



ONLINE

FUTURE OF WORK

SUMMER GLOBAL YOUTH FORUM 2021

YOUTH AT THE FOREFRONT OF ACHIEVING THE 2030
AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2 – 20 AUGUST 2021

– 3 WEEKS, 60 HOURS

SOUTH-SOUTH GOOD PRACTICES



International
Labour
Organization



International Training Centre

LIST OF GOOD PRACTICES SHARED BY PARTICIPANTS:

Questions:

- 1) Briefly describe the type of cooperation.
- 2) Does it involve youth? If not, how could young people and/or youth representatives get involved?
- 3) Why is it important to work together among countries within the global south? And how do you think that South-South and Triangular Cooperation could enhance countries' capacity to achieve the SDG targets?

1) China Uganda Cooperation

Participant: Denis Kisubi

a) Type of cooperation: South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

They are defined as the collaboration between two or more developing countries, often supported by traditional partners, guided by the principles of solidarity and non-conditionality, aiming at implementing inclusive and distributive development models that are driven by demand.

b) Yes, it involves youth through participation and solidarity

The evidence is clear our world population is changing. Today, more than ever before in history, our population is largely young, urban, and on the move.

c) I think South-South cooperation is recognized as an increasingly important complement to North-South cooperation in financing for development and is central to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Triangular cooperation, on the other hand, is generally understood as partnerships between two or more developing countries, supported by a developed country or multilateral organization.

2) The Netherlands-Rwanda cooperation

Participant: Alexis Mutebutsi.

a) Type of cooperation: Triangular Cooperation

The Kingdom of the Netherlands cooperates with Rwanda in Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition Security where there is financial, technical, knowledge transfer and innovations, and research are done in Rwanda to improve the sector and create the export market for the Netherlands.

b) Yes, many projects involve youth to accelerate the growth and consider their inclusion as important to boost the take the agriculture sector to the higher level.

c) Partnerships are catalyzers of development and working together brings not only power but also helps people to learn from the best practices. It is also a good way to foster collaboration among countries and keep track of the verifiable indicators of development.

3) China-Uganda South-South cooperation

Participant: Steven Nsenga

- a) It focuses on capacity building, technology transfer and promotion of trade and investment.
- b) The cooperation includes the youth. However, most of the youth in Uganda rarely get information to such initiatives, which sometime make them miss the participating part of it. Sensitization and publicity is necessary to ensure young people are actively involved.
- c) The South- South Cooperation's progress is evident. Through empowerment, I believe capacity building can be achieved especially in developing countries. Individual, community, societal, systems empowerment and involvement will enhance capacity building.

4) The Benban Solar Park in Egypt Triangular cooperation

Participant: Hao Deng

- a) The [Benban Solar Park in Egypt](#) is a good example of Triangular Cooperation. Africa Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Arab Bank of Bahrain, CDC Group, Europe Arab Bank, Green for Growth Fund, Finn Fund, ICBC funded this project, and electric company TBEA from China participated in its construction.
- b) In this project, many young engineers participated. (In China, many young engineers are sent overseas, this is often seen as a rewarding experience.)
- c) South-South Cooperation can provide experiences and paradigms for developing countries to achieve clean development.

5) The Benban Solar Park in Egypt

Participant: Hao Deng.

- a) I think the Benban Solar Park in Egypt is a good example of Triangular Cooperation. We are doing a study on the development paradigm of clean energy, and one of the important cases is it. Africa Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Arab Bank of Bahrain, CDC Group, Europe Arab Bank, Green for Growth Fund, FinnFund, ICBC funded this project, and electric company TBEA from China participated in its construction.
- b) In this project, many young engineers participated. (In China, many young engineers are sent overseas, this is often seen as a rewarding experience.
- c) In my opinion, South-South cooperation can provide experiences and paradigms for developing countries to achieve clean development.

There are many differences in the ways of developed countries and developing countries achieve clean development. Most developed countries have achieved industrialization (or modernization), while developing countries need to expand the use of clean energy while achieving industrialization.

For now, clean energy is still very expensive, and it is difficult for developing countries to afford expensive clean development models. It is also difficult for developed countries to provide relevant experience on this issue.

China has made a breakthrough in achieving clean development in developing countries. It is expected that in 2023, the price of China's clean energy power generation will be reduced to the same as that of fossil energy power generation, and in the process, government subsidies will be gradually reduced.

If through South-South cooperation, the successful experience of some developing countries in achieving clean development is brought to other developing countries, this will bring huge benefits to SDGs.

6) SSTC and UNDP Triangular cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa

Participant: Baliqees Yetunde Salaudeen

- a) Type of Cooperation: South-South and Triangular cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa. UNDP focus on different sustainable development goals targeting poverty reduction, food security, infrastructure, education, and human capital amongst others. UNDP has supported many African countries directly as a knowledge broker, partnership builder and strong advocate for political support to SSTC in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- b) Yes, Youth are involved but not involved the right way, with more young people building expertise in data gathering and analysis, youth can take care of the systematize scarce and previously unconsolidated information on SSTC in sub-Saharan Africa, by ensuring accurate data gathering on SSTC activities in Sub-Saharan Africa. This way we can all have access to an updated and accurate data online and at statistics office.
- c) In Sub-Saharan Africa, it is important for countries to work collectively to achieve realistic result around the SDGs by 2030 rather than individual efforts. i.e. if a neighboring country very close to Nigeria is facing a diseases outbreak, there is a very high chances that Nigeria will also get the outbreak, but fast responses and solutions can come when we collaborate and work together.

7) Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project,

Participant: Leio Koga

- a) This is a South-South Cooperation known as the “[Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project](#),” where Tuvalu and Nauru worked together to implement a reclamation of one side of the

island of Tuvalu. Nauru provided rock and topsoil material that Tuvalu needed to restore part of the island, and in return, Nauru received an income from the sale of its materials that could be used to fund similar collaborations in the future.

- b) Yes, the organization that helped with this cooperation looks to involve young people with exchanges across its member countries, including Tuvalu and Nauru.
- c) Cooperation between the countries within the global south is essential to continue to solve the problems specific to the global south. It also provides an exchange of ideas and expertise that has proven to be successful in pushing to achieve the SDG target. South-South Cooperation allows more countries to have a voice in sustainable development and global peace, and it highlights the idea that countries within the global south are the key to improving international policy coordination and building trust and reciprocated accountability in global partnerships.

8) ACCESS (Accelerating Clean Energy Access to Reduce Inequality) initiative

Participant: Muthia Fadhila Khairunnisa

- a) The ACCESS (Accelerating Clean Energy Access to Reduce Inequality) initiative is a collaboration in the clean energy sector with the establishment of a renewable energy service company/cooperative (RESCO) and technological exchange in solar-based lighting between the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of State Administration of the Republic of Timor-Leste, supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in both Indonesia and Timor-Leste. The ACCESS project is aligned with and supports the acceleration program of electrification in remote areas, with USD 18 million funding support from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to build communal solar-PV power plants to increase the number of electrified villages. This project is a strategy to promote new and renewable energy development in line with Indonesia's target to increase the share of renewables in the national energy mix to 23 percent by 2025.
- b) Youth are involved as a part of the Energy Patriot, a program by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia where 100 young people from all around Indonesia will be selected to help supervise the execution of the ACCESS project in 23 villages where access to clean energy will be built. Energy patriots will be assigned to villages in Kalimantan and Papua, with the aim of being field facilitators to support the availability of natural resource maps and maps of local resource potential, as a basis for preparing sustainable development programs, including renewable energy-based village electricity facilities, to improve village welfare. The Energy Patriots will also be a catalyst for the initiation of active local communities as a forum for creating economic activities that support the use of renewable energy and support the community's productive efforts.
- c) The importance of South-South and Triangular Cooperation lies within the fact that it serves as a model for a genuine global partnership for development. The cooperation can be precisely tailored to the needs of each developing country, based on equality, mutual respect, mutual benefit, and opportunity. In the case of the ACCESS project, by

providing clean energy to the most marginalized communities, this project will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 7 (affordable and clean energy) and Goal 10 (reducing inequalities).

9) Government of Ethiopia, UNIDO project

Participant: Haleluya Fantahun Meles

- a) Type of cooperation- South - South and Triangular Cooperation. It's a [project](#) developed in partnership with the government of Ethiopia, UNIDO and with the financial and technical contribution coming from Russian Federation. It promotes management of natural resources in the water and fisheries sector which is key for industrialization and growth.
- b) Yes, it involves youth and women working in the sector.
- c) It is very important to work in cooperation because it would help countries that aren't able to execute these kinds of projects on their own by providing financial and technical support. It will also help achieve the different sustainable development goals depending on the kind of project. These kinds of alliances help take a huge step in achieving SDGs by doing different projects.

10) Cooperation between Costa Rica, Benin and Bhutan in 2005 with a US\$13.2 million grant from the Kingdom of Netherlands.

Participant: Christelle Oresta Da Silva

- a) South-South Cooperation
The Program was meant to execute reciprocal projects of common interest between 2007 and 2011, focusing on four components of sustainable development: economic development, social development, environmental protection, and gender equality. The objectives of PSC were to contribute toward the eradication of poverty, change in patterns of production and non-sustainable consumption, improvement of sustainable tourism, efficient use of energy and management and protection of natural resources. The Program contributed to the capacity building of women and rural communities, to strengthening economic infrastructure and promoting educational and social development.
- b) Young people were involved in the project as some of them received training and financial aid to better their activities.
- c) South-South cooperation is important as it helps promote many knowledge and expertise exchanges through programs, projects and initiatives that help solve specific problems in the countries of the Global South.

11) PAPRIZ project: Madagascar - Japan (JICA) – Indonesia

Participant: Hariniaina Modeste Joeline

- a) The cooperation aims to improve production of various rice seeds, the improvement of cultivation techniques, application of fertilizers as well as the mechanization of rice production with agricultural machinery.
- b) As the agricultural sector, especially rice represent the major activity, the cooperation involve indirectly youth working in the sector. But at the same time, it does. not target specifically youth in the area.
- c) South - South is important because it help developing countries to support each other through development program that is more customized rather than standardized or decided from North countries that usually have different objectives and priorities than the beneficiaries from the South. South -South and Triangular Cooperation are complementary domain to achieve the SDGs, when the South - South helps to easily define the common goal at the closer level of development, the triangular cooperation provides more financial opportunity to achieve the SDG in southern countries.

12) South-South Cooperation (SSC) between Nigeria and China

Participant: Obinna Magnus Onuoha

- a) This is a South-South Cooperation (SSC) between Nigeria and China. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) facilitated an [SSC initiative](#) in Nigeria, through which eight Chinese experts were brought in to train local and urban Nigerian farmers in over 30 states, on a traditional Chinese farming technique that cultivates rice and fish side-by-side, called Rice-Fish Culture (RFC).
- b) Yes, it involved the youth, many of whom were smallholder farmers. As a result of the exchange, RFC was an effective way to increase local rice and fish production, farmers' income, reduce rural poverty, improve living standards, and provide high quality, fresh protein for local consumers.
- c) It is essential for countries in the global south to work together because of their commonality as developing or emerging economies, especially if they share the same history or geographical region. Successful development solutions in global south countries could easily be adapted in other global south countries for improvements in economic growth, such as the RFC shows. South-South and Triangular Cooperation could enhance countries' capacity to achieve the SDG targets through knowledge/skills transfer via peer learning, open communication that enables a feeling of brotherhood and mutual respect, and the opportunity for countries to pursue priorities that suit their local development needs.

13) African Development Bank initiatives.

Participant: Mona Elsayed

- a. The African Development Bank (AFDB) has carried out many initiatives for promoting south-south cooperation within either the region, especially among middle-income countries (MICs) and least developing countries (LDCs) in Africa or with other areas. An example of its initiatives is the South-South Cooperation Trust Fund, which aims to implement different solutions that contribute to the region's overall development (e.g., sharing technical expertise and technology, building capacity, etc.).
- b. Youth are involved in many of AFDB's initiatives. The AFDB launched a strategy called "Jobs for Youth in Africa (2016-2025)" in 2016 that will address real solutions for unemployment and underemployment crises among African countries through supporting activities that help in building human capital, creating new job opportunities, and encouraging entrepreneurial activities. It also launched the Presidential Youth Advisory Group (PYAG) to work as a platform where the voices of young leaders across African countries could be heard to enhance their participation and involvement.
- c. The global south shares many similarities with varying degrees (e.g., language, geographical location, colonial history, etc.). These similarities could help develop different paradigms for their development that fit them better, reducing their dependency on the North in solving their regional challenges and strengthening their power in the global community.

14) India UN Development Partnership Fund and Fiji South-South Cooperation

Participant: Komal Khushboo

- a) [India UN Development Partnership Fund and Fiji South-South Cooperation](#)
Fiji amongst other Pacific Islands has been battling the repercussions of Climate Change through various Mitigation and Adaptation Projects. The India UN Development Partnership Fund pledged FJ\$1.8m in 2020 towards an initiative to develop a climate disaster risk financing framework for Fiji and Parametric Insurance.
- b) Youths have been actively engaged in local and international level dialogues to voice their concerns as well as spread awareness on the importance of Disaster Risk Reduction strategies. More youths could get involved by having a say in the development of Parametric Insurance through workshops and dialogue with stakeholders.
- c) As the famous saying goes "No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main" The impact of Climate Change is not felt by Fiji alone, its faced by the World, however, Fiji like many other Pacific Island Countries do not have tools and resources to mitigate climate change. Working with other, more developed countries in the Global South provide much needed support and confidence to move forward with projects and programmes to achieve SDG targets, which in this case is SDG 13: Climate Action.

15) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Ghana created a Knowledge Exchange Program (KEP) platform

Participant: Prince Otu

- a) Owing to Ghana's achievement in reducing rural poverty, [Food and Agriculture Organization \(FAO\) and Ghana created a Knowledge Exchange Program \(KEP\)](#) platform in August 2017 to share Ghana's knowledge on rural poverty reduction (programmes and initiatives) through policy dialogue with neighboring countries facing similar challenges through South-South Cooperation (SSC) schemes. Representatives from other countries, most particularly Liberia and Niger, travelled to Ghana to study this Project and other initiatives intended to tackle rural poverty. In addition, the GSOP supported Ghana's efforts to fight poverty in the country's poorest regions and to ensure that poor and vulnerable households are not left behind as the economy grows. Under GSOP, the Labor-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) program was birthed. Through the LIPW program, community members in Ghana helped to rehabilitate roads that led to rural areas and other community facilities such as small earth dams. The community members were in 49 districts and gained work experience through the LIPW program. With \$50 million additional funding, the districts were increased from 49 to 60. The LIPW program was one way for Ghana to make faster progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
- b) For such initiative, the youth were heavily involved and through their efforts, 69 feeder roads, 50 small earth dams and dugouts were delivered, and 1,206 hectares of woodlots and tree crops were planted delivered through the LIPW program, generating 5,132,021 person days of employment in three years.
- c) Working together paves the way for knowledge exchange mostly through policy dialogue. This is important because within the south global, solutions that work best in one southern country are of greater possibility of working well in another, as mentioned by Dr Abebe Haile Gabriel, Deputy Regional Representative for Africa, and FAO Representative to Ghana.

16) Interregional cooperation - Japan through the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation (OFCF)

Participant: Salanieta Vilikia Kitolelei

- a) 1 and 2. Some examples of South-South cooperation and youth involvement:
 - Japan and Fiji - Interregional cooperation - Japan through the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation (OFCF) investing in protecting and boosting the fisheries industry in Fiji and the Pacific - youths working in the ice-plants and driving the donated trucks to deliver fish and other resources harvested.
 - Germany and Palau - Interregional cooperation - Germany funded the construction of piggeries and renewable energy plants which use pig manure to produce electricity - youths and young people are involved in constructing piggeries and helping on the farms.

- Australia, NZ and Fiji - Regional cooperation - Australia and NZ send funding and also health specialists to help with the COVID-19 situation occurring in Fiji, they also provide medical resources to assist - youths and young people assist in setting up of temporary hospitals and assist in vaccination drives and as frontline workers
 - Australia and Fiji - Regional cooperation - A “Young Pacific Change Maker” competition is currently funded by AUSAID to prompt nominations of young inspirational young Fijians who create positive changes in their communities. 10 youths will be chosen to tell their stories to inspire and help develop their leadership skills for the future
- b) Cooperation such as this is important because it opens a learning platform on how to assist and improve one another. Additionally, funding is provided and used for projects or programs, which help, benefit the communities in need and working together toward reducing inequalities in development and the environment.

17) BRICS Development Bank (New Development Bank)

Participant: Anika Bajpai

- a) Type of Cooperation: South-South and Triangular Cooperation.
This is a multilateral development bank created by the BRICS states (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa). They focus on supporting sustainable infrastructure development (ex. Transportation, Climate Change Migration and Adaption, Urban Development)
- b) Youth Engagement: While the [New Development Bank](#) has a young professional program and social aspects listed in project descriptions, they do not list engaging young people as a part of their core strategy. To include the youth more in their work, they could recognize them as stakeholders and create more of a forum to gauge the needs of the youth.
- c) Importance: Partnerships with any demographics is important. However, it is especially critical to support the global youth and developing countries in the 2030 SDGs. Many of the NDB’s priorities overlap with SDGs, as they both focus on sustainable development. To succeed it is important that there is mutual support in developing countries through financing, logistics, and shared knowledge.

18) India-Pacific Sustainable Development Summit

Participant: Adi Elenoa Titokovesi Draunidalo

- a) [India-Pacific Sustainable Development Summit](#): The Pacific Islands Development Forum in partnership with the Energy and Resources Institute of India (TERI) conducted this summit with 14 Pacific regional countries including Fiji. TERI is a multidimensional organization focusing on research, policy, consultation, and implementation in the field of energy, environment, climate change, and sustainability. This summit held in Suva, 2017 enabled several MOUs to be signed by the government of India with the PICs to harness Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy, Cooperation in Youth Development, Cooperation between

Broadcasting Agencies, and Centers of excellence in Information Technology (CEIT). This regional conference amplified the effectiveness of the South-South Cooperation under the Forum for India-Pacific Islands Cooperation (FIPIC). Thus, the FIPIC intends to meet regularly to discuss Indian support for Pacific development efforts. In addition to this, India has provided funding in Climate change for Fiji's COP23 Presidency. This support still stands today with India pledging to donate approximately FJ 1.8M towards developing climate disaster risk financing in Fiji. [Source: <https://www.uncdf.org/article/6047/india-pledges-approximately-fj18-million-towards-developing-climate-disaster-risk-financing-in-fiji>]

- b) Yes, this partnership between India and Fiji includes the youth as an MOU was specifically focusing on cooperation between the two countries to facilitate youth development in the region. However, there will always be room for improvement to include more youths in forums where they are able to voice their opinions relating to climate change and related areas. As these youths are the leaders of our nation soon.
- c) Indeed, it is important for intergovernmental partnership and cooperation as such to exists as the saying goes, "stronger together." In working together, we can accelerate efforts to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Also, island nations in the Pacific region are small, geographically isolated and lack funding, with assistance from the global north countries, we can be on part with meeting the SDGs.

19) Chile and the Caribbean Cooperation.

Participant: Katherine Velastegui

- a) This is South-South Cooperation between Chile and the Caribbean countries regarding food product labeling to end obesity. Both Chile and some Caribbean countries have worked together to decrease the rising levels of the overweight population. Due to the Chilean model of product libeling's high degree of effectiveness in capturing consumers' attention as well as showing notorious results, many other global south regions such as the Caribbean, with growing statistics of overweight and obese populations, have adapted these policies into their national frameworks to reduce health risks in the Caribbean region
- b) Yes, considering that the most alarming figures of obesity are teenagers and young adults in Latin America, young people in both regions have advocated for the advancement of nutritional information in product labeling.
- d. Working among countries of the global south is transforming realities. This type of cooperation creates an innovative form of knowledge exchange among peers, and it contributes to economic growth and foreign direct investment within the region and globally. With political dialogue and financial cooperation, South-South cooperation has promoted many expertise and initiatives that have helped solve specific problems that concern the Global South countries. South-South and Triangular Cooperation can and will enhance countries' capacity to achieve the

SDG goals through the ideas, energy, and tremendous ingenuity of the countries of the Global South to promote development and innovation.

20) South-South Cooperation Initiative Cambodia

Participant: Catherine St. Hilaire

- a) This South-South cooperation comes because of a collaboration between UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation and ILO. It works on towards the support and implementation of Social Floor Protection Policies in Southeast Asia. Cambodia is the pilot nation.
- b) It doesn't look like youth are currently involved but I feel that their fresh eyes and ability to innovate can be very valuable to the continuance of this initiative. Alongside elevating Southern voices and experts, inviting youth to give their own takes could also be beneficial. Oftentimes, these young people are our next generation of employees and due to their unique experience can offer beneficial insights. They should be leveraged.
- c) It's important to work together among countries in the Global South because they need to be able to support one another. It's not helpful for Global South nations to use the Global North as a benchmark for what economic progress looks like because these Global North nations were able to rely on tactics that are no longer acceptable today. By working together nations of the Global South can exchange best practices and methods of growth that prioritize both economic prosperity and human rights.

21) Philippines-Indonesia South-South Cooperation

Participant: Virginia Angela Usero

- a) UNFPA Indonesia in collaboration with UNFPA Philippines organized a 'Training Workshop on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) and Youth Engagement in Humanitarian Settings' in 2014 where they expanded the focus on young people as a vulnerable group in times of disaster, while also highlighting this group's potential to help others – a valuable reminder for all agencies and institutions involved in managing disasters in Indonesia and the Philippines.
- b) Filipino and Indonesian youth were the participants in this event where they discussed the ways for youth to get involved in humanitarian response. Participants and several youth representatives gained the skills and knowledge to attend to their peers in times of disaster and crisis. The workshop also paved the discussion for ways in which youth and ASRH information and services can ensure that young people become actors in development beyond the setting of a humanitarian response.
- c) Overall, I believe South-South cooperation is a way that encourages developing to draw wisdom from each other which, in turn, allow them to make advancements in growth and development. Collaborations between developing countries yield innovative

solutions and ultimately, inclusive recovery strategies are necessary to make progress on the fulfillment of SDGs.

22) Indian Technological and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) program

Participant: Aashraya Seth

- a) South-South Cooperation - India has always been a chief exponent of South-South Cooperation. India launched its flagship programme Indian Technological and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) on the way back in 1964 for the development of cooperation with poor developing countries. This programme is being launched in 159 countries of Asia, Africa, and other regions for their development. Under this programme, India offers financial as well as technological assistance to various mutually agreed projects of development. Recently the world order has witnessed the new forms of South-South Cooperation which are emerging as India's participation at the Group of Seven, BRICS and its presence in Group of 20.
- b) Youth participation: In the traditional format of the South-South Cooperation, the platform misses the participation of youth, however, in the recent formats like the BRICS, G20 or G7, the country has sent its young people delegates as part of the Youth Conference, which happens before the major event. While the outcomes of the youth event are fed onto the larger discussion between the heads of the states/foreign ministers or finance ministers. Global South as central and critical to SDGs: Global South is generally understood as less economically developed countries, but it has historically been studied from a very Eurocentric perspective. The global south consists of many countries in the ODA list and includes some of the fast-paced and emerging economies and markets for the world, including India. Global South perspectives not only challenge the dominant theoretical perspectives that have served to create and perpetuate unjust relations between the Global North and South, but they also open the possibility of different, fairer relations that represent the interests of all concerned and challenge international institutions to have more representative power structures and decision-making processes.
- c) As major countries in the Global South are not in the category of the developed nations, it becomes extremely important for them to accelerate towards SDGs and for that it becomes important to forge relationships. India apart from its traditional presence on various multilateral platforms continues to bilaterally engage with South Korea, UAE, Kuwait, South Africa, China etc. to advance relationship and knowledge exchange on trade, economy, environment, terrorism, and public health. All these steps are very crucial to collectively move towards the goals of 2030 and I feel most countries now are trying their best to do the same, also through soft diplomacy.

23) The Belt and Road (B&R) the type of cooperation is South - South and Triangular Cooperation

Participant: Chenxi Wu

- a) The [Belt and Road \(B&R\)](#) the type of cooperation is South - South and Triangular Cooperation

In 2013, China proposed the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, which was welcomed and supported by most developing countries. "The Belt and Road is a new type of South-South cooperation precisely because its scope of cooperation goes far beyond economic and technical aspects. The "Belt and Road" emphasizes the need to strengthen policy communication, facility connectivity, smooth trade, currency circulation, and people-to-people contact. Therefore, the concept is consistent with the new type of South-South cooperation. On the other hand, although the Belt and Road Initiative is open and inclusive, it is essentially targeted at developing countries. It focuses on solving their development problems, which is also in line with the new type of South-South cooperation..

- b) Yes, the country has established the Tsinghua 'One Belt, One Road' Strategic Research Institute, which adheres to its status as a high-end think tank, effectively launching a number of valuable, policy proposals. Upholding the concept of openness and collaboration, giving full play to the respective advantages of the Overseas Chinese Association and Tsinghua University, integrating resources from all sides with an open attitude, actively participating in key projects of 'One Belt, One Road', and continuously improving the ability to serve the 'One Belt, One Road' strategy. "
- c) In today's context, strengthening South-South cooperation is of even greater significance. From the perspective of global strategy, strengthening cooperation among developing countries can help promote a more balanced international power balance. At present, developing countries are the regions with more concentrated governance deficits in the world. Against the background of the reduction of foreign aid by developed countries, strengthening internal cooperation will help improve the governance level of developing countries. It also promotes the ability of developing countries to disseminate knowledge or experience in all fields of human activities among themselves and share it with each other. The main contents include promoting technical cooperation and economic cooperation among developing countries and working to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in infrastructure construction, energy and environment, small and medium-sized enterprise development, human resource development, health education and other industrial fields.

South-South cooperation can give a strong impetus to global development, alleviate poverty, combat climate change, and promote industrial upgrading. Expanding the depth and breadth of South-South cooperation can enhance capacity building in developing countries, promote effective development assistance, and expand new country cooperation platforms to achieve the SDG targets.

24) Commitment and Support of Philippines on South-South Cooperation – Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) +40

Participant: Albert Bandong

- a. Commitment and Support of Philippines on South-South Cooperation – Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) +40. The Philippines is committed to continuously help its nearby countries and the larger Asia Pacific region and enhancing engagement in Latin America. Specifically, the Philippines will share best practices in agriculture, sciences and technology, education, MSMEs, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.
- b. Yes. In the project, the youth is involved mainly from the white- and blue-collar jobs.
- c. Yes. In the project, the youth is involved mainly from the white- and blue-collar jobs. SST helps demote the challenges of SDGs and enhance the capacity of the nation's workforce to contribute to society productively. Respective countries can also address future challenges of SDGs through collaboration in strengthening the ability of developing countries to identify and analyze main development issues and formulate the requisite strategies to manage them.

25) Asia and the Pacific is the world's economic powerhouse

Participant: Emali Rokotuiria

- a) Asia and the Pacific is the world's economic powerhouse. The tremendous economic, social, and technological progress over the last 50 years has led to many successes. This progress has enabled the region's developing countries to be recipients of development cooperation, and active partners in providing technical assistance, innovation, and finance for sustainable development, to other countries in the South. "South-South and Triangular Cooperation in my home country"

In 2014, the South-South Cooperation project, which is triangular partnership between Fiji, Kiribati and Tuvalu, involves the provision of technical assistance by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to the PSC, the main implementing agency to establish short term regional training programmes to selected officers from the 3 countries.

The survey conducted in the two countries, three modalities of training have been identified and will be implemented. The first involves the provision of training through courses that are provided by the Annual PSC Training Calendar. This includes Human Resources Strategies such as the implementation of Workforce Plans Annual Corporate Plans and the like.

The second modality involves technical training courses such as renewable energy, marine electric engineering, automotive /heavy equipment maintenance and several other programmes. The final modality is through collaboration with JICA's regional projects such as waste management, health related training courses and disaster management.

- b) In all these training, youths of communities who are interested to further their knowledge in courses available were being encouraged to take part. The government of Fiji built technical colleges that can cater for youths that wants to learn their specialty. Youths benefit from this project because when they graduate from these colleges, they have certificates and experiences that can provide them employment. In cooperation among countries can be effective tool to strengthen and accelerate health

development within countries and across regions, while also making the most existing resources and capacities.

- c) When countries cooperate in trainings that leads to employment, I think we can also tackle some SDGs targets. When people are attending trainings, they are improving their education, when they gain knowledge and have paid employment they can feed their families, provide clean water, buy healthy food, and improve their wellbeing, can provide electricity, and contribute to the country's economy

26) China-Africa Rice Value Chain

Participant: Xuanzi He

- a) Type of cooperation South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). SSTC covers the direct exchange of knowledge, experiences, skills, resources, and technical know-how among developing countries, often assisted by a donor or multilateral organization, such as WFP.
- b) Yes, some young technical in agriculture are involved in this.
- c) Most developing countries are in the southern hemisphere or the southern part of the northern hemisphere. And corporations among these countries is an indispensable part of international multilateral cooperation for global development. All corporations are committed for the sake of the relative equality.

Take the China-Africa Rice Value Chain for example, by sharing the hybrid rice technology and providing qualified personnel to countries in Africa, the poverty and famine have been relieved. The universality of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and of Goal 2, means hunger and malnutrition must be ended for all people in all country contexts while they chart a path towards Zero Hunger. China-Africa Rice Value Chain is a powerful way to achieve the SDGs in terms of hunger.

So to enhance countries' capacity to achieve the SDG targets we can also provide support like funding, training, management, technological systems, or other types of it.

27) FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme Supports Sudan's National Agriculture Investment Plan

Participant: Yixuan Su

- a) [FAO-China South-South Cooperation](#) Programme Supports Sudan's National Agriculture Investment Plan. This project will address the key challenges of food insecurity, malnutrition, and rural poverty in hazard-prone areas of Sudan by strengthening the resilience of vulnerable smallholders, particularly women, through a cohesive program supporting relevant household livelihood-protection and recovery, equitable and sustainable management of natural resources and agriculture development initiatives.
- b) I believe that young people can help as being volunteers to assist with the training if they are actively involved.

- c) Working together with other countries within the global south is important because they mainly encounter similar problems due to their common geographic characteristics. Also, the positive results are significant: last year marked the 10th anniversary of the FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme, which has benefited more than 70,000 people directly in 12 developing countries in Africa and Asia. This will absolutely help to achieve the SDG targets.

28) Food and Agriculture Organization of UN (FAO) facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation between China and Nigeria.

Participant: Wale Lai-Ibrahim

- a. This is agricultural skills and knowledge exchange initiative facilitated by FAO, in which traditional Chinese farming techniques that cultivate rice and fish side-by-side were introduced in Nigeria. That was beneficial as it reduces the environmental impact and economic limitations of chemicals and fertilizers for rice farming.
- b. Some young farmers albeit very limited participated in the pilot scheme which spread across 30 states. However, the initiative needs to be expanded and funded to mobilize more youth. In addition, with the increased local production the state must encourage local consumption to make the program sustainable.
- c. The shared solidarity among countries particularly in the Global South can enhance collective development of these nations on one hand and can improve their sociopolitical cooperation, which will affect other global goals particularly the SDG 16. In my opinion, for the SSTC to be more effective it must be moved closer to the from below. In addition, the initiative if it is working should be reproduce.

29) National School of Development of Peking University (NSD) project.

Participant: Renyi Xu

- a) So interesting the topic is! In my country China there are loads of activities of SSTC. And one of them is the “ISSCAD”. [Institute of South-South Cooperation and Development \(ISSCAD\)](#) was officially established at the National School of Development of Peking University (NSD) on April 29, 2016. The idea of establishment was announced at the 70th Anniversary Celebration of the United Nations in New York.
- b) ISSCAD offers their students, those from developing countries, regular semester-based courses in English. Through these regular courses, supplemented by fieldwork and workshops on various policy domains (such as education and poverty reduction, population and public health, social security and public safety, urban development and land reform, energy and environment, industrial upgrading and technological innovation, and global governance and foreign policy), students are expected to

develop a box of conceptual tools that is cross-disciplinary in nature but adapted for actions appropriate for local or country-specific conditions. I believe that in this institute it can boost the cooperation with different countries in many fields. And for the second question, of course it involves YOUTH. And I suggested that the institute can make its courses online available, in case that all youth all over the world have the opportunity.

- c) And why is it important to work together among countries within the global south? As SDGs 1 is “No Poverty”. I think only by countries helping each other especially economically can we effectively achieve our SDGs. In developed countries, they have advanced technology and resources, while developing countries are inadequate in many aspects. Only by helping each other can we maximize the use of resources.

30) South - South and Triangular Cooperation: China - UNDP Global Engagement through the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAF)

Participant: Jinxiu Cao

- a) Brief introduction:

In November 2017, the Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China (MoFCOM) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) signed five South-South cooperation agreements to provide 17 million dollars through [the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund \(SSCAF\)](#) for post-disaster recovery assistance in five countries: Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Antigua and Barbuda, and the Commonwealth of Dominica. Among the five countries, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan have experienced devastating flooding and population displacements. Antigua and Barbuda, and the Commonwealth of Dominica suffered from two of the most powerful hurricanes in the Caribbean.

In 2017, flood in Nepal and Bangladesh affected about 8.7 million people and over 125,000 houses were destroyed. In Nepal, 31,800 households received emergency household necessities, including kitchen utensils, blankets, cooking stoves, water filters and hygiene kits. In Bangladesh, 13,910 emergency kits containing fleece blankets, school bags, bed sheet, saucepans and other household essentials were delivered to keep flood victims warm during the winter months and help repair their houses. Health workers also set up booths for medical check-ups and distributed emergency health kits to women and girls of reproductive age.

- b) No.
Young people and/or youth representatives around the world can set up an organization as a branch of the SSCAF. In this branch, youth can give full play to their talents. For example, they can gather information about other young people who are in need in other countries, and report feedback to the SSCAF. With correct information, the SSCAF can conduct measures and work out corresponding solutions. In this way, the SSCAF will make their work more effective.

Reasons:

Firstly, because we are committing to the goal of “leaving no one behind”. All of us

are members of the world, in the era of globalization, no country can prosper in isolation or meet all challenges on its own. Secondly, as the old saying goes, many hands make light work. Therefore, we should create our bright future under the principle of wide consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits.

c) How:

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) can be defined as the collaboration between two or more developing countries, often supported by traditional partners, guided by the principles of solidarity and non-conditionality, aiming at implementing inclusive and distributive development models that are driven by demand. SSTC is a complement to North-South cooperation in a concerted effort to promote development opportunities. And this measure will help to reduce poverty, enhance living standards and education... which are in accordance with goals of SDGs. In conclusion, SSTC is a key modality of international development cooperation and an essential tool for the SDGs.

31) China-FAO-Madagascar "South-South Cooperation" project

Participant: Lin Ruijun

a) The type of cooperation: Triangular Cooperation.

Beginning on 24th July 2019, this agricultural "South-South Cooperation" project is Triangular cooperation initiated by FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) to provide technical support for food security in developing countries and regions. China will select experts and scholars in related fields to form a "South-South Cooperation" expert group and go to Madagascar to work for two years. According to actual local conditions, the expert group will provide technical services in hybrid rice production, animal husbandry production, and comprehensive agricultural operations, implement demonstration sites, and carry out specialized training.

b. For one thing, the team of experts includes many youth scholars. There are also young people among the local farmers who obtained training in agriculture in Madagascar. For another, young people, especially youth representatives, can get information about the cooperation project through UN's websites, actively promote the significance of cooperation projects to their fellows, and participate in the project as interns or workers of the UN.

c. (1) For developing countries in the South, "South-South Cooperation" is an essential means of strengthening bands between developing countries and enhancing their overall national strength to improve their international status. For the world, such cooperation can help build a community of shared futures and promote civilization and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SSTC project, which can achieve multilaterally agreed development goals, is an essential component of international cooperation in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a vital process for building new international relations. (2) From my perspective, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) can be used as a handy and practical tool to collaborate and share knowledge, skills, know-how, and good practices in decent work and lifelong learning approaches as well as successful initiatives in various areas, such as agricultural

development, human rights, urbanization, health, climate change, social protection, employment generation and so on.

32) the Belt and Road Initiative.

Participant: Jiahang Song

- a) I would like to mention the Belt and Road Initiative. Under this Initiative, China has been working with several developing countries in terms of economic and technological development. One example is the UNMCSR (United Nations Maritime-Continental Silk Road Cities Alliance). The Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation have worked together to bring mayors and senior officials from coastal cities into this alliance. These cities are addressing and solving problems related to urban development, such as youth employment, reducing climate warming, providing public services, and data management. These cities can come together to share experiences. For example, when a city uses a new technology, alliance members can share it, instead of going to the source to buy the technology.
- b) Yes. Some young talents are involved in this program, especially some technical manpower.
- c) Under the framework of multilateral cooperation within the United Nations system, the alliance can strengthen connectivity, and promote international capacity cooperation and urban green and sustainable development. While actively responding to China's "Belt and Road Initiative», this concept is also in line with the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will further expand the convergence of interests of countries, regions and cities along the land and sea Silk Road and seek common development and prosperity.

33) ILO/China Project on Strengthening Skills Development in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar through South-South and Triangular cooperation

Participant: Pavina Ouansysomphou

- a) This [project](#) aims to improve employability of workers and increase productivity of enterprises through better quality of employment services, skills development, and institutional capacity building. The Project focuses primarily on three areas: linking vocational training to current labor market needs as well as anticipating, greening the jobs; developing skills qualification and competences standards, curriculum through networking and shaping alliance between beneficiary countries, donor, ASEAN member states etc.; promoting knowledge sharing on skills development, PES, greening jobs through South-South and Triangular Cooperation.
- b) The main target group of this project is young people that designed to improve skills development, labor market participation, promote gender equality and inclusiveness, which will in turn contribute to the reduction of poverty in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. Globalization and technological progress rapidly change the skills needs of enterprises, and thus put pressure on enterprises to find qualified workers and the

workforce to find jobs. Improving the quality of employment services through strengthened client orientation and capacity building of job centers and their officials and improving the quality and analysis of labor market information will be the key components of this Project.

- c) Working together among countries can be an effective tool to strengthen

34) JICA in Iran (Japan international cooperation agency)

Participant: Kazem Mohammadi Doroh

- a) JICA in accordance with the Development Cooperation Charter, works on human security and quality growth.
- b) Yes, it involves youth through participation and solidarity
- c) For sustainable development, countries need to strength their cooperation in the fields of Conservation of Natural Environment, Environment Pollution Management, and Global Warming Management. I think South-South cooperation play crucial role in financing for development and providing ODA Loan, Technical Cooperation, Grant Aid, Cooperation through Citizen Participation and Disaster Relief.

35) One Belt One Road

Participant: Xuanyou Liu

- a) When Chinese President Xi Jinping visited Central Asia and Southeast Asia in September and October of 2013, he raised the initiative of jointly building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road (hereinafter referred to as the Belt and Road), which have attracted close attention from all over the world.

At the China ASEAN Expo in 2013, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang emphasized the need to build the Maritime Silk Road oriented toward ASEAN, and to create strategic propellers for hinterland development. Accelerating the building of the Belt and Road can help promote the economic prosperity of the countries along the Belt and Road and regional economic cooperation, strengthen exchanges and mutual learning between different civilizations, and promote world peace and development. It is a great undertaking that will benefit people around the world.

- b) Yes, One Belt One Road does involve youth, especially university students.

Countries in this programme send more students to each other's countries and promote cooperation in jointly running schools. China provides 10,000 government scholarships to the countries along the Belt and Road every year. They hold culture years, arts festivals, film festivals, TV weeks and book fairs in each other's countries.

- c) Cooperation between the countries within the global south is essential to continue to solve the problems specific to the global south. It also provides an exchange of ideas and expertise that has proven to be successful in pushing to achieve the SDG target. I

think South-South cooperation is recognized as an increasingly important complement to North-South cooperation in financing for development and is central to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

36) The cooperation between China and Pakistan, known as the China Pakistan Economic Corridor

Participant: Yuqi Wang

- a) China Pakistan Economic Corridor is a project in which China and Pakistan are cooperating to build an important "four in one" channel covering roads, railways, oil and gas pipelines and optical cables, connecting China's western frontier with the world's most important energy export base. The construction of China Pakistan Economic Corridor not only plays a strong role in promoting the development of China and Pakistan, optimizes Pakistan's regional advantages in South Asia, helps to promote the cooperation of the whole South Asia, but also closely combines South Asia, Central Asia, North Africa, and Gulf countries through economic and energy cooperation.
- b) This project has enabled young people to participate actively. The establishment of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor University Alliance is an example. China and Pakistan have carried out close cooperation and carried out joint research in finance, economy, innovation, entrepreneurship and interdisciplinary, to provide important academic support such as technology, talents, cases, and successful experience for the construction of China Pakistan Economic Corridor.

37) China-Ghana/Zambia renewable energy technology transfer.

Participant: Zixi Fan

- a) Type of cooperation: South-South Cooperation
China has always been an active advocate and essential participant in South-South cooperation. For example, to implement the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Science and Technology and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) jointly organized and implemented China-Ghana/Zambia renewable energy technology transfer in 2015. The project was led by the UNDP representative office in China and jointly implemented by China, Ghana, and Zambia. After nearly five years of smooth progress, a series of fruitful results have been achieved.
- b) This project has youth participation, with young people and representatives involved.
- c) On the one hand, the renewable energy technology transfer cooperation between China, Zambia, and Ghana has strengthened China's capacity for South-South cooperation, promoted the development of China's renewable energy technology, and improved the power supply level and the use of renewable energy technology in Ghana and Zambia. On the other hand, as a Chinese plan to promote sustainable development, the project actively innovates and explores a new South-South cooperation model. Its successful

experience provides a reference for the in-depth promotion of international sustainable development. Therefore, I think it is essential to work together among countries within the global south, which could greatly enhance countries' capacity to achieve the SDG targets.

38) Brazil-Peru Cooperation

Participant: Aishani Shukla

- a) Type of cooperation: Triangular Cooperation and South-South Cooperation

Description: The project is called "Consolidating and Disseminating Efforts to Combat Forced Labor in Peru and Brazil," and it has funding from USDOL. It aims to increase knowledge and social dialogue on forced labor in Brazil and increase private sector engagement to combat this phenomenon in both Brazil and Peru. It focuses on providing capacity training programs, technical assistance and general support, research, policy reform, and a monitoring mechanism.

- b) Youth involvement: While the program does not explicitly involve youth, it seeks to incite participation from various civil society organizations and employer's organizations, both of which may involve youth. It is important to involve youth more explicitly because they are very related to the project mission and can help in the project goals.
- c) South-South cooperation is an effective way to build capacity among involved countries. Uniquely, it could involve many different sectors and groups within the countries that it is occurring in and reduce the countries' dependence on external institutions and people. By empowering people to get involved in projects, such cooperation can encourage citizens to want to advance the SDGs.

39) The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China signed a supplementary funding agreement

Participant: Yangyang Shi

- a) Type of cooperation

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China signed a supplementary funding agreement

- b) Yes.

- c) Because no country can defeat terrorism alone, no government alone can address the existential threat of climate change. No country can eliminate extreme poverty, combat potential pandemics, or improve nuclear safety on its own. None of us can turn our backs on the world to live a safer, more prosperous life. We must build on our historic partnership with Allies and forge new alliances with governments, civil society, and ordinary people. In recent years, countries in the South have contributed more than half of world growth. I believe that innovative forms of knowledge exchange, technology

transfer, emergency response, and livelihoods restoration, led by the South, will transform lives.

40) China - Uganda South-South Cooperation Project FAO

Participant: Yuehan Zhong

- a. From 2012 to 2014, and from 2016 to 2018, China implemented two periods of china-FAO-Uganda South-South cooperation projects in Uganda. Through FAO, China sent 47 agricultural experts to Uganda to provide comprehensive technical assistance in food, horticulture, aquatic products, animal husbandry, and water conservancy. In the project's two phases, Chinese experts spread 80 agricultural techniques in Uganda, selected 82 fine varieties, organized nearly 200 training courses attended by almost 8,000 people, and trained 15,000 local farmers and technicians.
- b. This project involves the participation of young people from both countries. Young People from China are actively involved in helping build Uganda. Young People in Uganda actively participate in cooperation with China and contribute to their country.
- c. I believe south-south cooperation is very important and mutually beneficial to both sides. China has a long history of aid to Africa, spending 60 billion yuan on this project every year. Until now, there are still many people who do not understand why China spends so much money on aid to Africa, instead of subsidizing the poor areas in China. The following three reasons are the main reasons for China's aid to Africa: 1. Africa and China have perfect "complementary" trade; 2. Increase the profits of Chinese enterprises and improve the quality of life in Africa; 3. Aid to Africa can win over emerging consumer markets.

41) South-South cooperation project between China and Laos to deal with climate change: new energy vehicles.

Participant: Tuo Zhao

- a. China and Laos are friendly neighbors linked by mountains and rivers. With the completion of the construction of the railway between the two countries, "Vientiane saiseta Comprehensive Development Zone"(VSCDZ) and "Mohan Modin economic cooperation zone"(MMECZ), as communication channels, the construction of the economic corridor between the two countries continues to advance. The cooperation between China and Laos in the field of climate change will usher in broader prospects.

In the current situation of increasingly drastic climate change and more vicious weather, promoting energy conservation and emission reduction is urgent. For example, promoting the popularization of new energy vehicles in China and Laos can effectively reduce a large amount of wastewater and waste gas generated by commuting to achieve sustainable development.

- b. The cooperation involves young people. Moreover, young people are the main participants. For example, many new technologies in producing new energy vehicles

need young people's thinking and creation and apply new science and technology to automobile production and manufacturing.

South-South cooperation has always been essential. In the process of development, developing countries will experience more problems than developed countries will not experience. Therefore, we jointly overcome difficulties and have higher productivity through mutual help and cooperation among developing countries.

- C. In cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral cooperation can produce unexpected outputs, such as the BRICs cooperation mechanism. Through such innovation, developing countries can create more possibilities in the development and make the development of the world more dynamic.

42) SSTC between Nigeria and China

Participant: Olabisi Sarah Fagoyinbo

- a) There has been a SSTC between my country Nigeria and China. This was triggered by the UN FAO. Indigenous farming practices were adapted from the China perspective, especially the Aquaponics system of fish farming alongside rice farming, fueling the rice plantation with water from fish farms/ponds.
- b) Almost all the states in Nigeria were involved in this scheme but to the best of my knowledge, this outreach had a very sparse coverage of real-time youth farmers, due to many factors, mostly local. Young Nigerians have shied a lot from farming and related activities in the past, due to mindset and other socio-economic factors. However, in recent times, more and more youths are becoming not only engaged but also Agri-influencers, which I am proudly one.
- c) If well managed, SSTC will drive more accomplishments of the SDG17 which will in turn foster most, if not all other SDGs.

43) China-IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Facility (the Facility).

Participant: Mirinuer Mutila

- a) The China-IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Facility (the Facility) was established on 31 March 2018 with the signing of the Supplementary Funds Agreement (SFA) between the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (MOF PRC) and the contribution of US\$10 million in supplementary funds from the People's Republic of China.

As the first Facility in IFAD dedicated to SSTC, it has become an integral part of IFAD's holistic business model to promote sustainable and inclusive rural transformation, and with specific attention to poverty reduction, fighting malnutrition and promoting rural youth employment in developing countries.

- b) Yes, it does. In a large extent, it puts specific attention on promoting rural youth employment in developing countries.
- c) Together with political dialogue and financial cooperation, South-South cooperation has promoted many knowledge and expertise exchanges through programs, projects and initiatives that have helped solve specific problems in the countries of the Global South. The ambitious and transformational 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development cannot be achieved without the ideas, energy, and tremendous ingenuity of the countries of the Global South. The potential success of South-South cooperation is obvious such as Cuba's support in the fight against Ebola in West Africa; Mexico's experience in diversifying corn products to improve health and nutrition in Kenya; the knowledge of strategies to reduce hunger shared by Colombia to Mesoamerican countries; and the lessons from Chile to the Caribbean countries on product labeling as a measure to end obesity, among many others. Global Challenges are Interconnected. Although we may think about specific global issues like health, conflict, finance, and the environment as separate – and perhaps unrelated – challenges to be tackled independently, the reality is far from it. They are deeply connected.

44) Cooperation between China and South Africa in construction of infrastructure

Participant: Fei Song

- a) It's South - South Cooperation. There are Chinese companies participating in the constructions of infrastructure and creating job opportunities for local people in South Africa.
- b) It involves youth, every year many young technicists and engineers are sent to help in the projects.
- c) Cooperation allows to use the strengths to help and compensate the shortcomings. It's also encouraging that countries with similar goal and current situation can support each other and fight as mates. When it comes to SDGs, I think the experience of South-South and Triangular Cooperation gives a deep insight to equality and responsibility for everyone who benefits from it, and this is sure to help the progress last longer and much further.

45) South-South Cooperation between Pacific and Caribbean Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management

Participant: Patricia Mallam

- a) Briefly describe the type of cooperation.
South-South Cooperation between Pacific and Caribbean Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management
The project aims to achieve strengthened safety and resilience of Pacific and Caribbean SIDS communities to a range of natural hazards by facilitating and supporting a South-South cooperation program targeted at strengthening climate change adaptation and

disaster risk reduction capacity in SIDS, based on the transfer of appropriate ‘Southern’ expertise and technologies. Activities fall under three focus areas: documentation and dissemination of best practices on integrated climate change adaptation and disaster risk management specific to the SIDS context; transfer and exchange of related technologies and methodologies; and mainstreaming of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into national action planning.

- b) Not explicitly. This one is targeted at a range of stakeholders, with a fraction of it designed for post-graduate students. Youth could be engaged through a mentoring programme, where they are able to get some experience and knowledge from being involved in consultations and project management.
- c) Countries in the global south have similar challenges and opportunities, and the exchange of better practices could be an enabler to achieving outcomes more efficiently, whilst making best use of already available resources. In my opinion, South-South and Triangular Cooperation could enhance countries’ capacity to achieve SDG targets because it enables boundary crossing, and the ability for less developed countries to have somewhat equal opportunities to achieve the SDGs.

Source: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=7366>

46) Inter-governmental organization ‘The Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South (COMSATS)’ based in capital city Islamabad, Pakistan.

Participant: Rabiya Anwar

- a) [‘The Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South \(COMSATS\)’](#) based in capital city Islamabad, Pakistan promotes and inculcated Science and Technology culture to catalyze the socio-economic uplift of the developing countries.
- b) The youth are involved and engaged and provided opportunities to young scientists and students from one developing country to carry out research at institutions in another developing country through its expert exchange programme. The transfer of knowledge and technology has also been brought about through a series of intensive in-country workshops, donations of laboratory supplies and small grants for research projects.
- c) This initiative is to address the increasingly widening gap of scientific know-how between North and South leading to persistent disparities of economic strengths. Key objective is to sensitize the countries in the South to centralize the science and technology in the development process, adequate allocation of resources for research and development, and integration of science and technology in the national and regional development plans. Technical corporation in the areas like- Energy, Health, Education, Information Technology, and Environment.

47) South-South Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa

Participant: Thapelo Machaba

- a) Type of cooperation: South-South and Triangular Cooperation
The UNDP supports Africa countries in achieving the goals. Different countries in the sub-Saharan join their domestic plans to the SDG, such as food security, gender quality, and zero hunger, as this makes it easy to prioritize those plans. That way, they are incorporated with the SSC plans to achieve the goals. Many middle-income countries worldwide, including Brazil, China, India, and Turkey, are also taking a more proactive role in SSC/TrC in Africa. Take, for example, the IBSA. India, Brazil, and South Africa Facility for poverty and hunger alleviation working with SSC funding Zambia. The fund Leveraging Zambia's Agro-industry Potential in Rural areas through Enhanced Soya Bean Production and Processing.
- b) The programme opened ways for woman employment and youth in agriculture. The project supported 473 smallholder farmers with assorted farming inputs, such as seed, fertilizer, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and foliar fertilizer. It also bought soya beans produced by the farmers who participated in the out-grower scheme, thereby contributing to increased household incomes. Contributing to food security and somehow end hunger.

48) Cooperation between China, Ethiopia, and Sri Lanka

Participant: by Jiahua Dong

- a) It is a renewable energy technology transfer project which is launched under the framework of UNDP. It aims to improve the utilization rate of local renewable energy, develop local sustainable energy industry, and help achieve SDG targets through cooperation.
- b) Yes, it involves. For example, China Agricultural University takes part in it.
- c) Most developing countries mainly exist in the south part, despite the northern hemisphere or southern hemisphere. Therefore, on their way to become developed country, there may have several valuable experiences, which is meaningful to be shared between South - South and Triangle Cooperation. And it will enhance the whole world's velocity to become better. Moreover, there's a saying goes in China said that «Union is strength». Therefore, it is important to work together among countries within the global south.

Referring to the second question, I proposed that achieving the SDG targets needs high-tech which will make the production and resources utilization more efficient. And it is obvious that members of South-South and Triangular Cooperation have more similar situations and may face same problems on the way to reach SDG targets. Thus, the high-tech things exist in these areas may be useful to solve the universal problem. Only by

establishing such cooperation can people worldwide use such high tech in a more efficient way.

49) Egypt Cooperation in Africa.

Participant: Laila Ahmed Mohamed Adel Ahmed Elegaky

- a) Egypt has focused on the political level, establishing more cooperation in Africa. The Cooperation is South-South cooperation as it plays an indispensable role in developing the land. This cooperation is academic networking as well as opportunities for joint brainstorming. Moreover, these south souths are industrial where Egypt plays an active role in transferring technology and promoting innovation based industrial development among African states.
- b) Youth is involved where youth engineers are utilized in these industrial projects to exchange and transfer expertise. Moreover, the Authority of Investment and Trade Zones with its cooperation with developing African nations in the south has launched academic exchanges led by youth from the Authority.
- c) It is important to work together among countries within the global south to create a unified vision to foster innovative research and development. The collaboration between countries would accelerate sustainable development and incubate service projects by bridging together effort. Moreover, the bringing together of a powerful knowledge variety will facilitate an enhanced sharing and applying of the knowledge in development areas.

50) BRICS

Participant: Yan Liu

- a) The type of cooperation is a south-south cooperation.
- b) [BRICS](#) does involve youth in its activities. Although the annual summits, the most important part of BRICS cooperation, include few youth people, youth power extensively participate in a series of programs BRICS launched to promote the development of the participant countries. Youth work and contribute to organizations such as BRICS Bank, Foreign Currency Fund and BRICS business Council. Besides, we can see a column named as “youth forum” on their official website. BRICS countries also paid much attention in cultivating and training their youth generation to be more capable in solving global problems.
- c) Because many problems are cross-border, only the cooperation of the whole region and even the whole world can come up with the best solutions by sufficiently distributing the resources and jointly unite the efforts under consensus. By uniting the efforts and resources, we are more powerful and likely to be more efficient in solving the problems. For example, China is investing the infrastructure of South Africa. By doing so, Africa achieved the original capital to start up its economic

booming, and China also get the accessibility to the abundant natural resources I South Africa. This contributes to the win-win situation.

51) China-Ghana/Zambia Renewable Energy Technology Transfer Project

Participant: Shan Zhao

- a) The China-Ghana/Zambia Renewable [Energy Technology Transfer Project](#) jointly organized and implemented by the Ministry of Science and Technology of China and UNDP has made a series of important achievements, exploring, and shaping a new model of south-south cooperation technology transfer under the framework of the United Nations, which is of great significance to promoting the common realization of the UN 2030 SDGs.
- b) Many young scholars and experts from China agricultural university, central university of finance and economics, China university of mining & technology (Beijing), China renewable energy institute, renewable energy professional committee, China's energy research institute and other units attended this program.
- c) I think cooperation and exchanges in line with the national conditions of developing countries are an effective means to achieve the SDGs under the framework of South-South cooperation. In deepening the technology transfer of South-South cooperation, we should not only emphasize the summary of previous cooperation experience, but also give full play to the positive role of south-south center and other platforms. In terms of innovation and cooperation mode of technology transfer with UNDP, advantageous projects should be taken as the carrier to promote technology transfer from point to area, and local actual needs and technology applicability should be paid attention to. In terms of capacity building and personnel training, it is necessary to pay attention to the training of versatile talents with comprehensive skills, to cultivate new forces for the sustainable development of South-South cooperation.

52) China SSC support on more than 600 projects.

Participant: Shiqian Guan

- a. Under the framework of south-south cooperation, China will support more than 600 projects for other developing countries, including 100 poverty reduction projects, 100 agricultural cooperation projects, 100 aid projects for trade promotion, 100 ecological protection and climate change projects, and 100 hospitals and clinics, 100 schools and vocational training centers. What's more, China will provide 120,000 training programs and 150,000 scholarships for developing countries and train 500,000 professional and technical personnel from developing countries. China will set up the Institute of South-South Cooperation and Development and provide \$2 million in cash assistance to the World Health Organization. Some of the projects aim at formulating a scientific and reasonable development strategy to ensure that women share the fruits of development on an equal footing and promote women's participation in economic and social development. By incorporating the protection of women's rights and interests into laws and regulations, the projects and investment can strengthen women's ability to participate in political and economic

activities, guarantee women's primary medical and health services and ensure that all girls can afford to go to school and develop vocational education and lifelong education for women.

- b. In fact, the younger generation is actively involved in these projects, as the young generation, especially for women and girls, are the future of the country and are the focus of these projects.
- c. China is the largest developing country and has made major achievements in poverty and inequality eradication. China wants to allow its own development achievements to benefit other developing countries. In South-South cooperation, it must provide more countries with development experience.

53) China and the ILO cooperation to advance South-South and triangular cooperation.

Participant: Fuqin Hu

- a) It is a cooperation program launched by the ILO and Chinese Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, which aims at promoting full employment and decent work in countries like Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.
- b) A few young people are involved, which may be due to the initiative of the government. To get involved, Chinese NGOs can make a difference. It is widely known that Chinese NGOs, especially those established by youth, have been in a strong growth nowadays.
- c) Because the global south covers a large part of the world's population, which cannot be left behind. Only when they get better life will we achieve our goals. We all know that political conflicts are the main hinder of the cooperation among countries. However, triangular cooperation could effectively avoid that. According to my knowledge, the cooperation in third-party markets can avoid political things and achieve SDGs. So is the example in my research.

54) Shelter and Education Support for Congolese Refugees in Angola ([link](#))

Participant: Han Wang

- a. The type of it is South-South Cooperation: In March 2017, violence erupted in the Kasai region of DRC, forcing some 35,000 refugees to seek refuge in neighboring Angola. The refugees were initially hosted in two transit centers in the provincial capital, Dundo. Many later moved to a new settlement identified by the host government in Lovua municipality. Through its funding, the Chinese Government has provided crucial humanitarian assistance to these refugees, from supporting a transit and distribution center in Dundo to developing shelter and education infrastructure in Lovua settlement.
- b. It does not involve youth. However, in the refugees, there are young people. I suppose youth like us can help them from academic and lives. For instance, the young can draft some handbooks which contain the knowledge of various subjects

especially help the children to have the chance of education. Alternatively, make some video to comfort the refugees with the contents like the famous novels, poems, or songs.

- c. South-South and Triangular Cooperation can share some countries' advanced experience, which does a good job to the countries in need. And when more developing nations get involved in the joint work, it will have the impact of $1+1>2$. Take the Zero Hunger of SDGs as an example, international organizations like the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development, World Food Programme can utilize the cooperation system to share the outcomes and practices to promote rural transformation, food security, and nutritional health. The country like China can share its experience on how to operate in different agroecological conditions and areas. And Environmental issues, institutional issues, management, and implementation of project development can be discussed under such organisms. More importantly, methods like mutual funds, aid programs, and multilateral committees can be set up to accumulate national resources to solve global problems. Especially during the pandemic, South Countries have demonstrated the spirit of South-South cooperation, equal partners, and global solidarity, collaborating in science, technology, and innovation, providing medical supplies, allocating financial resources, sending medical staff and experts, working to fill capacity gaps, and sharing best practices. These all effectively contained the outbreak.

55) University Alliance of the Silk Road (UASR) in China.

Participant: Minglai Li

- a) In China, we establish the University Alliance of the Silk Road (UASR) which is a non-governmental and non-profit organization aimed at openness and international cooperation in higher education. In January 2015, XJTU initiated UASR together with its partner universities. On May 22nd, the alliance was officially established in Xi'an. The representative members issued the *Xi'an Declaration*. Till now, nearly 151 universities from 38 countries and regions have participated into the alliance which is a global educational platform.
- b) Of course, the UASR involve youth. The UASR step up understanding and friendship between young peoples, foster quality, and rounded talents with international visions.
- c) Take the example of UASR, through the work together among countries within the global south, it vows to build collaborative platforms in higher education and foster regional openness and synergies. The cooperation can advance institutional exchanges and partnerships on the Silk Road routes regarding talent education, scientific research, cultural dissemination, policy studies, and medical service etc. In addition, it can also stimulate economies enclosed on the Silk Road Economic Belt as well as the Eurasian region. All of these can enhance countries' capacity to achieve the SDGs.

56) Idea for Triangular Cooperation in Health sector*¹.

Participant: Liumei Song

- a) Type of cooperation.
As for I am major in medicine, I'd like to talk about SDG in Good Health and Well-being. I feel that the Digital Technology to Improve Vaccine Delivery in Indonesia is practice in Triangular Cooperation.
- b) Does it involve youth.
If we check the technology systematically, we will find that many young people are involved. The Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN) is a digital mobile and web-based system that modified vaccine supply chain and cold-chain logistics and had stock-outs and wastage significantly decreased. To accelerate the progress, numerous young people participated the fundamental task, like calculating investment, leveraging expertise act.
- c) Why is it important to work together?
First, the developing countries have similar disease burdens and can learn from each other's successful experience. Secondly Immunization is a cost-effective intervention against many communicable diseases, saving millions of lives globally every year. Upon using Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network, vaccine stock-outs and wastage are now significantly lower while availability and coverage have improved. The result facilitates the Transfer of technology.

57) The Cubango-Okavango River Basin,

Participant: Keolepile Phingie Motshusi

- a) [The Cubango-Okavango River Basin](#), a transboundary cooperation among the three member states of Angola, Botswana, and Namibia. This project is a shared vision for the Basin to ensure it is sustainably managed. OKACOM manages and implement the project activities, through support from various International Cooperating Partners such UNDP, GEF and EU. The project has 4 thematic areas, Livelihoods and socio-economic development, water resources management, land management and Environment and biodiversity.
- b) I would say the project involves youth although it is no pronounced, this is because the one of the project's objectives is optimal utilization of natural resources in the basin, with the aim to support the socio-economic development of the basin communities while sustaining the health of the basin ecosystems. I believe that youth in living in the basin have been involved one way or another.
- c) Like it an African proverb 'if you want to go fast go alone but if you want to go further go together', i believe that collectiveness lead to more achievements, countries are able to learn from each other and adopt good practice for growth.

¹ Possibly adaptable in an SSTC context

I think that South-South and Triangular Cooperation could enhance countries' capacity to achieve the SDG targets as they will be pulling together and sharing resources and expertise.

58) China and Brazil cooperate on researching and developing the COVID-19 vaccine

Participant: Jintian Li

- a) China and Brazil cooperate on researching and developing the COVID-19 vaccine
- b) This event has got the youth involved, for many young scientists will join in the developing process and masses of young volunteers who will get the vaccine
- c) It is of great importance to work together among countries within the global south because the COVID-19 is a tremendous challenge for the whole world, especially for the developing countries. Only we work together, for example, inventing the vaccine together and do experiments together, is it possible for us to go through this disaster. Thus, I am strongly for the notion that South-South and Triangular Cooperation could enhance countries' capacity to achieve the SDG targets, for to survive is the basic task for us to achieve now.

59) Delivering sustainable development and enabling the transition to greener economies through sustainable public procurement

Participant: Christopher Okonji

- a) An example of SSTC initiative that my country (Kenya) was involved in is a project that is aimed at delivering sustainable development and enabling the transition to greener economies through sustainable public procurement. The project assisted countries to design and implement sustainable public procurement policies and action plan and contributed to the development of an international Sustainable Public Procurement Initiative.
- b) The project did involve the youth as some of the policies saw a certain percentage of procurements in the involved countries set aside for the youth. For example, 30 % of all procurements in Kenya are strictly set aside for Youth and Women owned enterprises/suppliers.
- c) Working together as countries in the global south results in many advantages, among them, Increased economies of scale when procuring certain goods or products, exchange of experience, knowledge, and expertise, enhanced regional integration. On the other hand, SSTC could also enhance the capacity of countries in the global south by enhancing knowledge and capacity transfer as well as pulling of resources (financial, technical and inkind) to meet the development financing deficit.

60) Tanzania-China Joint Programme (The Double One Project).

Participant: Xinyue Zhang

I would like to talk about the Tanzania-China Joint Programme (The Double One Project). It is designed to create situation-specific community development solutions that aim at improved maize productivity, incomes, food security and livelihoods, and address SDGs 1, 2 and 7.

- a) It's South-South cooperation. China helped Tanzania to improve the interaction among governments, research institutions and target farmers. It also supported Tanzania with technology and project funds.
- b) It involved youth. As the news mentioned, youth were an important part of genuine, empowered, and local community farmer groups. Only if the program involved this kind of active force can the development interventions went sustainably. What's more, I think this is only the perspective from Tanzania's side. Chinese youth can also make great contributions to this project. Many of us are passionate about SDGs and helping other developing countries. For instance, Chinese youth can contribute their intelligence to making the plan more comprehensive. We can also be the online partners of Tanzanian youth to make some impressive discussion about this cooperation.
- c) SSTC is a kind of cooperation happens among developing countries, which means that these countries are in the similar situation or some of them have figure out the developing path and can give some help to the others. They can share knowledge, skills, expertise, and resources to meet their development goals through concerted efforts.

It's a thriving force to make SDGs a reality. No one can make progress by oneself, and collaboration is a powerful strength. Just as the Tanzania-China Joint Programme, it helps Tanzania to maize productivity and income. That is beneficial to local farmers as well as other institutions. Hopefully it can solve the problem of hunger, poverty, and clean energy in the long run.

61) Renewable Energy: Sri Lanka- Ethiopia and China South – South Cooperation

Participant: Lakmali Subhani Perera

- a) Renewable Energy: Sri Lanka- Ethiopia and China South – South Cooperation (I wasn't familiar with the concept before, so I search on the internet) Sri Lanka and Ethiopia are partnering with China on a trilateral South-South Cooperation to promote sustainable energy solutions focusing on biogas and solar technologies in Sri Lanka and Ethiopia.
- b) I am not sure whether youth were involved (Other than labor, job created for youth or the young people who were involved in discussion making process). However, I think youth can actively participate in finding solutions to the possible plans of action to address question around barriers to access to energy solutions, tackle issues around sustainability in terms of production and consumption like how to scale up on market access opportunities.
- c) South South cooperation allows countries to have a combined voice in sustainable development, while uniting countries within the global south to improving international policy coordination and building trust and reciprocated accountability in global partnerships.

62) MTN Case

Participant: Ehsan Mouhebat

- a) Despite all limitations exist for Iranian company due to the sanctions, MTN was stablished with a cooperation between a semi-governmental Iranian section and a company from South Africa as a telecommunication firm. Both countries are regarded as developing country and this economic relation between them, gave the ability to them for progress their facilities.

- b) They have recently decided to employ young elite both from Iran and South Africa and the now managers and board are young. in my opinion, the main reason for the prosperity of this company is the knowledge of Iranians and investment and experience of South African company.
- c) In other words, achieving SDG aims occurred through the relationship between the science and funds of two developing countries' young. scientifically, the north-south cooperation is a reading of modernization theories but in practice lots of countries chose strategies between modernization and dependency theories. under-developed countries try to tackle the economic and social issues with strategies that require the efforts of themselves and triangle companies with youth of these countries is the best offer. MTN has made thousands job both in Iran and South Africa directly and a chain of companies was founded through franchisement. these dependent companies are trying to get sustainable development purposes like fighting against poverty and providing clean water.

63) The Institute of South-South Cooperation and Development. ISSCAD

Participant: Yajun Huang

- a) Besides all those cooperative projects above, I'd like to mention The Institute of South-South Cooperation and Development. ISSCAD was officially launched in the National School of Development of Peking University in April 2016, aiming to become the most attractive research institution of national development, the most potential high-end talents' incubation base for the developing countries and the most vigorous exchange platform for the developing countries, providing talents to support and promote the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and advance the developing countries to realize the modernization of national governance system and governance ability.
- b) Of course, youth is involved. The Institute enrolled students from developing countries like Timor-Leste, Cambodia, and Ethiopia for doctoral and master programs. Students there have been actively engaged in study and discussions in class, visited and studied different places in China and witnessed major events like the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation.
- c) The importance to work together among countries within the global south cannot be emphasized too much. Now we are in the post-epidemic era. The whole world is like a jungle—you've got to be strong to survive and succeed. One effect of this realism is to deepen socioeconomic divisions. The South-South and Triangular Cooperation is not just a cooperation between the dominated cultures, it's more like a culture to make us a family. It combines our efforts to achieve the SDG targets and improve the living standards.

64) Building of a multilateral and bilateral community with a shared future between China and Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Arab world, the Asia-Pacific region, and Between China and Brazil and Pakistan

Participant: Shujing He

- a) To eradicate extreme poverty and promote common prosperity, Since 2013, President Xi Jinping has proposed the building of a multilateral and bilateral community with a shared future between China and Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Arab world, the Asia-Pacific region, and Between China and Brazil and Pakistan, injecting new connotations into multilateral South-South cooperation of The Times.

China has also worked with relevant parties to promote the establishment and operation of new institutions such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the BRICS New Development Bank. At the same time, China is working with countries along the belt and Road to implement the belt and Road and other new development initiatives, with a view to contributing new public goods to global development and achieving common growth and prosperity with other countries.

- b) Young people are increasingly involved in South-South cooperation.
- c) At a time when isolationism and trade protectionism are on the rise, strengthening South-South cooperation will help increase the impetus for global development and tap the cooperation and growth potential of developing countries. South-south cooperation can contribute to global development, poverty reduction, climate change and industrial upgrading. It is also a key step towards SDG targets.

65) Fiji States development²

Participant : Ana Vakamoce Lavenia Talei Naulu

- a) Fiji being the most developing South Pacific nation, the South-South Cooperation have assisted the government to enhance its approaches in assisting neighboring South Pacific Nations. Fiji assists the smaller Pacific Small Island Developing States like Kiribati, mainly on the sectors Agriculture, Fisheries and Tourism which is the three common backbones of PSIDS economies, where Fiji provides volunteers to assist in the Human Resource and Capacity development in Kiribati through financial training and workshops to sharpen skills in these sectors also opening institutions like the Fiji National University to accommodate students from neighboring nations like Kiribati who aspire to pursue specialized education on these sectors which will further increase knowledge development (Fiji, 2018).
- b) At most, for the Tourism sector there is a higher chance for Youth representatives to be involved as volunteers or coordinators especially in sharing hands on knowledge of tourism hospitality and marketing skills to assist in growing the Tourism sector in Kiribati pre-covid. Also, youths being forefronts of creating awareness on the challenges and issues faced in these sectors like Climate Change, Natural Disasters and many more and merging these onto the workshops and training is a great way to

² Fiji, H. C. (2018). Defining Fiji's Goal in South-South (and Triangular) Cooperations amongst PSIDS., (pp. 1-9). Retrieved August 2021 from <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/09HighCommissionerofFiji.pdf>

disseminate information that there are solutions to these issues but also being aware that it will hinder the country's trade.

- c) Regionally to work towards the motto "Leave No One Behind" not even the vulnerable nations, this is to promote trade equity among all nations and through these cooperation's these countries are included are nurtured through assistance, to grow. Also, these cooperation's is a steppingstone to achieving Goal 17 which promotes international trade and partnerships through fair trading.

66) South-South and Triangular Cooperation project between China, UNESCO, and Africa, focusing on education development.

Participant: by Shufan Song

- a) There is a South-South and Triangular Cooperation project between China, UNESCO, and Africa, focusing on education development. At present, 10 target countries including Togo, Zambia, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo are getting involved.
In 2012, the government of China launched the UNESCO-China Funds-in-Trust project to enhance the capacity of key teacher training institutions in selected countries in Africa. With the financial contribution from the Chinese government, the project has leveraged \$12 million to provide dedicated support to African countries. More than 230 teacher training modules or policy documents have been developed or revised and are being institutionalized. Equipment was purchased and installed, online teaching and learning platforms and digital libraries were established, linking over 30 teacher training institutions.
- b) The project is committed to providing better quality education for young people, and the youth are the beneficiaries. Furthermore, youth participation is encouraged by this project. Since 2012, the project has conducted over 100 training workshops and youth teachers were the principal participants. Youth from beneficiary countries are also supported to join the Great Wall Fellowship to take a one-year special-tailored programme at East China Normal University in Shanghai, China.
- c) Working together among countries within the global south enables developing countries to achieve a greater degree of participation in international activities. This can better attract technology and resource support for developing countries and ultimately enhance their own capacity to solve development problems. For this project, the model of Triangular Cooperation helped African countries attract funding and educational resources from development partners, which has fundamentally improved their ability to provide high-quality education. It is a good example to enhance countries' capacity to achieve SDG4.

67) Taiwan and Fiji to demonstrate the importance of SSTC³.

Participant: Shavneet Ambar Mani

- a) Taiwan has been assisting Fiji to develop its technological capabilities in agriculture. While the Tourism sector remains the economic backbone of many Pacific Island Countries (PICs), a paradigm shift towards agriculture is slowly becoming observable. Cooperation between the two countries started with the initial Agreement on Agricultural Technical Cooperation which lasted from 2005 till 2008. In this capacity, a team of agricultural scientists and innovators helped Fijian farmers develop technical knowledge on farming and produce. More recently (2021), Taiwan is also funding the construction of Agriculture Technology Centre worth 2.8 million FJD. Further to this, Taiwan has pledged to provide workshops and training to enhance the progress of smart farming in Fiji and to boost its agricultural sector.
- b) Youths in Fiji also serve to benefit from this cooperation as the technical expertise not only boosts their own knowledge, but the facilities provide an opportunity for the youths to develop necessary skills to enhance agricultural productivity. Green entrepreneurship is also becoming mainstream in Fiji and these efforts will certainly help the youth become green entrepreneurs, further boosted by NGOs including Global Green Growth Institute.
- c) These efforts certainly bode well for Fiji as it helps Fiji progress toward SDG 2. Agricultural sustainability is becoming an important realization for the Pacific Islanders with the growing threats of climate change and expected economic slowdown brought about by the COVID 19 epidemic. Apart from these, efforts to boost the agricultural sector by engaging youths could also help to reduce the health morbidity and mortality issues, particularly that brought about by obesity in the South Pacific countries and act to reduce unemployment etc. moving us closer to SDG 1, 3 and 8.

68) Nigeria - China cooperation in the Agricultural sector.

Participant: Patricia Nkemdilim Okolo

- a) A group of Chinese experts and technicians are working in the Nigeria through a South-South Cooperation (SSC) arrangement launched by FAO. The two-phase effort, mainly funded by the Government of Nigeria itself, supports Nigeria's National Programme for Food Security. The first phase, which spanned 2003-2007, saw some 500 Chinese technicians complete 3 736 field visits, conduct more than 500 demonstrations, and carry out more than 200 microprojects. This led not only to improved yields and livelihoods, but also to replication by farmers' organizations that had been supported by the initiative.

³ Agreement on the Agricultural Technical Cooperation between Taiwan and the Government of the Republic of Fiji Islands. Available at: <https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=Y0110483>

Ministry of Agriculture. 2021. Taiwan gifts Fiji with Agriculture Technology Centre. Available at: <https://www.agriculture.gov.fj/pressdetail.php?id=195>

- b) It does not involve youth; I believe youth can be involved through proper training of youths and giving youths the opportunity to make decisions and be part of the public sector.
- c) The South-south cooperation is an awesome experience any country should think of because we can all do it on our own. It will help solve the SDG 17 and help solve the global challenges the world is currently experiencing.

69) Raising Fish in Dry Lands: Aquaculture Development in Namibia

Participant: by Huong Dinh

- a) In 2011, an FAO-facilitated SSC exchange was launched to improve the aquaculture sector in Namibia through aquafeed production, species diversification and the development of aquaculture in dry lands. Viet Nam supplied three long-term experts and five technicians who were supported by funding from the Government of Spain. Early results show a substantial improvement in African catfish survival rates, by increasing feeding frequency and the use of live food and artificial feed. Success has also been recorded in the breeding and rearing of catfish as well as three-spotted tilapia. The exchange enabled the Department of Aquaculture (DoA) to identify and promote improved aquaculture practices and technologies at the national level, through effective extension services, which led to their uptake by the local fish farmers.
- b) SSTC is totally relevant and affects young people. It is the mutual sharing and exchange of key development solutions – knowledge, experiences and good practices, policies, technology, and resources – between and among countries in the global south.
- c) It is important to work together among countries with the global south. The countries of the South have contributed to more than half of the world's growth in recent years; intra-south trade is higher than ever, accounting for more than a quarter of all world trade; the outflows of foreign direct investment from the South represent a third of the global flows; and remittances from migrant workers to low and middle income countries reached 466 billion dollars last year, which helped lift millions of families out of poverty.
It is positive that countries are paying increased attention to the interlinkage between peace and security and development. South-South Cooperation offers an additional and complementary path to renew, revitalize and multiply the alternatives to sustain inclusive development and peace. Importantly, this is done with Global South countries directly affected by insecurity, instability, and violence at the forefront of policy and programming processes. South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation are prospects to increase knowledge transfer and enhance policy coordination in a multipolar world.

70) China-Nigeria Cooperation Project in Agriculture

Participant: Ji Yu - Tuesday

- a) Introduction: In 2003 and 2008, China, Nigeria and FAO signed the first and second phases of the South-South Cooperation Agreement. In this project, FAO provides medium-term and long-term technical support. the Nigerian government is fully funded. To meet the needs of the Nigerian government, experts and technicians of China are dispatched in batches to disseminate some proven and effective solutions to agricultural

development problems in China, including five areas of farmland water conservancy, crop intensive production, aquaculture, and livestock production. During the ten years of project implementation, Chinese experts and technicians provided Nigeria with agricultural technical assistance, which had a positive impact on improving Nigeria's agricultural production capacity and farmers' income. FAO hailed the China-Nigeria "South-South Cooperation" project as a model of the global "South-South Cooperation".

- b) A considerable part of the experts and technicians dispatched by China in this project are young people, and many young people have received systematic training in Nigeria.

Today's world is not a balanced world, and many countries have different levels of development. There are huge gaps between countries in many fields. This is not in line with the desire of the world to continue to progress and is not in line with the concept of equality, harmony, and common prosperity. In such circumstances, countries within the global must work together and actively carry out South-South cooperation.

- c) Taking this case as an example, The South-South Cooperation Project provides technical guidance to poor farmers in Nigeria, improves agricultural production capacity, increases food production and income of small farmers, and reduces poverty. This has a positive impact on some goals of SDGs such as Zero hunger, no poverty, Decent work, and Economic growth, protecting the environment, reducing inequality between countries, which promotes the sustainable development of African countries effectively.

71) Participant contribution on SSTC.

Participant: Yutong Wu

South-south cooperation refers to a new type of economic cooperative relationship based on equality and mutual benefit established and developed by most developing countries in the southern hemisphere in their struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order. It includes bilateral cooperation, regional cooperation, and global cooperation.

South-south dialogue is a negotiating dialogue or multilateral consultation activity on economic relations between developing countries and developing countries.

Brics is a form of South-South cooperation. To improve their competitiveness, the five developing countries have set up a series of common goals and draw on each other's strengths and weaknesses. A series of activities were carried out in economic, political, security, cultural exchanges, and other links, so that a hundred flowers blossomed, and colorful cultural integration began.

In terms of promoting the national youth, South-South cooperation is committed to fostering the talents of young people, promoting overseas exchanges among young people, and learning advanced technology and culture before returning to China to enhance the scientific competitiveness of the country. At the same time, more and more young people have begun to speak out on the international stage. Therefore, it is necessary to improve youth leadership.

But there are still a lot of inequalities in this society. Such as gender discrimination, poverty, education level. In South-South cooperation, we can learn from China's poverty alleviation technology, and in south-south cooperation, we can send some educational resources such as online course technology to China and Russia, among the five BRICS countries.

Women's rights are also valued. Although there has been a great improvement, the status of women in many third World countries is still very low, and their right to work and education is still denied.



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