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Item 7 of the provisional agenda\*

**International environmental governance**

**Report of the high-level consultation on south-south cooperation  
in environment in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan for  
Technology Support and Capacity-building**

**Note by the Executive Director**

*Summary*

Annex to the present note contains the report of the high-level consultation on south-south cooperation in environment in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, held in Jakarta from 23 to 24 November 2005.

The Annex is being issued without formal editing.

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\* UNEP/GCSS.IX/1.

## Annex

### **Report of the High-level consultation on South-South Cooperation in environment in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan**

**Jakarta, Indonesia; 23 – 24 November 2005**

#### **Session I - opening and policy overview**

##### **Introduction:**

1. Following the adoption of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building (BSP) and as part of the preparations for the 9<sup>th</sup> Special Session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC/GMEF), a high-level consultation was convened in Jakarta, Indonesia from 23 to 24 November 2005, to consider the way forward for the South-South Cooperation component of the BSP. The consultation was convened by H.E. Mr. Rachmat Witoelar, President of the Governing Council, who is also State Minister for Environment, Republic of Indonesia, specifically to explore and identify possible approaches for the regions of the South to better address and integrate South-South cooperation (SSC) initiatives into the existing environmental policy and operational mechanisms at the regional and national level.
2. A central objective of the consultation was to examine the scope, extent and potential of SSC in environment and explore the means to build on existing experiences, capacities and programmes and improve coordination and participation of countries in the South, while adhering to UNEP's mandate and avoiding duplication of the work of other UN agencies. The specific objectives of the consultation were:
  - (a) to gain clarity and understanding of the broad objectives of SSC in environment viewed in the overall context of the BSP;
  - (b) and on this basis, identify, broad areas which are of priority concern to the regions of the South (e.g. poverty and environment; energy and environment, etc.) and which could serve as focal areas for SSC activities;
  - (c) to identify specific priority activities which could then be further elaborated and developed into practical action items for implementation on a pilot basis in 2006; and
  - (d) to recommend for the consideration of the 9<sup>th</sup> special session UNEP GC/GMEF, strategic processes and approaches for promoting SSC in the context of the BSP and more specifically in the delivery of the identified priority SSC activities.

The agenda of the meeting is attached as Appendix I.

3. The consultation was attended by a total of 32 senior-policy level officials representing selected countries from the regions of the South (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West Asia), members of the Bureau of UNEP Governing Council, donor agencies and UNDP. Several staff of UNEP from headquarters and also from the UNEP Regional Office for Asia-Pacific (ROAP) also attended and serviced the consultation. The list of participants is attached to this report as Appendix II

##### **Opening of the consultation:**

4. In his opening remarks, the President welcomed the delegates to Jakarta and expressed his appreciation for their efforts and commitment in attending the consultation. He drew the attention of the delegates to the fact that some developing countries which have achieved rapid socio-economic progress now possess critical expertise, knowledge and capacity that could be shared within the regions of the South and that SSC initiatives represent appropriate mechanisms through which such know-how could be identified, located and channeled to potential users. He emphasised the importance of

mobilization of resources for achieving global sustainable targets and goals and called on developed countries to honour their Monterey Consensus commitments in order to help developing countries achieve sustainable development objectives. He further noted that although significant progress has been achieved in the formulation and implementation of national, regional and global development policies, achieving sustainable development at these levels still requires a lot more effort and commitment to address the multitude, extent and magnitude of environmental problems faced by many of the countries in the South. He appealed for bold commitments to SSC by establishing regional and sub-regional partnerships as well as cross-regional programmes taking into consideration the existing mechanisms and processes already established for SSC. He expressed the hope that the presence of many senior policy-level personalities from governments and donor agencies in the consultation would help articulate an appropriate strategic approach for overcoming the barriers to SSC implementation.

5. Speaking on behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP, the Director of UNEP Regional Office for Asia-Pacific, Mr. Surendra Shrestha, also extended words of welcome to the delegates and drew their attention to specific examples of capacity building activities that have been carried out by UNEP in the region in the context of the BSP.

### **Overview of the consultation:**

6. Following these opening remarks, the President briefed the delegates on the context of the consultation by citing the provisions of the operative parts of decision 23/1 which was adopted at the 23rd Session of the UNEP Governing Council in February 2005. The decision called for the effective and immediate implementation of the BSP; the need to undertake, as a matter of priority, necessary steps regarding coordination mechanisms for the BSP; and a review of the implementation process of the Plan by the 9th special session of UNEP GC/GMEF to be held in Dubai in February 2006. He called the attention of the delegates to the fact that the BSP established SSC as one of the primary mechanisms for the implementation of the Plan and in particular the achievement of the capacity building activities set forth in the Plan.

7. He reiterated the objectives of the consultation and noted that the discussions represented an opportunity to generate a strategic approach for identifying priority needs in countries and regions of the South, available expertise and opportunities to maximise this expertise as well as appropriate institutional arrangements to coordinate the delivery of the necessary expertise including mechanisms for sustaining SSC efforts wherever they become initiated. He appealed to the delegates to use the opportunity of the consultation to address priority areas that are particularly critical to the upcoming discussions in Dubai specifically on the implementation of the BSP.

8. The President concluded the briefing by outlining specific outputs he expected to be generated by the consultation, namely:

(a) A set of recommendations for the consideration of the 9<sup>th</sup> special session of the UNEP GC/GMEF which could include among others:

- (i) key elements of UNEP's catalytic and facilitation role (value added) in promoting SSC in environment;
- (ii) an outline of a possible strategy for UNEP and various partners to promote SSC in environment in the context of the BSP;
- (iii) a set of priority activities, which could be implemented in the immediate term on a pilot basis;
- (iv) an informal review of the draft report of UNEP's Executive Director on the implementation of the BSP;
- (v) possible inputs in a section on South-South Cooperation within the draft report on the implementation of the BSP;
- (vi) potential inputs or "additional activities" for possible incorporation in the 2006-2007 Programme of work of UNEP.

(b) An overall report of the consultation for submission as an “Information document” and as part of the report on the implementation of the BSP.

9. Following this briefing, the President concluded Session I of the consultation with clarifications on procedural issues and more specifically the structure of the meeting agenda, the organisation of work, the format and mode of discussion for each session of the consultation, the set of discussion documents and related resource materials, and key officials to facilitate the discussions. The UNEP GC Bureau Member from Bahamas, H.E. Mr. Donald Cooper, Vice-President of the Governing Council and Under-Secretary, Ministry of Health and Environment, Bahamas, was designated to preside over the discussions in the absence of the President, with UNEP Staff acting as rapporteur.

## **Session II – Review of existing initiatives:**

10. Session II was devoted to a series of presentations that were intended to set the scene for the discussions that would follow in subsequent sessions. UNEP (Ms. Veerle Vandeweerd) made the first presentation which highlighted principle elements of the BSP and an outline of the draft report of UNEP’s Executive Director on the implementation of the BSP in the biennium 2006-2007. This was followed by another UNEP presentation (Mr. B. Kakuyo) focusing on SSC in the context of the BSP and other global policy frameworks. The presentation also highlighted notable features, nature and key functions of SSC; potential role of UNEP; and opportunities for catalyzing support for SSC within the framework of the BSP.

11. Mr. Denis Nkala, Chief, Asia-Pacific Regional South-South Support Unit (RSSU/ASIA) of UNDP made a presentation which provided valuable insights into UNDP’s experience in SSC and cited specific ongoing national-level examples that demonstrate changing concepts and challenges in SSC. The last presentation was provided by a representative of the Jakarta-based Non-Aligned Movement Center for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM Centre) and focused on the evolution, nature and scope of work of the Centre, partnerships with donor organisations, UN and other international agencies as well as a range of proposed SSC activities to be undertaken within the framework of on-going cooperation agreements.

12. In his capacity as Chairperson of the Group of 77 and China, Nairobi Chapter, H.E. Mr. Pedro Luis Pedroso, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Cuba to UNEP and UN-HABITA, briefed the consultation on the outcome of a meeting the group held in Nairobi specifically to review the background documents prepared for the consultation and also to articulate a common approach for presenting the views of the group to the Jakarta high-level consultation. He reaffirmed the importance with which G-77 and China attaches to SSC as a key mechanism for the achievement of the BSP and called on the meeting to pay particular attention to some priority operational issues such as resources mobilization, tripartite South-South-North coordination mechanism, inventories of relevant ongoing initiatives, and the need to maximise UNEP’s competencies in catalyzing and facilitating SSC initiatives.

13. The presentations were followed by a general discussion in which delegates raised a number of issues for clarification as well as a wide range of substantive observations and perspectives on the objectives and expected outcomes of the consultation, the content of the presentations and related matters for further consideration by consultation as well as by the 9th special session of UNEPGC/GMEF and beyond. The paragraphs below summarise the key issues which emerged from this discussion.

(a) The discussions generated strong expressions of support for SSC as an essential mechanism in many countries and regions of the South. On-going regional and national initiatives including recent regional fora such as the just concluded environment ministerial forum in Caracas, Venezuela were cited as further endorsement to efforts aimed at promoting SSC within and between the countries and region of the South. The identification of practical activities for implementation on a pilot basis would serve as a particularly useful focus for the on-going discussions on SSC.

(b) In addition, UNEP and partners should endeavour to explore how SSC can increase coordination and cooperation in the context of the BSP; the identification and development of new

partnerships and the leveraging of resources both financial and technical including the sharing of best practices to provide the necessary grounding for SSC initiatives.

(c) While SSC is particularly essential and desirable, it should not be promoted to the exclusion of North-South Cooperation. The two are complementary and to the extent possible, tripartite South-South-North coordination and cooperation should also be encouraged and promoted.

(d) In view of the existence of many SSC initiatives in many regions of the South, there is a need to carry out an inventory of these initiatives in order to provide a comprehensive knowledge base of the range of opportunities and benefits offered by these initiatives.

(e) Knowledge of the available expertise and skills and where these could be effectively applied to meet needs is a particularly significant challenge in SSC initiatives. There is a need to take stock of the range of available expertise, experiences, knowledge and skills and to communicate this information to the broader audience in order to promote wider appreciation of the principle and potential value of SSC and its subsequent adoption in many regions of the South.

(f) There exists positive donor support for SSC initiatives with country-driven approaches constituting the cornerstone for this support. In addition, the recognition that SSC is a key mechanism for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals also serves to reinforce donor interest and support for this form of cooperation.

(g) The above support notwithstanding, the provision of adequate resources to match the initiation and implementation of SSC activities in the context of the BSP is and will continue to pose a significant challenge to these efforts. However, this should not be perceived as conditionality for the implementation of the Plan and the associated SSC component.

(h) The range of existing competencies in UNEP could serve as a basis for maximising the potential value of SSC as an essential mechanism for the implementation of the BSP. There exists strong support for UNEP to play a catalytic and facilitation role in promoting SSC and this role could be further strengthened through a strengthened regional presence of UNEP. In addition, the existing memorandum of understanding between UNEP and UNDP will provide further impetus for enhancing this role.

(i) Indigenous knowledge should not be overlooked in the on-going and/or planned efforts to promote SSC activities particularly in the exchange of knowledge and expertise between the countries and regions of the South.

(j) Although the issue of SSC has been extensively addressed in many fora and there appears to be widespread appreciation and recognition of its value, the preference for north-south forms of cooperation continue to pose a challenge to efforts aimed at promoting SSC. The development of early warning mechanisms for countries impacted by the South Asian Tsunami of 2004, clearly demonstrates the kind of obstacles and challenges encountered in attempting to engage in dialogue aimed at initiating SSC approaches.

(k) There are other examples which demonstrate the existence of opportunities and potential to benefit from the expertise and technologies available in the regions of the south particularly in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, and yet many of the on-going cooperation mechanisms in these areas reflect north-south trends in preference to SSC opportunities.

(l) The above challenges underscore the observation that the option to engage in SSC should be guided by the unique circumstances and needs of the individual countries and less so by the collective recognition of the need to embrace SSC as an essential form of cooperation.

14. The discussions also provide detailed and valuable comments on the draft report of the Executive Director of UNEP on the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan.

## **Session III and IV – consideration of a strategy to promote South-South Cooperation in environment in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan**

15. The President started the session with a recap of the agenda items discussed in the previous session and highlighted the key issues which emerged from the general discussion following the presentations made by UNEP, UNDP and the NAM Centre.

16. He drew the attention of the meeting to the agenda items for discussion under Sessions III and IV and noted that in view of the potential overlaps likely to emerge from the discussions of these two agenda items and given the limited time frame for the consultation, he proposed that these two agenda items should be discussed together. He reminded the delegates that the sessions were to be brainstorming sessions and requested UNEP to present a set of questions that would guide and facilitate the discussions. UNEP (Ms. Vandeweerd) made a presentation with suggestions to focus the discussions and made specific reference to:

- (a) needs assessments and priority setting in the context of the BSP and the potential to integrate SSC in these assessments;
- (b) the potential for the results of the needs assessments to serve as a platform to guide SSC;
- (c) the focus and key elements of UNEP's capacity building and technology support activities on the one hand, and the potential to respond to SSC needs on the other;
- (d) the potential contribution of SSC to the UNEP programme of work for 2006 – 2007; and
- (e) practical recommendations on how UNEP could support SSC in the framework of the BSP.

17. Following this presentation, the first part of the brainstorming session was devoted to the identification of priority issues of concern to the regions of the South for possible implementation on a pilot basis. The second part of the session focused on the identification of strategic processes and approaches for promoting SSC in the context of the BSP and more specifically in the delivery of the identified priority SSC activities. The paragraphs below summarise the salient perspectives and concrete suggestions which emerged from these discussions.

(a) The discussions resulted in the identification of a number of priority issues within the existing national policy strategies and plans (e.g. PRSPs) which could be considered for implementation as SSC activities on a pilot basis. Some of the identified issues fall into broad categories and include natural resources conservation, climate change, biodiversity, energy, and natural disasters (especially tsunamis and hurricanes). Some of the more specific potential SSC project activities identified during the discussions include:

- (i) new and renewable sources of energy such as biofuel, hydro power, photovoltaic systems, oscillating water column systems;
- (ii) environmental considerations in mining operations including mine closure;
- (iii) environmental technologies related to water and waste treatment, solid waste management;
- (iv) processing technology, cleaner production and air pollution control technologies;
- (v) land damage control and quality recovery, aquatic damage control and rehabilitation;
- (vi) marine environment modeling, monitoring and forecasting;
- (vii) land degradation and linkages to poverty and gender as cross-cutting issues viewed in the context of on-going desertification control initiatives (UNCCD) and the *Year of Deserts* (2006);

- (viii) replacement of traditional biomass fuel for improved indoor air quality, soil quality and reduction of forest clearance practices;
- (ix) tourism – sustainable planning and management of tourism to minimize negative impacts on the environment whilst maximizing benefits to stakeholders;
- (x) potential partnership with IUCN to promote the application of the Ecosystem Approach for improved integrated management of land, water and living resources (promotion of conservation and sustainable use of resources);
- (xi) establishment of virtual networks to facilitate the pooling of expertise and resources as well as the exchange of knowledge and information at national and regional levels Information technology;
- (xii) joint conservation activities in the rainforests of the Congo Basin, Amazon and Indonesia; and
- (xiii) support to further development of SSC activities in the priority themes identified for implementation in the South-South Cooperation Programme for Caribbean SIDS under the framework of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean.

(b) On the basis of the identified priority SSC activities, the discussions called for the development of an overarching plan of action to guide the successful initiation of these activities as part of the overall implementation of the BSP. The discussion also identified key elements for consideration in the development of the overarching plan which would be implemented in a phased approach ranging from immediate (pilot basis) to long-term; possible scope of operation (regional, national, pivotal countries, etc.); institutional arrangements with a strong focus on partnerships which could/should build on existing regional processes including the network resources of UNEP's Regional Offices; timeframes with some important milestones; and opportunities to leverage sustainable financing including the development of innovative financial mechanisms for the plan.

(c) Possible avenues for the delivery of the identified priority SSC activities and which should be given due consideration in the development of the overarching plan include:

- (i) issue-based training courses, seminars and workshops;
- (ii) study visits, attachments and internships;
- (iii) direct technical assistance and backstopping;
- (iv) networking;
- (v) dissemination of lessons learned, best practices, case studies;
- (vi) consultancy and advisory services and support;
- (vii) publications, tool kits, guidelines, work books;
- (viii) helpdesk;
- (ix) enhanced public awareness and outreach programmes; and
- (x) Clearing House for exchange of information, expertise and opportunities

(d) The overarching plan should also incorporate a monitoring and evaluation component to provide feedback on the receptive capacity of the recipient country/institution; effectiveness of the implementation process in terms of relevance and degree of use of acquired expertise, skills and information; impacts on policy development and implementation; as well as a range of possible approaches for incorporating modifications, adjustments and/or developing alternative options wherever appropriate.

(e) The discussions also noted that the implementation of the BSP as the umbrella framework for SSC activities will, of necessity, be a step-wise approach which should be guided by a long-term vision that goes beyond the timeframes set for the approved programme of work of UNEP. This approach should make optimal use of UNEP's comparative strengths and advantages with the

initial focus of the implementation process devoted to addressing a set of priority SSC activities that are realistically achievable in the immediate to long-term term.

(f) The need to structure the implementation process so that it is responsive to the identified needs of the countries of the South was emphasized as an essential component in the development and implementation of the overarching plan. It was further emphasized that this approach would also engender a sense of ownership of the process amongst the participating countries.

(g) The consultation further noted that a number of upcoming regional and global meetings (such as the 9th special session of UNEP's Governing Council to be held in Dubai in February 2006, the CBD COP-8 meeting to be held in Brazil in March 2006, the fifth Session of the Committee for the Review of the UNCCD (CRIC-5) scheduled for Argentina in September 2006, among others,) presented excellent opportunities to foster collaboration and partnerships with the MEAs and other organizations in the implementation of joint SSC activities. The SSC implementation process should therefore take advantage of these opportunities to raise the profile of the BSP and in particular place SSC in environment on the international agenda of these global processes.

(h) As a practical example of this approach, a specific request was made to UNEP to consider facilitating a dialogue between the governments of Congo, Brazil and Indonesia during the upcoming CBD COP-8 to be held in Curitiba, Brazil in March 2006, specifically to develop joint SSC activities aimed at addressing conservation problems of the rainforests of the three countries.

(i) It was also noted that the success of the SSC implementation process and in particular the leveraging of the required financial support would, to a large extent, be greatly enhanced by the integration of SSC in the existing national policy strategies and plans such as PRSPs. There exists some examples of where efforts aimed at such integration have achieved considerable success and the sharing of the lessons learned from these examples would be particularly useful in undertaking similar approaches in the implementation of the identified priority SSC activities.

(j) While expressing strong support for the role of UNEP in promoting SSC initiatives, the consultation drew attention to the fact that many of the SSC activities could very well be carried out independently of UNEP's envisaged role.

(k) The discussions reiterated the need to develop a Clearing House to facilitate exchange of information, expertise and opportunities; the fostering of technical cooperation and the achievement of greater synergies in the overall implementation process for SSC. However, they drew attention to the complex nature of and challenges faced by many of the existing Clearing House Mechanisms and called for a cautious approach in the development of the Clearing House that has a well-defined focus and scope of operation and which would build on the existing mechanisms.

(l) While the discussions did not address in any appreciable detail the issue of linkages between SSC and MEAs, they nonetheless recognized the need for the SSC implementation process to initiate and maintain regular dialogue and consultation with the Secretariats of major MEAs with respect to the potential support of SCC initiatives in the implementation of the provisions of the MEAs.

(m) The need to define specific criteria for priority setting in the identification of potential SSC activities for implementation, needs assessments and appropriate institutional arrangements for implementation of the identified activities was raised as a key issue that requires further consideration in the development of the overarching plan of action for SSC.

(n) Learning from the practices, tools, methodologies and positive experiences of other global processes was highlighted as a particularly useful approach to provide the necessary grounding for SSC initiatives. The operational guidelines of the Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol were cited as one of several examples of positive experiences that could provide important lessons and pointers for the evolution of SSC initiatives in the regions of the South.

(o) In addition, the experience of UNDP in addressing SSC in many parts of the South provides strong justification for the development of strategic partnerships between UNEP and UNDP in catalyzing the implementation of identified priority SSC activities both within the context of the envisaged overarching plan and also in the context of the overall umbrella framework provided by the BSP. The existing Memorandum of Understanding between UNEP and UNDP serves as the most



appropriate mechanism for enhancing this partnership and in particular in initiating implementation of joint SSC activities.

## Session V – recommendations

18. The final session of the consultation opened with remarks by UNEP's Executive Director, Dr. Klaus Toepfer in which he extended his apologies to the delegates for his inability to attend the first day sessions of the consultation. He expressed his appreciation to the delegates for the commitment to attend the consultation and also the support provided to the evolution of the BSP and SSC. He further acknowledged the important role that UNDP has played in promoting SSC and hoped that the existing Memorandum of Understanding between UNEP and UNDP would be particularly instrumental in strengthening UNEP-UNDP partnership in furtherance of the objectives of the BSP and more specifically the initiation of joint SSC activities. He also thanked the representatives of donor agencies for their expressions of support to SSC as a key coordinating mechanism for the implementation of the BSP. He concluded by reaffirming UNEP's commitment to take forward the recommendations and other relevant outcomes of the consultation for further consideration in Dubai in February 2006 and in any follow-up activities thereafter.

## Draft Recommendations

19. The President called on the delegates to review the draft recommendations which were compiled on the basis of the key issues that emerged from the preceding discussions and brainstorming sessions. In response to this request, several delegates welcomed the content and thrust of the draft recommendations and provided concrete editorial and substantive suggestions for their revision. These were subsequently revised by UNEP and are presented in the paragraphs below.

(a) The meeting expressed strong support for SSC as one of the essential mechanism for the implementation of the BSP.

(b) The outline of UNEP's Executive Director's report on the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan which will be submitted for the consideration of the 9<sup>th</sup> special session of UNEP GC/GMEF provides an overarching framework within which SSC cooperation should take place.

(c) Within the overall framework of the BSP, UNEP is requested to develop a comprehensive programme of action for SSC for presentation to the 24<sup>th</sup> regular session of the Governing Council of UNEP in 2007, taking into consideration the following elements:

- (i) the incorporation of SSC into the needs assessments and priority setting currently under consideration in the context of the BSP;
- (ii) the priority areas, institutional arrangements, timeframes, scope of operations (national, regional) and opportunities to forward SSC which were identified by the high level consultation;
- (iii) the importance of regional level implementation processes, and the need to build upon existing national, regional and global initiatives and partnerships, including with UNDP;
- (iv) the need to integrate SSC cooperation in the relevant policy development frameworks, such as PRSP, UNDAF, implementation mechanisms for MDG;
- (v) the need to solicit sustainable financing and develop innovative financial mechanisms, while acknowledging the support already provided by donor countries and international organizations to SSC;
- (vi) the need for improved and effective communication as it relates to the value added and benefits of SSC, as well as the expertise and technology available in the South, in order to promote wider appreciation of the principle and potential value of SSC;

- (vii) the possibilities of joint regional policy setting as a means to forward SSC; and
- (viii) the need to develop a 2015 vision for SSC with tangible targets,
- (d) The meeting recognized that SSC is a needed activity to be pursued by all partners, countries, donor communities, and the international community.
- (e) With regard to UNEP, the meeting agreed that:
  - (i) the role of UNEP is primarily one of identifying, catalyzing, cataloging, facilitating and initiating SSC initiatives including the sharing of information and best practices;
  - (ii) UNEP support to SSC should include, among others: training; development of a clearing house, building on what is existing and exploring new avenues; solicit contributions from countries; develop legal support mechanisms to facilitate SSC (e.g. as it relates to trade and technology); foster cooperation with relevant partners and conduct demonstration projects within available resources.
  - (iii) UNEP should incorporate the above recommendations, in an appropriate form, into the draft report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the BSP for onward submission to the 9<sup>th</sup> special session of UNEP GC/GMEF in February 2006.
- (f) The meeting expressed its gratitude to the Government of Indonesia and the President for convening the consultation and the hospitality extended to its participants.

## Conclusion and closure

20. Following the review of the draft recommendations, the UNEP Executive Director delivered concluding remarks noting that the structure and process of the present Jakarta consultation as well as the high-level consultation on the Bali Strategic Plan which was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in October 2004 as part of the preparatory process leading up to the adoption of the Plan set important precedents for seeking senior policy-level inputs that feed into subsequent GC discussions of key agenda items. The success of these two consultations clearly demonstrated the need to continue employing this approach in the future in order to provide the necessary guidance and perspectives on relevant agenda items of the UNEP Governing Council sessions. He concluded by expressing his appreciation and gratitude to the President for convening and hosting the consultation and to staff of the Ministries of Environment and Foreign Affairs, Government of Indonesia for the logistical and technical support they provided in the organisation of the consultation.

21. In his concluding remarks the President, extended his appreciation to all the delegates for their valuable contributions, substantive and concrete interventions to articulate strategic approaches for the implementation of SSC within the framework of the BSP. He expressed the hope that the outcome of the consultation and in particular the set of recommendations which emerged from the discussions would be accorded positive consideration by the 9th special session of the UNEP GC/GMEF to be held in Dubai in February 2006. He further added that these recommendations would be utilised as the road map and programme of actions to be undertaken by UNEP in collaboration with relevant international organisations at national, regional and global levels and that these would also constitute essential elements in the operationalisation of the BSP. He concluded by paying special tribute to representatives of donor agencies and UNDP for their participation in the consultation and in particular, their expression of support for SSC.

22. The consultation was officially closed at 17:00 hours on 24 November 2005.

## Appendix I

### High-level consultation on South-South Cooperation in environment in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan

Jakarta, Indonesia 23 – 24 November 2005

#### *Agenda*

#### WEDNESDAY - 23 November 2005

##### 15:00 - 15:15 Session I: Opening of the meeting and policy overview

- Welcome and opening remarks by the **President of UNEP/GC**
- Overview of the objectives and expected outcomes of the meeting

##### 15:15 - 16:30 Session II: Review of existing initiatives

- Overview of the Bali Strategic Plan and related policy initiatives as they relate to South-South cooperation (**V. Vandeweerd & B. Kakuyo**)
- UNDP and South-South Cooperation – key highlights (**Denis Nkala**)
- The experience of the **NAM Centre** in South-South Cooperation
- Other examples of South-South or South-South-North (triangular) cooperation (remarks from participants)
- General discussions

##### 16:30 - 18:00 Session III: Consideration of a strategy to promote South-South cooperation on the environment in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan

- Identifying a process and practical measures to facilitate South-South cooperation in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan through a bottom up approach.
- Identifying a process/procedure to define concrete targets and required actions.
- Institutional arrangements at all levels, including the role of UNEP vis-à-vis UNDP and other agencies, Governments, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies, centers of excellence, academic institutes, etc.
- Process for coordination and consultation.
- Way and means to sustain activities and cooperation.
- Initial actions.

18:00 – 20:00

**ASEM RECEPTION**

**THURSDAY - 24 November 2005**

**09:00 – 10:30      Session IV:      Consideration of an outline of a UNEP strategy to promote South-South Cooperation on the environment in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan including initial actions beyond GCSSIX/GMEF in Dubai**

**10:30 – 10: 45                      COFFEE/TEA    BREAK**

**10:45 – 13:00      Session IV:      Consideration of an outline for a UNEP strategy to promote South-South Cooperation on the environment in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan including initial actions beyond GCSSIX/GMEF in Dubai (continued)**

**13:00 – 15:00                      LUNCH & UNEP GC BUREAU MEETING**

**15:00 – 16:30      Session V:      Conclusions and closure**

- Consideration of key recommendations for GCSSIX/GMEF (Dubai Feb. 2006)
- Follow-up actions leading up to Dubai 2006 and beyond
- Concluding remarks:    **UNEP Executive Director**  
                                         **President of UNEP/GC**

**16:30 – 20:30                      RECEPTION AND DINNER HOSTED BY UNEP/GC PRESIDENT**

## Appendix II

### High-level consultation on South-South Cooperation: Jakarta, 23 – 24 November 2005

#### List of Participants

Region	Country	Names/Designation/Institution
Bureau Members UNEP Governing Council	Indonesia	<b>H.E. Mr. Rachmat WITOELAR</b> President of UNEP Governing Council State Minister for the Environment
	Burkina Faso	<b>S.E. Monsieur Laurent SEDOGO</b> Ministre d'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie
	Romania	<b>Mr. Atilla KORODI</b> Ministry of Environment and Waters Management
	Switzerland	<b>H.E. Dr. Beat NOBS</b> Ambassador of Switzerland to New Zealand
	Bahamas	<b>H. E. Mr. Donald COOPER</b> Under-Secretary, Ministry of Health and Environment
Africa	Congo	<b>S.E. Monsieur Henri DJOMBO</b> Ministre de l'Economie Forestiere et de l'Environnement
		<b>Mr. Germaine KOMBO</b> Ministère de l'Economie Forestiere et de l'Environnement
		<b>Mr. Yvon NGAKEGNI</b> Ministère de l'Economie Forestiere et de l'Environnement
	Tanzania	<b>Hon. Arcado NTAGAZWA</b> Minister of State, Environment
	South Africa	<b>Hon. Rejoyce MABUDAFASI</b> Deputy Minister, Environment & Tourism
		<b>Ms. Dorah NTEO</b> Deputy Director, Sustainable Development Policy and Research Support
		<b>Ms. Gugu KHANYILE</b> Personal Assistant to Deputy Minister
		<b>Mr. J. W. KLOPPER</b> Embassy of the Republic of South Africa Jakarta, Indonesia

Region	Country	Names/Designation/Institution
Asia-Pacific	China	<b>Mr. Cheng Weixue</b> Department of International Cooperation State Environmental protection Administration (SEPA)
	Thailand	<b>Dr. Monthip Sriratana TABUCANON</b> Deputy Permanent Secretary Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment  <b>Dr. Asdaporn KRAIRAPANOND</b> Senior Environmental Specialist Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
	Indonesia	<b>H. E. Kusumayanto KADIMAN</b> Minister of State for Research & Technology  <b>Dana A. KARTAKUSUMA</b> Assistant Minister, Technology and Sustainable Development  <b>Mr. Agus PURNOMO</b> Special Assistant to the Minister International Environmental Issues & Partnerships Ministry of Environment  <b>Mr. Ngurah SWAJAYA</b> Acting Director for UN Economic Development & Environmental Affairs Department of Foreign Affairs  <b>Ms. Dewi Savitri WAHAB</b> Directorate for UN Economic Development & Environmental Affairs  <b>Mr. Imam HENDARGO</b> Head of Bureau for Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment  <b>Mr. Agustaviano SOFJAH</b> Department of Foreign Affairs  <b>H.E. Mr. Djismun Kasri</b> Ambassador of Indonesia to Kenya & Permanent Representative to UNEP and UN HABITA  <b>Mr. Ardian Budhi NUGROHO</b> Third Secretary for Economic Affairs Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia Nairobi, Kenya
Latin-America & the Caribbean	Cuba	<b>H.E Mr. Pedro Luis PEDROSO</b> Ambassador & Permanent Representative of Cuba to UNEP & UN- HABITAT Chairman, Group of Seventy-seven and China, Nairobi Chapter
	Argentina	<b>Ms. Andrea Marcela BRUSCO</b> Director Environmental Protection Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development

Region	Country	Names/Designation/Institution
	<b>Brazil</b>	<b>Mr. Julio Cesar BAENA</b> Director of Cooperation Activities Ministerio de Medio Ambiente (MMA) Esplanada dos Ministerios
<b>West Asia</b>	<b>Palestine</b>	<b>H.E Dr. Yousef Abu SAFIEH</b> Chairman of Environmental Quality Authority Environmental Quality Authority (EQA)
	<b>Yemen</b>	<b>H.E Hussein ALGUNIED</b> Deputy Minister of Water and Environment
<b>Donor Countries</b>	<b>Norway</b>	<b>Ms. Idunn EIDHEIM</b> Deputy Director General, Global Cooperation Section Department of International Affairs
	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>H. E. Ms. Viveka BOHN</b> Ambassador, Ministry of Environment
	<b>EU Presidency</b>	<b>Mr. John MARSHALL</b> Deputy Head, Sustainable Development & Commonwealth Group Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK
	<b>Korea</b>	<b>Dr. Park Young WOO</b> Director General International Cooperation Bureau Ministry of Environment
<b>Organizations</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>Mr. Denis NKALA</b> Chief, Asia-Pacific Regional South-South Support Unit (RSSU/ASIA) UNDP South-South Cooperation Bangkok
	<b>UNEP</b>	<b>Ms. Beverly MILLER</b> Secretary, Governing Council and Chief, Secretariat for Governing Bodies  <b>Ms. Veerle VANDEWEERD</b>

Region	Country	Names/Designation/Institution
		<p>Acting Director, Division of Policy Development &amp; Law</p> <p><b>Mr. Bob KAKUYO</b> Coordinator, South-South Cooperation Division of Regional Cooperation</p> <p><b>Mr. Surendra SHRESTHA</b> Director, Regional Office for Asia &amp; the Pacific Bangkok</p> <p><b>Ms. Yuwaree INNA</b> Programme Officer, Regional Office for Asia &amp; the Pacific Bangkok</p>