



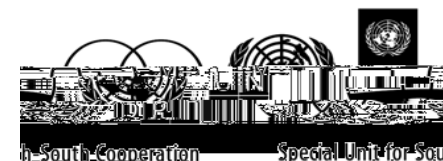
The Special Unit for South-South Cooperation on Remittances, Development and MDGs

UN Symposium on International Migration
and Development

Rogel Nuguid

Turin, Italy

29 June 2006



*His Excellency, Secretary-General Kofi Annan,
Second UN Day for South-South Cooperation
(19 December 2005, New York)*

“At the 2005 World Summit at the UN, world leaders expressed strong support for South-South cooperation... In an era of globalization, countries have to forge new partnerships to meet the challenges ahead. Already, developing countries are pooling their human and material resources and working collectively for a more just, equitable and democratic world...Through sharing ideas, knowledge and skills, developing countries can address these weaknesses and build on their strengths. They can promote economic growth, stimulate job creation and advance their shared development agenda.”

What is South-South cooperation?

- **A broad framework for collaboration among countries of the South in the political, economic, social, environmental and technical domains.**
- **South-South cooperation takes place on bilateral, regional, sub-regional, and intra- as well as inter-regional bases.**
- **Northern partners and international organizations increasingly support and reinforce South-South cooperation through arrangements referred to as triangular cooperation.**

Who are we?

- Hosted in UNDP for the past 28 years
- Semi-independent entity established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1978 (Buenos Aires)
- Primary mandate is
 - to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation on a Global and United Nations system-wide basis.
- Receives policy directives and guidance from the General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation (HLC) which meets every two years.
- The HLC is a Committee of the Whole and a subsidiary body of the General Assembly that sets the policies and directions and reviews world-wide progress in South-South Cooperation.

Who are we?

- **The Special Unit serves as the HLC's full Secretariat**
 - prepares all substantive reports, including the report of the Secretary-General on the State of South-South Cooperation celebrated on 19 December each year.
 - Manages the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSC) and the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF) of the Group of 77 and China; and
 - Implements key operational programmes financed by UNDP
- **Firmly committed to seeing the potential of the South converted into energy sources for sustainable development with innovation and creativity. Rooted at the intersection of creativity, technology, partnerships and resources – the Special Unit serves as the epicenter of bringing South-South solutions to bear in efforts to reduce poverty, feed the hungry, create jobs as well as share experience, knowledge and technology.**

GA-mandated responsibilities and functions, as

- UN system-wide South-South policy coordinator**
- partnerships facilitator**
- service provider**
- resource mobilizer**



The 5-key IMPACT areas:

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Four: Primary Beneficiary Groups:

- Least Developing Countries (LDCs)
- Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)
- Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
- Africa in General

Five: Long-term Impact Areas:

- Access to markets
- Access to capital and financial services
- Access to appropriate and affordable technology
- Access to development knowledge
- Access to basic infrastructure services

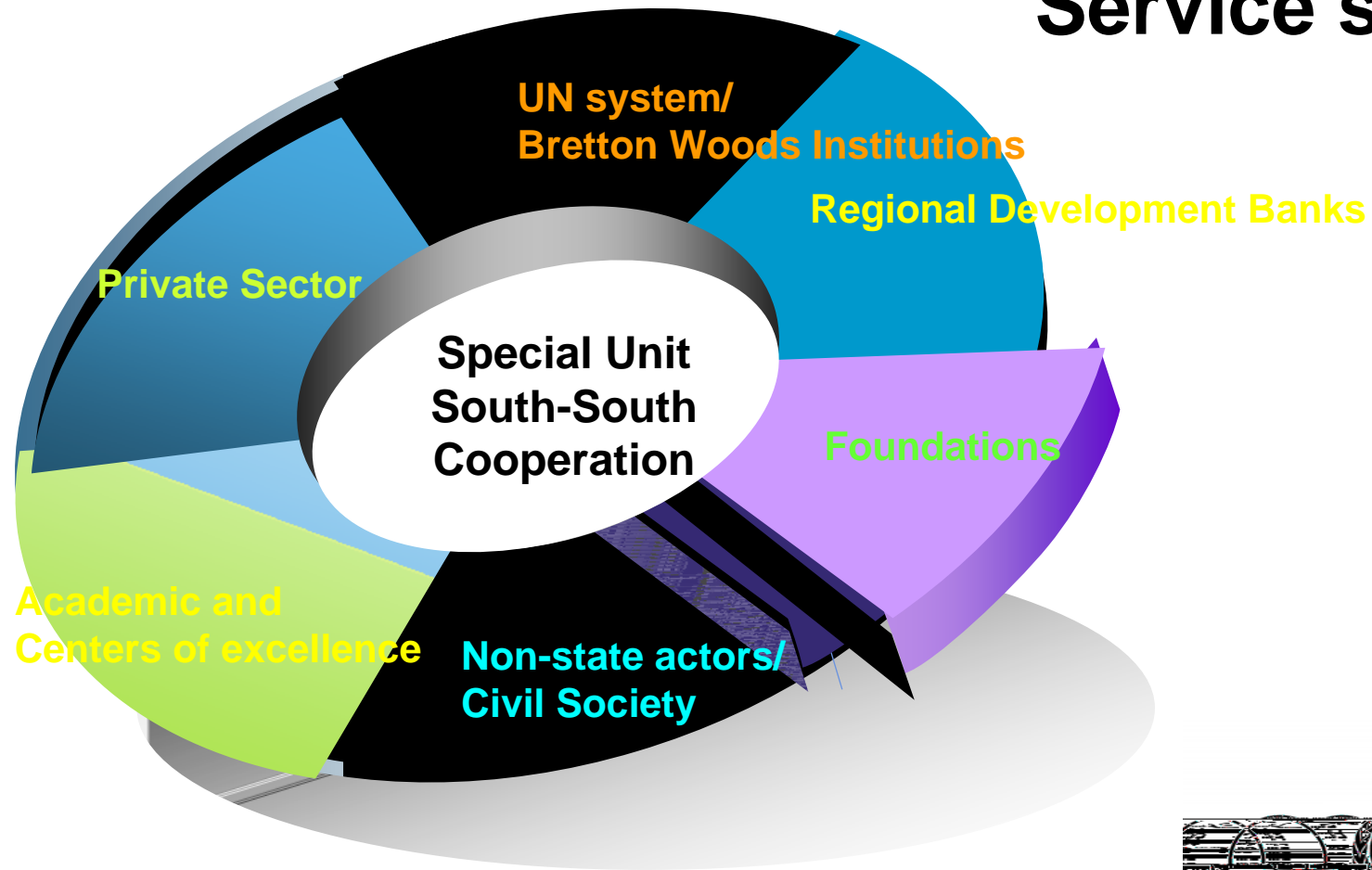
**What
we do?**

**Platform One:
Fostering global South-South policy
dialogue on major development issues and
challenges**

**Platform Two:
Creating an enabling environment for South-
South private sector development and
business collaboration for development**

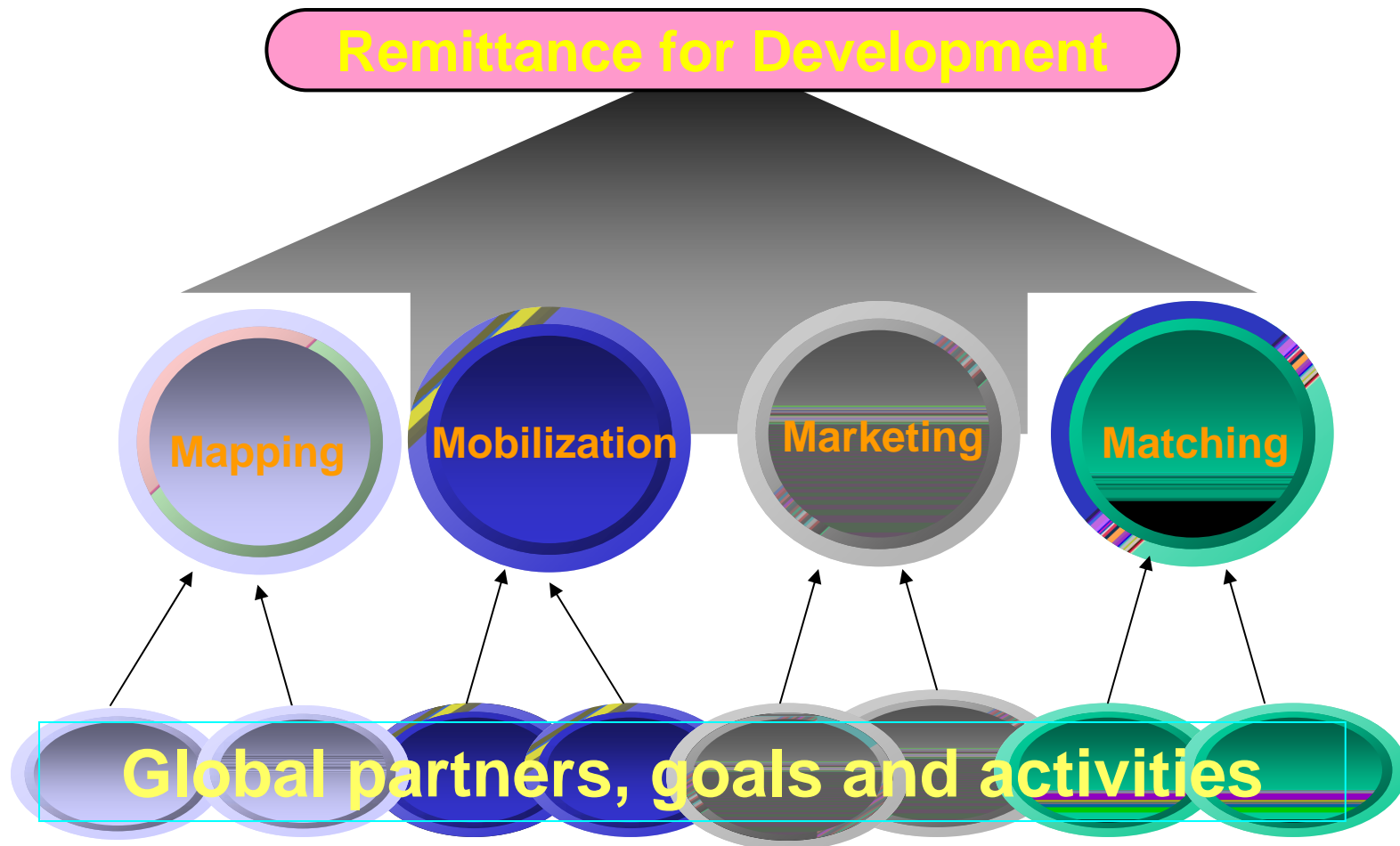
**Platform Three:
Brokering for the sharing of Southern
Development Knowledge and Solutions**

Service system



Special Unit for South-South Cooperation

4-M model





UN
DP

United Nations Development Programme

