



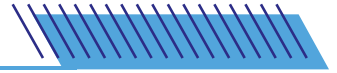
United Nations
Office for South-South Cooperation

Regional Engagement Plan

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE
FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

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1

RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

During the Sustainable Development Goals Summit (SDG Summit) in September 2023 and in his report titled [“Our Common Agenda”](#) presented to the General Assembly in September 2021, the UN Secretary-General emphasized the importance of greater solidarity and cooperation among countries. He highlighted these as necessary prerequisites for developing collective breakthrough solutions and ensuring the delivery of equitable benefits that leave no one behind. Countries of the Global South face distinct challenges often not seen in other countries. The impacts thereof can be severe in the vulnerable Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). However, countries of the Global South also possess unique assets, including knowledge and expertise specific to their situations, that could be leveraged more effectively to help each other with context-specific solutions for concrete benefits.

At the Second United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA + 40) held in Buenos Aires in 2019, Member States underlined the importance of [South-South Cooperation](#) in the attainment of the sustainable development agenda. They reaffirmed its catalytic potential particularly for countries with experience and capacities that confront common persistent challenges and face the impact of global shocks and crises. Therefore, [cooperation at the regional level](#) will be more necessary as transborder issues and trends influence development pathways among neighbors, and global solidarity requires regional cooperation and integration that helps bridge disparities and divisions.

The [UN Office of South-South Cooperation \(UNOSSC\)](#) is mandated to promote, coordinate, and support South-South and triangular cooperation globally and within the United Nations Development System (UNDS). Its current Strategic Framework (2022-2025) aims to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation to accelerate the speed and scale of action towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One of UNOSSC’s primary areas of focus is to increase the capacity of the United Nations Development System (UNDS) to provide South-South and triangular cooperation support to Member States and regional bodies. By implementing the UN System-wide Strategy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development, developed with the United Nations Inter-Agency Mechanism for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, UNOSSC aims to enhance coordination and streamline support for South-South and triangular cooperation. This strategic approach spans global, regional, and country levels, fostering increased impact and synergy across various United Nations activities.

The Regional Engagement Plan responds to Member States’ call to action (in the [Second High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation](#) (BAPA+40) and the 21st High-level Committee (HLC) Session, among others), which underlined the need for enhancing SSC and its regional-level



prioritization, to achieve global commitments. The Plan also responds to the UNSG's call for greater solidarity at all levels to realize the future envisioned for all humanity and the planet. The Plan is internally oriented in that it focuses on UNOSSC's own internal capacities to effectively support the UNDS and the countries of the Global South to achieve regional development objectives by applying South-South and triangular cooperation. The Engagement Plan is intended to be a living document continually updated to respond to evolving needs. The Engagement Plan seeks to:

1. Amplify South-South and triangular cooperation to address regional and sub-regional development priorities through regional integration and regional level undertakings.
2. Identify partners and their priorities for review and support by UNOSSC, based on demand driven collaboration on South-South cooperation in the regions and ensuring a multistakeholder approach.
3. Enhance UN system-wide coordination on South-South cooperation at regional level, as called for in the UN System-wide Strategy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development, leveraging the extended reach of UN support through the regional entities and applicable interagency arrangements to roll-out capacity building tools including manuals, handbooks, guidelines and modules developed to support the efforts of the UNDS and Member States (Annex 1).
4. Identify issues prioritized in the regions to enhance UNOSSC effectiveness in support of South-South cooperation at the regional and sub-regional level, informing among others the preparation of knowledge products and enable targeted knowledge sharing through the UNOSSC knowledge sharing platform ([South-South Galaxy](#)) alongside other relevant knowledge platforms developed and utilized by various United Nations entities and stakeholders (Annex 2).

In formulating the Engagement Plan, the UN Office for South-South Cooperation has drawn on the experiences of previously outposted staff members at the regional level in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Arab States and the Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Additionally, UNOSSC's bilateral engagements with different Intergovernmental and UN entities, including UN Regional Commissions, informed the formulation of this Plan. UNOSSC also undertook an extensive desk study of regional issues. Box 1 below provides examples of bilateral engagements undertaken with various regional entities towards drafting the Plan.

Box 1: Examples of the regional entities engaged bilaterally

**Bilateral
Engagement
with Regional
Entities**

- African Union (AU)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO)
- Horn of Africa Initiative in partnership with Africa DCO and UN in China
- Latin America Economic Systems (SELA)
- UN Development Coordination Office Regional Office for Africa
- UNDP Regional Bureaux
- World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa



Triangular Cooperation in the Mekong Region: RoK-UNOSSC Facility Phase 3: Triangular Cooperation Project on Sustainable Development in the Lower Mekong Basin based on the Water-Energy-Food Nexus

PHOTO: RAMONAL PHOTOS



2

CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

The UN Office for South-South Cooperation was established to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation within the United Nations system and around the world - a mandate endorsed by Member States in 1978 with the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC). After landmark decisions in the New Directions for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries Strategy (1995) and the [Nairobi Outcome Document of the High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation](#) (2009), the focus on South-South and triangular cooperation was expanded and reinforced at the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation in 2019 with the adoption of a multistakeholder approach. The participating delegates recognized the significant role of South-South and triangular cooperation in the sustainable development agenda. Through the years and in these processes, Member States recognized the increasing importance of South-South cooperation in responding to significant changes in socio-economic and political landscapes (and relations) around the world and underlined the unique contributions of this cooperation modality in building national self-reliance while advancing international solidarity.

Due to their proximity in geography, common experiences, complementarity in economic conditions, as well as in history, language, culture and ethnicity, South-South cooperation is significant for countries at the regional level. With issues and development challenges transcending or spilling over neighboring borders, and the knock-on impact of crises cascading through immediate geographic areas, developing countries within regions find many complementary or overlapping priorities for mutually beneficial collaboration. The UN has established regional integration and cooperation as fundamental to global solidarity, and has established mechanisms and arrangements to provide or facilitate support at the regional level (such as the Regional Economic Commissions),¹ and, recognized South-South and triangular cooperation as instrumental in addressing persistent and emerging challenges within and across regions. BAPA+40, the 21st Session of the HLC, and the [UN System-wide Strategy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development](#) (2022-2024), among others, encapsulate the global community's enhanced resolve for action at the regional level.²

The System-wide Strategy, developed under the facilitation of UNOSSC states, “the engagement of the UN system in South-South and triangular cooperation at the regional level will focus on support to policy formulation, knowledge sharing, and promoting regional cooperation, including through implementation

1 https://www.un.org/regionalcommissionsnyoffice/content/SG_Report

2 <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/United-Nations-system-wide-strategy-on-South-South-and-triangular-cooperation-for-sustainable-development-2020%E2%80%932024.pdf>

of regional agreements and policy frameworks” (p21). Underpinning this thrust, and necessary for its operationalization, are efforts across the system to effectively leverage South-South and triangular cooperation, functions that are at the heart of the UNOSSC mandate.

In the latter part of the past decade, the regional focus was enhanced with UN representation in the regions being reshaped as part of the UN reforms, with the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) that was then convened by the Regional Commissions and the Regional UN Development Group (UNDG) convened by UNDP being replaced by the Regional Collaborative Platforms (RCPs) that include all members of the UNDS present in the region.

In 2023, leaning on the reviews, the UN reform agenda, and Member States Resolutions, UNOSSC embarked on efforts to address its capacities and effectiveness to support South-South cooperation at the regional level. Part of the process is the development of this Engagement Plan.

3

PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION AS A FOUNDATION FOR REGIONAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

At the regional level, South-South and triangular cooperation have been particularly impactful, including throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. The [UN Secretary General's \(UNSG\) 2023 Report on the State of South-South Cooperation](#) details regional solidarity in such areas as financing for vaccine development and enhancing access to vaccines, climate action, disaster response, digital transformation, and industrialization, among others.

Going beyond the pandemic response, the UNSG's Report details the range of partners within and beyond the UN system that leveraged South-South and triangular cooperation to help developing countries address a wide range of needs and priorities. It noted that all five Regional Commissions have adopted South-South and triangular cooperation as their core way of working. Specialized agencies have either strengthened or mandated this form of cooperation in their activities or mode of delivery (including adopting a South-South cooperation marker in their reporting systems); and, UN Country Teams (UNCTs) have enhanced South-South cooperation efforts, although hampered by lack of dedicated capacity and resources. Think Tanks, the private sector, civil society organizations and financial institutions within and across regions have also been recognized in the Report as instrumental in catalyzing South-South and triangular cooperation, and their strategic engagement broadens the range of resources, capacities and expertise needed by developing countries across regions.



Partnership Brokering - South-South Galaxy (southsouth-galaxy.org)

There is need for enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation knowledge sharing at the regional level, particularly as a UN system-wide approach and support. The 2023 UNSG's Report notes that 48% of governments surveyed indicated they have received support from UNCTs on South-South and triangular cooperation, and only 23% received support from the UN development system when it comes to organizing regional (or national) knowledge-sharing on solutions from the Global South.³ The Report echoes the [UN General Assembly's appreciation of UNOSSC efforts](#) and the call for UNOSSC to “work with Regional Commissions to mainstream South-South and triangular cooperation, including through regional collaborative frameworks for South-South and triangular cooperation” (para 2) and to foster more effective partnerships to support priorities defined by developing countries.⁴

Central to this Engagement Plan is close collaboration with entities that deal with regional priorities in line with their mandates, starting with the Regional Commissions and the various regional offices and programmes of UN entities. The Plan prioritizes collaboration with the Regional Collaborative Platforms (RCPs) that have been established specifically to enhance collaboration at the regional level and have various instruments for doing so, such as Working Groups, Issue-Based Coalitions, and Peer Review Support Groups (chaired by the Regional Director of the UN Coordination Office). RCPs are supported by a joint Secretariat composed of the Regional Commission, UNDP, and the Regional Development Coordination Office (DCO). UNOSSC will also prioritize support to Member States in regional intergovernmental processes such as for regional cooperation and trade arrangements, working with entities such as the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The Plan also includes engaging in South-South cooperation related efforts such as the Regional South-South Cooperation Directors General Forum for Sustainable Development in Asia convened by UNESCAP, an annual event that serves as a platform for principals of entities to deliberate on South-South and triangular cooperation and related thematic priorities (an effort that evolved from the Global High-level Directors-General's Forum that UNOSSC has helped establish). The Plan also prioritizes enhancing collaboration with the regional associations of Non-Governmental Organizations, the private sector and regional think tanks and academia.

The evolving needs and priorities of the Global South, as well the constant shifts in their capacities and resources, require partners and cooperation modalities that are relevant and respond directly to their contexts. [The BAPA+40 Outcome Document](#) recognized the role of a range of stakeholders in achieving the sustainable development goals and called on the UNDS to enhance its assistance to developing countries in seeking for potential cooperation partners in strategic areas identified by developing countries; ... promoting capacity-building, regional integration, interregional linkages, infrastructure interconnectivity and the development of national productive capacities through policy coordination, exchanges of knowledge, technological innovations and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, and in several areas of sustainable development, such as poverty eradication and gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; ... (and) to improve the effectiveness, the coherence and coordination and complementarity of their operational activities in support of South-South and triangular cooperation (para 27).⁵

3 UN Secretary General's 2022 Report on the State of South-South Cooperation (<https://unsouthsouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/SG-Report-on-SSG-2022.pdf>)

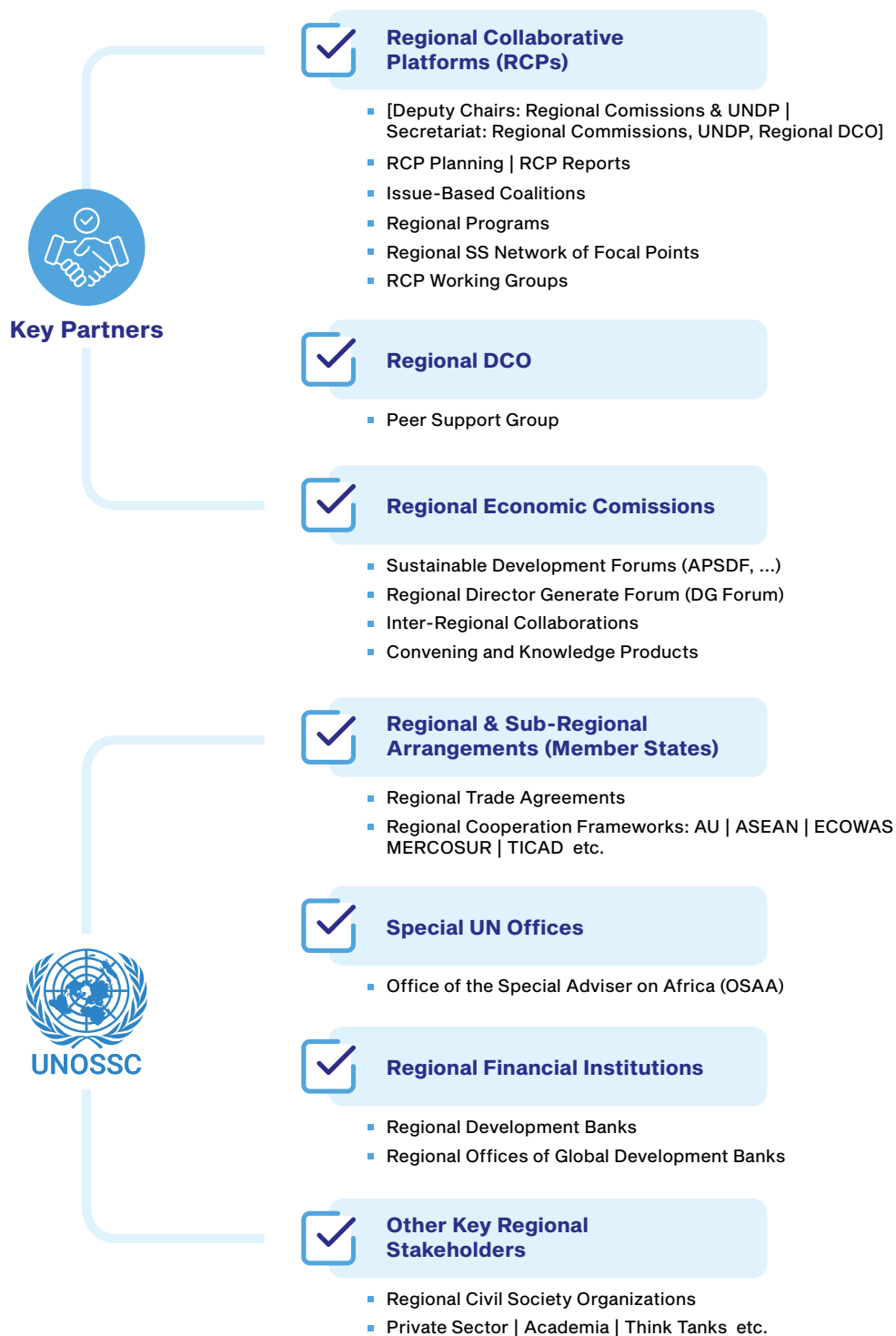
4 <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/408/74/PDF/N2140874.pdf?OpenElement>

5 <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/N1911172.pdf>



The scope and range of partnerships at the regional level are depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1: South-South Partnerships at the regional level



3.1 UN Entities and Inter-Agency Platforms/Mechanisms

UNOSSC will prioritize engagement with partners whose primary mandates include regional coordination of the UN system's development support to Member States. An analysis of key regional stakeholders pertinent to UNOSSC's work in the regions is as follows:

Regional Collaborative Platforms (RCP)s: UNOSSC will ensure inclusion and maintain close engagement in each RCP. All UN entities working on sustainable development in the region coordinate activities through the RCP, which is chaired by the UN Deputy Secretary-General (DSG) with the Executive Secretary of each respective UN Regional Commission and the UNDP Regional Director serving as co vice-chairs. Its main task is "to ensure full coordination of UN regional assets in addressing key challenges that transcend country borders and effectively pool expertise at the service of the specific needs of each country in the region."⁶ The United Nations System-wide Strategy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development assigns the coordination and follow up role of its implementation to the RCPs "in collaboration with South-South and triangular cooperation focal points in the wider United Nations system at the regional level" with the support of UNOSSC "in line with the framework of the Action Plan and the corresponding monitoring and evaluation framework" ([para 77](#)).⁷

UNOSSC will enhance collaboration with RCPs according to each one's distinct framework, where South-South cooperation is only one of the areas for attention and not necessarily a constant priority common or paramount to all entities. Active engagement will enable UNOSSC to stay abreast of ongoing regional initiatives, including partnerships that are both operational and in the formation stage. This involvement establishes a readily accessible platform, ensuring that South-South and triangular cooperation can be seamlessly integrated into and contribute meaningfully to the endeavors of other UN entities.

UN Regional Commissions: UNOSSC will Strengthen links with every Regional Commission and establish a systematic work modality, through individual focal points or the annual coordinator of the Regional Commissions. The five Regional Commissions were established to support regional development,⁸ facilitating cooperation among developing countries and in collaboration with other UN entities and partners in the region. The UN Secretary General, in his [2022 Report of the UN Secretary General on the State of South-South Cooperation](#) recognized the need for greater cooperation on regional-level efforts and specifically called for strengthening UNOSSC work with Regional Commissions ([para 25](#)).⁹ UNOSSC may establish and reinforce (where it exists) links with Focal Points from each regional entity who will have primary liaison function particularly on substantive work on South-South Cooperation policy and programming.

Regional UN Development Coordination Office (DCO): The DCO is particularly relevant for mainstreaming South-South cooperation in its role as the Chair of the Peer Support Group (PSG). The PSG reviews country-level sustainable developments and includes UN Agency entities. The most feasible means of collaboration with DCO at regional level is identifying a UNOSSC HQ staff member as focal point for each Regional DCO. Such an arrangement would also include the appointed staff member serving as a

6 <https://unsdg.un.org/un-in-action/regional-level>

7 <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/United-Nations-system-wide-strategy-on-South-South-and-triangular-cooperation-for-sustainable-development-2020%E2%80%932024.pdf>

8 <https://research.un.org/en/docs/unsystem/regionalcommissions>

9 <https://unsouthsouth.org/2023/02/01/2022-report-of-the-un-secretary-general-on-the-state-of-south-south-cooperation/>



member of the Regional Peer Support Group and would focus on South-South and triangular cooperation through the reviews of programming documents by the Peer Support Groups.

Regional Programmes and Offices for various UN Agencies: Most UN Agencies have dedicated regional offices and regional programmes which provide an opportunity and entry point for UNOSSC's regional engagement. As various agencies have different mandates, engagement will be context-specific and leverage UNOSSC's existing tools. As with the other partners, there will be reliance on South-South focal points in each agency, where present at the regional level, and the establishment of new focal point networks.

3.2 Offices/Entities/Networks with Special Regional Mandates

UNOSSC will establish links and maintain regular contact with entities with special mandates focused on regional support, ensuring sustained engagement in their activities and efforts. Entities or offices within the UN system include the following:

Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA):¹⁰ Formalize UNOSSC role as regular participant and contributor at technical and principal-level engagement in select meetings, solidifying the regional dimension of South-South and triangular cooperation in the regional development framework. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa has the mandate of enhancing systemwide coherence of support to the African continent on development, peace, and security through advocacy, advisory, coordination and monitoring of commitments. OSAA's strategic agenda includes financing for development, promoting peace, democracy, resilience and human capital, Science technology and innovation (STI), industrialization (through industrialization, demographic dividend, energy and climate, and the African Continental Free Trade Area/AfCFTA) oversight.¹¹ OSAA manages the [Interdepartmental Task Force on African Affairs \(IDTFAA\)](#) that meets quarterly at technical and principal levels to focus attention on key issues, inviting UN entities to engage on priority themes.¹² OSAA also facilitates inter-governmental discussions at the global level, particularly relating to the [New Partnership for Africa's Development \(NEPAD\)](#)¹³, a specialized agency of the African Union.

UNOSSC's engagement will be formalized and sustained and will be relevant particularly on advocacy and technical support for evidence-based policy making (leveraging UNOSSC assets such as the South-South Global Thinkers Initiative and regional networks); facilitating and shaping dialogues on where and how South-South and triangular cooperation could help advance regional and sub-regional priorities, planning and monitoring, particularly through the application of the Guidelines on South-South cooperation as well as the Handbook on Integrating South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).

10 <https://www.un.org/osaa/>

11 <https://www.un.org/osaa/content/osaa-strategic-agenda>

12 <https://www.un.org/osaa/tags/idtfaa>

13 About OSAA | Office of the Special Adviser on Africa ([un.org](https://www.un.org))

Also, there are country-to-region/continent and region-to-region/intercontinental collaborations, and some examples of these cooperation arrangements are listed in Box 2 below.

Box2: Country/Region and Region/Region cooperation arrangements examples

Country-Region/Continent Collaborations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Brazil-Africa Forum ■ China-Africa Cooperation Forum ■ China-Arab States Development Forum ■ China-Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) Forum ■ India-South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) ■ Japan-ASEAN ■ Republic of Korea-ASEAN ■ South Africa-ASEAN ■ Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) ■ Turkey-Africa
Region-Region / Intercontinental Collaborations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Africa-League of Arab States ■ Forum for East Asia and Latin America Cooperation ■ MERCOSUR-ASEAN

3.3 Multistakeholder Initiatives

Working with well-established networks enables engagement with key partners and opens channels for multifaceted collaborations on thematic priorities as well as a range of issues addressed by each partner according to individual mandates.

Regional Organizations, Associations, and intergovernmental organizations: Various regional and subregional institutions and collaborative platforms across and beyond the UN have been established to advance collective priorities. Some of these institutions are designed to engage stakeholders across sectors (at times with a UN entity serving as a facilitator or providing Secretariat functions) for



furthering global and regional priorities. Countries get into regional arrangements for several reasons including enhancing economic cooperation and integration, political stability, social development and to address shared challenges and promote regional development. The African Union, comprising 55 African states is an example of a continent-wide organization. The Union for the Mediterranean, a cross-regional intergovernmental organization bringing together over 40 countries from Europe, Africa, and the Middle East to promote dialogue and cooperation, is another example. Additional examples of regional cooperation arrangements are shown in Table 1.

Regional Financial Institutions /Regional Offices of Global Financial Institutions: Regional financial institutions contribute significantly to economic development and integration by supporting projects and initiatives that address unique regional challenges and opportunities. Regional development banks and institutions operate within specific geographic regions, providing financial assistance, technical expertise, and support for development projects.

Table 1 below provides examples of relevant non-UN multi-stakeholder initiatives and networks including financial institutions that have regional development mandates.

Table 1: Examples of non-UN multi-stakeholder initiatives and networks with regional mandates

TYPE	KEY ENTITIES
<p>Continent-wide, Regional, Sub-Regional and Cross-regional Arrangements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Union • Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) • Andean Cooperation • Central African Cooperation • Caribbean Community (Caricom) • Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) • East Africa Community (EAC) • Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) • Economic Cooperation of West African States (ECOWAS) • Gulf Cooperation Council • Pacific Islands Development Forum • Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) • Shanghai Cooperation • Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) • South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) • Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) • Union for the Mediterranean

<p>Continent-wide, Regional Financial Institutions and Development Banks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Development Bank (AfDB) • Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development¹⁴- an Arab regional financial institution • Asian Development Bank (ADB) • Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) • Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions • South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Development Fund¹⁵
<p>Non-Governmental Organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC)¹⁶ - a regional umbrella organization for Caribbean non-governmental organizations • Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (PIANGO)
<p>Private Sector Regional Organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Business Advisory Council (ABAC) • East African Business Council • Pacific Islands Private Sector Organization (PIPSO) • Southern African Development Community (SADC) Business Council¹⁷



Cross-regional South-South Cooperation: Officials from Brazil and various African countries participating in South-South learning activities- Credit- India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA Fund) 2022 Report

14 <https://www.arabfund.org/Default.aspx?pagelid=10&mid=40>
 15 <https://www.saarc-sec.org/index.php/saarc-specialized-bodies>
 16 <https://cpdcngo.org/>
 17 <https://sadcabc.org/about/>



Academic Institutions and Regional Think Tanks (via/ with the Global Thinkers Network)

Cross-Regional/South-South/Dialogues and Networks:

- T20 Brasil
- Network of Southern Think Tanks

Africa:

- African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), South Africa
- African Economic Research Consortium, Kenya
- Africa Policy Institute, Nigeria
- Centre for the Study of the Economies of Africa (CSEA), Nigeria
- Institute of Economic Affairs, Ghana

Arab Region:

- Emirates Policy Center, UAE
- Economic Research Forum, Egypt
- Middle East and North Africa Public Administration Research (MENAPAR), Bahrain

Asia:

- Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA), Sri Lanka
- Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Indonesia
- Institute of New Structural Economics (INSE), Peking University, China
- Korea Institute for Economic Policy (KIEP), Republic of Korea

Europe & CIS:

- Center for Economic and Social Development, Azerbaijan
- Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS), Kazakhstan
- Latin America:
- Center for the Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth (CIPPEC), Argentina
- Latin America Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO), Argentina

4

OPERATIONALIZING ENGAGEMENT: APPROACH AND PRIORITIES

The scale and scope of engagement with all key partners above would require human resources and sustained efforts (from nurturing good relations to being actively involved in the activities of prioritized entities as well as in joint activities). A systematic way of working, with prioritization of areas of engagement and appropriate work plans, will be essential.

To operationalize this Engagement Plan, UNOSSC will facilitate consultative meetings with key entities to further identify regional priorities and cross-cutting issues and develop joint work plans where feasible (in line with UNOSSC's Strategic Framework). On a continuous basis, with the facilitation of the regional focal point team, UNOSSC will identify, codify, and disseminate good regional practices; conduct research and analysis of regional issues and trends; provide inputs to mandated and other reports; support regional and sub-regional projects; and cross-team engagement in regional matters as appropriate. This Plan is designed as a living document, which will be updated to respond to evolving needs and priorities in the regions.





5

ANNEX

Annex 1: Capacity-Building Tools for South-South Cooperation

- [Guidelines for the Integration of South-South and Triangular Cooperation into the Country- and Regional-level Work of the United Nations Development System](#)
- [Handbook on Integrating South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the Voluntary National Reviews \(2023\) – UNOSSC \(\[unsouthsouth.org\]\(http://unsouthsouth.org\)\)](#)
- E-Learning Modules for South-South Cooperation (In process)

Annex 2: Platforms for Knowledge Exchange and Resources

- [UNOSSC South-South Galaxy](#)
- [UNOSSC Global Thinkers Network](#)
- [UNOSSC Trust Funds](#)
- [UNESCAP SDG Helpdesk](#)
- [UNECA- Africa UN Knowledge Management Hub](#)
- [UNDESA- SDG Good Practices](#)
- [Sustainable Development Solutions Network](#)
- [Office of the Special Adviser on Africa – Africa Knowledge Network](#)

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