

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



STRENGTHENING **SOUTH- SOUTH**

AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET

INSIGHTS AND INNOVATION TO ACCELERATE ACTION UNDER
THE UNDP NATURE PLEDGE AND KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



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UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting the end the injustice of poverty, inequality and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and for planet.

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About this Publication

As we navigate the closely linked challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation, the role of South-South and triangular cooperation is becoming increasingly important. This cooperation modality harnesses the knowledge, experience, and expertise from the Global South. Guided by key principles, this modality empowers developing countries to design, share, and scale context-relevant solutions that respond to these global planetary crises and related challenges around inequality, insecurity, and fragility.

UNDP's Nature Pledge reflects the organization's commitment to promote a nature-positive development across the globe. It recognizes that to address the nature-climate crisis, we need integrated, issue-based solutions and partnerships that accelerate environmental action at scale in line with the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), the Paris Agreement, land degradation neutrality targets, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and linked environmental agreements. South-South and triangular cooperation leverages knowledge and experiences from the Global South to enhance these solutions in ways that conserve nature, benefit people, promote peace, and foster prosperity through a just transition.

This knowledge product, **“Strengthening South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Insights and Innovation to Accelerate Action under the UNDP Nature Pledge and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,”** underscores the pivotal role of South-South and triangular cooperation in amplifying Nature Pledge impact. It showcases initiatives that leverage collective action and knowledge to address the planetary crises and growing poverty, inequality, and fragility.

By documenting and analyzing solutions within the Nature Pledge portfolio, this knowledge product aims to inspire, scale up, and accelerate new South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives for a sustainable and resilient future in line with the three shifts and action areas prioritized under the Nature Pledge.

Its target audience includes government and stakeholders from civil society and the private sector at all levels, UN agencies, funding partners, and other international organizations.

This document presents solutions that illustrate different applications of South-South and triangular cooperation approaches. Each example outlines the thematic focus, countries engaged, cooperation activities, outcomes, relevant UNDP Moonshots¹ and Nature Pledge shifts. Each example also includes project resources, tools and methodologies, and social media links.

This is a 'living' knowledge resource that will evolve in line with the growing commitment and impact of the global community in advancing South-South and triangular cooperation-enhanced integrated solutions.

11. Help expand human capabilities through which 100 million people can escape multidimensional poverty
2. Support access to clean, sustainable, affordable and reliable energy for 500 million people
3. Support 800 million people to participate in elections, many for the first time
4. Promote the investment of over \$1 trillion of public expenditure and private capital in the SDGs

The UNDP Nature Pledge



Nature is interconnected, intertwined, and indivisible with human life, our societies, and economies. Yet we are polluting and destroying our land, air, seas and freshwater, and threatening current and future generations. Incremental change is not enough.

UNDP is responding in a bolder way, more imaginative, and more ambitious than ever before. Putting nature at the heart of development, we are working with governments and people around the world to secure a better, more sustainable, more equitable future.

The UNDP Nature Pledge is **UNDP's commitment to provide accelerated and upscaled support to over 140 countries to reach their ambitious goals and targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.** The KMGBF includes four goals to be achieved by 2050: 1) ecosystem and species health including to halt human-induced species extinction; 2) the sustainable use of biodiversity; 3) the equitable sharing of benefits; and 4) KMGBF implementation and finance including closing of the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year. The KMGBF also includes twenty-three targets to be achieved by 2030. These include 30 per cent conservation of land, sea, and inland waters, 30 per cent restoration of degraded ecosystems, halving the introduction of invasive species, and a \$500 billion/year reduction in harmful subsidies.

The Nature Pledge recognizes the need to transform our global systems to meet these vital targets to protect and restore our planet, eradicate poverty, reduce gender and other inequalities, protect human rights, and accelerate overall progress on our shared global goals.

The Nature Pledge maximizes UNDP's support to countries through three strategic, interconnected and transformational shifts:

1. A **Global Value shift** to transform the value we place on nature and drive changes in people's behavior. That means placing nature at the heart of development and across sectors including governance, economics, finance, health, and conservation.
2. An **Economic and Finance shift** that supports a system where natural capital is valued alongside financial, human and man-made capital by decision-makers.
3. A **Policy and Practices shift** to deliver change at scale on the ground - led by countries and grounded in partnerships with local communities and Indigenous Peoples.

The Role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Advancing the Nature Pledge

South-South and triangular cooperation plays a key role in implementing the Nature Pledge framework. It facilitates the exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge among developing countries. This cooperation model enhances national capacities to catalyze and lead nature-positive solutions and fosters global solidarity in the face of environmental challenges.

Some of the most effective South-South and triangular cooperation solutions are designed by developing countries that draw on the ancestral knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities who are stewards of their environment and natural resources. Such solutions can more easily lend themselves to being adapted in other countries and regions with similar development, cultural, or geographic contexts.

South-South and triangular cooperation involves collaboration among developing countries through the sharing of knowledge, skills, and resources to meet common challenges and deliver sustainable development solutions. These include: transboundary issues such as shared water resources or wildlife trafficking; issues common to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs), or regionally grouped countries and institutions; national or sectoral policy frameworks, such as National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), food, and land management; and cross-cutting issues such as gender, finance, and digitalization.

Cooperation can be leveraged through different engagement options to advance the Nature Pledge. It can be shorter, virtual, and ad hoc in response to specific policy questions; and/or it can evolve and take on a more formal shape and include longer-term forms of direct collaboration often involving bilateral exchanges of experts and policymakers as part of a broader engagement plan covering several areas (Figure 1). The role of UNDP and partners can then be convenor, facilitator, co-founder, advisor, advocate, and/or programme manager. In the following section, a wide range of South-South and triangular cooperation solutions are provided that illustrate these approaches and modalities.

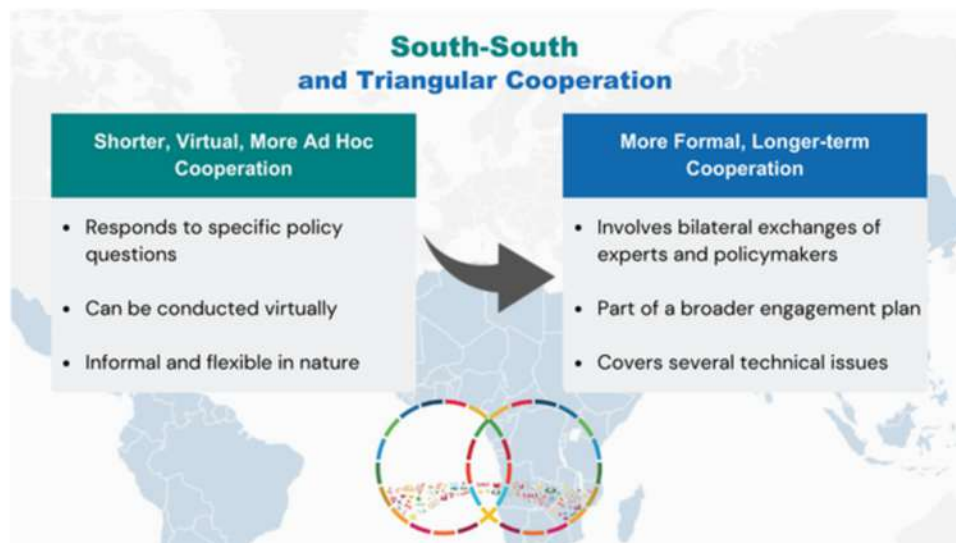


Figure 1. Different modalities for advancing South-South and triangular cooperation.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation Solutions: South-South in Action

1. Promoting Sustainable Commodities through Jurisdictional Dialogues



Regions/Countries: Asia and LAC, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, Caquetá, Colombia

Thematic Focus: Reversing deforestation and promoting sustainable commodity production

Summary: UNDP organized a series of virtual South-South exchanges between sub-national stakeholders in Caquetá, Colombia and West Kalimantan, Indonesia to address common forest and commodity production challenges. Developed by the UNDP Green Commodities Community, six GIZ-funded dialogues brought together government agencies, NGOs, and producer associations with a focus on gender-balance and inclusive participation. The dialogues aimed to foster systemic change by strengthening networks and aligning efforts toward jurisdictional sustainability applying an action-learning approach, using a systemic change methodology. In Colombia, the Mesa Forestal Caquetá led the process to co-develop a vision for an inclusive forest extension system. The dialogues laid the foundation for a forest extension system supported by local partners. In Indonesia, BAPPEDA-led discussions emphasized collaborative data-sharing and kickstarted a multi-stakeholder engagement process now embedded in regional governance.

The dialogues led to a shift in stakeholder perspectives. They not only facilitated co-creation but also inspired ongoing efforts to integrate systemic thinking into sustainable land management approaches. Two final global exchanges were held to share lessons across regions and because the focus in each country was different - consensus building for creation of a forest extension system in Caquetá and stakeholder engagement in spatial data collection in West Kalimantan - the dialogues focused on a common methodology for learning and system transformation. They helped to deepen collaboration among stakeholders and strengthen a shared understanding of systemic transformation. Additional hybrid dialogues are planned in 2025 for countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America building on the FACS Effective Collaborative Action Methodology.

Nature Pledge Shifts: Contributes to the Global Value Shift by raising awareness of sustainable land use, and the Policy and Practice Shift by advancing integrated land management practices.

UNDP Moonshot: Supports the Poverty Moonshot by encouraging sustainable livelihoods.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation Lessons for Impact: Virtual dialogues with governments and stakeholders can be effective mechanisms that complement country programming. Even when local contexts differ, South-South and triangular cooperation can advance cross-cutting themes and approaches such as systems transformation.

For More Information:

[Lessons Learned \[Video\]](#)

[Green Commodities Community - Exploring four-dimensions of systems change in sustainable commodities](#)

[FACS Community - Learning across Jurisdictions](#)

Information about [Systemic Change Methodology](#) and [Effective Collaborative Action Methodology](#)



2. Updating and Aligning NBSAPs with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



Regions/Countries: Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, and Mexico

Thematic focus: National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Summary: At the Fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP15) held in Montreal in 2022, 196 Parties agreed to implement a new global plan for nature. Countries are working now to reflect the high ambition goals and targets of the KMGBF into their NBSAPs through whole-of-government and society approaches. Under the Global Environment Facility Early Action Support Project, UNDP has facilitated a series of Party-led South-South and triangular cooperation discussions designed to share good practices and innovative solutions for aligning NBSAPs with the KMGBF.

For example, in February 2024, UNDP supported a virtual government-led regional dialogue on NBSAP target alignment. The informal peer-to-peer exchange among officials from eight countries in Latin America explored common challenges, synergies, and cross-border collaboration. Government presentations helped to increase awareness of how to strengthen country and regional ownership through stakeholder consultations and to advance NBSAP alignment with the KMGBF through better understanding of NBSAP targets and indicators. The event triggered a series of follow-up exchanges between the eight countries. It also provided a blueprint for other country-led exchanges on topics such as gender mainstreaming.

Nature Pledge Shifts: Contributes to the Global Value Shift by fostering a regional culture of biodiversity leadership, the Policy and Practice Shift by facilitating cross-border policy alignment.

UNDP Moonshots: Supports the Poverty Moonshot by strengthening sustainable livelihoods, and the Finance Moonshot by promoting cross-border investments in biodiversity.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation Lessons for Impact: Many of the good practices, knowledge, and innovative solutions needed to achieve the KMGBF already exist. By leveraging regional leaders and existing relationships between countries and communities, it is possible to rapidly disseminate good practices and solutions.

For More Information:

- [Information on NBSAPs and NBSAP Dialogues](#)
- [EAS project page on NBSAP Forum, EAS project resources on NBSAP Forum](#)
- [NBSAP Forum](#)
- [Early Action Support Project brochure](#)
- [Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports brochure](#)
- [Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Leadership in National Biodiversity Planning, Monitoring and Reporting](#)
- [Synthesis of progress on early action towards the alignment of national targets with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#)
- [Integrated Actions for Accelerated Impact: Putting gender equality and social inclusion at the heart of NBSAPs and NDCs](#)



3. Expanding Green Finance Solutions through Regional Cooperation



Countries/Regions Involved: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Mongolia

Thematic Focus: Biodiversity Finance, Public-Private Partnerships

Summary: As part of efforts to help countries shift from Nature-negative towards Nature-positive, low-emission investments and economic policies, UNDP is working with governments and stakeholders to identify, prioritize, and implement a wide range of biodiversity finance solutions. Since 2019, this work has included a focus on strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation in Central Asia and Mongolia across common green finance topics.

In February 2024, 25 environmental finance experts from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan gathered for two days in Almaty to refine the Global Biodiversity Expenditure (GLOBE2) Taxonomy, designed to streamline public biodiversity budget allocations. In September 2024, over 30 experts from these three countries and Mongolia met in Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan, to expand exchanges on this and other finance solutions including on subsidy realignment, green bonds, social standards, safeguards, and disclosure mechanisms through a combination of diagnostics, whole-of-government and society consultations, and budget reviews. Experts represented Ministries of Economy, Commerce, Finance, Development, Climate Change, Natural Resources, Forest, Agriculture, and Emergency Situations, as well as Cabinet of Ministers, State Development Banks, Entrepreneurship Development Funds, and Sustainable Finance Associations. Participants also identified opportunities to expand longer-term South-South collaboration on these topics.

These relatively low-budget exchanges strengthened synergies and leveraged the financial and technical resources of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) and UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) which provide longer-term support on these topics.

Nature Pledge Shift: Supports the Economic and Finance Shift by strengthening country capacities to better incentive and advance nature positive finance solutions.

UNDP Moonshot: Contributes to the Finance Moonshot by aligning financing with high-ambition national, sectoral, and global goals and commitments.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation Lessons for Impact: Longer-term cooperation can build on shorter-term regional/sub-regional and bilateral exchanges across common country needs and priorities. The impact of UNDP and partner programming can be greatly increased through relatively small investments in South-South and triangular cooperation.

For More Information:

- [Partnership for Action on Green Economy - PAGE](#)
- [Biodiversity Finance Initiative - BIOFIN](#)
- [BIOFIN Globe Taxonomy](#)
- [Central Asia and Mongolia Green Finance Workshop](#)



Photo: UNDP Kyrgyzstan



Photo: UNDP Mongolia

4. Integrating Land Use and Agriculture Priorities into NDCs and NAPs



Countries/Regions Involved: Ethiopia and 11 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America (Argentina, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Nepal, Senegal, Thailand, and Uganda)

Thematic Focus: Nature-Positive Climate Action in Agriculture and Land Use, Gender-Responsive Solutions

Summary: Since 2021, the SCALA Programme helped scale up nature-climate solutions in land use and agriculture sectors in Ethiopia and eleven other countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. This scaling has relied in part on the facilitation of South-South cooperation within and across regions including through workshops and webinars. In Ethiopia, SCALA succeeded in translating priorities in the country's NDC and national adaptation plan into actions for lower-emission, higher resilient agriculture in line with its Climate-Resilient Green Economy strategy, and its focus on gender-responsive agriculture and private sector engagement.

The programme engages key stakeholders such as Ethiopia's Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning and Development, Environment Protection Authority, UNDP, FAO, and the private sector. Through webinar and workshop-based peer-to-peer knowledge exchange, Ethiopia's climate actions have been strengthened while also informing other SCALA partner countries to adopt similar innovations. Funded by the German BMUV through the International Climate Initiative, SCALA's total budget is 20 million euros, with USD 600,000 per country. This cooperation with Germany could represent a good example of triangular cooperation.

Nature Pledge Shifts: Supports the Economic Shift by driving private sector investment and integrating natural capital into climate finance strategies, and the Global Value Shift by placing nature at the core of nature-positive, climate-resilient agriculture policies.

UNDP Moonshots: Contributes to the Finance Moonshot by promoting nature-climate finance through public-private partnerships and value chains, and to the Poverty Moonshot by strengthening gender-responsive, climate-resilient livelihoods for vulnerable communities.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation Lessons for Impact: Although country development context can vary significantly within and across regions, innovative solutions such as those being implemented by Ethiopia can be adapted by other governments and stakeholders. This includes opportunities to strengthen private-sector engagement and gender-responsive agriculture.

For More Information:

- [SCALA Programme](#)
- [SCALA Ethiopia](#)



Photo: UNDP Nature



Photo: UNDP Ethiopia

5. Promoting Sustainable Forestry Through Fire Prevention and Local Communities



Countries/Regions Involved: Countries/Regions Involved: Ghana, Namibia, Philippines, Zambia, Republic of Korea

Thematic Focus: Sustainable Forestry, Forest Fire Prevention, and Management

Summary: Reversing forest loss and degradation while sustainably managing forest use is critical to achieving nature, climate, and SD goals. Although forest ecosystems vary across countries, there are common responses to the drivers of forest loss such as forest fires, unsustainable logging and agriculture. As part of the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre's SDG Partnership projects, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, technical and financial support of USD 160,000 was provided to Zambia for community-based forestry and revenue generation, and USD 185,000 to Namibia for forest fire prevention and management.

To help generate greater country impact from this initiative, UNDP organized a series of online South-South-North peer-to-peer learning sessions in 2024. The sessions included a Namibia-Ghana session on forest fire prevention and management, and a Zambia-Philippines session on community-based forestry. Government delegations from Namibia and Zambia explored sustainable forestry practices promoted in Ghana and the Philippines, drawing inspiration from the Republic of Korea's successful reforestation experience. Available on the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre's Knowledge Platform, the exchanges highlighted ways to close technology gaps in forest fire prevention and strengthen community livelihoods through sustainable forest management. The peer-to-peer exchanges also helped inspire greater commitment for sustained forest management. Such government exchanges will continue throughout 2025 and beyond.

Nature Pledge Shifts: Contributes to the Global Value Shift, Economic and Finance Shift, and Policy and Practice Shift by advancing sustainable forestry practices with multiple SDG dividends.

UNDP Moonshots Supports the Poverty Moonshot by building capacity for sustainable forestry, a key revenue source in developing countries.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation Lessons for Impact: South-South and triangular cooperation plays a crucial role in closing technology gaps between the Republic of Korea and other countries, showcasing the value of peer learning and sharing of experiences. Examples such as Ghana's National Tree Day and seed nursery development in the Philippines offer innovative approaches for empowering local communities and driving sustainable forest management.

For More Information:

- [UNDP Seoul Policy Centre's South-South and triangular cooperation Knowledge Platform:](#)
- www.undp.org/policy-centre/seoul/south-south-and-triangular-cooperation
- [South-South and triangular cooperation training for Namibia:](#)
- [Photos and PPT Ghana Namibia](#)
- [Webinar Recording](#)
- [South-South and triangular cooperation training for Zambia:](#)
- [Webinar Recording](#)



Photo: UNDP Seoul Policy Centre



Photo: UNDP Seoul Policy Centre

6. Strengthening Management of Jaguar Corridor Ecosystems



Regions/Countries involved: 19 Jaguar Range Countries of Central and South America

Thematic focus: National and regional strategies to conserve jaguar landscapes

Summary: Jaguars are a flagship species whose well-being is closely linked to broader efforts to protect biodiversity and mitigate climate change. The conservation of jaguars and their landscapes must respond to the drivers of species and habitat loss, while ensuring that countries and communities continue to benefit from jaguar ecosystem services for their health and livelihoods. As highlighted in the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap, many of these drivers and their solutions are common across the nineteen jaguar range States. They also depend on transboundary cooperation and the protection of the jaguar corridor across South and Central America.

The Jaguar 2030 Coordination Committee, chaired by UNDP since 2019 and comprising UNEP, CITES, CMS, WB, Panthera, WWF, WCS, and IUCN, is designed to help governments and stakeholders scale up jaguar landscape solutions including through South-South and triangular cooperation. This includes helping countries to ensure that national initiatives and projects align with and contribute to common jaguar range State-wide objectives as outlined in the Roadmap and complementary frameworks under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), NBSAPs, biodiversity finance plans, and linked NDCs and NAPs. The Committee has facilitated in-person, online, and hybrid regional South-South exchanges between governments on how to: 1) design and implement national jaguar strategies; 2) scale up of conservation-compatible sustainable development models including in transboundary landscapes; and 3) enhance the financial sustainability of jaguar and ecosystem conservation.

Nature Pledge Shifts: Contributes to the Global Value Shift by raising awareness of sustainable land use, and the Policy and Practice Shift by advancing Jaguar landscape management.

UNDP Moonshots: supports the Poverty Moonshot by encouraging sustainable livelihoods, and the Finance Moonshot by helping ensure long-term finance solutions for jaguar conservation.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation Lessons for Impact: Longer-term, nationally owned South-South and triangular cooperation that are institutionalized through regional agreements and inter-governmental policy frameworks are critical to scaling up national and cross-border nature solutions. Multi-partner platforms such as the Jaguar 2030 Coordination Committee are strategic for generating greater impact through South-South and triangular cooperation.

For More Information:

- [Jaguar 2030 Roadmap](#)
- [CITES Secretariat: Results and recommendations of the meeting of jaguar range States held in Cuiabá, Brazil in September 2023](#)
- [CMS Secretariat: range State obligations following the listing of Jaguar in Appendices I and II](#)
- [GEF Global Wildlife Program](#)
- [GEF Global Wildlife Programme Case Studies](#)



7. Scaling Innovative Ocean Solutions



Regions/Countries involved: 29 Countries including SIDS and LDCs

Thematic Focus: Ocean Sustainability

Summary: The UNDP Ocean Innovation Challenge (OIC), funded by Sweden and Norway, has supported 36 projects across 29 countries since 2021. These projects focus on issues such as marine plastics, sustainable fisheries, and blue economy, and promote South-South and triangular cooperation especially in SIDS and LDCs. The OIC provides financial support of up to \$250,000 per project, with more than \$11 million leveraged in co-financing. The OIC Incubator provides technical mentoring, and support for management, outreach, and capital raising that enable innovators to develop strategies for long-term replicability and scalability.

South-South and triangular cooperation approaches involved a combination of exchanges and learning between governments, civil society and private sector partners on both innovative technical ocean solutions, as well as financing strategies. For example, Fundación OneSea established a "Network for the Promotion of Laws for our Oceans" with 35 Latin American organizations and a technical cooperation network with five European organizations to promote ocean laws through stakeholder engagement. OneSea's "Declaration of Peace for the Ocean," developed under the OIC Incubator, has been adopted by the Government of Costa Rica and signed by more than 20 countries.

Nature Pledge Shifts: Contributes to the Global Value Shift by promoting ocean health, the Economic and Finance Shift by advancing Blue Economy initiatives, and the Policy and Practice Shift by fostering and scaling up innovative ocean conservation policies.

UNDP Moonshots: Supports the Poverty Moonshot by strengthening Blue Economy-based livelihoods, and Finance Moonshot by catalyzing significant investment in ocean innovation.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation Lessons for Impact: South-South knowledge sharing is critical to responding successfully to common environmental challenges such as shared ocean challenges. Equally important are South-South and triangular cooperation approaches that focus on stakeholder engagement.

For More Information:

- [Ocean Innovation Challenge](#)
- [EPR scheme in the Maldives](#)
- [Ocean protection laws in Costa Rica](#)
- [Reducing microfiber pollution in Southeast Asia](#)
- [OneSea's 'Declaration of Peace for the Ocean'](#)



Forward-Looking Take-Aways

South-South and triangular cooperation is essential for strengthening partnerships and scaling up effective, context-relevant solutions needed to accelerate progress under UNDP's Nature Pledge, the KMGBF, other environmental agreements, and 2030 Agenda.

The solutions highlighted in this publication represent a variety of country contexts, demonstrating the different ways that South-South and triangular cooperation approaches can be facilitated: from ad hoc shorter, virtual, peer-to-peer exchanges to more formal, longer-term collaboration leveraging a series of in-person discussions and learning opportunities.

They have illustrated the catalytic role of South-South and triangular cooperation within and across countries and regions at all levels involving representatives from different national and sub-national government ministries and offices, and from the private sector and civil society.

These examples also demonstrate the wide variety of thematic and cross-cutting policy and programming areas where South-South and triangular cooperation approaches can be used to generate greater impact including in country contexts that vary greatly, and where the costs of South-South and triangular cooperation interventions are quite small.

Although they represent only a few of the South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives supported by UNDP and partners, they highlight the huge potential and growing demand for South-South and triangular cooperation approaches to be more consistently integrated into the design and implementation of country, regional, and global nature projects.

In each of the preceding examples, UNDP has continued to support governments and other regional, country, and community stakeholders and institutions after the initial set of South-South and technical cooperation initiatives were completed. In this way, the transformative impact of UNDP and partner programming is being greatly increased through relatively small but catalytic investments in South-South and triangular cooperation.

Going forward, this collection of stories and examples of South-South in action will be updated and expanded to raise greater awareness and to improve how UNDP responds to country needs and opportunities for South-South and triangular cooperation solutions to deliver multiple SDG dividends for People and Planet.

Please get in touch to find out more, we'd be glad to hear from you.

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