**Annex 4. Update on results achieved by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation in 2018**

*Summary*

This update is submitted in response to Executive Board decision 2018/5, in which the Board requested for annual updates on the results achieved by United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) in 2018. This is the first update on the implementation of the UNOSSC Strategic Framework, 2018-2021.

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1. **Introduction**
2. This document presents the development and organizational results achieved by UNOSSC in 2018. This is the first update of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) strategic framework, 2018-2021, which was presented to the Executive Board in June 2018 session. The strategic framework articulates the strategic objectives, vision and programme for that period.
3. The overarching goal of the strategic framework is to bring South-South and triangular cooperation to bear in support of the efforts of Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and to secure peace and prosperity while promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment on a healthy planet.
4. In General Assembly resolution 72/237 of 23 January 2018, Member States reaffirmed the mandate and central role of the UNOSSC as the focal point for promoting and facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation for development on a global and United Nations system-wide basis.
5. This report is based on analyses of programme results reported against the strategic framework of the UNOSSC, 2018-2021.

**II. Context**

1. Countries of the South are intensifying their cooperation with each other to accelerate the realization of the 2030 Agenda, including by countries under difficult development circumstances, such as LDCs, SIDS and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs). Recent years have also witnessed a notable rise of South-South foreign direct investment from Southern emerging economies. An important new feature on the global landscape is the institutions that developing countries have established to advance South-South cooperation. In addition, many developing countries in crisis situations receive South-South humanitarian assistance from partner countries in the developing world. South-South Cooperation as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South development cooperation is a unique asset for knowledge exchange and the mutually beneficial transfer of appropriate and tested solutions[[1]](#footnote-1). Hence, the surge of the potential in South-South cooperation raises a fresh need for more responsive policies, human capital, stronger institutions, multi-stakeholder partnerships and resources to harness fully the power of South-South initiatives in realizing the 2030 Agenda[[2]](#footnote-2). Developed countries, international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders are also providing support to developing countries through triangular cooperation mechanisms which leverage and mobilize additional technical and financial resources, share a wider range of experiences and promote new areas of cooperation.

**III. Highlights of results**

**Results against outcome 1: Strengthened multilateral policymaking processes to advance Southern interests and development agenda, and enhanced coherence and coordination of United Nations support.**

1. During 2018, UNOSSC contributed to the formulation of sound global policies on South-South and

triangular cooperation for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and other internationally agreed

development goals. The Office served as the substantive Secretariat for the preparatory process of the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (Buenos Aires, Argentina 20-22 March 2019) in compliance with relevant General Assembly resolutions. Several reports, issue papers, policy briefs and dialogues were facilitated in the preparation of the Conference. To inform the preparatory process of the Conference, UNOSSC helped draft the Secretary General Note featuring the overarching theme and the subthemes of the Conference (A/72/711). To guide the deliberations and meetings of the preparatory process of the Conference and to inform the intergovernmental negotiations of its outcome document, the Office also helped draft the Secretary General’s comprehensive report for the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (A/73/383) titled “Role of South-South cooperation and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Challenges and opportunities”. The Office also supported in drafting the annual report of the Secretary-General on the State of South-South Cooperation (A/73/321) in close collaboration with relevant focal points in various United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes. The report informed the discussions and the intergovernmental negotiations on the resolution on South-South Cooperation within the Second Committee of the General Assembly. UNOSSC also provided support to the Bureau of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation for the consultations on the themes of the Conference and the decision on the matter.

1. UNOSSC provided support to Member States and their groupings, at their request, for effective policy dialogue among themselves on South-South and triangular cooperation. The African Peer-Review Mechanism of the African Union organized, in collaboration with the UNOSSC, a meeting on “South-South Technical Cooperation in the Context of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030: an African Dialogue on the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Experience”. The meeting was held in Johannesburg, South Africa on 19 and 20 April 2018. In addition to showcasing the APRM as a significant southern innovative experience that could be shared with other regions of the South, the meeting was also an opportunity to contributing ideas and inputs to Africa’s regional consultations process in preparation of the BAPA+40 Conference[[3]](#footnote-3). The Office also joined hands with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) and the Government of Thailand to convene a regional consultation for preparations towards BAPA+40 with participation of thirty-three countries and institutions. The regional consultation discussed participatory, pragmatic, cost-effective and demand-driven approach in South-South cooperation and the increasing linkages to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The discussions also highlighted that Southern institutions require continued capacity-building for implementing South-South cooperation that should be prioritised in national policies for sustainability in terms of resources and operationalisation[[4]](#footnote-4). In preparation for BAPA+40, consultations were also organized in collaboration with United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and Government of Cuba as well as with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The Office also collaborated with the Government of Egypt for the organization of a brainstorming workshop, in Cairo on 2 and 3 July 2018. The workshop that brought together actors of South-South and triangular cooperation addressed the following theme “The Role of South-South cooperation and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Challenges and Opportunities’. Organized in the run up to the BAPA+40 Conference, the workshop discussed different models of South-South and triangular cooperation, lessons learnt from these modalities of cooperation over the past four decades and their contribution to achieve the 2030 Agenda[[5]](#footnote-5)**.** At the margin of the 2018 HLPF, UNOSSC co-organized on 13 July 2018 with AMEXCID, the International Organization of La Francophonie, Southern Voice, the Network of Southern Think-Tank, Reality of Aid and UNDP Seoul Policy Centre for Global Development Partnerships a workshop on the following theme: “Capturing the Impact of SSC in the SDGs Era”. This event brought together representatives of Member States and think-tanks to exchange views on the conceptual framework of South-South Cooperation and on the different methodologies related to the evaluation of the impact of this modality of cooperation**.** In order to support informal dialogue in preparation of BAPA +40, UNOSSC organized an Ibero-American consultation bringing think-tanks from the region in preparation to the Ibero-American Heads of States Summit. The Office supported and participated in the 4th edition of the Delhi Process on South-South and triangular cooperation, which took place in New Delhi on 13 and 14 August 2018. In addition to the theoretical framework of South-South and triangular cooperation, the meeting addressed many aspects related to the implementation to the 2030 Agenda.
2. UNOSSC’s Climate and Sustainability Programme (CSP) continued to support Member States and strengthen the global momentum on South-South climate cooperation and on climate change, including in the context of the UN Climate Summit in 2019. The High-Level Forum on South-South Cooperation on Climate Change was organized at Conference of the Parties (COP) 24 in Katowice, Poland on 12 December 2018. to engage the highest political leadership from the global South to promote South-South cooperation to maintain and strengthen momentum on the implementation of the Paris Agreement. In addition, six policy dialogues and peer learning events were organized to explore ways to support and facilitate climate cooperation in developing countries, including through technology exchange.
3. UNOSSC organized two dedicated policy events focusing on South-South Cooperation on Peace and Development aimed to increase regional and global consensus to shape the South-South for peace agenda. Along with the Commonwealth Secretariat, two consultations were organized with Small States to discuss the specific peace and development challenges and learning demands from 31 countries. UNOSSC continues close dialogue with g7+ Secretariat and member countries with the view to implement a strong Fragile to Fragile learning strategy across continents.
4. In General Assembly resolution 72/237 of 23 January 2018, Member States reiterated their request for the United Nations to establish a more formalized and strengthened inter-agency mechanism, coordinated by UNOSSC, with a view to encouraging joint support to South-South and triangular initiatives and sharing information on development activities and results achieved by various organizations through their respective business models. Member Sates further requested organizations of the United Nations system to designate representational focal points to join the mechanism. In 2018, UNOSSC established an inter-agency mechanism and coordinated the work of the network of focal points for South-South cooperation across the United Nations system, held 6 meetings, including meetings dedicated to coordinate the inputs from UN Agencies into the preparatory process of the Second United Nations High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation. As mandated by the United Nations Secretary General, UNOSSC is leading the development of the United Nations System-wide Strategy on South-South Cooperation through the United Nations Inter-Agency Mechanism for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, while taking into/ account the ongoing repositioning of the United Nations Development System and keeping Member States fully informed. During major forums such as the annual GSSD Expo and the preparatory process of the second United Nations high-level Conference on South-south Cooperation, UNOSSC organized inter-agency meetings and discussions on South-South cooperation. UNOSSC established the South-South Climate Cooperation inter-agency group of the United Nations to facilitate South-South cooperation on climate change and supported the implementation of the South-South Cooperation Action Plan that is a part of the Secretary-General’s climate change engagement strategy for 2018-2021. Various expert and technical meetings were held to create the space and opportunities for close and transparent collaboration across the UN system and with UN agencies with the mandate to support inclusive peace and security.
5. The Office held the Director-Generals Forum for Development Cooperation (DG Forum) on 30 November 2018 during the last day of the 2018 Global South-South Expo, in partnership with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). The theme of the meeting was “Towards the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40): The Role of Practitioners in Scaling up the Impact of South-South and Triangular Cooperation for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. The 2018 DG Forum was an occasion for practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation and other stakeholders to engage in the preparatory process of the BAPA+40 and to exchange views and ideas about the themes of the Conference. The Asia Pacific Director-Generals’ Forum for South-South and triangular cooperation was also convened twice in 2018. Both forums, the DG Forum and the AP DG’s Forums, resulted in concrete policy recommendations to feed into the BAPA+40 Outcome Document negotiations that began in 2018, and ultimately to the Conference itself.

**Results against outcome 2: Capacities of Member States, the United Nations system and other partners in South-South and triangular cooperation strengthened through enhanced generation and sharing of knowledge and access to high-quality advisory services.**

1. UNOSSC successfully convened the GSSD Expo 2018 with more than 1000 participants representing 120+ countries and 100 plus institutions and close to 40 sub-events and parallel activities. Over 250 South-South and triangular cooperation solutions to development challenges were showcased and 130 solutions were exhibited during the GSSD Expo 2018. The Expo also covered many new cross-cutting topics and initiatives which expanded the horizon of SSC agenda. A second volume of the flagship publication “[Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development](https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2018/09/12/good-practices-in-south-south-and-triangular-cooperation-for-sustainable-development-vol-2-2018/)” was developed highlighting how South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation can accelerate progress towards the implementation and achievement of the SDGs. This series features 107 good practices presented by Member States, United Nations agencies and other development partners. The publication was launched during the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation in 2018 and has been translated into [six additional languages](https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2018/11/28/good-practices-in-south-south-and-triangular-cooperation-for-sustainable-development-vol-2-2018-in-seven-languages/) (Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish) to reach a wider audience and these editions were launched at the 2018 GSSD expo.
2. In addition to the Good Practices publication, UNOSSC has developed many knowledge products in 2018 that aim to facilitate and promote knowledge exchange between developing countries and partner institutions. UNOSSC coordinated the development of the “Cooperation Beyond Convention – Independent Report on South-South and Triangular Cooperation” requested by the United Nations Secretary General. The report aims to explore the diversity of cooperative models, the impact of these models on current global challenges, including sustainable development and poverty reduction, and the need for more innovative and inclusive strategies to develop as part of the multilateral and bilateral cooperation system. UNOSSC supported Member States, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, development partners, and UN entities in the development of [10 “South-South in Action” publications](https://www.unsouthsouth.org/library/publications/south-south-in-action-series/) which showcase their successful policies, initiatives and activities that have led to the achievement of their development goals. In partnership with the Department of ASEAN Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and the ASEAN Secretariat, UNOSSC published a “Mapping South-South Cooperation in ASEAN’ to compile initiatives in the region. UNOSSC also prepared a paper on “Stemming Illicit Financial Flows in Asia”. On South-South and triangular cooperation in Climate Change, UNOSSC has commissioned reports on potential of climate technologies for advancing implementation of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans. The successful Southern climate solutions presented in the reports have stirred discussions on potential climate partnerships between countries and regions.
3. To further strengthen cutting-edge research to inform evidence-based South-South policymaking processes, UNOSSC and UNDP joint project the “[South-South Global Thinkers: the Global Coalition of Think Tank Networks for SSC initiative](https://www.ssc-globalthinkers.org/about-us)” , commissioned eight research studies to think tank network members to contribute to a growing body of evidence and knowledge on issues pertaining to South-South cooperation. Topics range from impact assessment, monitoring and evaluation, multi-stakeholder engagement in SSC, Economic Structural Transformation, Renewable Energy, and trade and investment policies of Southern Finance Providers. The outcomes from the commissioned research seek to better inform global policy dialogues and agenda setting on SSC, including in the BAPA+40 Conference.
4. The development of a global knowledge sharing and partnership brokering platform “South-South Galaxy” was initiated in 2018 through a consultation with over 15 UN entities to respond more systematically and effectively in supporting developing countries’ demand to connect, learn and collaborate with potential partners. It aims to connect and link the existing platforms developed by UN agencies and development partners, making it easier for Southern partners to access a broad range of knowledge, solutions, research, capacity development initiatives, experts and partners. The platform aims to complement, rather than substitute existing national or regional institutional arrangements. The development of the platform is in response to Member States expectations and the recommendations made through the Joint Inspection Unit’s report which aims at strengthening the role of UNOSSC to support more systematic knowledge exchanges on SSC and TrC.
5. The UNOSSC and UNDP joint project “[South-South Global Thinkers: the Global Coalition on Think Tank Networks for SSC](https://www.ssc-globalthinkers.org/about-us)”, established an online platform which offers think tank networks real-time opportunities for dialogue and networking, access to resources and tools, information about events, news and blogs. The platform promotes knowledge sharing, discussions and collaboration on research between the networks. In 2018, the on-line platform was utilized to engage think tank network members in two e-discussions to seek their expertise and knowledge on topics related to SSC which have fed into research reports and policy dialogues. The following e-discussions were hosted: [Investing in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through South-South and Triangular Cooperation – proven policies, legal practices and challenges](https://www.ssc-globalthinkers.org/node/105): and [BAPA+40 e-discussion: Role of South-South Cooperation and the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](https://www.ssc-globalthinkers.org/node/122).
6. Two regional workshops were jointly organized by UNOSSC and UNDP in 2018 under the South-South Global Thinkers initiative to invite discussions on the policy and legal environment conducive for South-South investments to achieve the SDGs. These workshops, each bringing together between 80-100 participants from governments, private sector and think tanks, were able to collectively identify challenges and good practices in policy and legal areas that can facilitate better South-South investment for sustainable development ([Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) region May 2018](https://www.ssc-globalthinkers.org/node/112); and [Latin America October 2018](https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2018/10/04/unossc-supports-global-think-tank-meeting-in-guatemala-in-the-context-of-the-xxvi-ibero-american-summit/)). [Scoping papers](https://www.ssc-globalthinkers.org/node/167) have been developed which presents analysis of the feedback from the participants and presents a research agenda on South-South investment and the initiation of the research on “[South-South Cooperation in a Digital World](https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2019/03/18/south-south-cooperation-an-a-digital-world-2018-annual-report-in-south-south-cooperation/)”, as an outcome of the regional workshops, which aims to analyze digital opportunities and challenges in the context of South-South cooperation Several series of Global Thinkers policy dialogues were convened with members of the Global Coalition during 2018 aimed to inform member states and policy makers on important research, initiatives and policies on South-South Cooperation with topics covering agriculture and rural development, impact assessment, monitoring and evaluation among others.
7. Capacity development initiatives on South-South Cooperation included a “Youth4South: Advanced Young leadership Programme”. In collaboration with various institutional partners within and beyond the UN system, including the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC), UNV, UNFPA, FAO, IFAD, WFP, China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA), IsDB, SESRIC of the OIC and the World Bank, 3 thematic trainings on SSTrC in agriculture, rural development and reproductive health were implemented in Turkey and China. These trainings aimed at deepening participants’ understanding of SSTrC foundations and modalities in the context of the 2030 Agenda, building their abilities to map SSTrC solutions and initiatives with potential to scale up, and developing their capacities to utilize SSTrC tools and methods to implement and scale up development projects to advance national development priorities in their respective countries and practice areas. Around 80 young professionals and officials from close to 50 developing countries in Africa, Asia, Arab States, and Europe and CIS regions participated the training. In collaboration with UNSSC, UNOSSC launched the first global on-line course on Sustaining Peace and South-South Cooperation: [https://www.unssc.org/courses/introduction-sustaining-peace-february/](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.unssc.org%2Fcourses%2Fintroduction-sustaining-peace-february%2F&data=02%7C01%7Csumeeta.banerji%40unossc.org%7C82b744766966445070b108d6b6084ae0%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C636896544065494121&sdata=VmViWmVdkMtCIDk8FDiz4stCS6yS7mBin3F99u2ajR8%3D&reserved=0). In 2018, UNOSSC also organized a training for 18 participants from ministries, international development agencies and international organizations in the framework of partnership with the World Green Economy Organization (WGEO) to develop capacities of the national focal points on SSC and decision-makers in coordination of development cooperation.
8. Through its regional offices, UNOSSC is providing tailor-made and demand-driven support services for the UN Country Teams and the Government Focal Points on SSC, promoting wider engagement of private sector, youth and other stakeholders in the orbit of SSC and disseminating South-South policies and programmes among sub-regional and regional institutions, that have proven effective in strengthening regional integration. Regional office for Arab States, Europe and CIS prepared four national-level stocktaking reports on trends and opportunities for South-South and two South-South in Action reports. Regional Networking Forums were organized on the engagement of the private sector in achieving the 2030 Agenda, the promotion of entrepreneurship through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Green Economy for Agricultural Development and Enhanced Food Security, Smart Green Cities and Tourism. Within the partnership Initiative on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Agricultural Development and Enhanced Food Security, a variety of products were finalized and consolidated including the mobile application for farmers (HarvestIt). UNOSSC collaborated with its OIF partner to facilitate a dialogue between the African Private sector and Vietnam private sector on the issue of value chain for Cashew nuts resulting in the increase in value addition and the subsequent higher financial earnings for Cote d' Ivoire farmers. UNOSSC facilitated the opening of a dialogue between the African Union Commission and the ASEAN Secretariat to promote inter-regional cooperation. UNOSSC Asia Pacific office has supported partners in advocating their South-South cooperation good practices through South-South in Action series, and brokering partnerships in advancing science, technology and innovations. UNOSSC Asia Pacific office has also collaborated with Thailand and the ASEAN Secretariat to map regional South-South cooperation initiatives and mechanisms in Southeast Asia. In partnership with UNESCAP and Thailand, UNOSSC supported the Asia-Pacific Directors-General Forum on South-South and Triangular cooperation, a regional platform envisaged for better coordination in the region as well as supported countries and partners in advocating their South-South cooperation good practices through South-South in Action series, and brokering multi-stakeholder partnerships in advancing science, technology and innovations and implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, SDGs and other internationally agreed agenda.

**Results against outcome 3: South-South and triangular cooperation partnership initiatives and demand driven programmes facilitated to address sustainable development needs of developing countries.**

1. In 2018, UNOSSC supported several Member States in enhancing and expanding their South-South cooperation efforts through strengthened partnerships, the mobilization of resources, and strategic engagements to facilitate experience-sharing, plus the matching of demands and capacities to meet them. UNOSSC reached out to, engaged, and mobilized stakeholders, including the civil society groups, academia and the private sector from the global South to contribute to policy dialogues at several forums and through several publications during the year including on South-South climate cooperation. Many non-state actors and stakeholders expressed concrete willingness to cooperate with the United Nations and with UNOSSC. Throughout 2018, 15 institutional partners including Government institutions, UN agencies, CSOs, foundations, and Academic institutions have committed to collaborating and supporting the UNOSSC’s “Youth4South: Advanced Young leadership Programme which has now gained financial self-sufficiency without the need to use UNOSSC core resources. In Asia-Pacific, UNOSSC partnered with Cyberport, Youth Square, Gratia Business School, UNESCO Hong Kong Association to enhance global citizenship and entrepreneurship amongst youth.
2. UNOSSC continued to serve as the Fund Manager of the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation (PGTF), established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1983, as a mechanism for supporting economic and technical cooperation among developing countries. Support was provided to Member States and UN implementing agencies of the India, Brazil, South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund), UN Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC) and the India-UN Partnership Development Fund, integrating South-South cooperation principles in practice. In 2018, the Government of India committed an additional $50 million for five years under a separate Commonwealth Window, focusing on support to the Commonwealth developing countries. By end 2018, the India-UN Fund encompassed 33 projects and made significant strides in advancing the national development goals and commitments of the 2030 Agenda. IBSA countries renewed their commitment to south-south cooperation in 2018. Through 2018, over $ 37 million was contributed, and 20 partners and 32 unique projects have been supported. The Government of China made an additional $300,000 financial contribution in 2018, on top of its annual pledge to the UN Fund for SSC, to support the “South-South Cooperation Facility for Poverty Eradication”.
3. In 2018, UNOSSC strengthened mechanisms for outreach, advocacy and strategic communication to support partnership and general advocacy for South-South and triangular cooperation constituents, partners and practitioners, to increase awareness, visibility and web traffic. UNOSSC engages United Nations organizations and Member States through its innovative web portal which functions as a tool to link agencies and Governments, share knowledge, and undertake outreach and advocacy on issues of critical importance to the South. The portal showcases the work of numerous stakeholders in South-South and triangular cooperation, including 14 United Nations system partners. It facilitates enhanced engagement and cross-pollination through traditional and social media channels to widely share relevant information and strategic messaging in the respective focus areas of all partners. In an effort to make the portal accessible to all partners, in 2018, in addition to English, the Spanish and the French versions of the portal were launched, and the process to expand into Arabic, Chinese and Russian was initiated. A dedicated webpage was created, maintained and social media tools were used to disseminate news and links related to BAPA+40. Other initiatives include weekly electronic bulletins, creation of interactive web spaces, GSSD Expo website, e-library of publications and multimedia materials.
4. Several South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives have been supported with coordinated assistance from the United Nations system. UN Agencies serve as implementing partners for projects under the IBSA Fund, PGTF, and the India-UN Partnership Development Fund. The GSSD Expo 2018 was successfully convened with highest-level leadership support from the UN system and member states, and active participation of more than 30 UN entities. Within the UN system, FAO, IFAD, UNFPA and WFP, as well as the World Bank, have provided institutional and financial support to the “Youth4South” in 2018. The South-South Development Center (SSDC) was established in 2008 through the partnership between the China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) under the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), and UNOSSC. By December 2018, there were 19 small grant projects under SSDC, covering a variety of themes including agriculture, forestry, energy, cultural exchanges and informatization, which benefited more than 30 developing countries. In 2018, 5 new municipality governments from Asia, Africa and Central Asia have committed to partnering with the Maritime-Continental Silk Road (MCSR) Cities Project and its platform under the framework of the “Belt and Road Initiative”, which increased the total number of Project member cities and institutions to 32 globally. In the area of peace and development, UNOSSC worked closely with Member States, inter-governmental organizations and UN Agencies to co-design a long-term strategy to support Southern solidarity for peace including a programme, Theory of Change and partnership strategy.
5. The Government of Thailand seconded two staff members to the UNOSSC Regional Office in Bangkok, in response to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 71/244 on South-South Cooperation adopted on 21 December 2016. The secondment has strengthened UNOSSC Asia Pacific both in terms of institutional capacity and relationship with Member States and other partners in the region. The Government of Fiji and the Pacific Islands Development Forum are also in the process of seconding staff members to UNOSSC Asia Pacific. UNOSSC continues to encourage Member States and partners to consider this form of collaboration.

**IV. Financial Performance**

1. In 2018, UNOSSC managed achievement of results by allocating core resources of $6.1m, and successfully mobilising non-core resources in the amount of $18.05m[[6]](#footnote-6) in 2018.
2. While the Office continues diversifying its partner portfolio, the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC), and the India, Brazil, South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund), administered by the UNOSSC, are the key facilities that contribute to advancement of the SDGs. The Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation (PGTF) addresses matters of critical importance to the Group of 77 (G-77) and provides catalytic financial support for projects carried out by three or more developing countries and activities that strengthen regional cooperation and provide mutual benefits across borders.
3. The UNOSSC, through its funding facilities and in collaboration with Partner Governments and UN system, is advancing the work on South- South and triangular cooperation. The office continues enhancing and expanding United Nations support to South-South and triangular cooperation through the management of project portfolios that serve as platforms and pilot cases for multilateral cooperation, as well as laboratories of innovations in applying South-South and Triangular cooperation principles and good practices in the sharing of expertise, technology and experiences to promote sustainable development. The Office is also providing catalytic resources to support collaborative projects and initiatives in various fields of cooperation identified by developing countries.
4. The UNOSSC has reached a delivery result of $10.2m for projects funded from non-core and achieving full delivery rate of $6.1m under core.
1. A/72/124, para. 42. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Strategic framework of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, 2018-2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Recommendations of the meeting can be found at the following link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1y58\_kZI-lBpASZQR3sw5-QkzM5vXA\_tz/view [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Summary of the consultations can be found at the following link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rJU30tObqoApQmuGss46bXhX7N9EILPQ/view [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Summary of the workshop can be found at the following link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/12CFROIEi0GxNNIMGO2FLbc-Ip-SlkrZp/view [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Representing 36% of the target ($50m) for the UNOSSC’s Strategic Framework 2018-2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)