



SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION



South-South Cooperation (SSC) is an effective and efficient means towards achieving a world without hunger. Countries of the global south exchanging development solutions will strongly contribute to the accomplishment of food security, poverty reduction and the sustainable management of natural resources.

WHAT IS SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION?

South-South Cooperation is the mutual sharing and exchange of key development solutions – knowledge, experiences and good practices, policies, technology, know-how, and resources – between and among countries in the global south.

Since 1996, FAO has been facilitating exchanges of technical experience and know-how, fielding over 1 800 experts and technicians in more than 50 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near East.



KEY DRIVERS OF SSC IN FAO

- Growing consensus around the world, affirming SSC as an **effective instrument** for catalysing agricultural development
- SSC is widely accepted as a **complementary model** of development to North-South cooperation
- SSC is **helping developing countries to benefit** from innovations, lessons and good practices, tried and tested elsewhere in the south
- An **urgent call to FAO**, UN agencies and other actors to take concrete measures to support SSC



THE FOUR PILLARS OF THE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION STRATEGY

1. **Facilitate the exchange and uptake of development solutions**

- Deploy experts in the long- and short-term, enable educational and technology exchanges
- Develop and implement demand-driven and responsive SSC programmes at country and regional level, building national and institutional capacities

2. Promote platforms for knowledge networking

- Identify, promote and strengthen existing SSC knowledge platforms
- Develop and maintain regional rosters of experts, institutions and good practices

3. Mobilize upstream policy support for SSC

- Enhance policy advice and support to member countries
- Facilitate SSC policy dialogue and exchange among policy-makers



4. Foster an enabling environment for effective SSC

- Mainstream SSC as a key delivery mechanism across FAO
- Enhance technical SSC capacity at FAO headquarters and decentralized offices
- Broaden partnerships and strategic alliances
- Mobilize adequate and sustainable resources

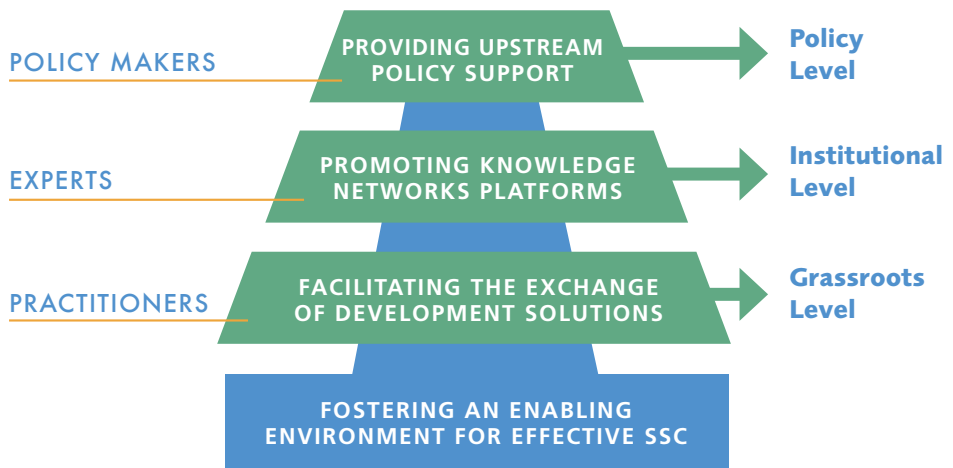


WORKING AT THREE INTERRELATED LEVELS

- **Grassroots level:** reaching individual farmers, practitioners and other local change agents
- **Institutional level:** strengthening organizational capacity through networking among institutions, SSC promoters and knowledge users
- **Policy level:** targeting decision makers as key drivers of agricultural development impact



KEY AREAS OF ENGAGEMENT



South-South Cooperation is an efficient and effective means to*:

- contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
- increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner
- reduce rural poverty
- enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels
- increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises



Find out more

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* FAO's Strategic Objectives



THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS