

**United Nations Development Programme** 

**DEVELOPMENT IMPACT GROUP** 



SCALING-UP SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



# SCALING-UP SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Web site: www.undp.org/ssc

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This paper was prepared by Xiaojun Grace Wang and Shams Banihani, with thanks to the leadership support of Simona Marinescu, Development Impact Group, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP. The authors appreciate the peer review contribution provided by Hannah Ryder (UNDP China) and partnership support by Xiheng Jiang, Deputy Director General for International Cooperation in the Development Research Center of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. A draft version of the paper has been shared with the Silk Road Think Tank Network and the Silk Road Forum in Madrid, 2015. Chang Wang has provided research assistance during her internship with UNDP. Everyone's contribution is thankfully acknowledged.

### **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

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AIIB Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations

BRICS Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

CSOs Civil Society Organizations

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

FDI Foreign Direct Investment

LDCs Least Developing Countries

ODA Official Development Assistance

ROK Republic of Korea

SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

SADC Southern African Development Community

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

SEECP South-East European Cooperation Process

SIDS Small Island Developing States

TFM Technology Facilitation Mechanism

UN United Nations

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

WTO World Trade Organization

#### I. INTRODUCTION

A major trend of the past two decades has been the transformation of growth and development performance and prospects in the global South. Increases in economic output and major improvements in key human development indicators as well as the rapid expansion of trade, investment and financial, technological and other flows between developing countries have been remarkable. Along with this trend, the global development cooperation landscape is changing rapidly. Emerging economies and other developing countries have become key actors in the new development architecture through their contribution to overcoming pressing development challenges. In addition, the diversity and richness of the shared practices and experiences, the lessons they offer for building common agendas at global and regional levels, and the leadership they promote, particularly at the local level, have also played a major part in the global transformation. South-South and Triangular Cooperation has emerged as an important vehicle to accelerate human development and will assume greater importance in the future. It has increasingly demonstrated its contribution to development results through a variety of flexible cooperation modalities, including knowledge exchanges, technology transfers, financing, peer support, and neighbourhood initiatives, as well as countries forming common development agendas and seeking collective solutions. Often under-reported and sometimes hard to quantify, the estimated value of South-South Cooperation has exceeded US\$20 billion in 2013.1

While being important complements to but not substituting North-South cooperation, South-South and Triangular Cooperation has led to more diverse opportunities for development assistance and cooperation. The Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) encouraged "developing countries to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation, and to further improve its development effectiveness in accordance with the provisions of the Nairobi outcome document of the Highlevel United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation" in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development. The Outcome Document also committed countries to "strengthening triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation."

Additionally, the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) stress the importance of South-South cooperation in implementing the 2030 agenda. Goal 17, "Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development," particularly places emphasis on the critical role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in achieving this ambitious development agenda. It also set targets for South-South and Triangular Cooperation that target both technology<sup>4</sup> and capacity-building<sup>5</sup> in which all countries have committed to achieve. Last but not least, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change also emphasized the importance of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in tackling climate change.

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