Pacific Consultation on South-South Cooperation

“Role of South-South cooperation and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Challenges and Opportunities”

6-8 March 2019
Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi, Fiji.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We offer our sincere gratitude to all our Members and Partners who attended and made contributions to the impactful discussions at the Pacific Consultation on South-South Cooperation. A special acknowledgement to the Office of the United Nations for South-South Cooperation for necessary logistics and financial support to enable the workshop.
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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The United Nations General Assembly resolutions 71/318 and 71/244 have mandated the United Nations to convene a high-level Conference on South-South cooperation on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA). The second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, will be held in Buenos Aires, Republic of Argentina from 20 to 22 March 2019.

The resolutions also encourage the United Nations to hold regional, sub-regional or sectoral meetings prior to the Conference. In line with the above mandates and given the prominence of South-South and triangular cooperation in achieving the 2030 Agenda, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), and the Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF) jointly organized the Pacific Consultation on South-South Cooperation: Towards the Buenos Aires Plan of Action 40th Anniversary. The Sub-regional Consultation took place from 6th – 7th March, 2019, at the Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi, Fiji.

Forty (40) participants from (8) Pacific Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), namely the Federal State of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu. Partner countries which participated to share their South-South cooperation experiences are Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan (JICA), Republic of Korea (KOICA) and South Africa. Participants from the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Government Organisations (PIANGO) and other NGOs, IGOs, academic institutions and the private sector in the Pacific were also present to share their experiences.

The themes and issues discussed at the Pacific Consultation on South-South Cooperation aligns with the theme of the BAPA+40 Conference “Role of South-South cooperation and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: challenges and opportunities” under the following four areas: (i.) Trends and diversity of South-South cooperation landscape in the Pacific – turning challenges into opportunities, comparative advantages and opportunities of South-South cooperation and sharing of experiences, best practices and success stories from the Pacific;

(ii.) Institutional framework of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation – experiences, good practices and the way forward;

(iii.) Modalities to strengthen regional and sub-regional cooperation through South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development;

(iv.) Scaling up the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in support of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation through multi-stakeholder partnership: the Role of the United Nations Development System, regional organisations, private sector and civil society organisations.

The detailed annotated programme of the consultation is provided in Annex 1, and the list of participants in Annex 2.
SUMMARY OF PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSIONS

Welcome Address - Mr. François Martel, Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Development Forum
The Pacific Consultation on South-South Cooperation was opened by François Martel, Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Development Forum, who also delivered the welcome address. A Video Message was also provided by Mr. Jorge Chediek, Envoy of the UN Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director, UNOSSC welcoming the participants to the Consultation. The speakers noted that the summary of the Consultation will contribute to the discussions and the outcomes of the BAPA+40 Conference in Buenos Aires in March 2019 allowing the Pacific Islands to have a voice on the global stage. In this context, Pacific Islands participating countries were reminded to register for full participation to BAPA+40 in Buenos Aires, Argentina later this month.

Overview Presentation - Mr. Denis Nkala, Regional Coordinator for Asia and the Pacific, UNOSSC
An overview presentation delivered by Mr. Denis Nkala, Regional Coordinator for Asia and the Pacific, UNOSSC, followed the opening session. The presentation focused on the evolution of South-South Cooperation over the last few decades and explored their focus areas and the process of partnering with UNOSSC. It also provided an overview of the conceptual issues related to South-South and triangular cooperation, the global perspectives and the current situation of South-South and triangular cooperation in the Pacific and the way forward.

Session 1: Institutional arrangements and management of South-South and triangular cooperation
Session 1 was moderated by Mr. Vineet Bhatia, Resident Representative, United Nations Development programme Pacific Office. The discussion focused on the main issues and landscape of South-South and triangular cooperation in the Pacific. The following panelist intervened in the roundtable: (1) Mr. Denis Nkala, Regional Coordinator for Asia and the Pacific, UNOSSC; (2) Mr. Vilimone Balekadoroko, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Fiji Ministry of Employment; (3) Dr. Tekini Nakidakida, Senior Research Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fiji; (4) H.E. David Ateti Teaabo, Kiribati High Commissioner, Suva; (5) Mrs. Sasitorn Wongweerachatkit, Deputy Director General, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) (Video); (6) Mr. Anir Chowdhury, a21 – Innovate for All, Bangladesh (Video Conference)
The panellists shared their success stories of South-South Cooperation and identified shortfalls and visions for improvements. A number of issues were outlined by the panel and this includes leadership for South-South Cooperation at both national and regional level. Participants noted that leadership is the prerequisite for the development of the implementation of the South-South Cooperation and the abilities of Pacific Leaders to engage and take forward SSC.

The session also highlighted the importance of awareness; the need for people to understand what South-South Cooperation is and to be made aware that it is a modality that needs be part of their planning process when doing projects. Participants agreed that South-South and Triangular cooperation are important and relevant for the Pacific.

The principles of South-South cooperation should be nurtured and sustained. Furthermore, that South-South cooperation is increasingly relevant for implementing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as highlighted in the documents for the Second High-Level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference). In terms of funding, questions raised from the participants whether the South-South Cooperation need to have separate pots of money or have it funded by ongoing national development budget.

Participants also indicated that there are issues regarding the planning for South-South cooperation on the need to have a separate set of guidelines in the countries or qualification of how the countries are to go forward with South-South Cooperation both at the strategic level and also at the implementation level. Participants also highlighted on the monitoring and evaluation issues; how to measure whether we are reaching South-South Cooperation objectives, what are the benchmark marks, what are the baseline indicators, and what is the process to take stock of where we are in South-South Cooperation.

Participants reaffirmed the key role and relevance of South-South Cooperation for the Pacific Islands, noting that the PIDF was created entirely as a SIDS and South-South platform for ensuring linkages with the Global South for the promotion of adapted solutions towards sustainable development and poverty eradication. Thus the importance for Pacific Islands to engage in BAPA+40 to reaffirm this position.
Session 2: Modalities to strengthen regional and sub-regional cooperation through South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development

Session 2 was moderated by the Melanesian Spearhead Group, Director General Mr. Amena Yauvoli. The session focused on the modalities to strengthen regional and sub-regional cooperation through South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development. It explored the roles of governments and non-governmental actors as well as the regional and sub-regional organizations and networks in strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation in Asia and the Pacific. The session also showcased some of the innovative good practices, experiences and lessons learned from South-South cooperation in the region.

The panellists included: (1) Mr. François Martel, Secretary General, Pacific Islands Developments Forum; (2) Ms. Premruedee Lotharukpong, Advocacy Advisor, UNOSCC; (3) H.E. Mr. Qian Bo, Ambassador, People’s Republic of China; (4) Mr. Donglin Li, Director, ILO Pacific Office, Fiji; (4) Mr. Iosefa Maiava, Head of ESCAP Pacific, UNESCAP; (5) Dr. S.M. Junaid Zaidi, Executive Director, Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development (Video)

Panellists noted that there’s a huge knowledge gap from the Pacific Islands knowing what the expertise available around the Asia Pacific and beyond and a lack of proper assessment from the Global South countries on what are the key priorities for the Pacific Islands, this is because of no direct linkage. It is suggested that the Pacific Islands Development Forum as the regional implementing agency for South-South cooperation in the Pacific to bridge that gap by providing information on existing institutions that can provide support. The panel recognised that South-South Cooperation is need of a platform for coordination and implementation and this can be done by regional cooperation and regional organisation. The panel recognises South-South and Triangular Cooperation as one of the important drivers of the regional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific and it has emerged as one of the key modalities for delivering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
Participants recommended that in order to minimize reporting and duplication, processes specific to South-South and Triangular Cooperation and those specific to SDGs should be synergized.

The panel noted how South-South Cooperation is evolving in scope, covering everything from infrastructure, trade and development to human resources. The session also highlighted funds that are available on South-South Cooperation including the China South-South Climate Cooperation Fund and the South–South Cooperation Fund.

Participants from Civil Society raised the importance to refocus our cooperation based on our Pacific strengths instead of relying and being dominated by Asian countries. The ensuing discussion agreed on the importance of having an open dialogue with Asian countries so as to benefit from their expertise and strengths, so to maintain a strong Asian relationship should be a long-term objective for the Pacific Islands.

Noted in the exchange that South-South cooperation is also inclusive of Intra-Pacific Islands and Inter-SIDS collaboration between Caribbean, Indian Ocean and the Pacific and that the SAMOA pathway should be the first beacon of implementation through South-South cooperation for the Pacific Islands and to ensure that indicators and measures of success for the SDGs should match the measures for the SAMOA pathway.

Participants proposed PIDF’s role in ensuring harmonisation of measurement and indicators for South-South cooperation. This should be linked to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators, especially SDG17.

In this context, participants and countries were reminded of the need to reporting on South-South Cooperation in their Voluntary National Report on SDGs implementation to the High Level Political Forum where targets specifically mention the role of South-South Cooperation so that the indicator frameworks are aligned, coherent and accountable.

These are:

- Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries.
- Foreign direct investment (FDI) official development assistance and South-South cooperation as proportion of total domestic budget (or GDP?)
- Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South and South-South and Triangular Cooperation) committed to developing countries.
Session 3: Multi-stakeholder partnerships to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation as means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Dr. Chitralekha Massey, Regional Representative, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (UNOHCHR) moderated Session 3. The session focused on the involvement of multi stakeholders, including civil society, and the private sector in supporting South-South and triangular cooperation and the innovative ways and approaches to foster resource mobilisation to further strengthen South-South cooperation through multi-stakeholder partnerships

The panellists included: (1) Professor Derrick Armstrong, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research, Innovation & International) University of the South Pacific; (2) Ms. Emeline Siale Ilolahia, Deputy Executive Director, Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisation; (3) Mr. Kyle Stice, Manager, Pacific Islands Farmer Organisation Network; (4) Ms. Victoria Yee, Executive Officer, Fiji Employers and Commerce Federation; (5) Mr. Vineet Bhatia, UNDP Resident Representative, Fiji

The session discussed the role of education institutions in the Pacific on South-South Cooperation, looking at bridging the gap between research and public policy, with the aspirations of the region in mind. Participants highlighted their concerns on how developing countries are not being adequately represented in the development of international policies and how agendas are not connecting with the culture, the aspirations and contributions to the region. The panellists also shared their experiences in implementing South-South and triangular cooperation and highlighted specific examples where private sectors collaborate to provide information that is not publicly available. Participants suggested that South-South Cooperation should be more of a development cooperation and less of economy cooperation, and believes it should not be equated to a country’s Official Development Assistance.

South-South cooperation initiatives should be demand-driven, bottom-up and people-centred for the purpose of sustainability. People-to-people exchanges should be embraced. Pacific is exemplary in terms of multi-stakeholder partnerships whereby engagement with civil society, private sector and other non-state actors is prevalent. Nevertheless, the participants recommended that involvement of non-state actors is necessary from the onset to completion of initiatives.
Session 4: Approaches to sustainable development – best practices and success stories of development models through South-South and triangular cooperation

Mr. Peter French, Head of Fiji Office, World Food Programme moderated Session 4. The session focused on the best practices and home-grown development approaches and models in the Pacific that contribute to the strengthening of South-South and triangular cooperation and the achievement of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and SDGs in the Pacific region.

The panellists included: (1) His Excellency Mr. Raden Mohammed Benyamin Scott Carnadi, Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia; (2) Mr. Uraia Rainima, Divisional Planning Officer Northern, Fiji; (3) H.E. William Soaki, High Commissioner, Solomon Islands; and (4) Mr. Shinya Tamio, Deputy Resident Representative, JICA

The panellists shared their experiences in implementing South-South and triangular cooperation and highlighted specific examples where regional and sub regional cooperation was supported by South-South and triangular cooperation. The session highlighted the use of South-South and triangular cooperation in assisting rural farmers based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. Participants stressed the importance of leadership and South-South Cooperation whereby leaders need to take the initiative to ensure sustainable development.

The session noted that strong ownership and self-motivation of host country is essential for successful South-South Cooperation and triangular cooperation. Role of the development partner is supporter (not main actor). The panel further noted that strong coordination mechanism is very important as budget for organizing South-South Cooperation is always the challenge for sustainable implementation. The panel emphasised the important role of regional organization and international organization could be the key to address these challenges. Intra-regional connectivity, both physical (maritime transport) and technological, remains a major challenge as is participation of the Pacific Small Islands Developing States in the international forums. The panel noted that for the Pacific, there is a need to strike a balance between learning from outside and nurturing home-grown approaches. If principles of South-South cooperation are fully applied, there should be mutually benefits for all parties. Many good examples of these home-grown approaches were presented like the Fiji Volunteer Service of the Government of Fiji, managed by the National Employment Centre with many countries of the Pacific and the MOU of collaboration between Kiribati and Fiji, and the MOU between Solomon Islands with Papua New Guinea.

Recommendations from the session includes:

- An annual meeting/platform for knowledge-sharing on ongoing South-South cooperation in the region should be convened
- A mapping exercise to catalogue South-South cooperation and lessons learnt in the Pacific should be undertaken.

The PIDF shall remain ready to be the repository and regional hub for information on South-South cooperation.
Summary of Key Issues from the Pacific Consultation

The PIDF Secretary General, Mr. François Martel presented the key messages from the Consultation to the participants. The closing remarks were made by Mr. Denis Nkala, Regional Coordinator for Asia and the Pacific, UNOSSC and the PIDF Senior Officials Committee Chair, H.E. William Soaki delivered the vote of thanks and emphasised on the importance of partnering with the UN Office of South-South Cooperation and encourage Pacific Island Member states to register for BAPA+40. The following key issues were discussed:

- South-South and Triangular cooperation are important and relevant for the Pacific. The principles of South-South cooperation should be nurtured and sustained.

- The Participants noted that South-South cooperation is increasingly relevant for implementing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as highlighted in the documents for the Second High-Level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference).

- The priority for South-South cooperation and engagement in the Pacific should focus on the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. South-South cooperation should embrace both intra-Pacific and inter-SIDS collaboration.

- Leadership at all levels: regional, sub-regional national and sub-national, is crucial for the success of South-South cooperation in the Pacific.

Similarly, coordination is a prerequisite for effective implementation of South-South cooperation in the Pacific. At the regional level, this coordinating role shall be done by the Pacific Islands Development Forum, in collaboration with UN agencies responsible for South-South cooperation. At the national level, this will be done by coordinating government institutions.
• Systematic, sustainable and regional measurement of South-South cooperation is required to measure progress and relate the stories of South-South cooperation. Appropriate platforms for reporting are needed. The systems should be coherent and not duplicate existing work (i.e. SDGs and SOMOA Pathway indicators).

• South-South cooperation initiatives should be demand-driven, bottom-up and people-centred for the purpose of sustainability. People-to-people exchanges should be embraced.

• For the Pacific, there is a need to strike a balance between learning from outside and nurturing home-grown approaches. If principles of South-South cooperation are fully applied, there should be mutually benefits for all parties.

• The Pacific is exemplary in terms of multi-stakeholder partnerships whereby engagement with civil society, private sector and other non-state actors is prevalent. Nevertheless, the participants recommended that involvement of non-state actors is necessary from the onset to completion of initiatives.

• Intra-regional connectivity, both physical (maritime transport) and technological, remains a major challenge as is participation of the Pacific Small Islands Developing States in the international forums.

**Recommended Actions**

• PIDF can ensure harmonisation of measurement and indicators for South-South cooperation. This should be linked to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators, especially SDG17.

• An annual meeting/platform for knowledge-sharing on ongoing South-South cooperation in the region should be convened.

• A mapping exercise to catalogue South-South cooperation and lessons learnt in the Pacific should be undertaken. PIDF stands ready to be the repository and regional hub for information on South-South cooperation.
South-South and Triangular Cooperation In Action publication soft launch

The Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF) Charter mandates the organisation to play the role of the Pacific regional platform for the South-South and other international groupings.

This was highlighted by the Forums Secretary General, François Martel during the soft launching of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation In Action publication, a collaborative effort between PIDF and the United Nations Office of South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), during the Pacific Consultation on South-South Cooperation. The publication will be officially launched at a special side event at the BAPA+40 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

"It is one thing to have this in writing on a document, and quite another to make it a reality in a region dominated by traditional ODA since independence 40 to 50 years ago", highlighted the PIDF Secretary General.

Secretary General Martel said the PIDF has been given by the Pacific Leaders a special mandate on this matter having an entirely Pacific and multi-stakeholder governance system and in this context, PIDF aims to serve as a platform for examining, up scaling and sharing success stories and models in the field of green/economy, promoting innovation and cost effective solutions for the benefit of Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS).

The first Chapter describes our new organisation, its origins, our principles, membership, our organisational values and policy framework and structure for delivery on sustainable development and poverty eradication.

The second Chapter looks at applying South-South and triangular cooperation in the Pacific, and describes projects implemented through the assistance of the Global south and coordinated by the organisation through technical partnerships globally.

The third Chapter focuses on PIDF links to the regional initiatives and the international development agenda, mainly on climate action, the SAMOA pathway and the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs implementation and how South-South, Intra-Pacific and Inter-SIDS cooperation contributes to our efforts.
“PIDF was originally initiated by the Government of the Republic of Fiji in 2013 to challenge this status-quo and affirm the capacity of Pacific Islands to collaborate with emerging and south economies providing a first opportunity to engage in south-south cooperation”, said the Secretary General.

“So, it is not surprising that our Foundational Development Partners are all South-South Cooperation proponents and emerging economies, they were China, the Republic of Turkey, State of Kuwait, State of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates”, he added.

Secretary General Martel said that PIDF partnerships have been essentially focused on South-south and in some cases triangular cooperation – recent in key ones include among others:

• With the Government of India and partnership with TERI and FICCI, coordinate the India-Pacific Sustainable Development Conference as a sub-regional preparation for the Global Summit held in New Delhi in 2017. Also on solarization leadership in 11 Pacific countries through the India-UN Partnership fund.

• With the Governments of China, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Indonesia and State of Qatar to organize the first High-level Pacific Blue Economy Conference to showcase lessons learned from the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific countries and organizations to develop a roadmap for sustainable blue economy for the Pacific.

• With the Government of Indonesia in implementing capacity-building and training for Melanesian Spearhead Group and PIDF member countries.

• In partnership with the Government of Korea and the Global Green Growth Institute, part of a green growth and rural energy mainstreaming project in four Melanesian countries.

• More recently, PIDF has been approved by the China South-South Assistance Fund for Sustainable Development – managed under CICETE, as a regional organization eligible for funding in the Pacific.

• As a Pacific SIDS organization and a member of the Global Islands Partnership (GLISPA) and the Global Partnership on SIDS our focus is also in promoting actively intra-Pacific cooperation and Inter-SIDS collaboration and exchanges. This includes cooperation with the Aruba Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development in SIDS and planning further collaboration with the James Michel Foundation in the Seychelles and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) as we share many challenges, opportunities and vulnerabilities.

PIDF sees South-South cooperation as a key element of SDG implementation in the Pacific Islands, as it brings in not only relevant and comparable expertise and exchanges but also a strong solidarity approach.

A MOU was signed between PIDF and the UNOSSC in 2017 to be officially recognized as the South-South cooperation platform for the Pacific Islands - a distinct niche for PIDF as part of the Pacific regional architecture.
Participants of the South-South Cooperation Pacific Consultation were taken on a field visit the Legalega Research Station in Nadi to witness South-South Cooperation in action in the Pacific. The field visit included an overview provided of the JUNCAO Technology, Silage Production, Substrate Tubes Production, Inoculation & Incubation. It also highlighted the projects Indoor Fruiting, Outdoor Fruiting, Mushroom cooking Demonstration and a Panel and Mushroom Product Display.

Juncao, a kind of grass introduced from China, has been bringing tangible benefits to Fijians as it not only helps develop a low-cost mushroom cultivation industry, but also produces cattle feed and minimises soil erosion in the Pacific island nation. The Juncao technology (Jun means fungi and Cao means grass) was invented in the 1980s by Lin Zhanxi, a professor at China’s Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, who is also the chief scientist for the China-Fiji Juncao Technology Co-operation Project which was established in 2014 after the Chinese and Fijian Governments inked an agreement to start the agriculture co-operation. Juncao technology allows farmers in developing countries, including small island developing states like Fiji, to grow as many as 11 types of nutritious mushrooms from dried, chopped grasses, without cutting down trees and damaging the environment.

In addition, the technology can also be used for producing cattle feed and minimising soil erosion to combat desertification, he said, adding that in the long run, depending on local demands and the scale of production, it may also provide opportunities for exporting the mushrooms cultivated using the technology and provides for a new way with ecological and economic benefits for environmental protection, employment improvement and poverty alleviation. We thank the Juncao Project Center for hosting the delegates and providing an overview of their projects and its benefits.
China-Fiji JUNCAO Technology Demonstration Center Project was initiated by both leaders of China and Fiji. This project promotes the development of JUNCAO technology in Fiji through technical training, demonstration and extension. It opens up a new way for increasing employment and farmer’s income, protecting environment, coping with climate change and achieving sustainable development.

It has become an important demonstration base for the emerging JUNCAO industry in South Pacific Island States.

The first phase of the Project lasted two years and ended in September 2016; the second phase’s duration is three years, officially started in December 2017, and 11 experts dispatched by Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University (hereinafter, FAFU) has been working in Fiji.

The project focuses on:

I. Focus on scientific and technological research and demonstrate successfully
II. Undertake training and marketing promotion and guide industrial development
III. Take social responsibilities and care for the local people
IV. Gain attention internationally for sustainable development
## Provisional Agenda

### DAY ONE: Wednesday, 6th March 2019

**Opening session**

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<th>Time</th>
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<td>07:45 – 09:00 hrs</td>
<td><strong>Registration</strong></td>
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<td>09:00 - 09:30 hrs.</td>
<td><strong>Welcome Remarks</strong> by Mr. François Martel, Secretary General, Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF)</td>
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<td>09:30 – 09:40 hrs.</td>
<td><strong>Video Message</strong> from Mr. Jorge Chediek, Envoy of the UN Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director, UNOSSC</td>
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<td>09:40 - 09:45 hrs</td>
<td>Video – Highlights from the Regional Consultation on South-South Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific (27-29 June, 2018) Bangkok</td>
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<td>09:45 – 10:15 hrs.</td>
<td><strong>Photo-op to follow immediately</strong></td>
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<td>10:15 – 10:30 hrs.</td>
<td><strong>Coffee break</strong></td>
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## Overview Presentation: Concepts, global processes, state of the South-South Cooperation and the way forward

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| 10:30 - 11:00 hrs. | **Session objective:** To provide an overview of the conceptual issues related to South-South and triangular cooperation, global perspectives on South-South and triangular cooperation, including in the lead-up to the BAPA+40, the current situation of South-South and triangular cooperation in the Pacific and the way forward.  
Setting the scene: South-South issues overview and the draft outcome statement for BAPA + 40 - Mr. Denis Nkala, Regional Coordinator for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) |

### Session 1: Institutional arrangements and management of South-South and triangular cooperation

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| 11:00 – 12:15 hrs. | **Session objective:** To take stock of the main issues and landscape of South-South and triangular cooperation in the Pacific and to enlist views of experts on these issues.  
**Questions:**  
- What are the issues in institutionalisation of South-South and triangular cooperation in the Pacific?  
- What is the comparative advantage of South-South and triangular cooperation?  
- Are the principles of South-South cooperation still relevant?  
- What are the main tools that have been developed for management and implementation of South-South and triangular cooperation?  
- Present and explore merits of approaches to enhance effective and practical ways of applying and scaling up South-South and triangular cooperation in the Pacific.  
- What are the most relevant ways to create an enabling environment for a supporting institutional framework at regional and national levels for South-South and triangular cooperation?  

**Moderator:** Mr. Vineet Bhatia, UNDP Resident Representative  
**Panel:**  
- Mr. Denis Nkala, Regional Coordinator for Asia and the Pacific, UNOSSC  
- Mrs. Sasitorn Wongweerachotkit, Deputy Director-General, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry Foreign Affairs of Thailand (Video)  
- Dr. Tekini Nakidakida, Senior Research Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fiji (TBC)  
- H.E. David Ateti Teaabo, Kiribati High Commission, Suva  
- Mr. Anir Chowdhury, a2i – Innovate for All, Bangladesh (Video Conference) |
Session 2: **Modalities to strengthen regional and sub-regional cooperation through South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development**

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| 13:45 - 15:15 hrs. | Session objective: To showcase some of the successful transformative South-South and triangular cooperation examples and good practices in the Pacific at the regional and sub-regional levels. Questions:  
• What are the modalities to strengthen regional and sub-regional cooperation through South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development?  
• What roles could be played by the governmental/non-governmental organisations, the regional/sub-regional organisations and networks in strengthening the South-South and triangular cooperation?  
• What are the good practices, experiences and lessons learned from the South-South Cooperation in the Pacific?  
• How can regional/sub-regional organisation synergise its regional with global initiatives like the Agenda 2030, SDGs and other international agreed agendas?  
**Moderator:** Mr. Amena Yauvoli – Director General, Melanesian Spearhead Group  
**Panel:**  
• Mr. François Martel, Secretary-General, PIDF  
• Mr. Iosefa Maiava, Head of ESCAP Pacific, UNESCAP  
• H.E. Mr. Qian Bo – Ambassador, People’s Republic of China  
• Ms. Premruedee Lotharukpong, Advocacy Advisor, UNOSCC  
• Mr. Donglin Li, Director, ILO Pacific Office, Fiji  
Dr. S.M. Junaid Zaidi, Executive Director, Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development (Video) |
| 15:15 – 15:30 hrs. | **Coffee break**                                                                                                                                 |

**Venue:** Convention Centre, Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi
Session 3: Multi-stakeholder partnerships to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation as means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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| 15:30 – 17:00 hrs. | **Session objectives:**  
  • To explore the growing partnerships with the involvement of multi stakeholders, including civil society, and the private sector in supporting South-South and triangular cooperation.  
  • To identify the innovative ways and approaches to foster resource mobilisation to further strengthen South-South cooperation through multi-stakeholder partnerships.  
  **Question:**  
  • How could your sector/organisation play an enhanced role in implementing scaled up South-South and triangular cooperation towards meeting the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed agenda?  
  • How can South-South and triangular cooperation be aligned, enhanced and structured to correspond with the needs and priorities of the Pacific?  
  **Moderator:** Dr. Chitralekha Massey, Regional Representative, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (UNOHCHR)  
  **Panel:**  
  • Mr. Vineet Bhatia, UNDP Resident Representative, Fiji  
  • Ms. Victoria Yee, Executive Officer, Fiji Employers and Commerce Federation  
  • Ms. Emeline Siale Ilolahia, Deputy Executive Director, Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisation  
  • Professor Derrick Armstrong, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research, Innovation & International), University of the South Pacific (TBC)  
  Mr. Kyle Stice, Manager, Pacific Islands Farmer Organisation Network |
| 17:30 – 19:30 hrs. | **Welcome Reception – Convention Centre Lawn** |
Session 4: Approaches to sustainable development – best practices and success stories of development models through South-South and triangular cooperation

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| 13:30 – 15:00 hrs. | **Session objective:** To provide a platform to identify and share of knowledge/experiences on how best practices and home-grown development approaches or models in the Pacific can contribute to the strengthening of South-South and triangular cooperation and the achievement of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and SDGs in the Pacific region.  
**Questions:**  
- What are the examples of existing home-grown development approaches and models to sustainable development in the Pacific? What are the models/success stories for partnership of multi-stakeholders involved in these approaches?  
- What have been the means for implementing the approaches or models for sharing with other countries through South-South and triangular Cooperation?  
- What are the underlying challenges and opportunities in adapting and scaling up the approaches through South-South and triangular cooperation?  
How can these approaches and models be adapted to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development?  
**Moderator:** Mr. Peter French, Head of Fiji Office, World Food Programme  
**Panel:**  
- His Excellency Mr. Raden Mohammed Benyamin Scott Carnadi, Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia  
- H.E. William Soaki, High Commissioner, Solomon Islands  
- H.E. Mr. Albon Ishoda, Ambassador, Republic of the Marshall Islands (TBC)  
- Ms. Shelley Remengesau, Special Assistant to the Minister, Palau  
- Mr. Uraia Rainima, Divisional Planning Officer Northern, Fiji  
- Ms. Ji-hi Kim, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)  
- Mr. Shinya Tamio, Deputy Resident Representative, JICA |

15:00 – 15:30hrs | Afternoon Tea |

Closing session

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- Presentation of the Consultation Summary  
- Closing remarks by Mr. François Martel, Secretary General, Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF) and Mr. Denis Nkala, Regional Coordinator for Asia and the Pacific, UNOSSC  
- Vote of thanks by PIDF’s Senior Officials Committee Chair, H.E. Mr. William Soaki |

16:15 hrs. | Close of the meeting |
# Participants List

## PIDF MEMBERS

| Federated States of Micronesia | Mr. Kalvin Ehmes  
First Secretary, Federated States of Micronesia Embassy, Fiji |
|---|---|
| Fiji | Mr. Simione Sorowale  
Mr. Uraia Rainima  
Divisional Planning Officer Northern, Ministry of Rural & Maritime  
Dr. Tekini Nakidakida  
Senior Research Officer, Ministry of Agriculture  
Mr. Vilimone Baledrokadroka  
Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Employment  
Mr. Setareki Namukilagi  
Ministry of Forestry  
Ms. Seruwaia Bavai  
Ministry of Employment  
Ms. Mere Uluivuda  
Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Kiribati | H.E. Mr. David Ateti Teaabo  
High Commissioner, Kiribati High Commission, 36 MacGregor Road, PO Box 17937, Suva. |
| Palau | Ms. Shelley deBlair Remengesau  
Special Assistant to the Minister, Ministry of States |
| Solomon Islands | H.E. William Soaki  
High Commissioner. Solomon Islands High Commissioner |
| Tuvalu | H.E. Temate Melitiana  
High Commissioner, Tuvalu High Commission |
| Tonga | Mr. Po’oi Pohiva  
Senior Assistant Secretary, Prime Minister’s Office |
| Nauru | Mr. Onassis Dame  
First Secretary, Nauru High Commission |
| PIANGO | Ms. Emeline Siale Ilolahia  
Deputy Executive Director |
| PIPS0/Fiji Commerce and Employers Federation | Ms. Victoria Yee  
Executive Officer |

## COUNTRIES

| Bangladesh | Mr. Mahbubur Rahman Mohmmad  
Capacity Development Expert, Access To Information Programme, UNDP Bangladesh & ICT Division |
| China | H.E. Mr. Qian Bo  
Ambassador, Embassy of the People’s Republic of China, Suva.  
Mr. Li Jiabing  
Director Political Division, Embassy of the People’s Republic of China |
| India | Mr. Shukla Sanjay  
Second Secretary/Head of Chancery, High Commission of India, Suva. |
| Indonesia | H.E. Raden Mohammad Benyamin Scott Carnadi Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Suva.  
Mr. Nugraha Purniawan  
Minister Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Suva. |
**ANNEX 2  Participants List**

| Japan (JICA) | Ms. Rina Kurumisawa  
| Assistant Resident Representative |
| Mr Shinya Tamio  
| Deputy Resident Representative |
| Mr. Nila Prasad |
| Korea (KOICA) | Ms. Jihi Kim  
| Country Director, KOICA |
| Mr. Janghoon Choi  
| Deputy Country Director, KOICA |
| Mr. Suyoung Park  
| Development Project Coordinator, KOICA |
| South Africa | Mr. Eden Reid  
| Charge de Affaires, South Africa High Commission, Suva. |
| International & Regional Organisations |
| UNDP | Mr. Vineet Bhatia  
| UNDP Resident Representative a.i. (28/02/19) |
| World Food Program | Mr. Peter French  
| Head of Fiji Office, World Food Programme. |
| UNOHCHR | Dr. Chitralekha Massey  
| Regional Representative, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (UNOHCHR). |
| UNESCAP Pacific Office | Mr. Josefa Maiava  
| Head of ESCAP Pacific, UNESCAP Pacific Office. |
| MSG | Mr. Amena Yauvoli  
| Director General |
| ILO | Mr. Donglin Li  
| Director |
| University of the South Pacific | Professor Derrick Armstrong  
| Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research, Innovation & International) |
| University of Fiji | Ms. Priyatma Singh  
| Interim Dean – School of Science and Technology |
| | Mr. Amit Alvin Prakash  
| Assistant Lecturer in Economics |
| Pacific Islands Farmer Organisation Network (PIFON) | Mr. Kyle Stice  
| Manager |
| | Ms. Lavinia Kaumaitotoya  
| PIFON Program Manager |
| United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (AsiaPacific Regional Office) | Mr. Denis Nkala Regional Coordinator/Representative  
| Ms. Premruedee Lotharukpong Advocacy Advisor |
Honorable Inia Seruiratu, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister for Defense and National Security of Fiji

Mr. Denis Nkala, representative of the United Nations Special Envoy for South-South Cooperation,

Your Excellencies, representatives of the Pacific Islands missions in Fiji,

Partners and colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Ni Sa Bula vinaka, Talofa lava and a warm welcome to all of you joining us for the next two days of consultations and a workshop on South-South Cooperation.

This is the first consultation to be held with Pacific Islands representatives and their partners, as a sub-region of Asia-Pacific. It is timely, as this year 2019 is the 40th Anniversary of the Buenos Aires Programme of Action on South-South Cooperation where countries of the world will take stock of achievements, challenges and opportunities of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, as well as a way forward.

This consultation will allow the Pacific Islands to have a voice at the table, so we apologize for the short-notice in putting this meeting of minds together, as we wanted to make sure to be able to bring the outcomes and ideas from this Pacific consultation to the BAPA+40 Conference that will be held in two weeks’ time in Buenos Aires. This was strongly advocated by Pacific countries that participated in the Global South-South Development Expo held in Antalya in 2017, and out of the Asia-Pacific Consultations held in Bangkok last year – but they were not that many as of today.

Traditionally, Pacific Islands countries have continued to rely on ODA from developed countries in that sphere of geo-political influence we now call the Indo-Pacific and this represented the status quo on development assistance, including the support of regional inter-governmental organizations until around 2010.

The Pacific Islands Development Forum was originally initiated by the Government of the Republic of Fiji in 2013 to challenge this status-quo and affirm the capacity of Pacific Islands to collaborate with emerging and south economies providing a first opportunity to engage in South-South cooperation. The organization was endorsed by the Pacific Leaders in September 2015, so we are only three years-old, the same month of the approval of the Agenda 2030. Its mandate is derived from the Rio+20 thematic and recommendation aiming at sustainable development and poverty eradication through green and blue growth.

It is unique in its set-up as Developed countries are ineligible for membership and this makes the PIDF a Pacific Islands countries and territories only organization. But more importantly, it is a multi-stakeholder organization including leaders of the Pacific Civil Society and Pacific Private sector – a rare set-up endorsed as a Permanent Observer to the United Nations at the end of 2016.

Our three key areas of intervention are leadership, partnerships and innovation. So, it is not surprising that our Foundational Development Partners are all South-South Cooperation proponents and emerging economies, they were China, the Republic of Turkey, State of Kuwait, State of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Our PIDF Charter mandates us in paragraph 4 to serve as the Pacific regional counterpart for the South-South groupings and other regional and international arrangements that focus on sustainable development and especially poverty eradication in Pacific Islands to ensure policy coherence at all levels.
ANNEX 3 Opening Remarks by Francois Martel, Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Development Forum.

This is why our partnerships have been essentially focused on South-South and in some cases triangular cooperation – recent in key ones include among others:

- With the Government of India and partnership with TERI and FICCI, coordinate the India-Pacific Sustainable Development Conference as a sub-regional preparation for the Global Summit that was held in New Delhi last year.

- With the Governments of China, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Indonesia and State of Qatar organize the first High-level Pacific Blue Economy Conference to showcase lessons learned from the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific countries and organizations to develop a roadmap on blue economy for the Pacific.

- With the Government of Indonesia in implementing capacity-building and training for Melanesian Spearhead Group and PIDF member countries.

- In partnership with the Government of Korea, the Global Green Growth Institute, part of a green growth mainstreaming project in four Melanesian countries.

- More recently, PIDF has been approved by the China South-South Assistance Fund for Sustainable Development – called CICETE, as a regional organization eligible for funding in the Pacific, allowing for projects of up to USD$2 million across the Pacific Islands.

PIDF sees South-South cooperation as a key element of SDG implementation in the Pacific Islands, as it brings in not only relevant and comparable expertise and exchanges but also a strong solidarity approach. This is why we are thrilled to have signed this MOU with the UNOSSC in 2017 to be officially recognized as the South-South cooperation platform for the Pacific Islands - a distinct niche for our organization as part of the Pacific regional architecture.

Over the last two years, PIDF has made strong efforts to develop partnerships with Asia-Pacific and South-South international and regional organizations with the aim to assist Pacific Islands in innovation, lessons learned, best practices for technology transfer in order to accelerate the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and SDGs in the Pacific.

I am often asked, what does PIDF do? Well, hopefully, the launch of our joint-publication South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Action on the PIDF will provide for a better understanding of our work in striving to implement our mandate. Many of those partnerships described in the report will be introduced during these consultations and we trust by the end of the workshop, Pacific participants would have gained a better understanding of the concepts and opportunities provided by our Global south partners and participate in full as part of this South-South community.

Vinaka vaka levu, Fa’afetai tele lava
South-South cooperation (SSC) is one of the important drivers of regional cooperation among the Pacific Islands Developing States. SSC constitutes of sharing experiences and capacities that already exist and supports development of new capacities. South-South Cooperation modalities enhance the multiplier effect of technical cooperation and foster economic, scientific and technological self-reliance.

The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, the Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF), and the Government of Fiji, will jointly organise a Sub-Regional Consultation on South-South Cooperation in the Pacific in preparation for the Pacific Islands’ participation in the second High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference) that will take place on 20-22 March, 2019 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The consultation will provide countries with a platform to share their experiences as providers or users of South-South and triangular cooperation, their institutional arrangements, policies and lessons learnt.

The participants will also discuss and suggest partnerships with the various stakeholders, including civil society, think tanks and the private sector. The outcomes from the Sub-regional Consultation, while not binding, will facilitate the exchange of ideas on policy, strategy and institutional and financial tools for South-South and triangular cooperation as well as management capacity at the regional level, and strengthen capacity of the Pacific Islands nations to contribute more effectively to the debate in Buenos Aires High-Level Conference.

Date: 6-8 March 2019
Venue: Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi, Fiji

Communications Focal Points:
Ms. Premrudee Lotharukpong, Advocacy Advisor, UNOSSC (Asia-Pacific)
premrudee.lotharukpong@unosscc.org
Dr. Leba Salusalu, Coordinator Member and Partners Services, Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF)
leba.salusalu@pidf.int

Attendance is by invitation only

#SouthSouthPac

Green Event
Juncao, a kind of grass introduced from China, has been bringing tangible benefits to Fijians as it not only helps develop a low-cost mushroom cultivation industry, but also produces cattle feed and minimises soil erosion in the Pacific island nation. The Juncao technology (Jun means fungi and Cao means grass) was invented in the 1980s by Lin Zhanxi, a professor at China’s Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, who is also the chief scientist for the China-Fiji Juncao Technology Co-operation Project which was established in 2014 after the Chinese and Fijian Governments inked an agreement to start the agriculture co-operation. Juncao technology allows farmers in developing countries, including small island developing states like Fiji, to grow as many as 11 types of nutritious mushrooms from dried, chopped grasses, without cutting down trees and damaging the environment. In addition, the technology can also be used for producing cattle feed and minimising soil erosion to combat desertification, he said, adding that in the long run, depending on local demands and the scale of production, it may also provide opportunities for exporting the mushrooms cultivated using the technology and provides for a new way with ecological and economic benefits for environmental protection, employment improvement and poverty alleviation.

Participants of the South-South Cooperation Pacific Consultation will be taken on a field visit the Legalega Research Station in Nadi to witness South-South Cooperation in action in the Pacific. Transport will be arranged for all participants by the PIDF Secretariat.

7 March 2019  Legalega Research Station, Nadi  9am-11am

Communications Focal Points:
Ms. Premrudee Lotharukpong, Advocacy Advisor, UNOSSC (Asia-Pacific)
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Dr. Leba Salasalu, Coordinator Member and Partners Services, Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF)
leba.salasalu@pidf.int

The field visit will include an overview provided of the JUNCAO Technology, Silage Production, Substrate Tubes Production, Inoculation & Incubation

It will also highlight the projects Indoor Fruiting, Outdoor Fruiting, Mushroom cooking Demonstration and a Panel and Mushroom Product Display.
Concept Note

Introduction

The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF) will jointly organise a Sub-Regional Consultation on South-South Cooperation in the Pacific in preparation for the Pacific Islands’ participation in the second High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference) that will take place from 20-22 March, 2019 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The sub-regional consultation will take place from 6-7 March and will be followed by a capacity building workshop on 8 March.

The United Nations General Assembly resolutions 71/318 and 71/244 mandated the United Nations to convene the second High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation in Buenos Aires.

The overall objective of the High-Level Conference is to review trends in South-South and triangular cooperation, including the progress made by the international community, and the United Nations, in supporting and promoting such cooperation. The Conference will also identify new opportunities that South-South (SSC) and triangular cooperation (TrC) present and the solutions to address sustainable development challenges, including South-South and triangular cooperation as enablers for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Conference is also expected to respond to the needs and challenges faced by the practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation and to generate innovative approaches of South-South and triangular cooperation.

South-South cooperation is one of the important drivers of regional cooperation among the Pacific Islands Developing States. SSC involves the sharing of experiences and capacities that already exist and supports development of new capacities. It opens additional channels of communication among developing countries and promotes and strengthens economic integration among developing countries on as wide a geographic basis as possible. South-South Cooperation modalities enhance the multiplier effect of technical cooperation and foster economic, scientific and technological self-reliance. In addition, South-South and triangular cooperation have been identified as key modalities for delivering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To reach their full potential they need to be aligned, enhanced and structured to correspond with the needs and priorities of developing countries.

Sub-Regional Consultation on South-South Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific

The Sub-regional Consultation in the Pacific follows the convening of an Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation on 27-29 May, 2018 in Bangkok Thailand. During the consultation, some delegates from the Pacific participated and indicated a need to have a sub-regional event in which issues particular to the Pacific and the small Island developing States could be discussed. In the sub-regional consultation, the delegates from the Pacific Islands and the United Nations will review South-South cooperation trends, challenges and opportunities in the sub-region in support of SDG implementation. The consultation will provide countries with a platform to share their experiences as providers or users of South-South and triangular cooperation, their institutional arrangements, policies and lessons learned. The participants will also discuss and suggest partnerships with the various stakeholders, including UN entities, the civil society, think tanks and the private sector.
The outcomes from the Sub-regional Consultation, while not binding, will facilitate the exchange of ideas on policy, strategy and institutional and financial tools for South-South and triangular cooperation as well as management capacity at the regional level, and strengthen capacity of the Pacific Islands nations to contribute more effectively to the debate in Buenos Aires High-Level Conference.

**Themes and issues to be discussed at the Sub-Regional Consultation**

The themes and issues to be discussed at the Sub-Regional Consultation will align with the theme of the BAPA+40 Conference “Role of South-South cooperation and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: challenges and opportunities” as well as its sub-themes, to include the following four areas:

- Trends and diversity of South-South cooperation landscape in the Pacific – turning challenges into opportunities, comparative advantages and opportunities of South-South cooperation and sharing of experiences, best practices and success stories from the Pacific;
- Institutional framework of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation – experiences, good practices and the way forward;
- Modalities to strengthen regional and sub-regional cooperation through South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development;
- Scaling up the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in support of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation through multi-stakeholder partnership: the Role of the United Nations Development System, regional organisations, private sector and civil society organisations.

The discussions and key outcomes of the sub-regional consultation will be consolidated in the form of a Chair’s Summary for the information and reference of all participants.

**Expected outcomes**

- Increased awareness and enhanced capacity of Pacific islands countries on effective utilisation of South-South and triangular cooperation modalities to achieve SDGs, the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and other internationally agreed goals;
- Well-defined, substantive way forward to support the implementation of SDGs in the sub-region through South-South and triangular cooperation;
- Mechanism in place for improved and streamlined coordination among countries in the Pacific to harness South-South and triangular cooperation in the priority areas identified in the sub-regional consultation.

The outcomes will be put forward in a non-binding Chair’s summary to contribute to the discussions and the outcomes of the BAPA+40 Conference in Buenos Aires in March 2019.
Dates and Venues

The Regional Consultation is planned to take place on 6 and 7 March 2019 in Nadi, Fiji.

The follow-up capacity building workshop will take place on 8 March.

Target Audience

Pacific Island Member States representatives and other key stakeholders from the Pacific region. This will include heads of Pacific missions based in Fiji and some development cooperation agencies and South-South focal points; and the representatives of UN agencies, think-tanks, the civil society organizations and the private sector will also be invited.

Other countries from the Asia-Pacific Region will be invited as observers to the Consultation proceedings.

Organisers

The meeting will be jointly mostly funded and organised by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and the Pacific Islands Development Forum. Arrangements for various groups of participants will be relayed by invitation letter.

Contact Details

Overall Coordinators:

- UNOSSC: Mr. Denis Nkala, Regional Coordinator/Representative for Asia-Pacific, Email: denis.nkala@undp.org
- PIDF: Mr. François Martel, Secretary General, Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF), Email: francois.martel@pidf.int

Communications Focal Points:

- Ms. Premruedee Lotharukpong, Advocacy Advisor, UNOSSC (Asia-Pacific), Email: premruee.lotharukpong@unossc.org
- Ms. Leba Salusalu (Ph.D), Coordinator Member and Partners Services, Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF), Email: leba.salusalu@pidf.int