**Annex 5. Update on results achieved by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation in 2022**

**Summary**

This update is submitted in response to decision 2018/5 of the UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board in which the Board requested annual updates on the results achieved by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). This update for 2022 is the first one during the implementation of the UNOSSC strategic framework, 2022–2025. UNDP has been hosting UNOSSC as the focal point for South-South and triangular cooperation on a global and United Nations system-wide basis since 1974.

1. **Introduction**
2. The present document reports on the development and institutional results achieved by UNOSSC in 2022 against the objectives set out in its strategic framework, 2022–2025 ([DP/CF/SSC/7](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/357/90/pdf/N2135790.pdf?OpenElement)). The Office receives its mandate and policy guidance from the United Nations General Assembly, through its subsidiary, the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation and the United Nations processes concerning South-South cooperation, including United Nations conferences.
3. The results reported here are organized in the order of the three outcomes of the UNOSSC strategic framework, 2022–2025, followed by a description of key priorities for the Office as a way forward in implementing its current strategic framework, 2022–2025.
4. **Context**
5. The commencement of the implementation of the Strategic Framework took place in the context of recovery from COVID-19. The recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic has been uneven in 2022.Some countries continued to experience new waves of the pandemic thus preventing a full return to normality**.** Least Developed Countries, Land Locked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States and countries in crisis, above their structural vulnerabilities, were most impacted by the Pandemic especially on their economic, social and health sectors.
6. The richest economies have recovered from the pandemic at a much quicker pace than low- and middle-income economies.[[1]](#footnote-2) The war in Ukraine and other ongoing conflicts and disasters have also contributed to deteriorating conditions for millions of people in the Global South and hindered a faster recovery. Disruption of supply chains has affected energy, and food security. Global growth is expected to slow down from an estimated 3 percent in 2022 to 1.9 percent in 2023 making it one of the lowest growth rates in recent decades, according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.[[2]](#footnote-3)
7. According to the World Bank, as many as 685 million people could still be living in extreme poverty as of end of 2022, making it the second-worst year for poverty reduction in the past two decades, after 2020.[[3]](#footnote-4) Projections for 2022 indicated that 75 million more people than predicted before the pandemic would be living in extreme poverty. Rising food prices and the broader impacts of the war in Ukraine could push that number to 95 million, further distancing the world from achieving the target of ending extreme poverty by 2030.[[4]](#footnote-5)
8. Developing countries have also been challenged with rising debt levels. Rapidly tightening global financial conditions have exacerbated balance of payment and debt vulnerabilities in many developing countries. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the outlook for global foreign direct investment FDI in 2023 is expected to be weak, with many economies around the world predicted to fall into recession. This expected slow growth in many economies, especially developing countries, will further deteriorate financing conditions, increase investor uncertainty in the face of multiple crises and increase risks associated with debt levels.[[5]](#footnote-6)
9. The growing intensity of extreme weather events in 2022, caused by climate change and resulting in frequent tropical cyclones, floods and extreme heat waves, caused further human distress in Pakistan and the Horn of Africa region saw severe droughts.
10. However, the world observed positive developments favourable to South-South and triangular cooperation. Even though the above trends show that crises have disrupted socioeconomic exchanges globally it nevertheless strengthened the resolve of developing countries to pursue recovery and progress through enhanced South-South cooperation. For example, prospects for enhanced South-South trade and investment in Africa improved as the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) became operational in January 2021. It is projected that by 2040, its implementation would raise intra-African trade by 15 to 25 per cent[[6]](#footnote-7).
11. In the Arab Region, Southern institutions were among the key actors promoting financial South-South cooperation in the Arab States and beyond in line with BAPA+40. Through desk review and discussion with partners from the region, efforts in providing debt relief, especially for LDCs, in support of their recovery efforts from COVID-19 and other ongoing crises, were captured.  The Asia and the Pacific region introduced collaborative policies and actions to improve the health and well-being of its population which contributed to the lifting of millions of people out of poverty. The Latin America and the Caribbean region strengthened institutional mechanisms to better manage South-South cooperation. They also devised approaches to measure the effectiveness and impact of South-South cooperation initiatives and brought South-South cooperation to bear in the provision of social services, among others, to accelerate recovery from the pandemic.
12. As the world approaches the mid-point of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda yet facing concentrated efforts will need to be made in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while facing multiple and interlocking crises. South-South and triangular cooperation will continue being vital cornerstones of development, as complements to North-South cooperation. Their significance has also been underscored by United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres in which he stated “South-South and triangular cooperation are critical for developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate disruption, address the global health crisis, including COVID-19 recovery, and achieve all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”.
13. **Highlights of results**

The year 2022 was the first year for the implementation of the UNOSSC strategic framework, 2022–2025. UNOSSC focused on implementing its work-programme including management of the trust funds projects and initiatives funded from UNDP and the trust fund partners. The Office underwent a reorganizational and realignment exercise from January to August 2022 which consolidated its work-programme and regional functions at its Headquarters. The realignment and subsequent assumption of new positions by a number of staff affected the smooth transition to a new Strategic Framework.

**Results against outcome 1: Policies to advance South-South and triangular cooperation are strengthened through effective, evidence-based support to intergovernmental processes, multi-stakeholder dialogues and reporting.**

**Facilitating effective and efficient intergovernmental processes and reporting**

1. UNOSSC supported South-South and triangular cooperation, policy-making and provided intergovernmental support during this reporting period through facilitating action-oriented dialogues among Member States and support to the Second Committee of the General Assembly and serving as the secretariat to the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation. The detail of achievements is as in the following paragraphs.
2. UNOSSC substantively contributed to South-South and triangular cooperation policymaking following the requests of Member States. UNOSSC served as the substantive secretariat, provided policy advice, and supported the co-facilitators of the negotiations on the resolution on South-South cooperation of the Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee) of the General Assembly based on evidence-based research, the mapping documentation and analysis of the BAPA+40 outcome documents, resolutions, G77 Ministerial declarations, and High Level Political Forum (HLPF) outcome documents, as well as actionable recommendations from the Secretary-General’s report on the State of South-South Cooperation. The resolution ([A/RES/77/185](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F185&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)), adopted by consensus by the Second Committee of the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly, highlighted the importance of addressing issues related to climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing conflicts, eradication of poverty, food security, energy security and closing the digital divide in the global South through the transfer of digital technologies. Furthermore, the resolution in the Second Committee recognized the contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in sustainable development.
3. The resolution further recognized the importance of the United Nations system-wide strategy on South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development and its potential to enhance the role and impact of South-South and triangular cooperation through galvanizing the expertise of United Nations organizations to support South-South and triangular cooperation. The resolution also gave a strong mandate to the United Nations Development System (UNDS) and the United Nations Regional Commissions to implement the Strategy at the regional and country levels through the mainstreaming of South-South and triangular cooperation into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks at the country level and at the regional level through regional collaborative frameworks, as a means to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs.
4. The resolution reiterated the importance of learning and sharing good practices, the learning and sharing of South-South and triangular good practices through platforms such as “South-South Galaxy, the Global South-South Development Expo, regional sustainable development forums and other knowledge-sharing platforms supported by the various entities of the United Nations system”. These efforts also include the integration of South-South and triangular cooperation perspectives into the preparation and presentation of the voluntary national review (VNR) reports. Furthermore, the resolution called for scaling up contributions to the United Nations trust fund for South-South cooperation and other relevant financing mechanisms to enable the UNDS to advance South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives championed by developing countries, with sufficient resources. The Resolution also welcomed the development of an initial conceptual framework for the measurement of South-South cooperation led by UNCTAD.
5. In order to further mainstream South-South and triangular cooperation in policy processes and resolutions, UNOSSC conducted a desk review of all draft resolutions of the Second Committee of the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly to identify priority thematic areas that would benefit from the integration of South-South and triangular cooperation based on the needs articulated by Member States, BAPA+40 outcome document, HLC decisions, recommendations from Secretary-General's reports and the ministerial declaration of HLPF and G77. In 2022, UNOSSC monitored over 270 resolutions put forward during the 77th session out of which 24 integrated South-South and triangular cooperation while 23 introduced language on regional cooperation and regional integration efforts. This is a positive manifestation of resolutions mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation as means to accelerate the achievements of the SDGs.
6. As the substantive Secretariat of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation (HLC), UNOSSC initiated the preparations for its twenty-first session which will be held from 30 May - 2 June 2023. This upcoming session will review progress made in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, the New Directions Strategy for South-South cooperation, the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation as well the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation. Discussions will also focus on the progress made in implementing decision 20/1 of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, with an emphasis on how United Nations entities continued to integrate support for South-South and triangular cooperation into their policies and programmatic work, in addition to strengthening their related institutional mechanisms. Moreover, it will include updates on the support provided by the United Nations Development Programme and UNOSSC to interregional initiatives and on the progress that they made in the promotion and facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation. UNOSSC initiated the preparatory process with the High-level Committee Bureau by giving a brief on the road map to the meeting including the development of an analytical piece to inform the theme selection among regional groups, initiated the nominations of members of the next HLC Bureau and the preparation of substantive reports that will inform the deliberations and decisions during the Session.
7. UNOSSC enhanced thought leadership in support of intergovernmental processes and multi-stakeholder dialogues through expanding the scope and improving the quality and the usefulness of mandated reports and other key reports by the Office through evidence-based knowledge and research. UNOSSC supported multilateral policymaking processes in a coordinated manner through the preparation of the annual report of the Secretary-General on the State of South-South cooperation (A/77/297), by engaging relevant focal points in United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes. Over 25 United Nations entities provided substantiative inputs to the report reflecting their progress in advancing South-South and triangular cooperation and in implementing the United Nations system-wide strategy on South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development, 2020–2024, during 2022. The report also contains recommendations on ways to further enhance the contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation to accelerate progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and recover from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The report was introduced to the Second Committee of the General Assembly, where many delegates referenced the report underscoring the importance of South-South cooperation, especially in the intensified search for multilateral solutions to global crises to fulfil the promises of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Due to the substantive nature of the report, a vast majority of the recommendations were integrated by the G-77 into the resolution on South-South of the Second Committee of the 77th session of the General Assembly.
8. Owing to the multistakeholder approach, UNOSSC has been engaging with the think-tanks and academia, to undertake research and analysis to ensure strong visibility of the contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation towards the achievement of the SDGs. The South-South Global Thinkers initiative, a UNOSSC/UNDP joint project, supported think tanks from the Global South to produce evidence-based research focusing on South-South and triangular cooperation in critical areas of demand that have been voiced by Member states and other partners from the Global South. Ten evidence-based research papers and four policy briefs were developed focusing on institutional frame for South-South and triangular cooperation, COVID-19 recovery, digitization, trade and climate change. This contributed not only to the capacity development of member think tanks, but also provided insights, southern perspectives, and experiences in the context of South-South and triangular cooperation The findings and recommendations from this research and analysis informed the Secretary-General’s Reports to the General Assembly on progress in implementation of the QCPR mandate, SAMOA Pathway for SIDS, Doha Programme of Action for LDCs, Vienna Programme of Action, Financing for Sustainable Development Report, Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018-2027), and the Secretary-General’s Report on Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition. Such products served as references to inform policymaking and help to identify, implement and scale up South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives. policymaking and help to identify, implement and scale up South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives.
9. Upon interest from United Nations Agencies, dialogue among policymakers were supported through online network spaces, hosted for partner United Nations Agencies, to support their work on South-South and triangular Cooperation. Policy dialogue was facilitated through e-discussion, together with United Nations Office on Counterterrorism (UNOCT), for members countries to discuss their good practices, lessons learned and challenges regarding the implementation of UNSCR 2462 (2019) on countering the financing of terrorism (CFT). The e-discussion was organized under Online Network of countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism (CT/PVE) Experts from the global South, supported by UNOSSC’s South-South Galaxy platform. The online network is an interactive space for the piloted Member States and partners to share and exchange, on a voluntary basis, good practices available in the global South, as well as CT/PVE related updates.
10. UNOSSC advanced its advocacy efforts to promote South-South and triangular cooperation, highlighting requests and priorities of Member States. For instance, it organized the commemoration of the 2022 United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation during the 2022 Global South-South Development (GSSD) Expo in Bangkok, Thailand. During the event, Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Qatar, the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Thailand, as well as representatives of groups of countries (G-77, LDCs, LLDCs and G20) and United Nations partners, provided recorded video statements to reflect on the vital role of South-South and triangular cooperation in supporting the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and recovery from the global COVID-19 crisis. They used this platform to call upon the Global South and its partners to redouble their efforts to further strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation to deliver urgent development solutions. This commemoration also featured the launch of the UNOSSC’s flagship publication, “Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development – Vol. 4”, which presents over 130 good practices from more than 50 partners, including Member States, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations entities, and other development stakeholders. The publication highlighted solutions on COVID-19 response and recovery, poverty alleviation, climate action, trade facilitation and digitalization. Building on the three prior highly successful editions, the fourth volume significantly expanded the South-South and triangular cooperation knowledge base across all SDGs, highlighting innovation, and a greater diversity of partners leveraging South-South and triangular cooperation collaboration for development.
11. Furthermore, during the 2022 GSSD Expo, UNOSSC with the government of Bangladesh, convened a leadership roundtable on the theme, “Our Common Agenda-A Ministerial Dialogue”, as a follow-up to a call by the 20th session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation (A/76/39), held in 2021, to convene Ministerial meetings on SSC. The urgency for South-South Dialogue has been deepened by the calls for solidarity in the face of growing challenges by the United Nations Secretary-General in “Our common Agenda”. During the meeting, Foreign Ministers from Argentina (as President of the 20th Session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation), Malawi (as Chair of Group of LDCs) and Bangladesh (co-convenor) provided statements reflecting on the vital role of South-South solidarity and collaboration to support the delivery of the SDGs, while effectively recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic in the Global South. They outlined the prerequisites for that in terms of policy and partnerships and the institutional arrangements needed for enhancing solidarity through Ministerial level dialogues. Insights were further provided by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP and the High-Level Representative of Office of the High Representative on Least Developed Countries, Land -locked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS) who highlighted the role of the United Nations Development System in supporting South-South cooperation to accelerate development.
12. As a result of the above Ministerial Dialogue and in response to the of the UNSG’s endorsement of ministerial-level leadership dialogues to examine the contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation to the SDGs as articulated in his report on the State of South-South Cooperation 2022 (A/77/297), the resolution on South-South cooperation (A/RES/77/185) and Ministerial Declaration adopted by the 46th Annual Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 in September 2022 (A/77/560), UNOSSC initiated collaboration with UNHORLLS, the Government of Qatar (host of LDC5) and Government of Malawi (Chair of LDCs) to convene a Ministerial Meeting on leveraging South-South and triangular cooperation to implement the Doha Programme of Action at the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5) to be held in 2023, which for the first time included a South-South cooperation track.
13. UNOSSC also facilitated and strengthened South-South and Sustainable Development Regional Mechanisms to address the specific needs and requests from the regions, through the organization of regional and sub-regional consultations. For example, in the Pacific, a Roundtable on South-South Cooperation 2022 with the theme “Scaling up South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the Pacific Islands to accelerate SDGs in the post COVID-19 Environment” was convened. It resulted in recommendations for action by governments, the private sector and non-governmental organizations. The consultation also reviewed a report on “Assessment of Food Security and Nutrition Needs and Priorities for Pacific Island Countries- A South-South and Triangular Cooperation Perspective,” which was compiled with UNOSSC support in response to Pacific countries’ request through the Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF). The study confirmed that food security is of increasing concern in the Pacific. Three dimensions of food availability, food access and food utilization were analysed.
14. UNOSSC also participated in numerous policy dialogues and intergovernmental processes to promote and advocate for South-South and triangular cooperation including the G20 Leaders’ Summit Side Event on Enabling Inclusive Development through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, November 2022, the 6th International Meeting on Triangular Cooperation, October 2022 and the 15th Seoul ODA International Conference on New Emerging Aid Providers, September 2022.
15. In order to contribute to a better understanding of triangular cooperation, UNOSSC collaborated with the “Centre for International Development Cooperation and Social Science Korea Research Group on Comprehensive Development Partnership” and compiled an analysis of triangular cooperation in Asia-Pacific. Although a number of countries pioneered triangular cooperation in Asia-Pacific, not too many studies have been undertaken in the region. Following a seminar in 2020, convened by UNOSSC and the Governments of Thailand and the Centre for Research in Korea, analysis was completed in 2022. The analysis showed that from the beginning, the intention by member states was to leave flexibility in the roles and definition of triangular cooperation which has resulted in varied definitions by partners. The paper also analysed the frequency and effectiveness of various typologies of triangular cooperation based on the sequence of partnership building.
16. Through such efforts, UNOSSC contributed to advancing South-South and triangular cooperation policymaking and implementation through the integration of South-South and triangular cooperation perspectives into a number of resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, Economic and Social Council (2nd committee), governing bodies of United Nations agencies and entities, and United Nations regional and subregional intergovernmental processes; and in implementing the recommendations made in the report of Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation and the HLC resolutions, where applicable to the Office.

**Results against outcome 2: The capacity of United Nations entities to respond to requests by developing countries to address specific development challenges in implementing the 2030 Agenda through South-South and triangular cooperation is strengthened.**

**United Nations Inter-Agency Mechanism for South-South and Triangular Cooperation strengthened to provide effective and coordinated support to developing countries.**

1. In 2022, the UNOSSC strengthened United Nations system-wide coordination on South-South and triangular cooperation through convening of the United Nations Inter-Agency Mechanism for South-South and Triangular Cooperation. The inter-agency mechanism has also facilitated substantive collaboration and greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system on South-South and triangular cooperation. It has been a channel to facilitate the mainstreaming of South-South and triangular cooperation into the corporate strategies and operational activities of United Nations entities. The United Nations Inter-Agency Mechanism for South-South and triangular cooperation which currently comprises over 40 United Nations entities provides a platform for United Nations entities to review progress and lessons learned regarding the implementation of the United Nations system-wide strategy on South-South and triangular cooperation including updates on the development of the preliminary conceptual framework for measurement of South-South cooperation led by UNCTAD.
2. UNOSSC supported United Nations entities in strengthening the monitoring and reporting of South-South and triangular cooperation-related work. For example, UNOSSC worked with UN-DESA to integrate questions related to key indicators of the United Nations System-wide strategy on South-South and triangular cooperation into the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) surveys, ensuring synergy with ongoing global United Nations monitoring and reporting mechanisms. The 2022 QCPR survey results included inputs from 28 United Nations System entities on their progress in implementing the United Nations system-wide strategy action plan. This effort helped to track the progress of South-South and triangular cooperation indicators in a harmonized and cost-efficient manner. Data from the 2022 survey reflects that of the 28 United Nations entities who responded to the survey, 26 United Nations entities (73%) reported that their global strategic plan and programming instruments integrate South-South and triangular cooperation as a specific implementation modality and all 28 United Nations entities reported that their regional strategic plans and programming instruments integrate South-South and triangular cooperation. Further, 22 of the surveyed United Nations entities have incorporated South-South and triangular cooperation results in the corporate reporting. This constitutes an increase of 10% compared with the 2021 reporting.
3. To complement this, UNOSSC also launched the survey on South-South and triangular cooperation to receive the inputs of United Nations entities for the annual report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation and the implementation of the United Nations system-wide strategy. The responses received from United Nations entities fed into the analysis of the Secretary-General’s Report on the state of South-South cooperation that provided actionable recommendations that informed the South-South and triangular cooperation policy making including A/RES/77/185.

**Capacity of United Nations system entities increased to support Member States in in establishing and/or strengthening national institutions to plan and manage South-South and triangular cooperation.**

1. UNOSSC continued to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system entities through the development of tools that will enhance the efforts of member states in planning and managing South-South and triangular cooperation to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.
2. The resolution (A/RES/76/221) and (A/RES/77/185), which recognized the importance of the United Nations system-wide strategy on South-South and triangular cooperation, gave a mandate to the United Nations development system and the regional commissions to implement the strategy at the regional and country levels. In this regard, UNOSSC collaborated with the United Nations inter-agency mechanism, the Development Cooperation Office (DCO), the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) and Regional Commissions as well as some United Nations Resident Coordinators (UNRC)s in developing guidelines to implement the United Nations system-wide Strategy at country and regional levels. The guidelines, set to be released in 2023, will develop the capacity of United Nations entities in integrating South-South and triangular cooperation into United Nations global strategies and service offers as well as regional and country-level programming such as the regional cooperation frameworks, Common Country Assessment (CCAs), United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, Country Programme Documents, and annual reports.
3. UNOSSC provided technical support to integrate South-South and triangular cooperation in the United Nations 2022-2025 Regional Cooperation Framework for the Pacific, the regional 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent and UNDP’s draft Multi Country Programme Document (MCPD) for the Pacific (2023-27). Recommendations were provided on the creation of an enabling environment for South-South and triangular cooperation among Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and between SIDS and other developing countries. Moreover, technical support was also provided to UNCT (United Nations Country Teams). In the Philippines support was provided to develop a coherent strategy for South-South and triangular cooperation. UNOSSC also supported UNCT Thailand’s endeavour to reduce the number of South-South projects to three initiatives agreed to by the Government of Thailand. The initiatives were then launched at the 2023 Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in March under the partnership of the UNCT, the Director-General of the Thailand International Cooperation Agency and the European Union.
4. UNOSSC supported knowledge sharing and exchange of adaptable development solutions and appropriate technologies of the South, for learning and replication purposes. According to the QCPR Survey (2022 data), 34 Member States reported that they had received support from the United Nations development system to organize global, regional or national knowledge sharing initiatives on solutions from the Global South in 2022. This represents a significant increase from 2021 when only 25 Member States reported to have received such support. In addition, United Nations entities reported to have identified, documented and published more than 44 South-South and triangular cooperation good practices in 2022.
5. UNOSSC worked closely with Member States including with the co-chairs (Morocco and the Philippines) of the informal Group of Friends of the Voluntary National Reviews, and relevant stakeholders in integrating South-South and triangular cooperation in the Voluntary National Review (VNRs) into the HLPF Ministerial Declaration 2022 and UNGA Resolution on SSC 2022. Such policy directives provided guidance to United Nations entities to support developing countries in integrating development cooperation perspectives, including, South-South and triangular cooperation perspectives, into the preparation and presentation of the voluntary national review reports on sustainable development. Furthermore, UNOSSC in collaboration with Member States, United Nations Entities and partners are developing a handbook to support the integration of South-South and triangular cooperation perspectives into voluntary national review reports. It will complement the existing UN-DESA Handbook on Voluntary National Review and will be completed in 2023.
6. UNOSSC continued enhancing developing countries’ capacity in strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation institutional mechanisms and ecosystems through the annual organization of the South-South Cooperation Directors General Forum, the Global South-South Development Expo and other events as spaces for Member States to share lessons learned on strengthening national institutional mechanisms and ecosystems in order to promote and facilitate South-South cooperation in line with recommendations in the BAPA+40 outcome document and relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions. UNOSSC co-organized the first hybrid 2022 Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo), jointly with the Government of Thailand and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok, Thailand in September 2022. The GSSD Expo, which leveraged digital platforms, enabled over 5000 participants, showcased evidence-based successful South-South development solutions through 11 thematic solution forums, 12 side events and 50 exhibition booths. It advanced South-South exchanges and partnerships among 150 governments, United Nations entities and other partners which resulted in concrete takeaways and recommendations to address developing countries’ South-South and triangular cooperation capacity development priorities.
7. UNOSSC also convened the thirteenth meeting of the High-level Forum of Directors General for Development Cooperation jointly with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), during the GSSD Expo in September 2022. Over 60 countries from the global South and over 10 from the North participated in the event in which Directors- General from the South and other participants shared views on the role of South-South and triangular cooperation in financing, debt and climate crisis; the United Nations system’s role in South-South and triangular cooperation capacity development; and multi-stakeholders’ engagement in South-South and triangular cooperation. The Forum provided concrete takeaways and recommendations to address developing countries’ South-South and triangular cooperation capacity development priorities at all levels and by all key stakeholders. Similarly, a Regional Directors-General Forum on South-South Cooperation’s 2022 consultation was convened with UNESCAP at the GSSD Expo 2022. Following extensive consultations by UNOSSC and UNESCAP with Member States, UNESCAP launched a matching platform for member states to identify and respond to each other’s needs. Member States also affirmed that the regional forum was an important dialogue forum for them, indicating that such fora enabled peer-to-peer learning, exchanges of knowledge and mutual capacity building among the participants.

**Results again outcome 3: Developing countries are enabled to implement the 2030 Agenda through harnessing South-South and triangular cooperation knowledge exchange, capacity-building, and facilitation of technology development and transfer.**

**Advanced knowledge co-creation and management**

1. During the reporting period, UNOSSC continued to map, document, and disseminate good practices in South-South and triangular cooperation to enable South-South knowledge exchange, capacity-building, and technology development and transfer, including from Member States, United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations, regional and subregional mechanisms, and other actors at the global and regional levels. UNOSSC expanded its curated digital repository on South-South Galaxy to over 1,000 good practices in South-South and triangular cooperation across all SDGs through the active submissions and sharing by Member States, United Nations entities and other development partners (a 25 percent increase from 2021).
2. In addition to the previously - referred to 4th Volume of the Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development, UNOSSC also developed the “Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the least Developed Countries: From the Istanbul Programme of Action to Achieving Sustainable and Resilient Development” publication in partnership with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS), United Nations Capital Development Fund(UNCDF) and the Qatar Fund for Development. This special volume, available in English and French, which was launched during a high-level event during LDC5 Part 1, has a particular focus on LDCs, mapping and sharing around 80 good practices relevant to the implementation of the SDGs as well as the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) priorities in these countries while spotlighting the role of South-South cooperation in supporting sustainable development. This also includes the “Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation in SDG 3” developed jointly with UNFPA, UNICEF and PAHO/WHO. These publications demonstrate the potential of South-South cooperation in the Global South to attain the objectives of supporting national and regional development efforts, strengthen institutional and technical capacities and improve the exchange of experience and know-how in addressing development challenges and building resilience. These good practices are also available and accessible from UNOSSC digital repository for good practices on South-South Galaxy platform.
3. UNOSSC also launched a South-South in Action publication titled “South–South and triangular cooperation in agricultural development: FAO’s experiences” with FAO. The Publication showcases FAO’s engagement in South-South and triangular cooperation through three different case studies, focusing on grassroots development, institutional capacity-building, and policy. It also presents key lessons learned from FAO’s experiences with South-South and triangular cooperation and provides an outline for the future development of South-South and triangular cooperation in FAO.
4. UNOSSC continued expanding membership, enriching content, and enhancing utilization functions of the South-South Galaxy as a one-stop platform in disseminating knowledge and partnership brokering platform. The South-South Galaxy membership registration reached 500+ organization (a 25% increase from 2021). For example, under the UNOSSC Cities Project, which seeks to promote South-South and triangular cooperation at the city and local levels, seven thematic South-South Cities Clusters were developed and operationalized on the South-South Galaxy, offering virtual space to facilitate knowledge exchange, networking, and project collaboration among cities, local authorities, United Nations agencies, and other development partners.
5. Building on the successful cooperation in 2021 with ESCWA on social protection, a one-year joint UNOSSC-ESCWA initiative on “Addressing Social Justice Under Conflict and Fragility” was launched in July 2022. The objective of the project is to share knowledge and capitalize on relevant experiences from conflict and fragile situations to foster dynamic engagement and streamlined action by relevant actors to ensure social justice for citizens. This institutionalized form of cooperation also responds to the 2021 GA Second Committee resolution on SSC that, inter alia, called on UNOSSC to work with United Nations Regional Commissions in mainstreaming SSC in various processes. An expert level round table discussion was held in Beirut in July 2022 to discuss vital elements that may negatively affect social justice in conflict, fragile situations and during transition, including through concrete country experiences. Additionally, a cross-regional workshop, with the participation of government officials and policy makers from conflict affected and/or fragile Arab countries and other Southern countries with similar complex situations, was convened that allowed the sharing of knowledge through peer-to-peer exchanges.
6. Building on the efforts in 2021, the Global South COVID-19 Digital Innovation Challenge co-organized by UNOSSC and ITU concluded in 2022. The challenge sought to identify scalable, innovative, digital solutions that will enable countries, societies, communities, institutions, and individuals from the Global South to deal with the cascading effects of the pandemic. The challenge objective was to promote South-South cooperation by replicating or scaling up existing innovations with a potential partner/ country in the South. Twelve selected winners were provided seed funding (grant) and mentorship to increase the potential/ capabilities of the selected proposals/ teams to scale up innovations across developing countries. The winners were also invited to participate at the GSSD Expo. Their participation at the Expo provided then with an opportunity showcase their results, exchange knowledge and interact with South-South networks to facilitate partnerships. Joint communication, advocacy and outreach activities were undertaken jointly with ITU to widely disseminate the results and achievements.

1. In partnership with the African Union Development Agency (AUDA), under its Rural Futures programme, UNOSSC supported the third Africa Rural Development Forum in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2022. One of the outcomes was the launch of the operational strategy to implement the Blueprint for Rural Transformation across Africa and the sharing of lessons on South-South cooperation.
2. The third Volume of the South-South Matchmaker was compiled with the Government of Bangladesh’s a2i, which consists of 15 case studies mostly focusing on response and recovery from the health, economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Published by the South-South Network for Public Service Innovation, which was established in 2017 by UNOSSC and the Government of Bangladesh, the case studies focused on support for vulnerable communities including children, migrants, unemployed and women during the pandemic. Five of the case studies documented had already been adapted in other countries through facilitation by the South-South Network for Public Service Innovation through the matchmaking workshops and field visits.
3. With the implementation of such efforts, UNOSSC will continue to strength its efforts to substantively contribute towards more policies and projects in developing countries whose design and implementation will be informed by UNOSSC co-created or brokered knowledge exchange.

**Effective Trust Fund management**

1. UNOSSC continued to serve as the Fund Manager of the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC); the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation (PGTF); India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund); and the India-United Nations Partnership Development Fund (India-United Nations Fund). The trust funds supported projects in developing countries on a demand-driven basis. Through the management of the Trust Funds, UNOSSC provided technical support in integrating South-South and triangular cooperation during the design and implementation of evaluations of the trust fund-supported projects, particularly to assess the projects’ adherence to South-South cooperation principles.
2. In its management of the Trust Funds, UNOSSC mobilized the expertise of over 15 United Nations entities including FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNFPA, UNCDF , UNDF, WFP, WHO, UNDRR and UNDP in different countries including Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Nepal and Mexico, to name a few, to promote South-South and triangular cooperation and support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in line with the system-wide role of UNOSSC and United Nations reform processes.
3. The Trust Funds have 75 active projects and initiatives across the Global South spanning all 17 SDGs in support of vulnerable communities gaining greater climate resilience, improving and diversifying their livelihoods, and addressing COVID-19 health care system challenges. In 2022, the India-United Nations Development Fund supported 34 projects, the IBSA Fund supported seven projects, and the PGTF supported 26 projects. This also includes 8 initiatives implemented under the UNFSSC. A total of 70 countries were supported through these projects constituting 23 LDCs, 24 SIDS and 9 LLDCs. This demonstrates the trust funds’ commitment to supporting most vulnerable countries. Furthermore, the India-United Nations Fund celebrated its 5th Anniversary in 2022 in the presence of over 200 United Nations delegates and dignitaries who recognized its transformational SDG impact. For example, the UNFPA implemented India-United Nations Fund supported project in Paraguay on "Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy and Sexual Abuse/Violence in Girls and Adolescents from an Intersectoral Approach" supported more than 17,000 students, teachers, health professionals, and is being scaled up by the national institutions through the development of National Strategy for the Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Teenage Pregnancy. In Cameroon, the Fund supported over 1,000 rural households in gaining access to electricity. In Zimbabwe the fund improved the income and nutrition of over 5,200 smallholder farmers.
4. The results of the trust-fund projects include learning and building of capacities through South-South exchanges. For example, the IBSA fund facilitated a study visit from eSwatini to India to learn about WASH management and nexus. The India-United Nations fund supported Cameroon grandmothers to learn about management of solar systems in Senegal.
5. The Republic of Korea-UNOSSC “Triangular Cooperation Project on Sustainable Development in the Lower Mekong Basin based on the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus [RoK-UNOSSC Facility Phase 3] made concerted efforts in 2022 in analysing development priorities of the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB) countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam) in supporting the livelihoods of riparian communities, especially in contexts where appropriate technologies and innovations could be accessed to address the challenges faced by the communities. The project developed knowledge products, provided advisory services, and facilitated consultations with the four participating countries at the regional, national and local levels. These consultations and field visits to proposed national pilot sites guided the project stakeholders to better visualize and understand ongoing challenges related to access to water, energy and food faced by local communities that often extend to other socio-economic, environmental and health issues. These exchanges served as critical processes to match the local needs and expectations with feasible solutions that could be offered by the project based on the principles of South-South and triangular cooperation. The project also offered a platform for various development cooperation stakeholders to discuss integrated management of water, energy and food through the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus approach that encouraged sharing of knowledge and experiences.
6. The Cities Project, supported by China, under UNFSSC, made significant progress in strengthening capacities and facilitating knowledge exchanges in collaboration with United Nations entities and cities in the Global South. For example, UNOSSC, tapped into UN-Habitat's expertise on solid waste management in the implementation and conclusion of the city-to-city South-South cooperation project on sustainable waste management between the city of Koidu, Sierra Leone, and Kushtia Municipality, Bangladesh. As part of its capacity development efforts, the Cities Project in partnership with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction-Global Education and Training Institute (UNDRR-GETI), WHO and PAHO jointly organized a 4-week certificate training on “Transitioning to Complex Risk Management and Resilient Urban Futures: Harnessing South-South Cooperation and Learning From COVID-19”. The training benefited over 1,070 participants from over 590 cities from 140 countries and territories. The project also convened training courses in cross-border e-commerce which benefited over 1,100 participants from over 90 countries. Furthermore, UNOSSC facilitated 36 cities exchanges, and organized knowledge sharing events, which engaged more than40 cities and partners in the Global South. Such efforts resulted in the promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation at the local level while advancing the SDGs through leveraging United Nations specialized agencies expertise while capturing strategic opportunities offered by the “Belt and Road Initiative” (BRI).
7. The Global South-South Development Centre (GSSDC) GSSDC Project, a joint initiative with the China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), organized seven capacity building and knowledge exchange workshops focusing on China-Africa cooperation in the areas of rice value chain, climate change, disaster management, and trade in services.  On advocacy and research, the GSSDC Project supported three knowledge products focusing on “Digital Trade Integration: Role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation”, “Digital Transformation through the Establishment of Science and Technology Parks under the Belt and Road Initiative” and a South-South in Action publication on “China-Tanzania Cooperation through Agriculture and Poverty Reduction Partnerships”.  The GSSDC Project also supported the advancement of the implementation of three projects through the support of small grants on ecosystem integration in Lake Victoria Basin, rural electrification enhancement in Peru, and food system resilience building in LAC; and pipelined three small new grants on projects related to improving clean energy access, youth entrepreneurship, and digital applications in LDCs. Ten good practices examples drawn from the GSSDC Project were also included in the 4th volume of the “Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development” publication. Such efforts have promoted knowledge exchange and the transfer of good practices with the aim of benefitting more people to alleviate poverty and supporting achievement of the SDGs.
8. UNOSSC, together with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), concluded the Global South COVID-19 Digital Innovation Challenge identified Southern innovative digital solutions that could be scaled up to enable countries, societies, communities, institutions and individuals of the Global South to deal with the cascading effects of the pandemic. Twelve winners were provided with seed funding and a mentorship scheme to support the scaling up of their digital innovations to other developing countries. To further promote their innovations and facilitate knowledge exchanges, the winners were invited to the GSSD expo which provided them with the platform to build and establish partnerships with Southern networks.
9. Efforts under the Trust Funds substantively have contributed towards financing of development projects and the transfer of experiences and good practices in South-South and triangular cooperation to developing countries that have the potential to be scaled-up.

**Strengthened strategic partnership and communication.**

1. The impacts of COVID-19 are likely to be longer-lasting on the countries in the Global South, compounded with continuing geo-political conflicts, an accelerating climate emergency, and cost-of-living and debt crises. This requires a revitalized approach in leveraging partnerships with an array of partners from Member States, United Nations Development System partners, regional and interregional organizations, development finance institutions and special funds of the Global South, to Southern think tanks, universities and centres of excellence. In response to this, UNOSSC developed a draft Partner Engagement Strategy 2022-2025 to enable a common understanding and uptake of a harmonized approach to partnership building, thus strengthening coordination among UNOSSC’s functional teams and personnel engaging with partners. This involves partner-specific and differentiated messaging, engagement modalities, and approaches for different types and categories of partners. The draft Strategy will be finalized and rolled out in 2023.
2. Demand-driven South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives were further supported through the UNOSSC partnership instruments. The long-standing partnerships with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) have been further expanded and strengthened in 2022. The South-South Cooperation Directors General Forum (DG Forum) 2022 was co-sponsored by the two partners through in-kind contribution which resulted in concrete takeaways and recommendations to address developing countries’ South-South and triangular cooperation capacity development priorities at all levels and by all key stakeholders.
3. With regard to triangular cooperation, the United Nations Secretary General in his report on the State of South-South Cooperation in 2022 ([A/77/297](https://unsouthsouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/SG-Report-on-SSG-2022.pdf)) encouraged “the UNOSSC and other partners to document triangular cooperation practices, foster effective partnerships, and support delivering concrete development results, including through the establishment of a triangular cooperation window under the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation”. In this regard, UNOSSC has continued its strategic partnerships with the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation (GPI) and bilateral engagements with other triangular partners such as Canada, Japan, Norway, and the Republic of Korea to fully leverage triangular cooperation to support developing countries towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and explore the possible establishment of the first global funding facility designated for triangular cooperation initiatives, leveraging the United Nations system’s capacity.
4. UNOSSC ensured high-quality communication products that present an accurate, coherent and consistent message concerning the mandate and related messages of UNOSSC in advocating for, and disseminating information on, South-South and triangular cooperation. Products included intergovernmental reports, thematic and policy-oriented reports, trust fund reports, website messages and exhibition materials. UNOSSC also strengthened its digital communications, including the use of social media across its work-programmes, which helped to reach a wide audience. Following a re-design, in July 2022 a new UNOSSC web portal (www.unsouthsouth.org) was launched ensuring future business continuity and security of web presence. Its web structure is organized to reflect UNOSSC’s five services and cross-cutting implementation arrangements as defined in the New Strategic Framework (2022-2025). The number of UNOSSC social-media followers increased by over 100 percent during 2022 across all UNOSSC platforms. Of particular interest, is that followers of UNOSSC on LinkedIn increased by 230 percent to over 32,000 during the same period. Due to high quality outreach messaging during the Global South-South Development Expo and United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation, digital views reached over 2.9 million. These results were possible through regular collaboration with the United Nations Department of Global Communications and the UNDP communications team.
5. UNOSSC continued raising awareness, sharing knowledge and building visibility for the work of the United Nations system, Member States and a large number of South-South cooperation partners. For example, through South-South Galaxy, South-South and triangular cooperation good practices, capacity development, news, events and funding opportunities as well as knowledge and research produced by UNOSSC and partners were disseminated to promote knowledge exchange, learning and partnerships.  The knowledge dissemination efforts included, among others, daily posting via social media channels, bi-monthly newsletters, and videos on South-South Galaxy.
6. **Resource mobilization and management**
7. UNOSSC continued to exceed strategic framework resource mobilization targets. In 2022, it achieved 152per cent ($19.1 million) of its non-core resource mobilization target for 2022, based on the annual target of $12.5 million in the strategic framework. Contributions were received from partners, largely through its South-South trust funds, as follows: the India-United Nations Fund, $15.0 million; UNFSSC, $3.1 million; the IBSA Fund, $1 million; and PGTF, $0.16 million. The top contributors to the trust funds are China, India, the Republic of Korea and South Africa.
8. In 2022, UNOSSC’s implementation of South-South trust fund resources exceeded $12.0 million, bringing total delivery of the Office to $19.1 million, with sound financial management ensuring compliance and sustainability.
9. Furthermore, in 2022, UNOSSC also received in-kind support from Fiji, Thailand and the Pacific Islands Development Forum through secondment of staff.
10. **Way Forward**
11. UNOSSC will focus on advancing the implementation of the new strategic framework, 2022–2025, which is guided by the BAPA+40 outcome document, resolutions of the Second Committee of the General Assembly, decisions of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, the United Nations system-wide strategy on South-South and triangular cooperation, and relevant policies. It will continue to leverage United Nations system support to enable the Member States to implement the SDGs in the Decade of Action and deliver sustainable development in recovering from the confluence of shocks due to the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, rising debt levels, climate change, the war in Ukraine and other conflicts which heightened the poverty and inequality levels globally, especially in the Global South. In this context, the Office will focus on the following priorities in 2023:
12. Convene the 21st session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation with a focus on recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and continue to lead and participate in policy dialogues and intergovernmental processes to promote and advocate for South-South and triangular cooperation in line with recommendations in the BAPA+40 outcome document and relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions with the objective of contributing to the acceleration of the SDGs.
13. The Office will continue to focus and strengthen efforts on providing more effective and efficient facilitation of intergovernmental processes. UNOSSC will further enhance thought leadership in support of intergovernmental processes and multi-stakeholder dialogues through expanding the scope and improving the quality and the usefulness of mandated reports including the Secretary-General’s report to the 21st session of HLC, Administrator’s report to the 21st session of the HLC and Secretary-General’s report on the State of South-South Cooperation 2022 and other key reports by the Office through evidence-based knowledge and research.
14. Continue to advance support to South-South and triangular cooperation policymaking by identifying relevant United Nations resolutions to be adopted by the Member States and the policy processes to be followed in 2023 and beyond at the United Nations global, regional and subregional levels, and subsequently providing policy facilitation support and knowledge outreach on the integration of South-South and triangular cooperation perspectives, as appropriate, through policy briefings, policy dialogues, consultations, evidence-based thematic research papers, regional reports and aligning them with the main topics of the resolutions, in collaboration with respective United Nations entities.
15. Accelerate the finalization of the guidelines and training modules to support the integration of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation at the UNCT level and regional level in coordination with DCO, the regional commissions, and the United Nations Inter-Agency Mechanism for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, as applicable.
16. Finalize and roll-out a Handbook on Integrating South-South and triangular cooperation in Voluntary National Reviews in collaboration with the Co-Chairs of Group of Friends of VNRs, Member States, United Nations entities and partners. Subsequently, building on the handbook, provide capacity development and advisory support to integrate South-South and triangular cooperation during the preparation and presentation of the Handbook.
17. Continue to strengthen the United Nations Inter-Agency Mechanism for South-South and triangular Cooperation as a platform to review progress and lessons learned regarding the implementation of the United Nations System-wide Strategy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation and improve system-wide coordination and collaboration through further integration with UNSDG.
18. UNOSSC is taking active steps to strengthen the linkage between the UNSDG and Inter-Agency Mechanism for South-South and triangular cooperation through close engagement with UNDCO/ UNSDG Secretariat.
19. Develop a strategy for UNOSSC regional work to support United Nations entities, Member States, Intergovernmental Organizations, and other actors in strengthening the mainstreaming and integration of South-South and triangular cooperation.
20. Conceptualize the design of the South-South Cooperation solutions lab under knowledge management and co-creation.
21. Explore strategic entry points for South-South cooperation knowledge dissemination, opportunities and identify synergies with relevant stakeholders and partners, for ‘knowledge-partnerships’ to ensure the uptake of knowledge and research, including through key forums, to feed into ongoing policy discussions while informing policy developments.
22. The office will continue to invest in the available emerging digital solutions and resources to complement and catalyse the on-going work of the Office. Improvement will be explored for South-South Galaxy to enhance its interactive knowledge sharing and partnership brokering features.
23. Continue to manage South-South trust funds and programmes effectively and efficiently to promote knowledge exchange, good practices, and transfer of technologies and solutions across all SDGs, for empowerment, enhanced capacities and improved livelihoods.
24. Further promote results-based-management to enhance result orientation, and learning. UNOSSC will implement its evaluation plan for the reporting period.
25. Enhance advocacy and strategic communication efforts to raise the visibility of the South-South and triangular cooperation agenda and the results delivered by the Office. The office will coordinate the development and rolling out of a communication plan for the United Nations-system wide strategy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, in collaboration with United Nations Inter-agency Mechanism.

As per the QCPR United Nations Entity Survey (2022 data) and outcome of discussions at the Ministerial Dialogue on South-South Cooperation at LDCV, resource constraints have been one of the main bottlenecks in implementing effective and scaled up initiatives. To that end, UNOSSC intends to develop a triangular cooperation funding window to augment resources from the Global South.

1. UNCTAD (2022), *Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Trade and Development*. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. United Nations (2023), *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2023.* Available at <https://desapublications.un.org/file/1113/download> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. World Bank, *Poverty and Shared Posterity 2022: Correcting Course*, pg. xiii. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. United Nations (2022), Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022. Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. UNCTAD (2023), Investment Trends Monitor. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. ECA and WTO (2019). An Inclusive African Continental Free Trade Area [a4treporteca2019\_e.pdf (wto.org)](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/gr19_e/a4treporteca2019_e.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)