sheehan, Directora de Cooperación y Asuntos Internacionales de la PPN, (msheehan@ppn.gov.ar).

III. Avanzando hacia adelante

Quedaron de manifiesto los beneficios y aportes a los ODS 2030 del proyecto, a través de la implementación de prácticas de intervención basadas en la cooperación Sur-Sur. Asimismo, se mostraron las posibilidades de replicabilidad y se anunció la próxima publicación de los resultados. Se expresó la necesidad de realizar un seminario regional para acordar estrategias de intervención de derechos humanos en cárceles del Cono Sur.



63. “How South-South Cooperation can contribute to reinforce the health sector in Africa”

Partners: Palestinian International Cooperation Agency (PICA); Moroccan Agency of International Cooperation (AMCI); Islamic Development Bank (IsDB); Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation (ATCT); United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

Speakers: Mr. Imad Zuhairi (General Director of PICA), Mr. Mohammad Methqal (General Director of AMCI), Mr. Jose Condunga Pacheco (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Rep. of Mozambique), Mr. Elborni Salhi (General Manager of ATCT), Mr. Riad Ragueb (Manager of Reverse Linkage Dept., IsDB), Mr. Toily Kurbanov (Executive Coordinator, UNV).

General Context: In this event the objective is to address the problem of health sector in Africa. For this reason, the PICA and the AMCI have held this meeting by opening it to important referents from the area.

Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared: Mr. Methqal (AMCI) begins by describing alongside Mr. Zuhairi (PICA) the extent of the health problem in Africa, on the basis of available statistics. The problem is clear, state organizations have not been efficient in

their task of providing health to the population. According to Mr. Methqal Morocco started with public health plans by increasing the hospitals budgets and informing the population about the serious health issues so that they can take action on it. Pacheco states that these dialogues are important because South-South cooperation is complementary to North-South cooperation, which is not enough. Ragueb (IsDB) is sure that one solution is to invest money so that in the future each country will be independent and able to provide help to another country. In addition, private investment is needed since given the limitations of funds and infrastructure, people who can afford private health should be redirected to private institutions in order not to take the place of those who do not have the possibility and who depend on public health.

Moving forward: Everybody claims that the following plan can solve a large part of health problems: reciprocally share the knowledge and results among countries in the region that are willing to do so, regardless of where the help comes from, private, public and also volunteering. Kurbanov adds that is a rewarding experience for people who can help and invites everyone to his organization, UN Volunteers.



64. Human mobility of Venezuelan citizens in the region within the framework of the UN South-South international cooperation

General Context

The ongoing political, human rights, and socio-economic developments in Venezuela have led to the outflow of more than 3.4 million refugees and migrants, the largest in the history of Latin America and the Caribbean. Against this background, countries in the region have demonstrated solidarity and generosity, maintaining an open border policy. The Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform was established pursuant to the request by the UN Secretary-General to UNHCR and IOM on 12 April 2018, to lead and coordinate the response to refugees and migrants from Venezuela. With this objective in mind, the Inter-Agency Coordination Platform developed the regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) to support and complement national authorities' efforts across Latin America and the Caribbean.

The main objective of the side event organized by the Minister of Human Mobility of Ecuador, with the collaboration of UNHCR and IOM, was to present the "Quito Process" led by the Government of Ecuador and closely supported by the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform as an example of South-South cooperation and as a regional cooperative model to respond to the human mobility crisis of refugees and migrants from Venezuelans.

All the panelists emphasized the relevance of the coordination and collaboration between governments and UN Agencies; and on the challenges and opportunities that migrants and refugees' flows present to construct stronger partnerships. Also, panelists agreed that Venezuelan refugees and migrants are increasingly arriving in communities through the region that are themselves facing hardships. Large-scale arrivals of people in vulnerable conditions are challenging the capacity of host governments and host communities. A key message was, thus, that it is extremely important that national, sub regional and regional coordination efforts were strongly supported by the international community and, particularly, by the international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IDB.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

The Regional Platform aims at addressing the protection, assistance and integration needs of both refugees and migrants from Venezuela in affected Latin American and Caribbean states. Currently the Regional Platform has 41 participants, including 17 UN agencies, 15 NGOs, five donors, two international financial institutions and the Red Cross Movement. The Regional Platform is being replicated at country levels through

the establishment and strengthening of local coordination mechanisms, in close collaboration with host Governments.

The Regional Platform is supporting the “Quito Process” with technical assistance and articulation between governments and International organizations. This Process has shown very positive results, facilitating an analysis of the human mobility crisis of refugees and migrants from Venezuela from a regional and humanitarian perspective and also identifying priority areas for inter-governmental action. At the same time, the “Quito Process” functions as a platform for South-South exchange and cooperation between participating states on good practices and lessons learnt.

Considering that lessons and experiences gained in one country can be beneficial to others, and ongoing and mutually-supportive exchanges should therefore be encouraged and facilitated, the Vice-Minister of Human Mobility of Ecuador has announced that the Government of Ecuador is promoting the “Quito Process” as a model for cooperation in the context of mobility and humanitarian crisis at The Group of 77.

Speakers:

- Santiago Chávez Pareja, Vice-Minister of Human Mobility, Government of Ecuador.
- Luis María Sobrón, General Director of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Government of Argentina.
- António Vitorino, General Director, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Eduardo Stein, UNHCR and IOM Joint Special Representative for Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the region.
- Juan Carlos Murillo, Regional Representative for South America, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Lelio Mármora, Director, Institute of Migration and Asylum Policies, University of Tres de Febrero.



65. Illicit financial flows and trade in Africa: the role of South-South cooperation

Partners: Co-organized by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

I. General Context

The side-event titled “Illicit financial flows and trade in Africa: the role of South-South cooperation”, co-organized by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had as its main objectives to (i) stimulate discussions on how IFFs is impeding the achievement of SDGs, Agenda 2063 and the objectives of the AfCFTA and (ii) delineate policy actions and areas of cooperation, including South-South cooperation to address IFFs in Africa. The major intended outcomes are to come up with an action plan for addressing illicit financial flows and trade in Africa, under the framework of South-South cooperation and delineate possibilities of technical cooperation activities involving UNCTAD, ECA, UNDP and potential donors.

Agenda 2030 and the Addis-Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) identify international trade as an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction, and therefore an important means of achieving the SDGs. On 21 March 2018, 44 African countries signed the agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in Kigali, Rwanda. As of today, 22 countries have ratified the CFTA agreement, which means that it will soon enter into force and become among the largest trading areas in the world. Assuming the desirable policy environment holds on the continent, the AfCFTA offers unprecedented opportunities for value chains development, industrialization and jobs creation for the continent. The UN ECA estimates that intra-African trade will rise to between 15%-20% (or USD50-70 billion) by 2040 as a result of the CFTA. However, these gains will not be automatic. There is a tremendous need for the continent to invest in all components of infrastructure (soft and hard): transport, energy, ICT, water, logistics etc in order to enable the successful implementation of the CFTA. Indeed, it is estimated that Africa still faces an infrastructure funding gap of up to USD170 billion! If Africa could identify and repatriate the USD100 billion per year that it is losing due to IFF, the infrastructure financing gap would be largely filled. It is important to understand that IFF are a global governance problem, and therefore, South-South and Triangular cooperation can offer an important platform for collaboration between member-States to enhance the capacity of African Governments to track, stop and ultimately repatriate funds that have been illegally transferred from Africa. It is also instructive to recall that Paragraph 23 of the AAAA declares the following: "We will redouble efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them by combating tax evasion and corruption through strengthened national regulation and increased international cooperation." In view of the AAAA desire to "substantially reduce" illicit financial flows from Africa, it can be suggested that South-South cooperation can provide an important avenue for the implementation of the actions called for in Paragraph 23. IFFs are an item mentioned under several paragraphs of the final outcome document of BAAP+40.

Main messages and outcomes:

1. Addressing IFF should be seen as a global public goods that will benefit the whole world and accelerate the achievement of Agendas 2030 and 2063;
2. The solutions lie in Africa's resolution and commitment to track, retrieve and stop IFFs;
3. Value chain development will help reduce the ubiquity of IFF in Africa - given that substantial part of it arises from the extractive sector;
4. Formulation and implementation of clear regulatory frameworks could help to tackle IFFs in African countries;
5. International (incl. South-south) cooperation on tax matters is key to addressing IFFs;

6. Enforcing disclosure on MNCs activities should be prioritized but adequate attention should also be paid to the political economy of IFFs in Africa;
7. It is important to adopt a new approach to tax management in Africa such as fiscal sovereignty, taxing by turnovers and taxes by apportionment;
8. It is important to humanize IFFs in Africa by showing its implications on human development in African countries – an indirect way of naming and shaming;
9. There is an urgent need to strengthen African voices on tax matters; and to track the implementation of the recommendations made by the High-Level Panel on IFFs in Africa (led by President Mbeki).
10. South-South cooperation can enable the sharing of experiences and lessons learned among developing countries on how to combat IFFs with value for Africa as well as provide the technical and financial resources to address IFFs in Africa.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

The side-event contributed towards achievement of SDG 1 and SDG17 in Africa and has as its main intended beneficiaries African populations. The following panelists made presentations and policy recommendations: (i) Prof. Victor Harison, AU Commissioner for Economic affairs (AUC) (ii) Mr. Sylvain Boko, Principal Regional Advisor, UN Economic Commission for Africa (UN ECA) (iii) Mr. Junior Davis, Chief of the Africa Section, Division for Africa, LDCs and Special Programmes, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (iv) Mr. Francois Ekoko, Regional Coordinator, UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) – Africa (v) Mr. Alexander Ezenagu, International Tax Researcher, McGill University/International Center for Tax and Development and (vi) Mr Robert Ssuuna, Policy Lead-Tax and International Finance Architecture, Tax Justice Network Africa (TJNA). Mr. Diego Sarrabayrouse, Chief of Staff, Financial Intelligence Unit, Ministry of Finance, Republic of Argentina acted as a discussant and shared experiences from Argentina in combatting IFFs. Mr Ayodele Odusola, Chief, Strategic Advisory Unit, Regional Bureau for Africa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acted as chair. The approach was to have each agency and expert share their views and arguments around a set of leading questions that included: What are the current patterns, trends and drivers of IFFs in Africa? What are the new or emerging challenges being faced by African countries in addressing IFFs and illicit trade and how will these challenges impact on the operationalization of the AfCFTA? What are potential technical cooperation programmes that can be implemented in a short to medium term to support Africa in this regard?

III. Moving forward

UNCTAD and UNDP are exploring possibilities of developing a technical assistance project on the issue of addressing IFFs in Africa, with possibilities of collaboration with other agencies such as UNOSSC and UNECA.



66. “Inter-regional dialogue: challenges for South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Africa and LATAM after BAPA+40”

Partners: Articulação Sul (ASUL), Network of Southern Think-Thanks (NeST), OXFAM

Presenter: Stephan Klingebiel (GDI) Stephan.Klingebiel@die-gdi.de

List of Speakers: Alejandra Kern (UNSAM), Laura Lopes (ASUL), Camila Santos (BRICS Policy Center), André Mello e Souza (IPEA), Jorge Pérez (Universidad Anáhuac Mexico), Citlali Ayala (Instituto Mora), Philani Mthembu (Institute for Global Dialogue), Marianne Buenaventura (Oxfam South Africa)

General Context: This side-event dealt with the experience of South-South and Triangular Cooperation between Africa and Latin America based on the insights of some of the chapters of NeST from both regions. The speakers pondered over the

future challenges that face South-South Cooperation from a multi-dimensional point of view, including its framework, evaluation and review methodology.

Knowledge, Ideas and Solutions shared: There was a consensus on the need of evaluating the relationship between South-South Cooperation and the 2030 Agenda objectives and the need of improving the measurement of its efficiency. This last issue was raised by a Joint Publication which explored several case studies of South-South Cooperation in Mexico. Another question evaluated during the side event was the participation of civil society in South-South Cooperation and the relationship between the civil society organizations and governments. As many of the speakers argued, this is a very complex relationship on which there is much work to be done. On the other side, there was discussion regarding the relationship between knowledge and policy. Mr. Perez argued that there was a pressing need for the production of “non-academic” knowledge which should be directed towards more practical matters and be used to influence policy. Lastly, the speakers expressed their thoughts about the future of South-South Cooperation and the immediate post-BAPA situation.

Moving forward: There was an agreement regarding an increase in the importance of South-South Cooperation and the need of fostering more dialogue between the different actors that take part in it, particularly between governments and civil society organizations.



67. “La Cooperación Sur Sur en el escenario de las Relaciones Internacionales, a 40 años del PABA”

Organizador: FLACSO Argentina

I. Contexto General

El evento paralelo organizado por el Área de Relaciones Internacionales de FLACSO contó con seis ponentes de diversos espacios y países y tuvo por eje fundamental a la Cooperación Sur Sur (CSS) en tanto un instrumento de la política exterior de los países que permite ampliar los márgenes de autonomía, a la vez que fortalece las capacidades de países en vías de desarrollo. Durante el debate hubo coincidencia en reafirmar sus características particulares a la vez que comprenderla en tanto modalidad complementaria de la Cooperación Norte-Sur y la Cooperación Triangular, debatiéndose sobre las articulaciones entre estos modos. Se concluyó que en el marco de su relevancia, en el contexto actual de transición y traslación de poder, la CSS se desarrolla en la búsqueda de una convergencia de visiones y no es ajena a los marcos de referencia del sistema internacional al que pertenece.

II. Conocimientos, Ideas y Soluciones compartidas

- La discusión estuvo centrada en 5 ejes principales: PABA 40 años, ayer y hoy; qué entendemos por lo *Sur-Sur*, si hay un Sur, y el Sur latinoamericano-Sur asiático; características de la CSS, en tanto concepto dinámico e histórico; la disputa de lo técnico, lo económico y lo político en el escenario de la CSS; la CSS como campo de conocimiento (y su vínculo con las Relaciones Internacionales, a 100 años de la disciplina).
- Se abordó a la CSS en tanto complemento del régimen de cooperación internacional al desarrollo, a la vez que campo estratégico de acción diferenciado de la cooperación Norte Sur.
- Se discutió que la actual agenda global, y en particular la Agenda 2030 plantean algunas contradicciones o tensiones respecto a la naturaleza y finalidad de la CSS.
- Se destacó la importancia de China en la CSS. Se planteó que su accionar podría definirse como diplomacia económica estratégica. China ofrece cooperación sin condicionalidad, y lo estratégico de su cooperación es su potencial a futuro, en un contexto de construcción de nuevos acomodamientos del poder.
- Se mencionó que desde América Latina se observa que hay una continuidad en el modo de inserción vía modelo agroexportador, y que China refuerza ese patrón primario dependiente, por lo que es difícil afirmar, a pesar de los reconocidos avances de la CSS, que ésta pueda aumentar la autonomía, al menos en lo que refiere a la relación con este país emergente. Aun cuando en América Latina, la influencia china todavía no es tan clara.

- Se debatió a la CSS en tanto campo de conocimiento y en tanto campo de acción, reflexionando sobre los aportes que la academia puede realizar a la cooperación. Sobre todo en la necesidad de redefinir algunos conceptos y resignificarlos.
- Se planteó el desafío de reducir las crecientes asimetrías entre países del sur, entendiendo que las mismas dificultan el establecimiento de agendas e intereses comunes. En relación con ello, se debatió respecto al rol de los países emergentes en la cooperación y las tensiones y desafíos que se presentan al interior de las regiones y entre las regiones del sur.
- Otro desafío de la actual CSS es el quiénes asumen la responsabilidad sobre el desarrollo ante la multiplicidad de actores participando de la cooperación.
- Se planteó la importancia de analizar los sub campos de la Cooperación Sur Sur para tener conocer sus potencialidades. Por ejemplo, el campo de la Cooperación Sur-Sur en salud ha tenido grandes avances, y una especificidad que merece ser analizada.
- Se destacó la necesidad de discutir a la CSS también en términos conceptuales.
- Se acordó la necesidad de abordar el significado político de la CSS en la actualidad y su finalidad estratégica, pensándola en el actual marco de las relaciones de poder a nivel internacional.

ODS desarrollados / relacionados en las ponencias

Durante el evento se planteó la potencialidad de la CSS como instrumento para colaborar con los ODS y la importancia de participar en esta agenda en tanto es una instancia de debate e intercambio globalmente acordada. Sin embargo, se esbozaron las tensiones que generan el hecho de que la CSS se vea subsumida ante estos discursos y debates y que sus acciones de alguna manera queden cooptadas por la agenda global, resignificándose su sentido. Se mencionó el desafío para la CSS de no subsumirse a mero instrumento de la Agenda 2030 y los ODS.

Participantes

El panel estuvo integrado por Diana Tussie (Directora del Área de Relaciones Internacionales, FLACSO Argentina); Ma. Belén Herrero (Investigadora principal del Área de Relaciones Internacionales, FLACSO Argentina); Florencia Rubiolo (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios sobre Cultura y Sociedad – Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina); Paula Ruiz Camacho (Facultad de Finanzas, Gobierno y Relaciones Internacionales, Universidad Externado de Colombia); Lara Weisstaub (Universidad Nacional de San Martín, Argentina); Geovana Zoccal Gomes (Instituto de Relações Internacionais PUC-Rio, Brasil); Gladys Lechini (Facultad de Ciencia Política y Relaciones Internacionales – Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina); Bernabe Malacalza (Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, Argentina).

Información de contacto: María Belén Herrero (bherrero@flacso.org.ar)

III. Avanzando hacia Adelante

Se encuentra en proceso de elaboración un documento de discusión (*Policy Brief*), a partir de la guía de disparadores abordada durante el evento. Dicho documento luego será compartido entre los expositores y las expositoras invitados/as y posteriormente se circulará en los distintos espacios participantes del evento (academia, centros de investigación y tomadores de decisión). Puede consultarse asimismo la siguiente nota: <http://rrii.flacso.org.ar/dialogos-sobre-cooperacion/>



68. “La Promoción del Estado de Derecho a Través de la Cooperación Sur-Sur”

I. Contexto General: El objetivo del side-event fue analizar las experiencias pasadas en el marco de los cursos virtuales de alcance masivo coordinados entre la UNESCO y diferentes asociaciones de magistrados, junto con la Comisión y la Corte Interamericanas de Derechos Humanos.

II. Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidas: El ODS principal de éste evento fue el 16 (Paz, Justicia e Instituciones Sólidas), es así como se analizaron los cursos online brindados por la Red Iberoamericana de Escuelas Judiciales (RIAEJ), con el apoyo de UNESCO, para considerar la forma en que éstos han promovido las sociedades democráticas, eficaces y responsables, en palabras de Lidia Brito – Directora de la Oficina Regional de Ciencias de la UNESCO –.

Tal como Guilherme Canela – Consejero Regional de Comunicación e Información de la UNESCO – y Sergio Palacio – Secretario General de la RIAEJ – observaron, la institución permite tender puentes entre jueces, fiscales y juristas de diferentes partes de América y África (y próximamente Asia), a través de los cuales se fomenta la cooperación internacional y el intercambio de información. La agenda de esta edición del curso estará principalmente basada en libertad de expresión y acceso a la información pública, y a su finalización se alcanzará un total de 10.000 operadores judiciales formados a lo largo de las diferentes ediciones del curso.

El flamante juez de la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos – Dr. Ricardo Pérez Manrique – agregó que la Corte posee estándares sobre la libertad de expresión que han sido replicados por casi todos los tribunales internacionales del mundo

Dentro de las experiencias locales, la Asesora de la Subsecretaría de Acceso a la Justicia, Karina Carpintero, profundizó en la alianza entre la Argentina y Sierra Leona, a través de la cual el segundo imitó el programa de Acceso a la Justicia creado en la Argentina, el cual involucra el trabajo de facilitadores y equipos interdisciplinarios para promover el acceso a la justicia a través de centros de atención primaria y asesoría en temas legales variados, desde relaciones de consumo, discapacidad, y hasta violencia de género.

III. Avanzando hacia adelante: la intención de los organizadores es la de extender la oferta de cursos en el corriente año al continente asiático, lo cual generará un desarrollo incluso mayor del conocido “Sur Global” y fomentará el intercambio de experiencias entre juristas provenientes de diferentes sistemas jurídicos.

Finalmente se mencionó que este año tendrá lugar en la sede la ONU en Nueva York un foro de fiscales, jueces, y demás personas destacadas del ámbito jurídico, el cual ha sido organizado por el Sur global con apoyo de España y Portugal, demostración cabal de la constante demanda por capacitaciones y conexiones entre los juristas.

Para más información:

Red Iberoamericana de Escuelas Judiciales: <http://www.riajej.com/>.

Programa Acceso a la Justicia: <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/justicia/afianzar/caj>.



EVENTOS PARALELOS REALIZADOS EL 22 DE MARZO

69. “Hacia la creación de una Corte Penal Latinoamericana y del Caribe contra el crimen transnacional organizado”

Organizador: Fundación Democracia Global

I. Contexto General: El evento paralelo consistió en la presentación de la campaña que impulsa la creación de una Corte Penal Latinoamericana y del Caribe contra el crimen transnacional organizado (COPLA). El proyecto, originado en 2013, busca adecuar los sistemas de justicia a las características propias del crimen de nuestro tiempo.

II. Conocimiento, ideas y soluciones compartidas: La creación de la COPLA es concebida como una iniciativa de Cooperación Sur-Sur ya que a partir de la cooperación entre las policías y fiscalías nacionales de los países miembros, será

posible detener y juzgar a las cúpulas de las organizaciones asociadas al crimen organizado que hayan alcanzado una dimensión regional o escapado al control de las instituciones nacionales beneficiando a las víctimas de dichos crímenes sin importar el lugar de la región donde habiten.

Dado que la iniciativa busca emular la estructura de la Corte Penal Internacional, aunque abocándose a crímenes de otro tipo, la COPLA constituiría un mecanismo por medio del cual los países de la región podrían tomar las riendas de los procesos de justicia y así evitar el involucramiento de agencias extra regionales en la cuestión.

El tribunal compuesto de un juez por cada país miembro, una fiscalía con amplias facultades para investigar y cooperar con fiscalías nacionales, y una defensoría para los acusados, tendrá como objetivo recuperar activos mal habidos a fin de reparar a las víctimas, en la medida de las posibilidades, a partir del decomiso. A su vez, a partir de éste obtendrá su propio financiamiento.

Siendo América latina la región que registra el mayor nivel de violencia en el mundo (sobre la base de la tasa de homicidios), así como la creciente falta de confianza de inversores y la disminución del atractivo de invertir en los países que la integran, y considerando los compromisos asumidos por éstos en la Convención de Palermo (2000), resulta fundamental avanzar hacia la creación de un tribunal de estas características. Cabe destacar que dicho tribunal estará dedicado al juzgamiento de crímenes tales como el tráfico ilícito de drogas, la fabricación y/o tráfico ilícito de armas, la trata de personas, el tráfico y prostitución de niños y niñas, el tráfico ilícito de migrantes, el tráfico de bienes culturales, el lavado de activos, y el soborno transnacional.

Los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible 16 y 17 son centrales en este proyecto.

Oradores:

Fernando Iglesias (Diputado nacional y director de la campaña por la COPLA, Argentina). E-mail: faiglesias@hcdn.gob.ar

Christian Cao (Coordinador del Grupo de Juristas por la COPLA, Argentina).

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Camila López Badra (Directora ejecutiva de Democracia Global, Argentina).

III. Avanzando hacia adelante: El seguimiento del trabajo que realizan quienes impulsan la campaña puede hacerse a través de la página web de la misma: <https://www.coalicioncopl.org>



70. Leveraging South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) to support agricultural value-chain development

I. General Context

Strong links to markets for poor rural producers are essential to increasing agricultural incomes, generating economic growth in rural areas and reducing hunger and poverty. Every product that is sold locally, nationally or internationally is often part of an agricultural value chain (VC). From a development perspective, VCs are one of the instruments through which market forces can be harnessed to benefit poor rural women and men – not just producers, but wage earners, service providers and others. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC) is a powerful development cooperation modality that can be used to overcome some of the constraints faced by smallholder agricultural producers in improving value chains. In some cases, SSTrC initiatives can help governments, farmers, cooperatives and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) improve access to end markets by agricultural producers, for instance through the sharing of national policies and good practice implemented by other governments, or through sharing solutions implemented by private companies from other countries.

The objectives of the side-event were to examine how SSTRC can create an enabling environment to improve value chains and better connect farmers to domestic and international markets, thus contributing to rural transformation as an element of structural transformation.

II. Knowledge, ideas and solutions shared

Through SSTRC, farmers can get better connected to local and export markets, for instance through the harmonization of food safety standards, or the design of certification schemes, or the development of quality standards that facilitate the export of their produce, as well as trade exchanges in general. One of the means to achieve this type of B2B/ community-to-community (C2C) dialogue is by building regional/sub-regional platforms for knowledge and solutions exchange, with a view to enhancing the capacity of local producers, cooperatives and larger companies to export and link to new (and foreign) markets.

Speakers

- **Ashwani K. Muthoo**, Director, Global Engagement and Multilateral Relations Division, IFAD;
- **Abdelhakim Yessouf**, Senior Technical Cooperation Coordinator, Africa & Latin America - IsDB;
- **Fernando Ledo Casablancas**, Agribusiness Division, African Development Bank; and
- **Anas Ahmad Nasarudin**, Managing Director, Max Agri commerce Sdn Bhd, Malaysian Agriculture Research and Development Institute (MARDI).

III. Moving Forward

All speakers expressed the need to further develop support VCs through SSTRC, to foster cross-country exchanges and investment in support of smallholder farmers.

IFAD highlighted the recent establishment of the Agribusiness Capital Fund (ABCFund) which is the first financing mechanism launched by the Fund to provide financial resources and technical assistance to small businesses.

IsDB will launch after BAPA+40 a Capacity Development Program on “Enhancing National Ecosystems for promoting SSTRC, including for agriculture and food security.



71. Plurality of South-South Cooperation

Partners: *RIS, NeST, BRICS Policy Centre, NeST Brazil, NeST Mexico, NeST China, NeST Argentina and NeST Africa*

South-South Cooperation (SSC) draws its strength from the plurality of approaches, actors and experiences which calls for appreciation, documentation and learning from existing modalities. This side event provided a platform for the sharing endogenous knowledge with the objective to reflect upon and learn from the diversity of southern experiences and better understand the commonality in the challenges faced towards the achievement of the SDGs. This side event with the NeST partner think tanks made a modest beginning in the way forward for BAPA+40.

The session began with special remarks by Mr. Jorge Chediek, Director, UNOSSC emphasizing on the coming together of more than 160 Member States at BAPA+40 to renew their commitment towards South-South and Triangular Cooperation towards the achievement of the SDGs.

The panelists noted that SSC does not lack a conceptual framework, rather it recognizes the co-existence of multiple conceptual frameworks such as the Development Compact in India and the Capacity Building and Technical Cooperation in

Brazil. It is in the plurality of SSC wherein lies its strength, distinct from the Official Development Assistance (ODA) of the traditional donors, and thus any attempt to define SSC should accommodate this plurality. ‘Plurality of demand’ in SSC gives bargaining power to the countries, increasing the salience of cooperation and opportunities in forming partnerships to meet varying development needs. With increasing South-South and triangular cooperation the need for inclusive engagement and plurality in approaches was stressed upon.

Addressing key issues and challenges in SSC, the panelists collectively agreed to have cooperation that puts people at the center of all cooperation efforts ensuring access to resources for sustainable development. Discussions brought forth ideas and approaches that accorded recognition to SSC in terms of sectoral cooperation that supports sustainable economic growth in the South and can create more economic opportunities with cost effective delivery of development interventions. It was articulated that there is a continued challenge for the narrative of the South to move beyond the perceived idea of ‘vulnerability’. Tracing back to the spirit of Bandung Conference, 1955, and carrying forward the goals of the BAPA 1978, it was noted that the need for the South to become a formidable force was essential to be able to ‘change the rules of the game’.

The panel also emphasized upon the need to strengthen knowledge cooperation through dialogue platforms to minimize the dangers of ‘research in silos’. In this regard, academicians, think tanks, civil society organizations can collectively deepen cooperation in research and knowledge sharing. The need to ensure that ‘No one is Left Behind’ as countries move towards deepening southern and triangular cooperation was impressed upon as the way forward from BAPA+40.

Panelists at ‘Plurality of South-South Cooperation’

Panelist	Affiliation
Jorge Chediek	UNOSSC
Paulo Esteves	BRICS Policy Centre, Brazil
Sachin Chaturvedi	Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India
Andre de Mello e Souza	The Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), Brazil
Jorge A. Pérez-Pineda	Universidad Anáhuac, México
Meibo Huang	Chinese Agriculture University (CAU), China
Luara Lopes	ArticulacaoSul, Brazil

Nadine Piefer	OECD Development Co-operation Directorate
Milindo Chakrabarti	Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India
Pratyush Sharma	Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India
Gladys Teresita Lechini	Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina

