



Convention on Biological Diversity

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SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON BIODIVERSITY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Third meeting

Incheon City, Republic of Korea, 18-20 May 2011

REPORT OF THE MEETING

INTRODUCTION

1. As welcomed by decision X/23 of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10) in Nagoya, Japan, the Third Expert Meeting for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development, hosted by the Republic of Korea through its National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR), was held from 18 to 20 May 2011 in Incheon City, Republic of Korea. The meeting was organized by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in partnership with the Chair of the Group of 77 (G-77) and with financial support from the Republic of Korea, through the NIBR. A list of meeting participants is included in annex I.

2. Pursuant to paragraph 9 of decision X/23 on “Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development” adopted by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the main objective of the meeting was “to further discuss modalities of South-South and triangular cooperation and the roadmap towards the possible adoption of a Plan at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.”

3. In this context, the meeting provided an opportunity to:

(a) Assess the process and roadmap for the adoption of the Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development (MYPA) at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11);

(b) Explore ways and means for regional organizations and their secretariats, international organizations, United Nations bodies, other Biodiversity Liaison Group members and Rio conventions, donors, indigenous peoples organizations, non-governmental organizations, and centres of excellence to contribute to the further development and finalization of the Multi-Year Plan of Action;

(c) Identify and facilitate potential South-South and triangular collaborative partnerships with the support and contribution of the aforementioned stakeholders; and

(d) Discuss the establishment of a network of centres of excellence on South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development and share their experiences on South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives and projects.

4. In decision X/23 on South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development, the Conference of the Parties welcomed the Multi-Year Plan of Action as an important contribution to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The decision requested the Working Group on the Review of Implementation (WGRI), at its fourth meeting, to examine and further develop the Plan for

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consideration at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and called on Parties, other Governments, regional and international organizations, United Nations agencies and NGOs, to contribute to the further development of the Plan.

5. The development of the Multi-Year Plan of Action started in 2006, at the request of South Africa as the Chair of the G-77. At the time, the Multi-Year Plan of Action was designed as a complement to paragraphs 42 to 46 of the G-77 Development Platform for the South launched by the G-77 in June 2008 at the twelfth session of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (IFCC-XII) in Yamoussoukro. A first brainstorming session was held in 2006, taking into account existing national and regional initiatives. In 2008, at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in its decision IX/25, Parties took note of the process and suggested a South-South cooperation forum on biodiversity for development to be convened at the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Between the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties held in 2008 and the tenth meeting held in 2010, the Multi-Year Plan of Action was further elaborated and examined through the 2008 first expert meeting, the 2009 first meeting of the Steering Committee and the 2010 second expert meeting.

6. The Multi-Year Plan of Action was welcomed by the G-77 at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York in September 2010. On 17 October 2010, at the First Forum on South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development held at the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Multi-Year Plan of Action was adopted by the G-77 and China. The Plan is available on the website of the Convention on Biological Diversity at <http://www.cbd.int/ssc/mypa>.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

7. The meeting was opened at 9 a.m. on Wednesday 18 May 2011 at the Songdo Convensia, in Incheon City, Republic of Korea. Mr. Oliver Hillel, on behalf of Mr. Ahmed Djoghla, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, welcomed participants and provided an overview and the objectives of the meeting, which was to further develop the Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development as adopted by the Group of 77 and China in the first South-South Cooperation Forum at the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010.

8. H.E. Mr. Maanee Lee, Minister of Environment, Republic of Korea, delivered his opening statement on behalf of the host country at the beginning of the afternoon session. He stated that “Korea will support South-South Cooperation as the most important mechanism for the implementation of the CBD and will cooperate with developing countries to protect biodiversity”. In support of decision X/23 on South-South cooperation, Mr. Lee announced a contribution of US\$ 250,000 US dollars to the creation of a multilateral South-South cooperation biodiversity trust fund through the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The announcement was welcomed by the meeting participants.

9. Mr. Chong-chun Kim, President of NIBR, welcomed participants on behalf of the host organization. He said in his remarks that NIBR will, through its collective research in partnership with developing countries, support South-South cooperation as a key element for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

10. Mr. Oliver Hillel read out a special message from Mr. Sha Zukang, Under-Secretary-General for the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), “...a key message emerging from the Rio+20 preparatory process is that a bottom-up approach, which responds to national and local priorities, is a necessary component of a green economy. In recent years, developing countries have rapidly accumulated knowledge, experience and expertise on biodiversity. This highlights the important role of the bottom-up approach when considering the role of biodiversity in a green economy. The Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development is very pertinent to the Rio+20 themes, including on the institutional framework for sustainable development. This Plan of

Action is important for implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as in guiding our collective response to assist developing countries on the path to sustainable development.”

11. Mr. Mourad Ahmia, Executive Secretary of the G-77, reading out a message of the Chair of the G-77 in New York, said that the CBD Plan of Action of the Convention on Biological Diversity on South-South cooperation is a solid platform for the exchange of scientific and technical knowledge and support mainstreaming biodiversity concerns into regional and sub-regional cooperation agreements, as well as development programmes, and interregional South-South initiatives. The MYPAs will strengthen South-South cooperation and complement North-South cooperation in the process of implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity. Furthermore, it would also provide a set of measures and mechanisms to support the goal of conservation of biodiversity taking into account progress made in achieving the relevant Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

12. Mr. Luc Gnacadja, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), delivered a speech on the importance of South-South cooperation in the context of synergies among Rio Conventions.

13. Mr. Ahmed Djoghla, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in his opening statement said that “the time for South-South cooperation to play its full role in support of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity has come. It is fitting that Argentina as a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity and as Chair of the G-77 oversees this key evolution of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. The critical contribution of the Government of the Republic of Korea to this Plan, by hosting this meeting, seconding a staff member to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and now announcing a pledge to a multilateral fund on South-South cooperation under the GEF, greatly increases our chances for a successful implementation of the Aichi Targets of the Convention”.

ITEM 2. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

14. Participants elected Mr. Jose Luis Suter of Argentina as representative of the chair country of the Group of 77 and Ambassador Conrod Hunte of Antigua and Barbuda as past chair of the G-77 to co-chair the meeting.

15. Under this item, participants accepted the proposed agenda (UNEP/CBD/EM-SSC/3/1/Add.1/Rev.2) and organization of work for the meeting.

ITEM 3. PRESENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND THE ROADMAP FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON BIODIVERSITY TOWARDS THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP 11)

16. The Secretariat presented the outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the roadmap for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity towards the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (available at the meeting documents webpage at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=EMSSC-03> under “Other documents”).

17. **Roadmap 2011-2012:** The roadmap was validated and adopted by the participants as presented.

18. **Review of the Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development (MYPAD):** The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity distributed the Multi-Year Plan of Action as adopted on 17 October 2010, as well as its revision prepared by the Secretariat incorporating the suggestions reflected in decision X/23, specifically, on synergies with the Biodiversity Technology Initiative (BTI), biodiversity for development and poverty eradication, and the GEF as a financing mechanism. The Secretariat requested input from participants on the necessary procedure and

methods of the further development of the Multi-Year Plan of Action for the examination by Parties at the fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Review of Implementation (WGRI-4). As proposed changes were not deemed significant, participants suggested that there would be no need to convene another official G-77 meeting before WGRI-4 in May 2011 to formally review or re-examine the MYPA as adopted at the First Forum on South-South Cooperation on 17 October 2010. Instead, participants requested the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to produce an improved version incorporating input from decision X/23 and additional suggestions from this meeting, and to submit it as a working document to WGRI-4, open for input from all Parties equally. In order to facilitate agreement at WGRI-4, the Chair of the G-77 will request the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to forward the document as adopted in Incheon to all Parties via a notification, requesting comments which could be incorporated into the pre-session document to be examined at WGRI-4.

ITEM 4. MODALITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

19. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity presented the modalities for implementation of the MYPA, including its coordination mechanism and partnership, modalities for the implementation at policy level and at programming level, and the monitoring and evaluation methods.

20. Participants considered the modalities of South-South cooperation mechanisms such as multi-stakeholder collaborative partnerships with Parties, regional and sub-regional organizations and their secretariats, international organizations, United Nations bodies, other Biodiversity Liaison Group members and Rio conventions, donors, indigenous peoples' organizations, non-governmental organizations, and centres of excellence. Furthermore, the modalities of a network of centres of excellence at national and regional levels to promote technology transfer and capacity-building were examined.

21. **Steering Committee:** The proposed composition of the steering committee on South-South cooperation was validated as proposed, i.e. the Chair of the G-77, the Executive Secretary of the G-77, the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and developing country Parties represented in the COP Bureau.

22. **Inter-Agency Task Force:** As agreed by the participants, the members of the Inter-Agency Task Force should include:

- (a) The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD);
- (b) The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA);
- (c) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- (d) The United Nations Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (SU/SSC);
- (e) The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);
- (f) The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
- (g) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- (h) The Global Environment Facility (GEF);
- (i) The United Nations Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSC);
- (j) The Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (PGTF);
- (k) Consortium on Science, Technology and Innovation for the South (COSTIS);
- (l) The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
- (m) Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations;

(n) Other relevant international organizations, regional organizations, conventions (e.g. UNFCCC, UNCCD, Biodiversity Liaison Group conventions) and other United Nations entities.

23. **Partnership Forum:** Participants discussed and provided guidance for the Partnership Forum which is to be organized in parallel with WGRI-4 in May 2012:

(a) The objective of the Forum is to involve all Parties, widen the scope of the MYPA to consider all expectations and needs and focus on projects and resource mobilization;

(b) A Global Biodiversity Cooperation Network will be launched at the Forum;

(c) A pilot South-South cooperation clearing-house mechanism (SSC-CHM) will be launched at the Forum;

(d) The Forum should identify where South-South cooperation can complement existing investments of developed countries;

(e) The Forum should emphasize the incremental value of South-South cooperation, which enhances the effectiveness and productiveness of utilizing resources, adapting solutions which are more adequate to developing country conditions, enabling Parties sharing the same situation to develop a regional approach;

(f) The Forum should demonstrate economic and social benefits from biodiversity management;

(g) The Forum should highlight existing regional strategies and success cases of South-South cooperation in an expanded annex to the MYPA.

24. **Global Biodiversity Cooperation Network:** Participants discussed the criteria and operations of a proposed network of centres of excellence, the Global Biodiversity Cooperation Network, and concluded that:

(a) Cooperation should be based on competitive advantages or strengths of the centres of excellence in the South, in relation to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention's thematic programmes of work and/or cross-cutting issues;

(b) The Network should be coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity at the global level to avoid duplication of efforts and to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of resources;

(c) The selection of the members of the Network could proceed from nomination by Parties and expert organizations, contact for application, selection/approval by the Steering Committee;

(d) Participating centres should agree in principle to support personnel/expert exchange.

25. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The representative from SANBI suggested that indicators for monitoring and evaluation could be improved, through qualitative indicators showing the achievement of the implementation rather than numbers. She further suggested that this could be linked to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets indicators.

Financial mechanisms

26. The representative from the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) presented the current status and trends of South-South cooperation in the GEF portfolio, and addressed decision X/23 inviting the GEF to consider establishing a South-South biodiversity cooperation trust fund for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 based on voluntary contributions.

27. The Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (SU/SSC) made a presentation on the Unit's development architecture (the four-in-one strategy), on examples of its supported projects and on its cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the Multi-Year Plan of

Action. It also presented the platform for exposition at the global level of innovative development solutions, as well as funding mechanisms on South-South cooperation.

28. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity also circulated a strategy for Support for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development (UNEP/CBD/EM-SSC/3/2), followed by a discussion on next steps.

29. The session was followed by a rich discussion and brainstorming on a broader financing strategy for South-South Cooperation on biodiversity. Participants also considered the experience of the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation and the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF), introduced by the Special Unit on South-South cooperation and the G-77 Executive Secretariat. Participants suggested that existing funds at small scales, such as PGTF, could be matched as additional funding sources to the South-South cooperation biodiversity trust fund. Coordination is important to avoid duplications in using resources. The GEF Secretariat further indicated that the creation of financing mechanisms should take a “bottom-up” approach to reflect countries’ priorities and interests.

30. In view of the trend of biodiversity financing, the participants agreed that there was a strong potential of mainstreaming biodiversity into poverty eradication, economic development and trade, by positioning biodiversity as a solution to sustainable development. The role of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity was stressed in facilitating dialogue and information exchange among the centres at the technical level to identify and articulate their cooperation needs within a networking mechanism.

31. Modalities for the establishment of the GEF trust fund for South-South cooperation were discussed. It was concluded that:

(a) Parties can guide the GEF in the definition of governance modalities, project selection and eligibility criteria for funding;

(b) The fund could be used for independent regional and global South-South cooperation projects as well as a complement or stimulus to the main GEF fund for projects with a South-South cooperation component;

(c) Priority access to the fund should be given to the centres of excellence in the network for their capacity-building;

(d) The fund should support a coordination mechanism for cooperation and scientific exchange.

ITEMS 5 AND 6. CAPACITY-BUILDING PROGRAMMES, COOPERATION PROPOSALS AND EXCHANGES

32. Various centres and organizations (CICETE, COSTIS, NIBR, SANBI, SEMARNAT, SPREP, UNESCAP, ACTO) made presentations of their training programmes and activities which have been successfully implemented through South-South and triangular cooperation mechanisms.

33. Participants shared their experiences on South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives and projects, and sought collaborative projects and partnership to develop a South-South biodiversity cooperation network and promote technology transfer and cooperation with the potential partners. Participants were invited to list their areas of interests for collaboration and identify possible partnerships through interactive exchanges.

34. The representative of the NIBR made a presentation on their cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the Multi-Year Plan of Action. The technical strength of NIBR on access and benefit-sharing makes it a strong centre of excellence in capacity-building for the region.

35. The representative of the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) presented their South-South clearing-house mechanism and Track-4 approach through public-private

partnership (PPP) for facilitating real transactions. Participants examined the best tools such as web-based portals and links with other relevant Clearing House Mechanisms for facilitating South-South scientific and technical cooperation and information exchange. Areas for collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity were suggested, including the creation of new biodiversity element in SS-GATE and information collection through its work stations distributed in 29 countries. The 2011 South-South Development Expo to be held in December in Rome was considered by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation as an opportunity to showcase the innovative solutions related to South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development.

36. The CICETE presented its 30 years of experience in implementing and executing South-South cooperation projects in China, in the region and in other regions, in collaboration with UNDP, UNIDO, UNV and other multilateral, bilateral agencies.

37. UNESCAP's regional cooperation office shared its regional and transboundary environmental cooperation experiences.

38. All presentations made during the meeting are available on the website of the Convention on Biological Diversity, at <http://www.cbd.int/ssc/presentations>.

39. South-South and triangular cooperation opportunities through a partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity were elaborated. The ways to formalize a partnership include through memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with the Secretariat, following the example of NIBR. In addition, the Partnership Forum of the Convention on Biological Diversity at WGRI-4 will be open to all Parties and a Global Biodiversity Cooperation Network will be launched and coordinated by the Secretariat.

40. Centres beyond the focal area of biodiversity, such as CICETE, COSTIS, UNESCAP, UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation and SS-GATE, expressed their support for the approach of incorporating biodiversity into existing economic development cooperation projects, programmes and frameworks, e.g., the TumenNET initiative, Great Mekong / Lancang cooperation initiative, the New Silk Road project from China to western Asia, as well as business transactions and technology transfer. SS-GATE as a “matchmaking” platform offered services that can enable and facilitate project-level cooperation; through its connection to the regional development banks, SS-GATE could also help Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and partners to mobilize resources for implementation. CICETE as an executing and implementing partner to the South-South cooperation projects can provide seed money or co-financing for projects.

41. It was recognized that some high-level and multi-dimensional cooperation frameworks, such as China-Japan-Korea trilateral cooperation and the China-Africa cooperation forum, may have huge potential for promoting biodiversity, yet an approach different from “bottom-up” may be required.

Project Market

42. All participants participated in a project fair exercise, which aimed at identifying the best match of “demand” and “supply” of the capacity and expertise of the participants as potential cooperation partners and demonstrating the potential of South-South cooperation.

43. Participants were requested to post their “Need” and “Offer” on the blackboard indicating their cooperation opportunities. The result is summarized in the table in annex II, section (i).

44. Participants were further requested to fill out a project factsheet, indicating the title of proposed project, objectives, and links to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, links to the Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation, partners and resources, expected results, timeline, means and resources available, and means and resources to be mobilized and possible avenues for resource mobilization. Twelve project factsheets were submitted to the Secretariat and were consolidated into 10 project proposals. The result is summarized in annex II, section (ii). The generated project proposals will be supported and monitored by the Secretariat of the

Convention on Biological Diversity towards the eleventh Conference of the Parties and the second South-South Cooperation Forum to be held in India in October 2012.

ITEM 7. OTHER MATTERS

45. There were no other matters.

ITEM 8. ADOPTION OF CONCLUSIONS

46. The Secretariat provided an overview of the meeting conclusions, and stated that the meeting objectives had been achieved. Participants were invited to consider the conclusions of the meeting for incorporation into its final report.

ITEM 9. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

47. Following brief customary closing statements by the organizing partners, the Third Expert Meeting ended at 4:30 p.m. on Thursday, 19 May 2011.

FIELD VISIT TO BIODIVERSITY-RELATED INSTITUTIONS/INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM/JOINT SESSION WITH THE CONSORTIUM OF SCIENTIFIC PARTNERS ON BIODIVERSITY

48. A technical visit to biodiversity-related institutions and attendance at an international symposium on the on access and benefit-sharing were offered to participants on Friday, 20 May 2011.

49. A joint session with some members from the Consortium of Scientific Partners (CSP) on biodiversity was held in the afternoon. The objective of this session was to discuss collaboration on triangular scientific and technical cooperation on biodiversity for development.

50. Mr. Djoghla in his opening remarks to this session congratulated participants from South-South cooperation and CSP on their respective successful meetings in Incheon and encouraged them to take this opportunity provided by the generous support of the Government of the Republic of Korea through NIBR to have a meaningful exchange. He highlighted the presence of SANBI as the newest member of the Consortium as well as a centre of excellence for South-South cooperation.

51. Mr. Oliver Hille provided an overview introduction to the CSP members on the South-South cooperation in the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity and summarized the important conclusions of the two-day expert meeting. He highlighted the concept of formulating a global biodiversity cooperation network comprising members from both “South” and “North”, and invited CSP members to participate.

52. Mr. David Duthie, the CSP focal point of the Secretariat briefed the South-South cooperation participants on the action points listed below which were agreed amongst the CSP participants as the outcome of their meeting to be shared with the rest of the Consortium:

(a) The Secretariat will design and circulate a matrix to allow each member of the Consortium to identify those Aichi Biodiversity Targets and programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity in which they have the most interest, existing activities and an interest in further collaboration. This will form the basis of the agreement of a “workplan” for the Consortium covering the period 2011-2013;

(b) Participants proposed that the Consortium should meet at least once a year on the margins of a major international environmental meeting;

(c) The annual meeting should have a substantive agenda including reporting on activities contributing to the goals of the Convention and at least one thematic issue to be considered in detail¹. The meeting could include as observers, relevant organizations that may wish to become future partners of the Consortium;

(d) In addition to the annual meeting, Consortium members will try to meet in smaller informal groups at other international meetings in order to further build collaborations;

(e) The Consortium will, by the end of 2011, agree on at least one shared activity that will contribute to the goals of the Convention beyond the existing capacity-building undertaken on the margins of the meetings of the Convention on Biological Diversity. As an example, guidance on simplified procedures for access and benefit-sharing for non-commercial use was highlighted as one possible activity;

(f) The Secretariat will compile a digest of the requests made by the Conference of the Parties to the Executive Secretary to which Consortium members may make a contribution either individually or collectively.

53. The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

¹ in addition to the existing capacity-building activities undertaken on the margins of meetings of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP) and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA).

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| H.E. Mr. Maanee Lee | Minister of Environment, Republic of Korea |
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| Mr. Mourad Ahmia | Executive Secretary of the Group of 77 (New York) g77@un.int |
| Mr. Luc Gnacadja | Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification secretariat@unccd.int ; lgnacadja@unccd.int |
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| Mr. Terry Zhu | Project manager for business development, SS-GATE |
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Annex II

RESULTS FROM THE “PROJECT MARKET” EXERCISES

(i) Need and Offer – a South-South Cooperation “match-making” exercise

| Cooperation Partner | Need | Offer |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| SEMARNAT (Mexico) | Economic celebration of ecosystems (capacity-building for Meso-American region) | Community forest management Community-based productive projects (green products and green chains) |
| NIBR (Republic of Korea) | Biodiversity expo on the sustainable use of biological resources with partners: SS-GATE, governments and private sector | Joint workshop (Korean government and SPREP) for the promotion of ecotourism in the South Pacific |
| SANBI (South Africa) | (i) Support and collaboration on developing a national framework for payments for ecosystem services (Partners: INBio, CONABIO, UNESCAP, Env and Devt Division) (ii) Collaboration on indicator development and monitoring (Partners: Republic of South Korea and Mexico) (iii) Collaboration with CONABIO, INBio & NIBR on online spatial information in databases on biodiversity | Sharing tools and experience on mainstreaming biodiversity information into land-use planning and decision-making Sharing tools and experience for mainstreaming biodiversity and production landscape Support on updating national biodiversity strategy and action plans and implementing programme of work on protected areas |
| UN Special Unit for SSC | List of southern experts from various disciplines Innovative development solutions documentation | Facilitation of South-South cooperation between and among countries, institutions, organizations Facilitation of South-South local and global development academy/exposition Capacity development: tools and techniques; curriculum development; training delivery; training of trainers on disaster risk reduction |
| Argentina | Knowledge and experiences on how to implement valuation | Knowledge of how to set up regulatory frameworks to protect natural forests, including establishing a system of payments for ecosystem services |
| SPREP | Communications strategy targeting politicians, etc. Environmental monitoring and developing indicators (SMART) | Best practices in capacity-building for small islands Beautiful beaches in the Pacific as venue for biodiversity meeting |

| Cooperation Partner | Need | Offer |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| GEF | <p>Better understanding of the uniqueness and value added of South-South cooperation in the context of biodiversity that distinguishes it from other cooperation modalities</p> <p>Demonstrable results in the generation of benefits for biodiversity and from biodiversity through South-South cooperation</p> | <p>A knowledge base of projects using South-South cooperation in the areas of biodiversity, forests, international waters and sustainable land management.</p> <p>Financial support through new trust fund and country-led projects using South-South cooperation modalities</p> |
| G77 COSTIS | Contact information of centres of excellence and scientific institutions dealing with biodiversity (sustainable development) at national, subregional and regional levels | Invite all participants to attend first general conference of COSTIS and the second forum of G-77 on South-South cooperation on biodiversity |
| CICETE | <p>Funding, cost sharing funds, direct access to GEF funds</p> <p>Identification of cooperative partners in foreign countries, possible collaboration with UNESCAP and Republic of Korea</p> | <p>Providing implementation and execution services and facilitation</p> <p>Identification of potential partners in China and potential seed money for right project</p> |
| ACTO | Community forest management, centre of excellence | |
| UNESCAP SRO-ENEA | <p>Exchange of experience and expertise within and outside of Northeast Asia on South-South cooperation</p> <p>Scaling up current projects on nature conservation on flagship species in Northeast Asia as well as dust and sand storm projects</p> <p>Potential partnership on joint survey, joint projects capacity-building, etc.</p> <p>Potential funding resources</p> | <p>Projects relevant to South-South cooperation on biodiversity</p> <p>Development of the cooperation mechanisms for nature conservation in transboundary areas in Northeast Asia (China, Russia, D.P.R. Korea – Amur tiger and Amur leopard)</p> <p>Implementing regional master plan for the prevention and control of dust and sand storms through combating desertification (China, Mongolia)</p> <p>Strengths: Strong ties with member governments; Northeast Asian sub-regional expertise; provide political platform; stable funding</p> |
| SS-GATE | All kinds of technology information demand or supply | <p>Green jute productive technology</p> <p>Objectives: promote this sustainable project,</p> |

| Cooperation Partner | Need | Offer |
|--|---|--|
| | Facilitate the matchmaking of projects and try to promote the projects in order to support South-South and triangular cooperation on biodiversity | producing textiles, geo-technical materials, auto interiors, to developing countries through partners |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Conservation and protection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nelson Dockjarel National Park (tourism) - Codrington Lagoon (Marine) - McKernon (watershed, coastal area – health, waste) | Eco-tourism cooperation opportunities Antigua and Barbuda is a tourism-dependent country, therefore aesthetics plays a great part in the development of the country's tourism product |
| UNESCO | Partners such as NIBR that have experience and expertise to help build capacity and desire to develop joint programmes A platform such as South-South GATE to provide networking and learning opportunities for small and medium enterprises in World Heritage and Biosphere Reserve communities | Technical expertise and physical sites: world heritage sites through a United Nations Convention and biosphere reserves that promote conservation and sustainable development, and promote partnerships through the world's network of biosphere reserves and cooperative research |
| CONABIO | Training and technology transfer for international marketing initiatives for green production | Biodiversity monitoring (e.g. natural protected areas, biological corridors) |
| Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity | Identify examples of biodiversity friendly business promotion to showcase in the South-South Expo Identify national and regional “centres of excellence” | A web-based platform to showcase strengths of centres of excellence Capacity-building for the “centres of excellence” Facilitation of information exchange, knowledge sharing and cooperation on biodiversity between South-South, North-South and international organizations |

(ii) Project proposals

1 - Information management in biodiversity institutes (online spatial information and database sharing)

Project partners: CONABIO, INBio, NIBR, SANBI, SS-GATE

Objective/methods: To share experiences and best practices among the institutions in effectively operating biodiversity information management systems, possibly through an online geo-referenced information system. Piggy-back on existing projects and opportunities, enhance implementation through participatory planning and capacity-building. SS-GATE offers solutions and network to promote projects. CONABIO has know-how on creation of catalogues of taxonomic and thematic databases.

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2 - Community forest management

Project partners: SEMARNAT, CONAFOR, ACTO

Objective/methods: Develop the capacity of the community to take in charge the responsibility to exploit and benefit from forests, strengthening the technical capacities of management by local communities. The UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation is requested to assist in funding.

3 - South-South Development and Biodiversity Expo

Project partners: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, regional offices and networks

Objective/methods: To promote, exhibit and advocate for innovative and scalable development solutions in the global South. To set up a segment in the South-South Expo on the Convention on Biological Diversity, its partners and networks. Compile existing documents on good practices on South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development, photos, posters, videos, cases and testimonials, as well as promotion materials.

4 - Promoting strategic partnerships (umbrella project)

Project partners: CICETE

Objective/methods: CICETE offers execution/implementation services, helps identifying/facilitate Chinese partners; UNESCAP offers existing framework/projects/mechanism for funding. Possible TumenNET, ESCAP, CICETE integration. UNESCAP budget funding, project agreed by 5 countries.

5 - Promoting biodiversity conservation and sustainable development through South-South cooperation in Asian-Pacific World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves

Project partners: NIBR (expertise on inventory, cataloguing, monitoring, research methodologies, management planning), SS-GATE (network/expertise to build capacity of business planning, marketing, etc.)

Objective/methods: Joint research and monitoring program, cooperation between Partners' Forum and World Network of Biosphere Reserves/WH sites.

6 - Prevention and control of dust storms through improving grassland and forest management

Project partners: UNESCAP SRO-ENEA NEAPEC: existing project framework and political communications platform; SS-GATE: private sector network of forest management; SANBI: experience and expertise in South Africa and experience in grassland management.

Objective/methods: Knowledge-sharing, capacity-building for Mongolian experts on desertification. Produce publication. Bring together experts from South Africa and North-East Asia in capacity-building training to be held in June 2011. End of June: workshop; end of 2011: publication on best practices on forest and grassland management in the context of combating sandstorms and desertification. Senior Official Meeting (SOM-16) to be held September 2011 for further development of the project.

7 - Enhancement of COSTIS (Consortium on Science, Technology and Innovation for the South)

Project partners: G-77, South-South Cooperation Unit, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Objective/methods: Identify agencies specialized in biodiversity to join the network, expand COSTIS and cooperate with the Global Biodiversity Cooperation Network of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

8 - Eco-efficiency partnership in the context of South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development

Project partners: UNESCAP SRO-ENEA NEASPEC: existing project framework for eco-efficiency; SANBI: South African experience and expertise on eco-efficiency improvement; mainstreaming South-South cooperation component through sub-regional office

Objective/methods: Improving eco-efficiency and facilitating creation of a sub-regional common policy in North-East Asia, knowledge sharing (eco-tax reform, payment for ecosystem services, urban governance partnerships). Involve South Africa in the sub-regional workshop on eco-tax reform, early September 2011. Senior Official Meeting (SOM-16) to be held in September 2011 for further project validation.

9 - Eco-tourism as sustainable livelihood alternative

Project partners: SPREP, NIBR, SPTO (South Pacific Tourism Organization), University of the South Pacific (tourism and capacity-building), KOICA (expertise, funding)

Objective/methods: Produce communication materials, capacity-building/training programme – minimize waste, sustainable use of ecosystems.

10 - Inventory on Natural Forest Resources

Project partners: Argentinean Ministry of Environment, SANBI, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, other partners

Objective/methods: Update existing inventories.
