

15 Support to South-South Cooperation partners through capacity building, knowledge brokering and facilitation

WHAT ARE THE MAIN ISSUES

South South Cooperation partners:

- Lack information about Chinese south-south cooperation
- Lack access to key decision makers for 1) funding 2) technical expertise
- Lack awareness and knowledge about Chinese priorities, preventing them to align national development priorities to Chinese interests and win-win cooperation
- Lack of experience in engaging with Chinese counterparts and the processes required

Chinese stakeholders:

- Lack capacity to manage process of project identification, partner identification and implementation of SSC projects.
- Lack capacity to deliver capacity development services that meet expectations of recipients.
- Lack experience in social, environmental and cultural aspects required for beneficiary ownership and stakeholder buy-in
- The lack of information, knowledge and capacity on both sides of SSC, increases political and fiduciary risk for both Chinese government, and South-South Partners

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Develop and maintain a platform to align demand driven development challenges with supply driven solutions. Existing platforms includes the Alliance for Climate Friendly Communities (EOSG/UNDP platform)
- Improve and institutionalize the Call for Proposal mechanism established for MOFCOM DITEA and DFA SSC Projects
- Use project platforms to engage with new and existing partners such as the South South Cooperation Centre under MOST for the Ghana/Zambia Projects
- Position and capacitate UNDP to develop capacity with partners, ensure a rigorous quality assurance mechanism to increase quality of development services provided to SSC partners through a train the trainers approach
- Ensure ongoing and constant feedback loops with Chinese line ministries and central government in order to obtain and understand information on most recent trends, interests and priorities of China Government

HOW CAN UNDP HELP

- Act as the main point of liaison, knowledge broker, advisor and facilitator for South-South Cooperation between China and other countries
- Position UNDP as the go to resource for capacity development/building support
- for example: Develop tailor made training programs (full cycle: preparation, execution, follow up) with partners and ensure culturally appropriate and context specific pedagogy is developed and applied
- Expand scope and reach of government network and contacts
- Map, and identify projects in order to develop and maintain close relationships to (China) priority countries, for rapid response and quality SSC initiatives, programmes and project pipelines

UNDP PAST EXPERIENCE AND SUCCESSFUL CASES

- Alliance for Climate Friendly Communities
- Ghana Zambia China Renewable Energy Technology Transfer Projects
- Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, China transitioning to Sustainable sources of Energy – Biogas and Solar knowledge and skills transfer
- Kenya – China Cooperation – Bamboo – a flexible alternative to unsustainable uses of forest wood

15 在能力建设、知识交流与促进方面支持南南合作

主要问题

南南合作伙伴间：

- 缺少关于中国南南合作的信息
- 缺少从关键决策者处获得资金和技术的渠道
- 缺少对于中国的优先事项的关注和认识，导致合作伙伴无法针对中国的利益达成双赢的合作发展计划
- 缺少与中国对应的机构进行交涉的经验和了解

中国相关方：

- 缺少项目识别、伙伴识别和南南合作项目实践的能力
- 缺少提供满足接收方需求的能力发展服务的能力
- 缺少在社会、环境和文化视角下受益人所有权和相关方买入的相关经验
- 由于南南合作双方缺少信息、了解和能力，增加了中国政府和南南合作伙伴间的政治和信托风险

可行措施

- 建立并维持一个用供应驱动的解决方案来支持需求驱动的发展挑战的平台。现有的平台包括气候友好社区联盟（Alliance for Climate Friendly Communities）（EOSG/UNDP平台）
- 增强并制度化MOFCOM DITEA和DFA SSC项目的提案机制
- 促使新出现及现存的伙伴加入项目平台，例如在加纳/赞比亚项目中MOST下的南南合作中心
- 给予UNDP帮助发展南南合作伙伴的能力，继而以严格的质量保证体系来确保通过“培训及培训者”模式来提供给南南合作伙伴的发展服务质量得到提升
- 保证与中国各部门和中央政府间有长期良好的反馈，以明晰中国政府最新的趋势和优先任务

UNDP如何帮助

- 为南南合作中中国和其他国家担任主要的联络人，知识中介，建议者和促进
- 提供在能力发展/建设帮助中的全能资源
- 例如：为伙伴开发定制培训项目（全周期即：准备、执行、跟踪）并确保针对具体文化背景下的方法得到开发和使用
- 扩大与政府间网络和接触的范围
- 识别并确立中国及伙伴国家间的项目，以促进UNDP与当地更深入的联系，形成快速反应机制及提供高质量的南南合作动议，以帮助解决当地发展问题并建立试点项目

UNDP的过往经验和成功案例

- 气候友好社会联盟
- 加纳、赞比亚、中国可再生资源科技转让项目
- 斯里兰卡、埃塞尔比亚、中国可持续能源转化项目—沼气和太阳能技术转让计划
- 肯尼亚-中国合作项目：竹子——不可持续林木使用的替代物