The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in 177 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.
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The fourth annual Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo) hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) spotlighted and showcased a vast number of available Southern development solutions to development challenges, as called for by Member States in the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (A/RES/64/222). Over 100 partnerships and solutions, developed by developing countries themselves, to food insecurity and malnutrition challenges were celebrated and shared in Rome.

As a concrete response to Member States’ demand for results-oriented partnership and building on Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s directive for the United Nations system to “Deliver as one” in all its work, the GSSD Expo was organized by the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP in conjunction with more than 20 United Nations agencies and partners. Over 600 participants gathered in Rome, representing Member States, the United Nations, NGOs, civil society and academia.

To effectively build on this broad partnership in addressing the challenge of food insecurity, the six thematic areas of the GSSD Expo 2011 were: (1) agriculture, food security and capacity development; (2) social protection and food security; (3) climate change, environment and food security; (4) nutrition and HIV/AIDS; (5) global health and food security; and (6) agribusiness, renewable energy and food security.

The crisis of food security and nutrition affects almost one billion chronically hungry people worldwide and cross-cuts all significant development challenges. This year’s GSSD Expo showcased and celebrated innovative solutions that demonstrate how hunger has been successfully tackled while addressing energy and food scarcity, climate change, global health pandemics, and the lack of social protection for vulnerable populations. In this context, programme countries play a critical role as the drivers of South-South cooperation for development.

The pioneering solutions showcased at the GSSD Expo demonstrate the power of the Global South to respond quickly to development challenges and meet global needs for adequate food and nutrition while upholding the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit.

However, challenges do remain, and many developing countries continue to face serious development challenges. Experts have warned that the era of cheap food has come to an end. Recent food price hikes are threatening to reverse decades of hard-won development gains in the South. This is plunging into poverty millions of people who spend a disproportionate share of their income on food. Despite these growing concerns, however, there is reason for optimism in success stories of countries in the South that have transformed themselves from basket cases to breadbaskets.

Strategically scaling up the creative solutions that we have at our disposal will be a lasting measure of our success as we strive to build a world free from hunger.

The GSSD Expo builds on the strong commitment made by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and United Nations Development Group Chair Helen Clark to help developing countries to achieve sustainable and equitable development through the sharing and transfer of knowledge and innovative solutions that they themselves develop.

At the GSSD Expo, participants are urged to overcome any differences between their countries, between their regions, between their organizations, or between the North and the South in order to maintain unity of purpose. Emphasis on real reciprocity, equality, solidarity and the participation not only of governments but also civil society partners were recognized as major factors in the success of the demand-driven solutions presented in Rome.

This Expo provided a fruitful demonstration of how South-South and triangular cooperation can further promote new opportunities to overcome collective challenges to sustained economic growth and development.

North or South, our priorities may differ, but we have shared objectives that must drive our commitment to development cooperation.

H.E. Mr. Macharia Kamau
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the United Nations
and President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation

PREFACE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mr. Yiping Zhou
Director
Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP

On behalf the United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation and its Secretariat, the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation hosted by UNDP, I would like to extend my special thanks to the many individuals and organizations who helped in the planning and execution of the successful Global South-South Development Expo 2011, which was held from 5–9 December 2011.

We are particularly indebted to the Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon for his continued support of South-South cooperation.

We are especially grateful to UNDP Administrator Helen Clark and UNDP Associate Administrator Rebeca Grynspan for their continued support of the GSSD Expo and their remarkable commitment to South-South cooperation.

The GSSD Expo 2011 would not have been possible without the partnership of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which hosted the event in Rome, Italy and facilitated all aspects of the proceedings.

The Opening Segment of the GSSD Expo featured an inspiring dialogue on the urgent crisis of food insecurity in the South, a development challenge that cross-cuts virtually all of the significant development challenges of today. For their invaluable participation, we would like to thank Ambassador Macharia Kamau, President, UN General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation; Ambassador Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, President, UN General Assembly 66th Session; Ambassador Jorge Argüello, Chairman of the Group of 77; J. Brian Atwood, Chair, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Manoj Juneja, Deputy Director-General for Operations, FAO; Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Getachew Engida, Deputy Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and Sanjay Pradhan, Vice President, World Bank Institute.

The Leadership Roundtable discussion focused on the one of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: the right to food. For her particular efforts in ensuring the Leadership Roundtable discussion was both lively and focused, we would like to recognize our moderator, Zeinab Badawi of BBC. For their participation in the Leadership Roundtable, we would also like to recognize Onaur Ruano, Executive Secretary, Inter-Ministerial Chamber for Food and Nutrition Security, Brazil; Rajendra S. Paroda, former Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); Bukar Tijani, Minister of State for Agriculture and Rural Development, Nigeria; Fuming Liao, Assistant Director-General, China National Hybrid Rice Research and Development Center; and Esther Penunia, Secretary-General, Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development.

The High-Level Development Cooperation Directors-General Meeting of the GSSD Expo 2011, now a regular event of the Expo as called for by DGs in previous years, focused on the theme, “Effective Partnership towards Innovative Development Solutions”. The event featured over 200 participants, including high-level representatives from governments, donors/international organizations, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and observer organizations. This meeting was a resounding success and for that, we would like to thank its co-organizer: The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

In large part due to its own experience with development cooperation, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has supported South-South cooperation since 1975. JICA has been a strong supporter of South-South cooperation as a way of tackling global issues, including the Millennium Development Goals and capacity
development in the developing world. JICA’s support has had a tremendous impact on the growth of South-South cooperation over the past three decades. JICA’s enhanced partnerships with pivotal countries has provided a wonderful example of efficient and effective triangular cooperation and their support of the formulation of intra/inter-regional cooperation frameworks has been invaluable. We are greatly appreciative of all the work JICA has done.

We would also like to thank those individuals who participated in the panel discussions at the Director-Generals’ Meeting: Ambassador Macharia Kamau, President, UN General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation; Ambassador Tariq Ali Al-Ansari, Deputy Chef de Cabinet of the President of the 66th Session of the UN General Assembly; Hideya Yamada, Minister Counselor, Permanent Mission of Japan to the UN (Rome); Laurent Thomas, Assistant Director-General, Technical Cooperation Department, FAO; Angsana Sihapitak, Deputy Director-General, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA); Sabina Watio Maghanga, Director, Macro Planning Directorate, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Kenya; Noureddine Bchir, Director, Programmes and Projects, Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation; Sebahattin Gazanfer, Senior Project Adviser, UNDP/TIKA South-South Cooperation Project, Turkey; Kris M. Balderston, Special Representative for Global Partnerships, Office of the Secretary of State, U.S. Department of State; Jürgen Schwettmann, Director, Department of Partnerships and Development Cooperation, ILO; Ambassador Fatma Galal, Secretary General, Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Yongli Zhao, Assistant Director-General, China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), Ministry of Commerce, China; Myung-Jin Lee, Director, Global Policy Research Division, Science and Technology Policy Institute, Republic of Korea; Abdul Kobakiwal, Chief, Integrated Food Security Support Service, FAO; Hiroshi Kato, Deputy Director, JICA Research Institute, Japan; Avilío Cárdenas García, Director de la Empresa CATEC (Empresa Comercializadora de Ciencia y Tecnología Agropecuaria), Cuba; Han Fraeters, Manager, Knowledge Exchange Practice, World Bank Institute; Natalia Royo, Senior Adviser, Ibero-American Cooperation Secretariat (Secretaría para la Cooperación Iberoamericana); Kamil Wyszkowski, Head of the Office, UNDP Project Office, Poland; Samit Siv, Programme Officer, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO); Carlos Gómez, Chief Development Strategist, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); and Brenda Killen, Head, Aid Effectiveness Division, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

For his dedication to scaling up South-South solutions through the launching of the South-South Observatory to be hosted by Argentina, we would like to thank Marcelo Suárez Salvia, Director for Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Argentina. The South-South Observatory is a virtual and physical platform to strengthen South-South cooperation for development through codifying, capturing, disseminating and transferring scalable Southern development policy options and solutions to achieve inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth.

For launching the new “Capacity Development in Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation” initiative at the Expo, we would like to recognize Olyntho Vieira, Minister, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the UN (Rome). UNDP, JICA and Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC) will jointly implement the new initiative. For its work in supporting countries to scale up proven local successes we thank the Poverty Practice of the UNDP Bureau for Development Policy (BDP). We would especially like to recognize the work of Xiaojun (Grace) Wang, Manager, Poverty Practice, UNDP, who initiated and launched a series of case studies of scaled-up development solutions at the Expo 2011.

I would also like to thank my team for the successful launch of our second publication on lessons from the South in hydrocarbon management. The Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, in collaboration with Columbia University published the second book on lessons from the South. The publication, entitled ‘Getting It Right: Lessons from the South in Managing Hydrocarbon Economies’, provides practical guidelines and recommendations on a broad range of issues associated with oil and gas management.

The opening Solution Forum of the 2011 OSSD Expo, focusing on the timely issues of Agriculture, Food Security and Capacity Development, provided for a fruitful exchange of experiences with regard to successful Southern development mechanisms. The
Solution Forum was made possible through the hard work of the host of GSSD Expo 2011, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO’s work - to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. Its main aims are to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.

For their contributions to the Agriculture, Food Security and Capacity Development Forum we would like to give particular thanks to: Xiangjun Yao, Director, Office of Knowledge, Research and Extension (OEK), FAO; Abdul Kobakwal, Chief of the Integrated Food Security Support Service, Technical Cooperation Department, FAO; Niño Raymond B. Alvina, Project Management Specialist of LAMP2, Department of Finance, Bureau of local Government Finance, Philippines; Henry Pacis, Deputy Executive Director of LAMP2, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines; Andrea Lorena Butto Zarzar, Director, Directorate of Policies for Rural Women and Quilombolas, Ministry of Agrarian Development, Brazil; Sriganesh Lokanathan, Senior Research Manager LIRNeAsia (Sri Lanka); Ndambi Ndoki Cyprien, Farmer Field School master trainer from Congo (DRC); Kambou Félicité, Director of Coopérative de Prestation des Services Agricoles (Burkina Faso); Brian Sims, former Director of the Overseas Division of Silsoe Research Institute (UK); Bukar Tijani, Honorable Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Nigeria; and Qu Sixi, Deputy Director-General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, China.

The second Solution Forum of the GSSD Expo 2011, on the issues of Social Protection and Food Security, addressed a range of issues related to this increasingly dynamic challenge. We would like to extend our sincere thanks to the lead organizer of the Forum – International Labour Organization (ILO) for its remarkable work in making this Solution Forum a success. The ILO is devoted to advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Its main aims are to promote rights at work,
encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues.

The Solution Forum on Social Protection and Food Security featured a productive discussion of a wide variety of forward-thinkig and innovative solutions. We would like to thank all those who participated in this powerful discussion: Alette van Leur, Director, Sectoral Activities Department, ILO; Sammy Nyambari, Commissioner for Labour, Head of the Department of Labour and Secretary to the National Labour Board, Kenya; Vicenta Trotman, community leader and member of the Administrative Board of Rural Water Supply in the Ngäbe-Buglé indigenous territory of the Nò-Kribo region in Panama; Say Sam On, Coordinator of Cambodia Union Federation (CUF); and Guilherme Costa Delgado, professor, Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) – FIOCRUZ Post-Graduate Programme.

The Solution Forum on Climate Change, Environment and Food Security, organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), stressed humanity faces a serious challenge. Business-as-usual land, agriculture and food systems as a whole are not viable and will not deliver food security in the medium to long term.

The South has shown amazing innovation in using Southern-generated development solutions to address climate change. This Solution Exchange Forum showcased innovative solutions and mechanisms for climate change, such as clean technologies, renewable energy and effective conservation techniques. We congratulate the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and would like to give particular thanks to those whose participation made the success of the Climate Change, Environment and Food Security Forum possible: Hans Herren, President, The Millennium Institute; James Lomax, Agri-Food Programme Officer, UNEP; Chris Gordon, Acting Director, Institute of Environment and Sanitation Studies, University of Ghana; Vincent Gitz, FAO Coordinator, High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition; Bob Kakuyo, Coordinator, South-South Cooperation, UNEP; Odoi Othieno, Senior Trade Promotion Officer, Uganda Export Promotion Board; Bumil Kim, President, Canaan

Photo courtesy of Protection of Biodiversity Through Sustainable Livelihoods Project (Viet Nam). This project develops sustainable livelihoods for ethnic minority groups in the Sa Pa District of northern Viet Nam through development of high value natural medicinal products.
Farmers School, Republic of Korea; and Jangsaeng Kim, Yonsei University Canaan Farmers School, Republic of Korea.

The Solution Forum on Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Agriculture and Food Security focused on solutions in expanding access to HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support as well as mitigating the impact of AIDS through nutrition and other means. The success of this Solution Forum can be attributed to the dedicated efforts of its lead organizer, the World Food Programme (WFP). The World Food Programme (WFP), as the United Nations frontline agency in the fight against hunger, continually responds to emergencies. But, WFP also works to help prevent hunger in the future through programmes that use food as a means to build assets, spread knowledge and nurture stronger, more dynamic communities. Their programmes, particularly those in the South and in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), help communities become more food secure. Their contributions to South-South and triangular cooperation have been innumerable, and we commend them for their strong commitment.

For their contributions to the Solution Forum on Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Agriculture and Food Security we would like to give particular thanks to: David Nabarro, Assistant UN-Secretary-General and Special Representative for Food Security and Nutrition; Martin Bloem, Chief, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Policy, WFP; Praphan Phanuphak, Thai Red Cross AIDS Research Centre, Thailand; Chansy Phimphachanh, Center for Control HIV/AIDS/STI, Lao PDR; Jayne Adams, WFP Panama; Lourdes Jiménez Lopez, WFP Honduras; Calum McGregor, WFP Zambia; and Tsitsi Mutasa-Apollo, National Coordinator, HIV, AIDS Care and Treatment Programme, Zimbabwe.

The Solution Forum on Global Health, Agriculture and Food Security featured national and regional solutions, responses and innovative policies, to health and nutrition issues related to food insecurity and agriculture, infectious and non-communicable diseases. Featured solutions included outreach and delivery mechanisms, bio-agricultural health products and techniques for increasing access

The Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP), supported by UNDP in Nepal, expands rural energy access by strengthening institutional capacity and implementing an appropriate rural energy policy framework. Since its pilot phase the model has expanded from 15 to 40 districts.
Experts and field technicians provided through South-South cooperation (SSC) agreements arranged by FAO play a unique role by demonstrating benefits of improved technologies directly in farmers’ fields. In this case in Ghana.

to health information, and ways of exchanging effective solutions across regions through South-South and triangular cooperation.

The success of this Solution Forum can be attributed to the dedicated efforts of its co-organizers, FHI360 and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). FHI 360 is a nonprofit human development organization dedicated to improving lives in lasting ways by advancing integrated, locally driven solutions. It works in more than 60 countries and all U.S. states and territories. PAHO is an international public health agency with almost 110 years of experience in working to improve health and living standards of the countries of the Americas. It serves as the specialized organization for health of the Inter-American System. It also serves as the Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization. We are honored to recognize the achievements of these two organizations and we would like to particularly acknowledge the contributions of the following individuals who participated in the Solution Forum on Global Health, Agriculture and Food Security: Peter Lamptey, President, FHI 360; Mirta Roses, Director, PAHO; Konaré Mariam Kalopo, Ministre, Promotion de la Femme, de l’Enfant et de la Famille, République du Mali; Jessica Fanzo, Senior Scientist, Nutrition and Biodiversity, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); Nadra Franklin, Center for Nutrition and Food Security, Global Health, Population and Nutrition Group, FHI 360; Shamim Hayder Talukder, CEO, Eminence, Bangladesh; Otterino Cosivi, Director, PANAFTOSA, Brazil; Patrick Maundu, Senior Fellow-Ethnobotanist, Bioversity International, Kenya; Shakuntala Haraksingh Thilsted, Senior Nutrition Adviser, WorldFish Center/Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Cambodia; Najeeb Al-Shorbaji, Director, Knowledge Management and Sharing Department, WHO; Ana Lucia Ruggerio, Knowledge Transfer Specialist, PAHO; and Ana Lucia Ruggerio, Knowledge Transfer Specialist, PAHO.

The final Solution Forum of the 2011 GSSD Expo, showcased interventions to strengthen agricultural value chains in Africa, Asia and Latin America, through the provision of technical advisory services to overcome critical constraints in the value chain, thus enhancing food production, creating employment and improving
nutrition. It also showcased innovative ways of using renewable energy to not only contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emission and carbon footprint, but to also contribute to increasing agricultural production and food security. The Solution Forum on Agribusiness, Renewable Energy and Food Security was made possible by the hard work of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). UNIDO works tirelessly to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development in developing countries and economies in transition. We would like to thank all those who participated in this powerful session: Kanayo Nwanze, President, IFAD; Albert Butare, CEO, Africa Energy Services Group; Mpoko Bokanga, UNIDO Agribusiness Development Unit; Doyle Baker, Senior Technical Officer, FAO; Konaré Mariam Kalopo, Ministre, Promotion de la Femme, de l’Enfant et de la Famille, République du Mali; Song Chol Kim, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of DPR Korea to the UN in Vienna; and David Tinarwo, University of Venda, South Africa.

For a successful Mini-Forum discussion on how to share successful cases of technology transfer and implementation, highlighting the unique role of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in generating resources and innovation. The South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) stands as a tangible example of how PPPs can be leveraged to deliver successful transfers of technology. Bringing together providers, seekers, and financing partners across the spectrum of both public and private sectors, the SS-GATE platform facilitates the global exchange of technology solutions that are well suited to the unique circumstances of developing countries. For the success of this Mini-Forum on Technology Transfer and PPPs we would like to congratulate: Han Bo, Vice-President, SS-GATE; Augustin Vondou, China Africa Investment and Business Analyst, SS-GATE; Godfrey Nzamujo, Director, Songhai Center; Masood Ahmed Lohar, National Program Manager, UNDP Pakistan; Marianella Feoli, General Manager, Fundecooperacion-Costa Rica; Art Smith, Vice-Chair, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Team of Specialists for PPPs; Tjipo Mothobi, Regional Director, GBCHealth South Africa; and Jianyu Zha, Vice President, Overseas Chinese Foundation.

A Mini-Forum on Local Public Finance and Food Security held during the GSSD Expo 2011 encouraged debate around the important role of local authorities and the potential impact of strong local public finance systems in achieving sustainable development and food security. For the success of the Mini-Forum we would like to commend its organizer, the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), and the hard work and perseverance of: Christine Roth, Deputy Executive Secretary and Director of Operations, UNCDF; Stuart M. Ligomeka, Principal Secretary for Local Government and Rural Development, Malawi; Patrick Mutabwire, Director Local Government Administration, Ministry of Local Government, Uganda; and Theofiel Baert, Belgian Fund for Food Security.

The final Mini-Forum focused on Food Security and Legal Empowerment. This session showcased recent innovative initiatives in legal empowerment as well as the latest research and a new web platform for practitioners. Through an interactive dialogue process, the session engaged participants to build linkages between development in food security and agriculture and legal empowerment. For the success of this session we would like to congratulate its co-organizers, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI), and to recognize its speakers: Faustina Pereira, BRAC; Diani Sadiwati, Director of Legal and Human Rights, Indonesian National Development Planning Agency; Sherry Ajemaian, Right to Food Team, FAO; Rachael Knight, Program Director, Community Land Protection Program, Namati: Innovations in Legal Empowerment; Vivek Maru, Chief Executive Officer, Namati: Innovations in Legal Empowerment; and Stephen Golub, Professor.

Our special tribute, for personally honoring this historic event with visionary thought-provoking interventions during the Closing Session, goes to Ambassador Tarig Ali Al-Ansari, Deputy Chef de Cabinet of the President, UN General Assembly 66th Session; Ambassador Macharia Kamau, President, UN General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation; Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); José Graziano da Silva, Director-General elect, FAO; Manoj Juneja, Deputy Director-General for Operations, FAO; Amita Misra, Director, Bureau for Regional Programmes, Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division, UNIDO; and Amir Abdulla, Deputy Director and COO of External Relations, WFP.

This year, many strong and innovative solution nominations were received from all regions of the world. While all the solutions featured this year were applauded for
their success, there were four that stood out as global in scope, reach, and impact and exemplary of the most important elements of South-South cooperation: innovation, partnership and leadership. I would like to specially congratulate our winners. This year’s South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation was presented to Mpoke Bokanga, UNIDO, for the solution, “Solar Power for Irrigation in Mozambique”. This solution was jointly funded by FAO and UNIDO. The South-South Cooperation Award for Partnership was awarded this year to two solutions. Kris M. Balderston, U.S. Department of State, received the award on behalf of the “Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves” project and Martin Bloem, WFP, received the award on behalf of the “Lao-Thai-Australia HIV Nutrition Programme”. The South-South Cooperation Award for Leadership was presented to Abdul Kobakiwal, who received the award on behalf of FAO.

We would especially like to acknowledge the many partner organizations that also collaborated to make the GSSD Expo 2011 a success, including the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the Groupe Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Pau (ESC Pau) International Business School.

For their desire and drive to share and scale-up their South-South development solutions together with their neighbors I would like to congratulate all the exhibitors who traveled across continents to participate in the Physical Exhibition of Solutions at the Expo 2011.

Planning and execution of the GSSD Expo 2011 was a complex process that required the dedication of a large team assembled from across the United Nations family. At the forefront of these efforts was my staff without whose perseverance the GSSD Expo 2011 would not have been possible. Thanks must go to my Deputy Director, Inyang Ebong-Hastrup; Chief of Staff and overall Manager and Coordinator of the Expo, Rogel Nuguid; Chief of Knowledge Management, Francisco Simplicio; Chief of Resources and Partnerships, Mami Yamada; Chief of Policy and Advocacy, Cosmas Gitta; Manager and Coordinator of the Physical Exhibition of Solutions, Dingding Sun; my Communications Team, Mithre J. Sandrasagra and Joy Brathwaite, and all other members of the Special Unit’s staff. The support of Adam Rogers, Senior Adviser of Strategic Communication, UNDP, was invaluable in the GSSD Expo’s successful outreach efforts. Finally, without the hard work and logistical support of our FAO colleagues GSSD Expo 2011 could not have been such a resounding success. We would like to recognize all FAO departments and teams for their hard work, and in particular the Integrated Food Security Support Service (TCSF) headed by Abdul Kobakiwal and its team.

We must also congratulate Master of Ceremonies Ben Dotsei Malor, Chief Executive Producer of UN Radio, for his tireless support which was pivotal in ensuring a smooth flow throughout all the Forums and sessions of the multi-day event.

A special thanks goes to the interns from Groupe Superieure de Commerce de Pau (ESC Pau) International Business School: Olivia Sarah Margan, Laura Bonnafous, Clara Dorval, Alexis Meflah, Julie Grimes, Clôé Lebictel, Joao Carlos De Melo Lopes Moreira, Romina Tchiang Sang and Othmane Tahiri Hassani. They truly worked beyond the call of their duties to ensure the success of the event.

We look forward to the continued success of the GSSD Expo. If we rally around our commitments. If we continue to invest in concrete solutions. If we stand together, I am certain that we will scale up tremendously the development results the South has brought to the table.
OVERALL EVENT STRUCTURE
Global South-South Development Expo 2011

High-level Opening Ceremony
Inauguration of the Solutions Exhibition & Press Conference
Launch of Major Initiatives

Solution Forum 1
Agriculture, Food Security and Capacity Development (led by FAO)

Solution Forum 2
Social Protection and Food Security (led by ILO)

Solution Forum 3
Climate Change, Environment & Food Security (led by UNEP)

Solution Forum 4
Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Agriculture and Food Security (led by WFP)

Solution Forum 5
Global Health, Agriculture and Food Security (led by FHI360/PAHO)

Solution Forum 6
Agribusiness, Renewable Energy and Food Security (led by UNIDO)

High-level Development Cooperation Directors-General Meeting
(by invitation)

UN South-South Stakeholders Meeting
(by invitation)
Technology Transfer & Public-private Partnerships Session
Local Public Finance & Food Security Session
Food Security & Legal Empowerment for the Poor Session

Closing Ceremony
Annual South-South Cooperation Awards & Performances

EXHIBITION FLOOR
(Showcasing of Solutions)
David Lubin Memorial Library
5-9 Dec. 2011
INTRODUCTION

As a group, the countries of the South have become the fastest-growing segment of the world economy. More than $5 trillion in foreign currency reserves are now held by developing countries. Southern countries also account for nearly 40 per cent of global trade, and further South-South flows make up about half of this total. South-South cooperation is therefore recognized as a significant force in development that serves as a vehicle by which developing countries have taken greater control of their regional and national progress. Its collective impact on the global economy has also increased exponentially. Moreover, a platform has been created for enduring South-South partnerships that has transformed the world economy.

Against this background, the United Nations Secretary-General has called on the international development community, including the United Nations system, to develop strategies to scale up the impact of South-South cooperation. He has also stated that South-South cooperation should address transnational development challenges, in particular food security, climate change and AIDS, within a concise, action-oriented and collaborative framework and that United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes should adopt concrete measures to mainstream support to South-South cooperation in their corporate policy instruments and strategies, providing the necessary budget allocations within existing resources. In response, the United Nations system is building stronger mechanisms for coordination, to improve coherence, effectiveness and efficiency and to “deliver as one”.

The annual Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo) is designed as a concrete response to the strong commitment made by the United Nations Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme...
(UNDP) to help the global South to realize its shared aspirations to achieve sustainable and equitable development through the sharing and transfer of Southern development solutions, with the support of the donor community and the multilateral system under South-South, triangular and public-private partnerships. The GSSD Expo, the first Expo solely FROM the South and FOR the South, showcases successful Southern-grown development solutions that are rooted in the historical, political, economic, social and geographic conditions specific to the countries of origin. Given current global crises, South-South cooperation is considered a powerful vehicle for countries of the South to progress towards internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

“Solutions! Solutions! Solutions!” is the motto of the GSSD Expo, which each year focuses on a specific development theme: “Exploring New Opportunities for Future Collaboration under Innovative South-South and Triangular Partnership Arrangements” (2009); “South-South Cooperation for Development: The Human Development and the Social Protection Dimension” (2010); and “Food Insecurity” (2011), the subject of this report.

The concept of food security includes both physical and economic access to adequate, safe and nutritious food that meets people’s dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food insecurity therefore refers to a situation where one or all of these conditions are not being satisfied. To help to address the complex and interlinked problems facing the South with respect to food insecurity, the GSSD Expo 2011 showcased successful development solutions in six thematic areas: agriculture, food security and capacity development; social protection and food security; climate change, environment and food security; nutrition and HIV and AIDS; global health and food security; and agribusiness, renewable energy and food security.

The solutions selected for the Expo have contributed to meeting the 2015 deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Each GSSD Expo offers opportunities for providers and seekers of solutions as well as for donors interested in providing support:

• For solution providers: It offers countries whose Southern development solutions are being exhibited and their development partners the opportunity to systematically organize and regularly showcase successful, sustainable and scalable solutions.

• For solution seekers: It offers countries seeking Southern development solutions the opportunity to become aware of and learn from a wide range of solutions in their efforts to solve similar development problems using a South-South
Reflecting the need to strengthen South-South cooperation, Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, in his 23 August 2007 report on the state of South-South cooperation (A/62/295), recommended that the General Assembly encourage Member States and their development partners, including the United Nations system, to:

a) Optimize the use of South-South approaches in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

b) Intensify multilateral support for South-South initiatives to address common development challenges;

c) Foster inclusive partnerships for South-South cooperation, including triangular and public-private partnerships;

d) Enhance the coherence of United Nations system support for South-South cooperation through closer inter-agency collaboration, joint programming and documentation of lessons and good practices; and

e) Continue to develop innovative mechanisms to mobilize resources for South-South and triangular initiatives, including through contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation (now the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation).

The present report documents the key elements of the GSSD Expo 2011: the High-level Opening Ceremony, the Leadership Round Table on Food Security, the Launch of Major Initiatives segment, the six Solution Exchange Forums, the Directors-General Meeting, the United Nations South-South Stakeholders Meeting, the three Mini-forums and, finally, the Annual South-South Cooperation Awards and Closing Ceremony. It also includes information on the Southern-grown development solutions showcased at the Expo, including their potential for replicability and scaling up to respond to the challenge of food insecurity.

The GSSD Expo 2011 was organized by the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in conjunction with more than 20 United Nations agencies and partners. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) hosted the Expo, which took place in Rome from 5 to 9 December.
Secretary-General’s Message to the Global South-South Development Expo 2011

I am pleased to send greetings to all participants at the Global South-South Development Expo.

I welcome your focus on food and nutrition security. Countries of the South can advance this cause significantly by sharing commodities, tools and especially best practices that work to feed more people.

We have already seen great progress thanks to Southern solutions. Thanks to the Africa Rice Initiative, drought- and disease-tolerant high-yielding, high-protein rice varieties are spreading across the continent. The world’s emerging breadbaskets – including Argentina, Brazil and Thailand – are also sharing their successful policies widely with other developing countries.

At the same time, the developing world can benefit from successful triangular experiences, such as Japan’s technical and financial assistance model for agricultural development in Brazil’s Cerrado savannah area, which is now being used by Mozambique.

South-South cooperation can also generate global progress in addressing the related crises of energy security and climate change. We must confront these interlinked challenges through our broader campaign for sustainable development.

Countries of the South, working in cooperation, can make a major contribution to next year’s Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, helping to set a course for the future we want.

I am confident this year’s Global South-South Development Expo will demonstrate how Southern solutions can contribute to greater food and nutrition security for the world’s poor and hungry. This will enable them, in turn, to contribute to sustainable development for all.
“In the decade since the Millennium Development Goals were first articulated, many countries have made significant progress in raising school enrolment, reducing child mortality, improving access to clean water and boosting their response to malaria, AIDS and other diseases. Yet 1.75 billion people in 104 countries remain unable to meet some of their basic needs...South-South cooperation is a vital component of the world’s response. Developing countries that pool know-how, exchange ideas and coordinate plans can attain much greater gains than they ever would on their own.”

Ban Ki-moon
United Nations Secretary-General

“Tackling today’s development challenges requires strong partnerships – and the scope for these is expanding rapidly with the rapid growth of South-South cooperation, of the mega philanthropic foundations and NGOs, and the growing interest of the private sector.

... At UNDP, we recognize that the strategies, policies, skills, and expertise which can be exchanged through South-South cooperation are often those best suited to meeting the development challenges faced in the South.”

Helen Clark
UNDP Administrator and UNDG Chair
High-level Opening Ceremony

The Global South-South Development Expo 2011 opened on 5 December with delegates from 30 countries gathered to share innovative solutions on the subject of food insecurity in developing countries and to forge innovative and inclusive South-South and triangular partnerships.

The Opening Ceremony featured several distinguished champions of South-South cooperation (SSC). These included His Excellency Mr. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, President, United Nations General Assembly; His Excellency Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the UN and President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation; Message of His Excellency Ambassador Jorge Argüello, Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations and Chairman of the Group of 77, delivered by Mr. Marcelo Suárez Salvia, Director for Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina; Mr. J. Brian Atwood, Chair of the Development Assistance Committee, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; Ms. Rebeca Grynspan, United Nations Under-Secretary General and UNDP Associate Administrator; Mr. Manoj Juneja, Deputy Director-General for Operations, FAO; Mr. Getachew Engida, Deputy Director-General, UNESCO; and Mr. Yiping Zhou, Director, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, United Nations Development Programme.
“...South-South cooperation complements – and does not replace – North-South cooperation...As President of the United Nations General Assembly, I am committed to promoting South-South and triangular cooperation, as an important part of building a united global partnership.”

H.E. Mr. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser
President of the United Nations General Assembly

“Experts have warned that an era of cheap food has come to an end. Since the beginning of 2011, the food industry is in crisis. The recent price hikes in world food prices are threatening to reverse decades of hard-won development gains in the South. These price rises have again plunged into poverty, millions of people who spend a disproportionate share of their income on food.

...This week’s Expo therefore presents a strategic opportunity for all of us to take a close look at proven development solutions in agriculture, food security, social protection, environment, and energy – solutions that are home-grown, sustainable, replicable and scalable.”

H.E. Ambassador Macharia Kamau
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the UN and President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation

“The conceptual framework of South-South cooperation is distinct from the traditional notion of development cooperation with a welfare approach and must not be analyzed and evaluated using the same standards as those used for North-South relations. South-South cooperation, stripped of conditionalities, seeks to meet the developmental needs of each developing country based on a strong, genuine, broad-based partnership and solidarity to achieve mutual benefits at a very low cost, but making a huge impact with benefits that often exceed its economic terms.”

Message of H.E. Ambassador Jorge Argüello
Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations and Chairman of the Group of 77, delivered by Mr. Marcelo Suárez Salvia, Director for Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina
5 December, Monday

Photo courtesy of Fit for School, a Global Health Solution Provider showcased at the GSSD Expo. Fit for School supports the implementation of The Essential Care Package (EHCP) for Filipino Children, which focuses on three interventions - daily hand washing with soap, daily tooth brushing with fluoride toothpaste, and biannual de-worming. The program has already been put into practice in 27 provinces across the Philippines and, at the end of 2009, included 900,000 children.
“Increased capacity and regional integration have fueled economic progress, and South-South flows of finance, technology, and trade have grown significantly, with large emerging economies playing a particularly strong role. These factors have contributed to the significant progress made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals in many developing countries, as evidenced by the steep reductions in poverty and extreme hunger, improved child health and education, including for women and girls.

This Expo is a concrete response to Member States’ call for a platform to showcase and share these important Southern development solutions on a South-South and triangular basis. Since its launch, it has become a truly global and multi-agency platform...for Southern development actors to celebrate success.”

Ms. Rebeca Grynspan
United Nations Under-Secretary-General and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Associate Administrator

“The idea that we can achieve results without trust, without a true partnership and without country ownership is misplaced. It cannot be done...The world has changed so significantly since the 70s and the 80s and it will never be the same again. The DAC is not the only source of knowledge about development and we must respect the fact that South-South cooperators have given us a great deal and we have learned a great deal from them.”

Mr. J. Brian Atwood
Chair, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

“South-South cooperation is a unique tool for cooperation among countries of the global South. It provides a mechanism for pooling resources and skills, and a platform for sharing knowledge and experiences...Its unique added value is that it provides access to know-how that was generated in the South. That is therefore of particular relevance to the specific development needs and potentials of the South”.

Mr. Manoj Juneja
Deputy Director-General for Operations Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

“We are learning a great deal about what is possible and what can be done, not only from societies that consider themselves to be highly developed, industrialized, richer, but also from countries here in Africa that are reinventing their economies today.”

Mr. Achim Steiner
United Nations Under-Secretary-General and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Executive Director
"We have started to embed South-South approaches more systematically into our lending operations and analytic work. We are developing sustainable approaches to global knowledge brokering. And, we are increasingly incorporating South-South into our Country Partnership and Country Assistance Strategies. The objective is to mainstream South-South approaches into the core of World Bank activities."

Mr. Sanjay Pradhan
Vice President, World Bank Institute
speaking on behalf of the World Bank Group

"We need a new global compact on agriculture and food security. Southern countries bear today the greatest burden of insecurity. Agriculture must change to cope with new circumstances. Our task is to lead this change while avoiding social fragmentation and the irreversible deterioration of the environment. South-South cooperation is vital for developing new solutions. This requires the full support of the international community. UNESCO is deeply committed. This is why 0.5 per cent of the budget of all UNESCO programme sectors is earmarked for South-South cooperation."

Mr. Getachew Engida,
Deputy Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

"With the 2015 deadline for achieving the MDGs rapidly approaching, it is critical for countries, the United Nations system, multilateral institutions, civil society and the private sector to work together to foster inclusive partnerships, so that the impact on development of your solutions could be systematically scaled up."

Mr. Yiping Zhou
Director
Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP
On the podium during the GSSD Expo press conference (L to R): Mr. J. Brian Atwood, Chair, OECD/DAC; Mr. Manoj Juneja, Deputy Director-General for Operations, FAO; H.E. Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the UN and President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation; Mr. Marcelo Suárez Salvia, Director for Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina, on behalf of the Chairman of the Group of 77; Mr. Yiping Zhou, Director, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP; and Mr. Erwin Northoff, News Coordinator, FAO.

Press Conference

A press conference was organized for Rome-based and international media on the opening day of the Expo by the GSSD Expo Secretariat. The conference, hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), highlighted the 2011 focus on the challenge of food security. Participants emphasized the overall Expo objectives of sharing, transferring and scaling up existing Southern-grown development solutions.

Media coverage of the 2011 GSSD Expo was very comprehensive. One hundred sixty-seven news articles were tracked internationally over the course of the week.

The Expo was promoted through a UNDP media advisory and two press releases. FAO published two media advisories and one press release. All the GSSD partner organizations - FHI 360, ILO, PAHO, UNEP, UNIDO, and WFP - published media advisories covering the specific content of the Solutions Exchange Forums that each co-organized.

The Expo was also promoted via the @UNDP and @FAOnews Twitter accounts, which included pre-event announcements, promotion of the webcast and live tweets from the events. Other Rome-based agencies also participated in the social media outreach via the Twitter hastag #GSSD11 and via their Facebook and Flickr pages.
Leadership Round Table on Food Security

The Round Table discussion was placed in the context of one of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: the right to food (Article 25). It was noted that in spite of this universal right, food and nutrition remained a growing challenge as the world population approached 7 billion and competition for scarce resources – land, energy and water – intensified. The Round Table therefore had a sub-theme, “Exploring the hunger paradox”. The paradox was illustrated using the following examples:

- The continent of Africa had 60 per cent of the world’s uncultivated land, yet it imported $150 million worth of food every year.
- One third of the world’s population did not have enough to eat, yet one third of the food produced went to waste.
- Some countries were addressing obesity while tackling malnutrition.

These facts suggested that the world had the means and the technical knowledge to end poverty, yet the outrage of global poverty remained. The 2007/2008 crisis was a wake-up call for developing countries to take action.

The participants noted that weak institutions and infrastructure in vulnerable areas had left the poor with very limited access to essential services. Agricultural extension programmes, microfinance, marketing facilities and legal systems were needed to help to secure food. Without equal access to and control over productive resources such as land and water, the poor could not earn a living. This was the problem that affected small-scale farmers, women and young people, and policy was at the heart of the problem since there had been chronic underinvestment in rural development – in human capacity development, in social protection and in agriculture. The experiences of several countries were therefore presented as models that could be facilitated and/or replicated through South-South and triangular cooperation.

Commercialization of agricultural production (sub-Saharan Africa). In countries of sub-Saharan Africa, small-scale farmers were recognized as the ones feeding the country, producing 80 to 90 per cent of the food needed, yet about 40 per cent of the agricultural production went to waste. These farmers were illiterate and it was thought that perhaps they should be trained to become employees of larger commercial farmers so that a more balanced approach to development could be achieved. This would involve more investments in agriculture, support for improved technologies and a reduction or an end to land grabbing.

In placing agriculture as a priority on the national development agenda with the objective of transforming agricultural production from a means of subsistence living to a successful business enterprise, the Government of Nigeria aspired to allocate 10 per cent of its national budget to agriculture, simultaneously seeking partners to provide soft loans to farmers. Proposals included giving farmers access to credit,
leadership Round table

The LRT moderator, Ms. Zeinab Badawi of the BBC.

providing training in the use of technology and linkages to markets, and ensuring that an effective value chain was established.

Empowerment of farmers (Bangladesh, Brazil, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines). There were situations where small-scale farmers in these countries were marginalized and oppressed since they could not influence the Government and therefore had no opportunity to impact policies. In fact, in many instances, these farmers did not own the land that they occupied and subsequently experienced land grabbing by large commercial farms. The policy adopted by Japan whereby only farmers who could work the land were allowed to purchase it was highlighted and praised as one that needed to be promoted for replication under the umbrella of South-South and triangular cooperation.

Using technology to achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture (India). India once had to take loans to import food to feed its population. However, by creating an enabling environment through appropriate policy support, strengthening institutions and developing its human resource capacity, it achieved self-pride and self-sufficiency. Strategies to increase production included reducing the use of pesticides, thereby doubling production; encouraging conservation agriculture; training farmers through farming schools and then linking them to markets; setting a guaranteed market price before the crop season; and providing a good transport system. All of these were important ingredients for success in meeting the challenge faced by India.

Hybrid rice production in China: achieving sufficiency by using technology commercialized since the 1970s. By using technology of the 1970s, China developed high-yield hybrid rice that covered more than 60 per cent of its farm land and could feed more than 70 million people. Moreover, research continued in order to develop a super hybrid rice crop. These are techniques that should be considered within a strategy to address the hunger paradox, especially that of developing countries of the South.

With these successes, China demonstrated its commitment to South-South cooperation by having provided 856 experts to 23 countries, many of which had signed South-South cooperation agreements that included crop husbandry and dissemination of Chinese technology through demonstrations. Three of the approaches adopted to encourage technology transfer were training, whereby the Governments funded the training programme; the demonstration of technology; and a knowledge exchange platform.

Zero-hunger project (Brazil). Brazil sought to integrate social development and food security within its development paradigm. A policy was established that the food chain must strongly integrate food and nutrition security, civil society must participate in the development of the national food security policy and the entire process must be embedded in the Constitution. As a result, the national Food and Nutrition Security Plan 2012-2016 was developed built on a zero-hunger campaign. The process was built up starting from the grass-roots level, then moving to the municipal level, and finally feeding into the national Congress. A four-year programme was institutionalized that included a review every four years to tweak the guidelines for the Food and Nutrition Security Plan. Over 70,000 people were engaged in this participatory process, 326 goals were agreed and Article 6 of the Brazilian Constitution was amended to ensure the right to food for each citizen. A fundamental lesson that Brazil learned was how to engage civil society through the concept, design and implementation of its national plan. This experience could be a model for scalability and replicability throughout the South as 2015, the target year for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, draws nearer.

The Round Table participants cautioned that many of the interventions that promoted food security did so at the expense of the environment, that is, in trying to achieve Millennium Development Goals 1-5, Goal 7 suffered; that while the Green Revolution was being promoted, dryland areas could truly be made green through diversification and horticulture; and last but not least, that the mass media should play an important advocacy role in sharing appropriate messages targeting all hunger-paradox interest groups.
Scaling up local development innovations is critical to achieving sustainable, equitable development, especially when these innovations are driven by national and local governments and other actors. In order to best support countries to scale up proven local successes and achieve transformational changes, the Poverty Practice of the UNDP Bureau for Development Policy (BDP) is working to build a solid knowledge base and to discover systematically the enabling environment and drivers for scaling up. In this context, the Poverty Practice, together with the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, initiated a series of case studies of scaled-up development solutions. The case studies identify key policy, institutional and political enablers and drivers for a successful scaling-up process and inspire development partners to transform innovations into sustainable development results.
Launch of Major Initiatives

Ms. Inyang Ebong-Harstrup, Deputy Director, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP, led the Launch of Major Initiatives Session.

The case studies presented demonstrate how countries, ranging from middle-income countries (such as China, Costa Rica and Mexico) to low-income and least developed countries (such as Mongolia and Nepal) were able to drive development. Their success, built on leadership and vision, is due mainly to their reliance on their own resources and human capacities. Each country story showcases a different development challenge and response. The China case study focuses on an agricultural extension programme that spurred rural entrepreneurship while that of Costa Rica describes an employment-creation effort through biodiversity preservation and ecotourism. The Mexico story describes the national cash-transfer scheme to address inequalities and vulnerabilities. The Mongolia case study outlines the successful transformation of Mongolia’s XacBank from a non-banking financial institution to a commercial bank and its ascendance as a leader in providing innovative, socially responsible services to Mongolian citizens. The Nepal experience centres on the national initiative to supply small-scale energy to support rural employment and delivery of basic services during and in the aftermath of conflict. Every country case study demonstrates how each innovation has spurred, or has the potential to spur, a sound South-South collaboration and learning platform and, in some cases, South-North knowledge exchange.

Following the launch of these case studies, the Poverty Practice, in collaboration with the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation and other bureaux and practices, will develop a platform that contributes to South-South learning and systematic exchange of knowledge and innovations within a global programme, “Scaling Up Integrated Local Development Innovations”.

Launch of the Second Publication on Lessons from the South in Managing Hydrocarbon Economies

The Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, in collaboration with Columbia University (United States), has published the second book on lessons from the South on the sustainable management of the oil and gas sector. This publication, entitled Getting It Right: Lessons from the South in Managing Hydrocarbon Economies, provides practical guidelines and recommendations on a broad range of issues associated with oil and gas management. It illustrates that the wealth of experience from traditional and well-established petroleum-producing countries is adaptable to the challenges facing emerging petroleum-producing countries of the South. These experiences can provide emerging oil and gas producers with solid frameworks within which to launch a successful and sustainable oil and gas sector that will help to ensure the achievement of their development goals, including the MDGs.

On the podium during the Launch of Major Initiatives Session of the GSSD Expo (L to R): Ms. Xiaojun (Grace) Wang, Manager, Poverty Practice, UNDP; Mr. Tur-Od Lkhagvajav, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Xac Bank, Mongolia; Ms. Marianella Feoli, General Manager, Fundecoperación, Costa Rica; Mr. Jin-Seon Park, Senior Director, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Republic of Korea; Ms. Rosa Delia Gómez-Durán, Director of Bilateral Cooperation, General Directorate of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Argentina; Ms. Inyang Ebong-Harstrup, Deputy Director, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP; and Mr. Raymond Landveld, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Suriname to the United Nations.
Great strides were made in agricultural production technology over the last half century, making it possible to produce enough food to feed a growing world population of over 7 billion. Nonetheless, the total number of undernourished in the world did not decrease. In fact, according to FAO estimates, it increased from 850 million in 1990 to nearly 1 billion by 2010. The World Bank also highlighted the fact that 75 per cent of the world’s poor lived in rural areas where farming was the main source of employment, yet large numbers of poor people often were not land owners and there were low levels of capacity and productivity. Thus many of the hungry were small-scale farmers and agricultural wage workers, including women and youth. This was what the Leadership Round Table participants referred to as the “hunger paradox”.

This Solution Exchange Forum featured successful capacity development initiatives to improve food security through training in areas such as agricultural technology, agribusiness, agro-based industries and the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). At the same time, it was recommended that education and training be integrated into broader, innovative capacity development programmes and built on existing initiatives to promote new activities. Solutions...
also included effective land governance systems to protect the rights of small-scale farmers; ensuring that land reform measures guaranteed women’s right to land; techniques to promote conservation agriculture; the establishment of farmer field schools; the introduction of appropriate technology to empower farmers to access ready market information; and making microcredit more easily accessible to small-scale farmers.

It was evident that South-South and triangular cooperation, through constructive and creative partnerships, helped to build the human and social capital needed to strengthen organizations and create an enabling environment that stimulated people to innovate, collaborate and, ultimately, progress with solutions to resolve the hunger paradox. The China-Nigeria experience was presented as a model that demonstrated a nurtured partnership of over 30 years, with mutually beneficial solutions – a model that could be replicated.

The following solutions on this topic were presented during the Expo (see annex I for details):

- Strengthening Land Governance through Policy and Capacity Development Initiatives under the Land Administration and Management Project (LAMP) – Philippines;
- Improving Agricultural Sustainability through Conservation Agriculture Systems: Development of the Smallholder Conservation Agriculture Equipment Industry in Sub-Saharan Africa – sub-Saharan Africa;
- Mobiles for Rural Development: What Can Be Learned from Mobile-based Agriculture Services in Sri Lanka and India – Sri Lanka and India;
- Addressing Gender in the Family Farming Programme in Brazil – Brazil;
- Role of the Farmer Field School in Angola as an Effective Participatory Extension Methodology in Support of Smallholder Agricultural Development – Angola;

The Solution Exchange Forum on Agriculture, Food Security and Capacity Development was organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
Solution Exchange Forum 2: Social Protection and Food Security

Social-protection instruments play an important role in addressing acute food crises through transfers to support entitlements. These include cash transfers and school-feeding and public work programmes that promote food security as a right anchored in social policy. Since as much as 80 per cent of the world’s population did not enjoy social guarantees, the development community called for social protection floors to protect citizens through the recognition of basic social rights, services and facilities that all citizens should enjoy. Thus, in addressing social protection and food security, the International Labour Organization (ILO) programme, “Decent Work for Food Security”, targeted decent jobs in the food value chain (including agriculture, food processing, storage, transport, roads, catering services and commerce). It posited that if people could effectively sustain themselves, hunger could be reduced.

This Solution Exchange Forum identified the continuing critical challenges relating to social protection and food security in view of increasing global uncertainty as a result of both systemic and systematic shocks. These included high rates of global unemployment and under-employment, gender inequality, child labour, unproductive jobs, worker exploitation, and accidents and diseases in the workplace. The challenge was to transition from a multi-social-protection-programme approach to one that was integrated, coherent, holistic and comprehensive and that would include political will, leadership skills, country-specific programmes, rigorous coordination and an appropriate investment strategy.

Investment in South-South and triangular cooperation was a practical approach to respond to development by unlocking roadblocks in social policy processes and strategies in countries at similar stages of development and/or similar cultural backgrounds and to mobilize resources (human and financial) to complement cooperation and collaboration at bilateral and multilateral levels. Successful Southern solutions demonstrated the virtuous connection between social security and food security through programmes on institutional strengthening, capacity development and decentralization strategies to ensure that interventions reached the most vulnerable, including women; a best-practice strategy to achieve provinces free of child labour; and incentive programmes for employers to provide nutritious meals for employees through “food security meant decent work” programme. the ILO programme, “Decent Work for Food Security”.

The following solutions on this topic were presented during the Expo (see annex I for details):

- Towards a Systems Approach in South-South Cooperation Anchored on Decent Work: Tangible Labour Market Examples and Lessons Learned from Kenya – Kenya;
- Protocol on the Free Movement of People and Labour – Eastern Africa Region
- Social Security and Food Security: Successful Policy Experiences in Brazil; The Worker Food Programme (PAT) – Brazil;
- Community Experience: Joint UN Water and Sanitation Project in the Ngäbe-Buglé Indigenous Territory of the Ño-Kribo Region in Panama – Panama;
- Eliminating Child Labour in the Fishing and Aquaculture Sector: Lessons Learned from Cambodia – Cambodia.

The Solution Exchange Forum on Social Protection and Food Security was organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO).
Solution Exchange Forum 2
Climate change was recognized as a growing crisis that had a significant impact on dimensions of economic, environmental and human well-being. It triggered serious concerns that current land, agriculture and food systems were not viable to assure food security in the medium to long term since projected data showed that by 2020, the risk of hunger could increase by about 10 to 20 per cent (affecting from tens of millions to hundreds of millions of people).

Over the past half-century, there was a major transformation in agriculture that could be traced back to the Green Revolution. Food was being produced in large quantities – enough to feed about twice today’s world population. The evidence has shown that much of that food was either wasted in post-harvest storage and handling, processing or post-retail. In spite of overproduction, the Green Revolution did not resolve the issues of hunger and poverty or of malnutrition and health problems. Rather, it increased inequities and accelerated rural to urban migration, caused the loss of many jobs while becoming a major cause of climate...
change, and was also partly responsible for the huge loss of biodiversity and soil degradation. This model was also heavily dependent on external inputs, mostly non-renewable, and was the source of about 50 per cent of the global greenhouse gas production; the entire food chain from production to consumption was included.

This Solution Exchange Forum showcased approaches and measures for transforming agriculture and shifting the use and management of land, agriculture and food systems towards a paradigm that integrated environmental and human well-being and economic values. Alternative models that were resilient, productive and diverse and that dealt with the social, environmental and economic sustainability issues that were central to food security were put forward as tested practices. These included organic, eco- and climate-smart agriculture, which were known to add resilience to the production system and thus increased yields, conserved biodiversity and therefore made agriculture part of the solution to climate change while dealing with its social, environmental and economic aspects. Additional strategies included capacity development of farmers such as through the Canaan Farmers’ School and the sharing of solid scientific research on global developments in agriculture in order to generate outside-the-box thinking to tackle transformation in the agricultural sector in order to address the growing challenges posed by climate change.

The following solutions on this topic were presented during the Expo (see annex I for details):

- The Role of Organic Agriculture in Uganda as a South-South Solution to Climate Change and Food Security – Uganda;
- Climate-smart Agriculture – Bangladesh, Burundi, Haiti, Latin America;
- PROVIA, a New Knowledge Interface between the Scientific Community, Policymakers and Stakeholders on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation Issues – Ghana;
- Canaan Farmers’ School – Republic of Korea.

The Solution Exchange Forum on Climate Change and Food Security was organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
DAY 3

HIV and AIDS have had a devastating impact globally on health, nutrition, food security and overall socio-economic development, having claimed over 1 million lives annually since 1998. Their toll has been particularly large in countries of the South. Of the tens of millions of people who were HIV-positive or who had died from AIDS, more than 95 per cent lived in developing countries, and women were disproportionately affected. HIV and AIDS are both a cause and a consequence of poverty, and effectively responding to them is essential to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Along with medical care, good nutrition plays an integral role in maintaining health and preventing opportunistic infections for people living with HIV and AIDS. Since nutrition supported treatment outcomes by facilitating recovery, malnourished people had a sixfold greater chance of dying from the first line of treatment.

Experiences shared in this Solution Exchange Forum reflected systems that were gender-responsive, people-centred and agriculture-based and included a comprehensive strategy that engaged all stakeholders including small-scale farmers and governments. Programmes therefore included a country-led and country-owned food and nutrition programme that was implemented at the community level in Asia; counselling on nutrition and training in nutrition behaviour in three countries in Latin America (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Dominican Republic and Honduras); an evaluation of the role of food in the promotion of treatment adherence in patients on antiretroviral medication; and the introduction of an electronic voucher system in some African countries, which eliminated the stigma of collecting food and assured personal preferences within the approved dietary regime.

These successful Southern solutions from Africa, Asia and Latin America demonstrated how nutrition had been incorporated across national borders and how it had been involved in the treatment and care of pa-
tients with HIV-related illnesses. In the last decade, political leadership, social change, innovation and rapid injection of new resources transformed the AIDS response into a vanguard of global health success. South-South and triangular cooperation would continue to contribute to this success story through the scaling up and replication of its results. This would impact the results anticipated for the UN-AIDS Strategic Plan (2012-2016) whose mantra is zero new HIV infections, zero AIDS-related deaths and zero discrimination. Though donor behaviour to access the resources necessary to achieve this outcome could sometimes be problematic, the High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (2011) established new guidelines for donor behaviour that would improve the systems to achieve desired solutions.

The following solutions on this topic were presented during the Expo (see annex I for details):

- The Lao-Thai-Australian Collaboration on HIV Nutrition (The Lao-TACHIN Project): An Example of South-South Cooperation in Nutrition and HIV – Lao People’s Democratic Republic;

- Integrating Food and Nutrition Dimensions with HIV Treatment and Care: Strengthening Capacities of National Actors (The PAM Project) – Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Dominican Republic, Honduras;

- Impact of Mobile Technology and Mobile Financial Services on Food Support to Vulnerable Populations: A Case Study from Southern Africa

- HIV/Nutrition Programming Using Electronic Voucher Transfers: The Protracted Relief and Recovery Programme (Sustainable Programme for Livelihoods and Solutions for Hunger, or SPLASH)

The Solution Exchange Forum on Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Agriculture and Food Security was organized by the World Food Programme (WFP).
The spread of diseases across borders is a growing threat to global health as the world becomes increasingly interconnected. The multiple concurrent crises of climate change, economic downturns, vulnerability to shocks and natural disasters, pervasive poverty and food insecurity have heightened concerns regarding global health, particularly in the South. The health threats posed by agricultural challenges require cooperation and coordination among countries and present an ideal setting for the implementation of South-South strategies.

This Solution Exchange Forum featured innovative policies, institutional responses and solutions to health issues relating to food insecurity, including outreach and delivery mechanisms, bio-agricultural health products, and techniques for increasing access to health information. The solutions were responses to health threats both caused by and resulting from agricultural and food insecurity and were designed to foster cooperation and coordination among multiple stakeholders. Significant strides have been made in this area and projects must continue to be scaled up and replicated in order to ensure effective and sustainable progress in linking health, agriculture and food security.

The following solutions on this topic were presented during the Expo (see annex I for details):

- Increased Production and Consumption of Small Fish Species – Bangladesh;
- Promoting Agricultural and Dietary Diversity for Improved Nutrition and Health – Kenya;
- Social Entrepreneurship for Empowering People – Bangladesh.

This Forum also provided an opportunity to launch SS GATE-Track V, the Global Health Exchange, which focuses on improving public health through global transactional platforms: exchanges for those countries seeking or supplying health information, knowledge and technology, and a service platform for training, consulting, legal, financing, marketing and networking assistance to facilitate the exchange and application of health innovations (see annex I for more details).

The Solution Exchange Forum on Global Health, Agriculture and Food Security was organized by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and FHI 360.
According to FAO projections, the expanding world population requires global agricultural production to grow by 70 per cent by 2050 in order to feed an additional 2.3 billion people. Boosting agricultural production to the levels needed to feed this expanding world population would necessitate sharply increased public investment in research and development and widespread adoption of new technologies, farming techniques and crop varieties. Of particular importance would be climate-smart technologies, that is, agricultural advances that sustainably increase productivity and resilience to environmental pressures while simultaneously reducing greenhouse gas emissions or removing them from the atmosphere.

Achieving food security is a major goal of the Southern hemisphere since 95 per cent of the poor live in Southern countries and 66 per cent live in Asia. In Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, however, the situation is not irreversible; there are examples of progress in several countries of the South. With direct government intervention to identify needs and priorities, international support has been provided to develop institutional and technical capacity to advance developments in the agricultural sector.

Agribusiness has contributed to the development and economic growth of different communities by providing technical assistance and support to improve both productivity and interaction with the business sector. Factors contributing to the success of various initiatives include collaboration (Ministries of Energy/Environment/Agriculture), capacity-building and communication (sharing of accurate information). The importance of agribusiness cannot be underestimated and renewable energy must be used effectively at all stages of the process. The real challenge, however, is to be more creative and think about new approaches and innovative solutions for the 21st century and ways to scale up successes.

The following solutions on this topic were presented during the Expo (see annex I for details):

- African Agribusiness and Agro Industries Development Initiative (3ADI), 10 African countries
- South Self-help Capacity – Several countries of the South (A programme of the FAO to strengthen regional organizations, including business);
- The Shea Project – Mali;
- Songchon Goat Milk Dairy project – Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;
- Solar Power for Irrigation in Remote Areas of Mozambique – Mozambique;
- Mini Hydropower Plants: Energy-effective Access Solutions for Productive Activities in Rural Communities – Burundi and Rwanda.

The Solution Exchange Forum on Agribusiness, Renewable Energy and Food Security was organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).
The fourth annual Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo) opened on Monday, 5 December 2011, in Rome with more than 600 delegates from over 100 countries gathered to showcase innovative solutions to development challenges, as called for by Member States in the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (A/RES/64/222). The GSSD Expo is designed to showcase successful evidence-based interventions created by developing countries themselves. It enables developing countries and their development partners, including donor agencies, agencies of the United Nations system, and private-sector and civil society organizations, to collaborate and showcase solutions that are rooted in the historical, political, economic, social and geographic conditions specific to the originating countries. The Expo provides a powerful platform for Southern development actors to celebrate successes, share knowledge and lessons learned, explore new avenues for collaboration and initiate new collaborative efforts toward achieving the objectives set forth in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed development goals. In addition, it facilitates the forging of innovative and inclusive partnerships for South-South cooperation, including triangular and public-private partnerships. Since its inception in 2008, the GSSD Expo has featured contributions from hundreds of partner countries, United Nations agencies, private-sector enterprises and civil society organizations, and over 100 Southern development solutions relevant to achieving the MDGs have been showcased. The annual High-level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation is organized as part of the GSSD Expo.

Objectives of the Meeting

The High-level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, also referred to as the Directors-General Meeting, seeks to bring together Directors-General of technical cooperation agencies of national governments of the South that are already providing technical cooperation to other developing countries or that are ready to start such cooperation in the near future. It is intended to facilitate an exchange of solutions to the challenges in policy, strategy and institutional and financing arrangements for South-South and triangular cooperation as well as management capacity. Concrete cases of successful experiences in overcoming these challenges are identified and presented. The Meeting is also designed for a discussion of new proposals for further mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation, including the expected roles of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other United Nations organizations.

Achievements

As a follow-up to the High-level Meeting of December 2010 in Geneva, the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (SU/SSC), hosted by UNDP, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), organized the fourth High-level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Rome on 8 December 2011. The Meeting, which had as its theme “Effective Partnership towards Innovative Development Solutions”, brought together more than 125 people from 24 developing countries, 6 donor countries, 14 United Nations agencies, 7 other international organizations, and 10 other entities, including non-governmental organizations, think tanks and academic institutions. The Directors-General of development cooperation and practitioners of development cooperation agencies who work on South-South and triangular cooperation on a daily basis actively exchanged their experiences and challenges in the four sessions following the opening remarks by H.E. Mr. Tariq Ali Al-Ansari (Deputy Chef de Cabinet of the President of the United Nations General Assembly, speaking on behalf of the President of the General Assembly), Mr. Hideya Yamada (Minister Counselor of the Embassy and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the UN Agencies in Rome), Mr. Laurent Thomas (Assistant Director-General, Technical Cooperation Department, FAO) and Ms. Angsana Sihapitak (Deputy Director-General, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency, Thailand).

The first session, “Global Development Solutions and South-South and Triangular Cooperation”, focused on the introduction and discussion of best practices in South-South and triangular cooperation in the fields of critical development issues. Tunisia introduced the activities of the Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation (ATCT), which has sent more than 35,000 experts mostly to Arab countries. Turkey focused on its active engagement in agriculture and the health care system in sub-Saharan Africa and other countries and how its best practices such as the Modern Green House in Uzbekistan were replicated. The United States of America presented the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, which aims to create innovative partnerships for clean and efficient stoves and fuels. The International Labour Organization (ILO) developed a basic social protection floor for everyone, which calls for the provision of essential social services and social transfers to the poor and vulnerable for a life in dignity, and documented success stories of the social protection floor in 15 countries of the Global South.

Developing countries are full of intentions and ideas but are often frustrated by a lack of funding, especially in the
High-level Directors-General Meeting

wake of a crisis. The second session, “Innovative Financing Mechanisms for South-South and Triangular Cooperation”, sought solutions in this area. China introduced the China South-South Cooperation Network, an open, inclusive network that advocates public-private partnership and triangular cooperation. The Republic of Korea presented the Republic of Korea-UNDP programme, which is intended to share the knowledge and experience of the Republic of Korea in science and technology in order to assist the economic and technological advancement of countries in line with the MDGs. The Government of the Republic of Korea provides funding for the programmes that focus on science and technology, and a Korean institution matches the funds. FAO has developed the concept of a strategic alliance as a means of increasing the volume and improving the reliability of funding streams in support of South-South cooperation.

South-South cooperation has sometimes been critiqued as being small, fragmented and supplier driven. During the third session, “South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Capacity Development and Scaling Up”, four cases showed how to overcome those disadvantages. Since 1961, Cuba has cooperated with 157 countries worldwide, with a special focus on Africa, serving more than 350,000 professionals in multiple sectors. The World Bank is uniquely positioned to play a critical role in facilitating South-South knowledge exchanges, measuring their impact and ensuring that lessons learned are collected and applied broadly. To scale up South-South cooperation, the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) builds more and better institutional capacities in order to manage South-South and triangular cooperation among member countries through training and the exchange, systematization and documentation of experiences. The UNDP Project Office in Poland introduced its Private Sector Development Programme for Iraq, which involves seven United Nations agencies in the process, with UNDP taking a lead role.

In the final session, “The Way Forward”, the examples showcased demonstrated how the Member States could take a leadership role in shaping the South-South cooperation architecture for regional development and how the various entities of the United Nations system could work together as one to support leadership by the Member States. The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) noted that there was a need to build on shared knowledge and capacity, to document the experience and best practices through publications or interactive mediums such as the SU/SSC website and the virtual National Directors-General Space, and to transfer knowledge to regional and neighbouring countries that have similar conditions and can easily adapt it to their national contexts. UNWTO also emphasized that private-sector engagement was essential and had to be tapped. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which supports governments in funding agricultural development, emphasized its rich experience in managing networks and suggested that it could help in making SSC collaboration more efficient and effective. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) stated that the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4) in Busan, Republic of Korea, sealed a new global partnership for development focused on making development cooperation effective. OECD stressed that the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation combines strengths from all development partners, who are committed to providing diverse sources of finance, knowledge and expertise to promote more effective development cooperation.

Finally, Argentina, Brazil and SU/SSC introduced new initiatives. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) presented the new innovative initiative titled “Capacity Development in Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation” in partnership with JICA and SU/SSC. The initiative aims to strengthen South-South cooperation for development through codifying, capturing, disseminating and transferring scalable Southern development policy options and solutions to achieve inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth. Argentina announced that the Buenos Aires South-South Observatory would be established with the support of SU/SSC and the Group of 77. This initiative responds to several mandates to strengthen South-South cooperation, including the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation held in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2009. In response to the request of Member States and United Nations agencies, SU/SSC launched its new SU/SSC website (http://ssc.undp.org), which hosts a virtual space for national Directors-General for information exchange, discussions, and the matching of needs for and offers of South-South and triangular cooperation. These new initiatives will complement one another.

The Meeting offered a concrete response to the commitment in the Nairobi outcome document adopted by the Member States during the 2009 High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation. Directors-General welcomed the new initiatives by Argentina, Brazil and SU/SSC. The Meeting also provided the opportunity for fruitful discussions and recommendations on how South-South and triangular cooperation could further promote new opportunities and collectively overcome the challenges to achieving sustained economic growth and development.
High-level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The High-Level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Directors-General of development cooperation agencies of national governments had as its theme “Effective Partnership towards Innovative Development Solutions”. The meeting, co-organized by JICA and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation and hosted by FAO, brought together a diverse group of practitioners or would-be practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation that included representation from developing countries, donor countries, funds, NGOs, think tanks, academic institutions and United Nations agencies.

These daily practitioners of South-South and triangular development cooperation recognized that the long-term prospects for South-South and triangular cooperation remained promising and the challenges ahead presented opportunities for reform and innovative approaches to promote further regional cooperation.

Thus through exchanges on their experiences and challenges, the Directors-General or their representatives engaged actively on the following topics: (a) Global Development Solutions and South-South and Triangular Cooperation; (b) Innovative Financing Mechanisms for South-South and Triangular Cooperation; (c) South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Capacity Development and Scaling Up; and (c) The Way Forward: New Proposals for Mainstreaming South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Opening Session of the High-level Meeting of Directors-General of development cooperation agencies, Rome, Italy, December 2011.
I would like to plead with you to seize what is in front of you and what is out there and transform the world. This meeting has provided fruitful discussion and recommendations on how South-South and triangular cooperation can further promote new opportunities to overcome collectively challenges toward sustained economic growth and development.

H.E. Ambassador Macharia Kamau
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the UN and President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation

The agenda of South-South cooperation is an inclusive development agenda and welcomes participation from all countries – both North and South.

H.E. Ambassador Tariq Ali Al-Ansari
Deputy Chef de Cabinet of the President of the UN General Assembly, speaking on behalf of the President of the General Assembly

All stakeholders, including governments, civil society and private sectors of both developing and developed States should join hands to pursue the actual benefits of cooperation.

Mr. Hideya Yamada
Minister Counselor of the Embassy and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the UN Agencies in Rome

We need to explore ways and means of working more and better together. By strengthening our partnerships, globally as well as locally, we should be able to more widely and freely share the benefits of our collective ingenuity and wealth with those most in need. Partnerships, investment and capacity development are the three keys needed to unlock the poverty trap.

Mr. Laurent Thomas
Assistant Director-General
Technical Cooperation Department, FAO

Thailand promotes South-South cooperation with the international community through bilateral and multilateral cooperation...and strengthens partnerships for technical cooperation and human resource development.

Ms. Angsana Sihapitak
Deputy Director-General
Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA)
Developing countries are teaming with donor countries and UN agencies and sharing lessons learnt.

Ms. Sabina Wakio Maghanga
Director, Macro Planning Directorate, Office of the Prime Minister
Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Kenya

TIKA has placed knowledge- and experience-sharing at the heart of its development policies and, therefore, is ready to share its experiences with the LDCs in new projects.

Dr. Sebahattin Gazanfer
Senior Project Adviser, UNDP/TIKA South-South Cooperation Project, Turkey

Over three billion people cook with fire, and close to two billion in China, India, Africa and the rest of the world die annually from smoke exposure...People should champion the adoption of clean stoves and the promotion of international standards so that people know that they are buying good products.

Mr. Kris M. Balderston
Special Representative for Global Partnerships
Office of the Secretary of State, U.S. Department of State

There is a wealth of knowledge in the countries of the South which have already established social protection schemes...A comprehensive health insurance scheme has been introduced in Rwanda, covering 93 per cent of the total population.

Mr. Jürgen Schwettmann
Director
Department of Partnerships and Development Cooperation, ILO
Developing countries are full of intentions and ideas but are always frustrated with lack of funding especially in the wake of the crisis.

H.E. Ambassador Fatma Galal
Secretary General, Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The China South-South Cooperation Network is an open and inclusive network that advocates public-private partnership (PPP) and triangular cooperation.

Mr. Yongli Zhao
Assistant Director-General
China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)
Ministry of Commerce

Issues such as climate change and economic crisis demand science-based solutions like renewable energies and carbon capture. Korean technology teams up with the South-South Unit and acts as a donor country and implementing institution in the case of the Korea-UNDP Facility. The Korean government provides funding for the programme and a Korean institution matches the funds.

Dr. Myung-Jin Lee
Director, Global Policy Research Division
Science and Technology Policy Institute, Republic of Korea

FAO’s South-South Cooperation Initiative provides practical assistance with easily adaptable methods and technologies...Technicians work directly with rural communities and farmers and experts provide practical support to national agricultural extension or other services.

Mr. Abdul Kobakiwal
Chief
Integrated Food Security Support Service, FAO
South-South cooperation has sometimes been critiqued as being small, fragmented and supplier driven. The cases showcased here show that the disadvantages have been overcome.

Mr. Hiroshi Kato
Deputy Director
JICA Research Institute, Japan

The economic crisis affected the food sector and not enough resources are being guaranteed to solve this problem. There is need to strengthen partnerships for development, peace and security.

Mr. Avilio Cárdenas García
Director de la Empresa CATEC
(Empresa Comercializadora de Ciencia y Tecnología Agropecuaria), Cuba

Countries come to the World Bank not for loans but to be connected to other countries. This is brokering knowledge and is target specific...Knowledge-sharing between countries ensures that solutions are relevant to the country at all stages of development.

Mr. Han Fraeters
Manager
Knowledge Exchange Practice, World Bank Institute

The Ibero-American Capacity Building Program for South-South Cooperation encourages political dialogue between Ibero-American countries on South-South and triangular cooperation, and builds more and better institutional capacities in order to manage South-South and triangular cooperation among member countries.

Ms. Natalia Royo
Senior Adviser, Ibero-American Cooperation Secretariat
(Secretaría para la Cooperación Iberoamericana)

The triangular cooperation for capacity development model for Poland-Iraq cooperation takes a demand-driven approach: formulation of programmes based upon partner country request.

Mr. Kamil Wyszkowski
Head of the Office
UNDP Project Office, Poland
After all of today’s discussions, there are two major objectives. The first is how Member States can take leadership in shaping the South-South cooperation architecture for regional development - the agenda has to be delivered with true commitment not only political and institutional but also financial. The second is how the UN system as a whole family can work together to support leadership by Member States.

Mr. Yiping Zhou
Director
Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP

The relevance of tourism is that it is the fastest-growing economic sector, a key driver for socio-economic progress, and offers fast entry into the work force. In 2010, tourism generated $919 billion...Whenever possible, experts within the regions should be used and those outside should be used as a complement.

Mr. Samiti Siv
Programme Officer
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

The development of websites such as the new Special Unit for South-South Cooperation website and the Directors-General Space is absolutely critical...There is a need to keep stock of what’s happening and who is doing what and also match demand and supply from the country perspective. We can learn from this practice and scale up these experiences.

Mr. Carlos Sere
Chief Development Strategist
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4) in Busan seals a new global partnership for development, focused on making development - and not just aid - effective. It builds on the support of diverse development actors...The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation combines forces from all development partners, committed to providing diverse sources of finance, knowledge and expertise to promote more effective development.

Ms. Brenda Killen
Head, Aid Effectiveness Division
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
We expect the Buenos Aires South-South Observatory to be more than a space for the follow-up and reflection on issues relating to South-South cooperation. It will be at the same time a centre for research, for creative action, and for fruitful exchange among partners.

Mr. Marcelo Suárez Salvia
Director for Multilateral Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Argentina

The innovative “Capacity Development in Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation” initiative, in partnership with SU/SSC (hosted by UNDP) and the Government of Japan, consists of a training programme based on the exchange of experiences among developing countries, aiming to strengthen the skills of managers and institutions responsible for international cooperation, with a special focus on the least developed countries (LDCs).

Mr. Olyntho Vieira
Minister, Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN Agencies based in Rome, Brazil
Launch of the New Special Unit for South-South Cooperation Website and National Directors-General Space

In response to requests by Member States and United Nations agencies, the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation developed and launched its new web presence. The new website provides an interactive and inclusive environment where Member States and United Nations agencies can participate in the policymaking processes that are supported by the Special Unit’s demand-driven 3-in-1 multilateral South-South cooperation support architecture (i.e., the Global South-South Development Academy, the Global South-South Development Expo and South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange).

As a major component of the new web presence, the new website features a National Directors-General Space and a UN Entities Space where each country and each agency will be able to upload information on its work in South-South cooperation, its South-South cooperation focal point, its South-South cooperation strategy, its historical perspective on South-South cooperation, local institutions engaged in South-South cooperation, and which South-South cooperation programmes are currently under way, among others.

To facilitate the sharing of knowledge, experience, best practices, tools and instruments as well as templates used in the preparation of contracts and agreements on South-South cooperation, these spaces will enable Directors-General and UN entities to upload information for either public consumption or discussion only among the group of Directors-General or the group of UN agencies.

Closing Remarks

…the agenda of the meeting and the sessions selected were very relevant in the context of the current development landscape - within which development actors are increasingly sharing knowledge and experiences in addressing common development challenges.

Ms. Lidia Margarita Fromm Cea
Director-General for Development Cooperation
Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (SEPLAN), Honduras
speaking on behalf of the participants at the High-level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation
United Nations South-South Stakeholders Meeting

At the inter-agency follow-up to the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation in 2009, South-South cooperation focal points of United Nations agencies called for increased opportunities for the sharing of knowledge and experience. In response to this call, the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation hosted a South-South Stakeholders Meeting on 8 December 2011, bringing together focal points from United Nations agencies, regional development banks and regional economic commissions. The meeting provided a forum for United Nations agency development practitioners to come together and share solutions and best practices in their support to South-South cooperation as measured against key indicators.

In attendance were representatives of the Bureau for Development Policy (BDP) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO), among others.

Agencies stressed that South-South cooperation was advancing at a fast pace even without United Nations intervention and there was a need for the multilateral system to identify a niche where it could add value to the emerging trends in South-South cooperation. They agreed that the United Nations needed to support the creation of an enabling environment for South-South cooperation through the identification of technical capacities and institutional arrangements for enhanced South-South cooperation. A need was also recognized for the identification of sectors/areas for joint intervention and collaboration at the country level by specialized agencies.

The UN South-South Stakeholders Meeting was organized by the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation.
Access to technology is the key to the success of developing countries in achieving their development goals. Innovations in agriculture, renewable and clean energy, and health have unlocked human capital and resulted in immeasurable poverty reduction, underscoring the indispensable role that technology plays in sustainable development. Nonetheless, challenging questions remain: how can developing countries access these technologies and how can successful innovations be shared or transferred?

There is full recognition that when optimized, PPPs have the potential to address these important questions, playing an important role in facilitating the sharing of successful solutions and innovations within the South-South and triangular cooperation framework. The South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) is a tangible example of how PPPs can be leveraged to deliver successful transfers of assets and technology, bringing together providers, seekers, and financing partners across the spectrum of public and private sectors to facilitate the exchanges.

Experts shared several innovative cases of South-South technology transfer and implementation and the unique role of PPPs in generating resources:

- **SS-GATE**, a global mechanism that facilitates exchanges of technology, assets, services and best practices across the developing world;
- Timber-processing technology transferred from Hong Kong to Guinea, contributing to the fight against deforestation;
- The Songhai Centre in Benin, which took a broad-based and inclusive development approach to harness opportunity sets;
- The Benazir housing technology in Pakistan, which enabled access to housing for the poor, who were the most vulnerable to disasters brought on by climate change;
- Partners in South-South Cooperation (formerly the Programme for South-South Cooperation), involving Benin, Bhutan and Costa Rica in a partnership for sustainable development, and Wings of a Dream Rural Teacher Training Programme, which leveraged PPPs to promote social development in rural China.

Important lessons learned included the fact that PPPs can attract new capital to develop infrastructure and services, accelerate infrastructure development, spur economic growth and monetize underutilized public assets. PPPs are important tools for the global South, offering the potential for improved and accelerated development outcomes, and governments and the public sector need to create an appropriate and enabling environment for them. However, unanswered questions still remain: how could access to technology by small-scale farmers be provided/improved and what services could governments provide to improve the quality of goods?
Local public financing is a matter of making finances available to local governments and communities for service delivery and infrastructure development. Development planning and the political will to succeed are important elements in focusing on four critical elements of food security: availability (ensuring sufficient supplies of food for all people at all times); accessibility (physical and economic access to food for all at all times); acceptability (the food is culturally acceptable and appropriate distribution systems are in place through effective extension and community mobilization); and adequacy (adequate nutritional quality, safety and sustainability of available sources/methods of food supply).

Local governments must ensure that political, social and economic infrastructure is in place to achieve all of the above. Their capacities should therefore be developed in areas such as planning and budgeting for food security in their different localities, elaborating environmentally sound approaches, and adopting specific and affirmative actions that would bring on board hitherto marginalized groups of society such as the youth, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly and victims of war. It is the duty of the central government to build the capacity of the local government, ensuring that there are adequate people and resources in all sectors.

An effective solution in this regard was developed in Malawi. Through a 19-year partnership with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), Malawi reorganized and strengthened institutional arrangements and the management of decentralization; fiscal reforms were implemented; and a local development planning system was defined and elaborated. Critical ingredients for Malawi’s success in graduating from food importer to net exporter were capacity development of local governments to deal with food security; appropriate fiscal transfers to priority areas; and ensuring that the most vulnerable people were reached with the initiatives on food security.

Another strategy for addressing food security comes from Uganda. In 2004, Uganda undertook agricultural zoning whereby commodities were analysed and prioritized and resource requirements were defined within the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan. Whereas the short-term focus was on commodities, the medium-to-long-term initiatives included research and technology development.

Through UNCDF, a strategic way forward for financing decentralization was through the initiation of policies aimed at wealth creation, increasing people’s incomes and ensuring sustainable food security.

The Mini-forum on Local Public Finance and Food Security was organized by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).
Legal empowerment is fundamental to a rights-based approach to sustainable human development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. At the GSSD Expo 2010, Stephen Golub of the University of California had highlighted that approximately 4 million people were voiceless in the face of unfair laws and regulations and marginalized by inaccessible legal systems. GSSD Expo 2011 focused on land rights and, by extension, the right to food.

This Mini-forum explored how the creation of proper processes to grant large-scale land concessions and community land titling empowered communities to participate in the process of drafting community by-laws and to demand accountability from their leaders. Women and other vulnerable groups successfully lobbied for increased participation in community land and natural resources governance. This successful initiative was scaled up in Liberia, Mozambique and Uganda, including legislation. This legislation allowed for community land documentation, technical support to national governments drafting land policy legislation and a longitudinal study of the impact and efficacy of community land documentation.

Identified solutions for community land titling included:

- placing the responsibility for completion of the land documentation process in the hands of the community while providing targeted legal support and supervision; and
- opening a space for community participation in rule-making by engaging the community in the process of drafting community by-laws.

The above actions created a space for community members to demand accountability from their leaders, and women and other vulnerable groups leveraged the by-law drafting process to successfully lobby for rule changes that strengthened their rights and increased their participation in community governance of land and natural resources.

A strong message coming out of this Mini-forum was the need to promote legal literacy in order to achieve legal empowerment. Developing this capacity among community members would reduce fears that their lands were being stolen. Once empowered with information, with access to fairness and justice, and with an understanding of their constitutional right to food, communities would be more open to welcome investors to assist with infrastructure development (public utilities such as electricity and other public services).

The Mini-forum on Food Security and Legal Empowerment was organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bureau for Development Policy and the Open Society Justice Initiative.
Closing Ceremony

Eminent leaders in South-South cooperation, including government officials, leaders of United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and other significant leaders of Southern initiatives reaffirmed their commitment to South-South cooperation and highlighted the importance of South-South cooperation going forward. Updates on initiatives launched at the GSSD Expos 2009 and 2010 were presented. The Ceremony concluded with performances by several FAO Goodwill Ambassadors and the presentation of the annual South-South Cooperation Awards to individuals and organizations that had been outstanding champions of South-South and triangular cooperation around the world.

The Closing Ceremony featured messages and statements from the President of the sixty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, the Director-General elect of FAO, the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other high-level officials.
I urge you to continue to overcome any differences between our countries, between our regions, between the North and the South, between our organizations, and even between us, as individuals, in order to maintain unity of purpose.

H.E. Ambassador Tariq Ali Al-Ansari
Deputy Chef de Cabinet of the President of the UN General Assembly, speaking on behalf of the President of the General Assembly

A greater focus on, and investment in, Southern-driven solutions is the only way to tackle the planet’s poverty challenges. The traditional aid paradigm died in Busan... Moving forward, we cannot have a system that is based on paternalistic top-down approaches.

H.E. Ambassador Macharia Kamau
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the UN and President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation

Lifting one billion people out of poverty requires solidarity and commitment. People must be at the centre of all development.

Mr. Babatunde Osotimehin
Executive Director
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Giving emphasis to South-South cooperation does not mean that we will turn our back on North-South cooperation. Far from it! Making progress on hunger demands the fullest possible sharing of knowledge and experience between all nations. We are talking about a fundamental challenge affecting all of humanity and I see it as a collective responsibility of all nations - South and North.

Mr. José Graziano da Silva
Director-General elect
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Effective solutions are the bedrock upon which poverty can be eradicated.

Mr. Manoj Juneja
Deputy Director-General for Operations
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Southern-grown technologies often have the benefit that they are tailor-made for the environment in which they are eventually deployed and, as such, many, often simple technologies can have a widespread impact on development and poverty reduction... Globally, South-South interactions have had a proven and remarkable impact on development, with the expectation that by 2030, South-South cooperation will constitute one of the main driving forces in worldwide growth.

Ms. Amita Misra
Director, Bureau for Regional Programmes, Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division, speaking on behalf of the Director-General of UNIDO

Moving forward, WFP will seek to further mainstream South-South cooperation in the major activities in which we are all engaged, including, for example, the follow-up to the LDC conference and the implementation of the Istanbul Plan of Action for LDCs in the decade 2011-2020.

Mr. Amir Abdulla
Deputy Director and COO of External Relations, WFP, speaking on behalf of the Executive Director of WFP

Annual South-South Cooperation Awards

The motto of the GSSD Expo is Solutions! Solutions! Solutions! To this end, the GSSD Expo seeks to showcase the strongest and most successful Southern development solutions to the complex challenges facing the South today. Focusing on the areas most critical to Southern development – social protection and decent work, food security, climate change and environment, HIV/AIDS, global health, and education – the task of identifying the best from an entire world of Southern development solutions is great.

This year, many strong and innovative solution nominations were received from all regions of the world. Those selected were an impressive grouping, each embodying all of the 8 key attributes of Southern development solutions: (1) Southern priority/demand driven; (2) Southern ownership; (3) Southern leadership; (4) broad-based partnership; (5) innovation; (6) efficiency; (7) sustainability; and (8) scalability. While all the solutions featured in this year’s Expo were applauded for their success at meeting these key attributes, there were four that stood out as global in scope, reach, and impact and exemplary of the most important elements of South-South cooperation: innovation, partnership and leadership.

They are the embodiment of the principles at the core of South-South cooperation as described in the Nairobi outcome document: “solidarity among peoples and countries of the South
that contributes to their national well-being, their national and collective self-reliance and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. South-South cooperation and its agenda have to be set by countries of the South and should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit.” These solutions, in addition to being among the best in their respective areas of focus, are deserving of special recognition for their contributions to South-South and triangular cooperation through the GSSD Expo Annual South-South Cooperation Awards.

The South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation is given to the solution that best shows the creativity needed to address and positively impact the critical challenges of today, especially in showcasing interventions that will overcome critical constraints in the agricultural value chains, thus enhancing food production, creating employment and improving nutrition. This year’s South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation was presented to the solution, “Solar Power for Irrigation in Mozambique”.

The South-South Cooperation Award for Partnership is given to the solution that best shows the cooperative spirit of South-South cooperation in a broad-based and egalitarian collaboration, including triangular and multilateral approaches. Owing to the big number of excellent development solutions that were submitted, nominated and presented this year, the award was presented to two winners.

The “Lao-Thai-Australia HIV Nutrition Programme” showcases how Thailand succeeded in integrating nutrition interventions into HIV comprehensive care and transferring it to the Lao People’s Democratic Republic through technical support from the Government of Australia. It is an excellent example of best practices in North-South-South (triangular) cooperation.

The “Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves” is an innovative public-private partnership led by the United Nations Foundation that saves lives, improves livelihoods, empowers women and combats climate change by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions.

The South-South Cooperation Award for Leadership is given to an institution that best illustrates the positive impact that can be achieved by strong and effective leadership for the South. This year’s South-South Cooperation Award for Leadership was presented to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in recognition of the organization’s multiple development solutions and programmes, some showcased at this Expo. The majority, however, are implemented all across the globe, consistently harnessing knowledge and capacity development for agriculture, renewed commitment to rural investment, and poverty reduction.

Innovation Award
The South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation being presented to Dr. Mpoko Bokanga, UNIDO (L) by H.E. Ambassador Tariq Ali Al-Ansari for the solution, “Solar Power for Irrigation in Mozambique”. This solution was jointly funded by FAO and UNIDO.

Partnership Award
Receiving the South-South Cooperation Award for Partnership on behalf of the “Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves”, Mr. Kris M. Balderston, U.S. Department of State (centre right); and on behalf of the “Lao-Thai-Australia HIV Nutrition Programme”, Mr. Martin Bloem, WFP (centre left).

Leadership Award
The South-South Cooperation Award for Leadership being presented by H.E. Ambassador Macharia Kamau to Mr. Abdul Kobakiwal (R), who received the award on behalf of FAO.
Inauguration of the GSSD Expo 2011 Solutions Exhibition

Following the High-level Opening Ceremony, the GSSD Expo 2011 Solutions Exhibition was inaugurated. Throughout the GSSD Expo 2011, the exhibition floor of FAO showcased successful, innovative Southern development solutions, highlighting the current and potential strength of South-South cooperation. More than 30 South-South and triangular partnership solutions in the GSSD Expo main thematic areas were displayed using posters, audio-visual equipment, and printed materials and publications relevant to South-South cooperation. The showcased solutions embodied each of the following key attributes: (1) Southern priority/demand driven; (2) Southern ownership; (3) Southern leadership; (4) broad-based partnership; (5) innovation; (6) efficiency; (7) sustainability; and (8) scalability.

A selection of Featured Booths includes the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bureau for Development Policy (BDP); Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (SU/SSC); International Labour Organization (ILO); United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF); Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE); South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE); FHI 360; Programme for South South Cooperation on Sustainable Development between Benin, Bhutan and Costa Rica; China Agriculture Special Task Force (AESTF), China; Progressa/Oportunidades, Mexico; XacBank, Mongolia; Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP), Nepal; Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP), Benazir Housing Technology, Pakistan; Canaan Farmers School, Republic of Korea; Facility/Programme for Capacity Development for Poverty Reduction through South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Education, Science and Technology, Republic of Korea; Climate-Smart Agriculture, FAO; The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, UN Foundation and United States Department of State; TACHIN and Lao-TACHIN projects, WFP Asia; Utilization of Mobile Delivery for Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Services Solution, WFP Africa; Eminence, Bangladesh; Biodiversity International, Kenya; FHI 360 Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA), Uganda; CGIAR/WorldFish Center, Cambodia; Agribusiness for Africa’s Prosperity, UNIDO; Renewable Energy for Revival of the Dairy Value Chain and Better Nutrition, UNIDO; Wild Shea Tree: New Gold for Women of West Africa, UNIDO; Mini Hydro-power Plants: Effective Energy Access Solutions for Productive Activities in Rural Communities from China to Rwanda and Burundi, UNIDO; Solar Power for Irrigation in Remote Areas of Mozambique, UNIDO; International Food Security and Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism; and Children and Youth as Partners for Disaster Risk Reduction, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute, SU/SSC, UNICEF, Save the Children.
During the inauguration of the GSSD Expo 2011 Solutions Exhibition (L to R): H.E. Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the UN and President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation; Mr. Marcelo Suárez Salvia, Director for Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina; H.E. Mr. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, President, UN General Assembly; Mr. Manoj Juneja, Deputy Director-General for Operations, FAO; Mr. Yiping Zhou, Director, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP; and Mr. Getachew Engida, Deputy Director-General, UNESCO.
SNAPSHOT OF PSC

The Program for South-South Cooperation (PSC) is not about talk but action! PSC mobilizes civil society, academia, government agencies and the private sector in the three countries of Benin, Bhutan and Costa Rica. They share their knowledge and practical experiences, independently and based on a common agenda and mutual interests. This has led to 36 successful projects, with tangible results. Each of these projects contributes to ecological sustainability and benefits the social and economic position of people in the 3 countries. PSC has shown that South-South collaboration can produce impressive results on a very small budget:

- 26,700 direct beneficiaries
- 1,280 people participating in productive activities
- 477 communities benefited
- 1,533 indigenous people trained
- 3,124 farmers converted to organic production
- 673 new products and 179 new services developed
- 1,160 women involved in decision making
- More than US$250,000 of sales on 2010

SCALING UP SUCCESS

Given the commendable results that PSC has achieved over the years, efforts are currently underway to find a new source of funding. PSC is a successful model of cooperation that can be easily replicated and improved with the participation of more partner countries of the South. For this reason, we aim to mobilize US$5 million - US$9 million to increase the obtained results in Benin, Bhutan, Costa Rica plus any other country that wishes to join us, to achieve the below goals:

- Increase the direct beneficiaries from 26,700 to 42,000
- Increase the people participating in productive activities from 1,280 to 2,100
- Increase support from 477 communities to 750
- Increase women involved in decision-making to 1,800
- Create 190 new enterprises
- Support creation of more than 900 jobs

These goals were set around four thematic areas which include: 1) sustainable tourism, 2) sustainable production and consumption chains, 3) conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, 4) access to sustainable energy and energy use. Gender equity and women’s empowerment are cross-cutting themes emphasized in all PSC projects.
SNAPSHOT OF BENAZIR HOUSING TECHNOLOGY

The Government of Sindh, Pakistan and UNDP-GEF SGP Pakistan mainstreamed “Benazir Housing Technology” in three districts of Sindh province. Addressing frequent natural disasters, the project constructed 400 environment-friendly, disaster-resistant and energy-efficient housing units in addition to training local workers.

• The simple, low-carbon construction technique produces naturally insulated pyramid-shaped houses with very low electricity needs, while reducing deforestation. Wire-reinforced column bearing walls and pyramidal roofs better withstand natural disasters. Using sun dried blocks (rather than baked bricks) reduces carbon emissions. The fuel efficient stoves reduce fuel wood use by 30%, lessening pressure on vegetation.
• The related costs are as low as US$ 6 per square feet.
• Labor was hired locally, training over 1000 local masons and providing significant income for poor rural communities.
• Ownership of the houses is given to women, contributing to women’s empowerment and gender equality.

SCALING UP SUCCESS

Pakistan is still suffering the effects of the 2010 floods, particularly in the region where many of the Benazir Houses have been constructed. These houses performed extremely well during the disaster and are now tried and tested, having withstood a cyclone, mild earthquake, floods and the unprecedentedly long spells of rain this year. Following the showcasing of the Benazir Houses at the Global South-South Development Expo 2009, the GEF SGP has further researched low-cost environment-friendly and disaster resistant housing models in an effort to perfect its technology.

$6 million would allow for construction of 1000 additional housing units in the Sindh coastal zone.
The Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP)

SNAPSHOT OF THE RURAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (REDP)

The Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP) introduced decentralized renewable energy services, to the most remote populations of Nepal, which has one of the lowest rates of per capita electricity consumption in the world. By building micro-hydropower systems and providing improved cooking stoves, the programme effectively provided reliable, low-cost electricity to rural communities and contributed to decreasing indoor air pollution. Its decentralized approach not only strengthened local governance but also supported the development of rural economies and livelihoods.

Launched as a pilot project in five remote hill districts in 1996, it is now widely recognized as a successful model for rural development benefiting more than one million people.

The REDP’s development benefits include:

- Average increase of $121 (8 percent) in annual household incomes due to electricity access;
- 40 new businesses created per district following the installation of a micro-hydropower system, compared with only 4 established prior to electricity access;
- A reduction of average annual household spending rates on energy to $19, compared to $41 spent by non-electrified households;
- Average of 11 health workers per 100,000 people in electrified areas, compared to 2 health workers per 1,000 people in non-electrified areas;
- Electrified households spent twice as much on education than non-electrified households.

SCALING UP SUCCESS

Investing in a countrywide scaling up of the micro-hydropower programme in Nepal to its full capacity of 150 MW (reaching an additional 6.3 million rural people) for a relatively small overall investment of about $435 million would yield significant economic returns and accelerate progress towards reaching the MDGs:

- The total benefits attributable to electricity amount to about $150 per year for a rural household. Assuming an average household size of 6.5 people and a 15-year lifespan for a micro-hydro system in Nepal, the total over-the-lifespan development benefits would be $345 per beneficiary, significantly larger than the one-time installation cost of a micro-hydropower system of $85 per beneficiary.
- The potential cumulative benefits of expanding installed micro-hydropower capacity to 150 MW could amount to about $217 million per year – and considerably more as new productive activities are undertaken.

REDP also provides a particularly strong example for other countries to adopt not only in terms of its sustainability and transferability but also in its depth of policy impact. Related costs would vary depending on the country context.
SNAPSHOT OF THE AFRICAN RICE INITIATIVE

The African Rice Initiative (ARI) aims to increase the dissemination of NERICA varieties in Africa. ARI has been recognized by the New Partnership for Africa’s Development as one of the most promising initiatives for the improvement of food security in Africa.

- 60 lowland, 18 upland, and 4 irrigated NERICA varieties were developed
- NERICA varieties were tested in 31 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa
- NERICA grow on more than 700,000 ha
- Protein content of NERICA rice is 25% higher than imported rice
- NERICA utilizes farmers indigenous knowledge and experience
- Production has increased from 2,733 tons (2005) to 13,108 tons (2008)
- In 4 countries NERICA production exceeds 50,000 ha
- The time required to release new varieties has been reduced from 7-8 years to 4-5 years.

SCALING UP SUCCESS

The African Rice Initiative (ARI) wants to build on its previous successful experience. To do this it will need significant new inflows of financing.

We aim to mobilize USD 5 million by 2015, through the UN Fund for South-South Cooperation, to achieve the below goals:

- Increase the hectares where NERICA varieties are growing from 700,000 ha to 1,000,000 ha
- Increase the production in two countries (Mali and Gambia) from 50,000 ha to 60,000 ha, and in seven countries (Ghana, Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Togo) from 5,000 ha to 10,000 ha
- Carry out 50 Participatory Varietal Selection, 400 Demonstration plots and Community-Based Seed System in 9 countries reaching 1,200,000 farmers
- Increase seed production in 7 countries from 13,000 tons to 30,000 tons
- Support 1,200,000 farmers including 500,000 vulnerable farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa to get access to quality seed and reinforce seed systems through the Emergency Rice Initiative (ERI) over four years.
SNAPSHOT OF SONGHAI REGIONAL CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

Songhai is an innovative Institution, an integrated system of development which is quite a unique one. It is not just the usual training, technology transfer or production model. This innovative institution has four components:

1) It is a technology park where new ideas and techniques are developed and contextualized.
2) It is an Industrial park/production center where the techniques and ideas are turned into enterprises and many different types of production activities.
3) It is an Incubation/training/human resource development center. Here no 1 (Technology park) and no 2 (Industrial park) become an effective “space” to incubate new competences.
4) Songhai is a service center. Services like marketing, input procurement, networking, financial/loan and advisory services are provided to enable the young entrepreneurs to stand on their own.

SCALING UP SUCCESS

The Songhai model is being replicated in fifteen African countries. One of the central elements of this innovative model is its capacity to incubate entrepreneurs that are capable of harnessing opportunity sets around them to create socio-economic wealth (Social moral and economic) and reinvest them in their communities.

Agriculture must be seen as the driving force in the socio-economic emancipation of developing countries. An Agriculture that is designed to be multi-functional could become a weapon for the development of a broad base and inclusive development.
SNAPSHOT OF THE XACBANK OF MONGOLIA

The XacBank of Mongolia has successfully transitioned from a microfinance/non-bank financial institution to the fourth largest commercial bank in Mongolia. The keys to this success included:

• Well-coordinated support from development partners, led by UNDP, including the provision of seed funds and necessary technical inputs;
• Capitalization on existing human resources by systematically investing in capacities of national experts and staff;
• Forging of strong partnerships by bringing together key stakeholders from rural communities, non-governmental and civil society organizations, private sector and government;
• Continuous innovation and improvement – XacBank introduces a new range of services every year;
• Implementation of a socially and environmentally responsible business model promoted among the Mongolian private sector – XacBank recently established an Eco-Unit, provides subsidized loans to ‘green’ businesses and promotes sustainable practices such as energy efficiency.

SCALING UP SUCCESS

Transferring the XacBank’s solutions to other countries would require the following:

• Feasibility assessment: the identification of at least one medium-sized bank willing to adopt XacBank’s socially and environmentally responsible business model;
• National experts and leaders willing to support such an institutional transformation;
• The adoption of new business processes and products that support youth and ‘green’ businesses;
• Legislative and regulatory frameworks that are favorable to the banking and business development sectors, particularly in the promotion of micro-loans and SME development.

The related costs of the above activities will vary depending on the country context.
SNAPSHOT OF THE CHINA AGRICULTURE SPECIAL TASK FORCE (AESTF)

The China Agriculture Special Task Force (AESTF) uses demand-driven and market-oriented mechanisms to link farmers more directly to improved technology, new business models and product markets. Based on a local innovation initiated in a city in Southern part of China in 1998, it has since achieved many successes:

- The AESTF has grown to cover over 1,800 counties in China, benefiting over 60% of its large rural population of 720 million people. Its efforts have increased the incomes of farmers and lifted many farming households out of poverty.
- By 2009, the average annual income of farmers benefitting from the AESTF services increased by 67% compared to their income levels in 2006. This increase was 24% higher than the national average increase during the same time period.

SCALING UP SUCCESS

Scaling up the AESTF in other countries would require the following:

- Feasibility assessments
- Rosters of experts
- Capacity development
- Documentation of lessons learned

Related costs for the above activities will vary depending on the country context.

AESTF works to reform traditional supply-driven government efforts through benefit-sharing schemes for farmers and technical workers. These ‘common interest economic entities’ increase rural entrepreneurship and integrate farmers into the market economy.
SNAPSHOT

“5S” (sort, set, shine, standardize, and sustain), one of the methods of work environment improvement, developed in the Japanese manufacturing industry, enhances employees’ consciousness of a proper working environment. It leads change of their attitude towards Continuous Quality Improvement (so-called KAIZEN) on their work both in a moral sense as well as in a business efficiency sense. With the successful case in Sri Lanka, JICA uses this stepwise approach of Total Quality Improvement through 5S and CQI (KAIZEN) to implement its “Clean Hospital Program” among medical organizations in 15 countries in Africa.

In fact, this 5S-KAIZEN-TQM approach has generated the benefits as follows:

• At the pilot hospital in Tanzania, patients’ waiting time has decreased 66.8% after introduction of 5S-KAIZEN-TQM approach
• 71% of external clients feel that reliability on the medical services offered at the pilot hospital in Uganda became higher.

SCALING UP SUCCESS

The goal for the 3-stages approach of implementing 5S-CQI(KAIZEN)-TQM is not simply to introduce 5S or KAIZEN into the hospitals, but is to enable the hospital to reform its own management style or organizational culture, and therefore become enabled to provide the medical services with the focus always placed onto “being outcome-oriented” and onto “being centered onto the patients”.

In case of Tanzania, The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) applied for this 5S-KAIZEN-TQM approach and selected Mbeya Referral Hospital (MRH) as a pilot hospital. JICA provided successive seminars to introduce this approach and the participants started implementing 5S activities since August 2007.

After two years trial in MRH, effectiveness and efficiency of 5S-KAIZEN-TQM approach was demonstrated through the pilot project, and MoHSW made decision to scale up this effective approach to all consultants, specialized and regional referral hospitals in the country. MOHSW conducted trainings of national trainers for all the targeted hospitals and published National Guideline on implementation of 5S-KAIZEN-TQM approach to guide health workers to gain knowledge on 5S-KAIZEN-TQM approaches, and standardize implementation steps for rolling out of the approach nationally. For the sustainability of 5S-KAIZEN-TQM at hospitals, MoHSW are continuously conducting Progress Report Meeting and Consultation visit bi-annually.
SNAPSHOT OF THE ART GOLD UNDP PROGRAMME

The UNDP ART GOLD Programme aims to improve and accelerate the process of democratic reforms in African countries through decentralization and local development. Participant countries are Morocco, Senegal, Gabon, Mauritania and Mali (with Tunisia in progress). The programme facilitates South-South cooperation and sharing of good practices in decentralization, local development and good governance.

Results include:
- The participant countries have signed a Memorandum of Understanding and agreed to an action plan for 2011/2012 that strengthens South-South cooperation amongst them.
- Since 2010, over 250 national stakeholders from participant countries have received training and have participated in workshops.
- Following technical assistance mission of a Moroccan delegation to Mauritania in December 2011, a National Training Plan has been developed for the decentralization actors in Mauritania.
- Instruments and operational tools have been shared in support to multi-level articulation (Local, National and International).

SCALING UP SUCCESS

The cooperation between the five countries of Morocco, Senegal, Mauritania, Gabon and Mali, via the UNDP ART GOLD Programs, shows the commitment of these countries to benefit from the resources and skills of the South based on the principles of solidarity and mutual learning.

Funding comes from the departmental budgets in each of the countries concerned, in addition to the contribution of ART GOLD / UNDP as a facilitator in managing the financial resources and monitoring/coordinating activities.

This South-South cooperation initiative remains open to other countries interested in its objectives and activities. Participating countries recognize wealth of resources and the technical capacities that can be generated by South-South cooperation. The exchange of knowledge among peers, based on a culture of mutual learning and solidarity, creates synergies and allows good practices to be adapted to the specificities of each country. This facilitates the establishment of better governance at both national and local levels in favor of human development.

As a result of the programme’s success and great promise, Tunisia and Central Africa have expressed interest in using this exchange platform to share experiences and instruments that promote good governance.

This initiative relies on a new form of South-South cooperation, with new actors (local institutions) and Governments cooperating for the development and well-being of local populations in Africa.
Sparked by the generous financial support of the Government of Rwanda to Haiti after the January 2010 earthquake, the Haiti-Rwanda Commission (HRC) was formed to expand the existing partnership between the two countries and harness the lessons from the Rwandan experience in Haiti’s rebuilding process. Rwanda’s leadership has brought unprecedented positive change for its people following a traumatic past, offering great hope for Haiti. The Commission’s roles are threefold: advance cooperation between Haiti, Rwanda and other African nations; develop initiatives to support Haiti’s reconstruction; and promote the transfer of knowledge and resources between the countries.

Since its inception, the Commission has worked with the Government of Rwanda to:

- Facilitate scholarships for Haitian university students in Rwanda;
- Produce a documentary film on Rwanda’s development for screening in Haiti;
- Host official visits to Rwanda by the former Government of Haiti.

SNAPSHOT OF HAITI-RWANDA COMMISSION (HRC)

“Rwanda and Haiti share similar roots, histories and trauma—and hopes for a better future for their people. No other country offers Haiti the lessons and leadership that Rwanda provides.” –Dr. Paul Farmer, UN Deputy Special Envoy for Haiti and Chair, Department of Global Health and Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School

SCALING UP SUCCESS

The Haiti-Rwanda Commission is eager to launch the policy exchange and mentoring initiative with the ongoing support of the Government of Rwanda and the collaboration of the newly formed Government of Haiti. We aim to mobilize USD 500,000 so that in the next year we can:

- Bring 15 Haitian leaders and Ministry-level staff to Rwanda for week-long exchanges to witness the country’s achievements and struggles, understand its political system, explore areas where it has been able to institute progressive policies to address challenges common in Haiti and other developing countries, and engage in dialogue with Rwandans who have been instrumental in the country’s transformation
- Provide month-long mentoring internships, including review of enabling guidelines, legislation and policies, for 15 high-level staff from Haitian Finance, Planning and Women’s Affairs Ministries and other relevant ministries to gain practical experience working side by side with their Rwandan counterparts
- Organize a high-level bilateral forum to share policy approaches around common political and development priorities and develop a roadmap for collaboration in the next three years
- Produce two policy review papers on key policy challenges, including decentralization, good governance, aid coordination, the role of women in reconstruction and re-integration of displaced persons
Progresa/Oportunidades is a conditional cash transfer programme administered by the Federal Government of Mexico. Under this initiative, direct cash payments are provided to eligible poor and vulnerable households, who send their children to primary and secondary schools, and whose mothers and children receive regular preventive care at local health clinics. In addition, eligible households receive grants to improve food consumption and nutritional supplements for young children and pregnant and lactating mothers. The service delivery agents, such as health institutions, receive funding to ensure continuity of basic social services to the poor. Currently, Oportunidades reaches to over 5.8 million families, or 20 percent of the total population. In poorest regions such as Chiapas and Oaxaca, over 58 percent of the population is covered by Oportunidades.

Key Successes include:
- Among households covered by the initiative:
  - Consumption, mostly food intake, has increased by 22 percent;
  - Proportion of malnourished children decreased by 17.2 percent;
  - Enrolment in secondary school increased by 11 percent among girls, and 7.5 percent among boys;
  - Regular health visits have increased by 30-60 percent among young children under 5;
  - Disease incidence has decreased by 12 percent among children 0-2 years of age;
  - Prenatal care visits increased by 8 percent among first-trimester pregnant women, and more than 50 percent of women use contraceptive methods.

SCALING UP SUCCESS
The initiative has been acknowledged for its cost effectiveness, the adequate targeting of beneficiaries, and its ability to sustain its integrity as a rigorously institutionalized anti-poverty scheme. The key enablers for such scaled up success are strong political commitment that survived election cycles, fostering of strong national-local linkages between the federal policy makers and implementers on the ground, and introduction of sound monitoring and fiscal management systems, among others. The monitoring system of Progresa/Oportunidades and the strong promotion of a human development approach are recognized as the main innovations of this initiative. The legacy of Progresa/Oportunidades has yielded important lessons to the world, demonstrating that the overall development impact is higher when redistribution schemes are coupled with interventions aimed at improving human capital of the poor. The experience of Progresa/Oportunidades has informed similar programmes in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, while it also continues to benefit from other ongoing large scale initiatives such as Brazil’s Bolsa Famila and India’s National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme.

Progresa/Oportunidades has been recognized for its effectiveness in reducing poverty and inequalities, increasing enrolment and school attendance, and improving access and usage of preventive health care services by women and children.
SNAPSHOT OF NASATI

The Vietnam National Agency for Science and Technology Information (NASATI) successfully transferred technologies and experiences in the areas of capacity building and integrated agricultural production to the Songhai Center in Benin. Both parties aim to scale up such win-win situations to other African countries including Rwanda and Uganda, who are already showing strong interest.

NASATI Coordinated Institutions consist of Field Crops Research Institute, Hanoi University of Agriculture, Research Institute for Aquaculture, Center for Plant Biotechnology and National Institute of Animal Sciences.

SCALING UP SUCCESS

The breakthrough Fish Seed technology, developed by NASATI, through the facilitation of the SS-GATE platform, was successfully introduced and transferred to Songhai Center in Benin.

Scientists from NASATI implemented the transfer of 8000 Tilapia fish seeds and 6000 seeds of 2 Carp species previously not available in Benin. Through resource development, skill acquisition and personnel training, this collaboration turned out to be a resounding success.

Three more varieties of fish seeds are scheduled to be introduced to Songhai Center in the near future. Through its collaboration with SS-GATE, NASATI is currently working with several potential receivers of this technology in other African countries. Southeast Asia is another regional target for scale-up.
SNAPSHOT

Ecuador, ranked as a middle-income country, still has an extreme poverty due to the unequal distribution of wealth. Its gini coefficient is 54.4, and the 40% of the total population’s daily income is less than US$ 2. Unemployment and underemployment ratio are 5.0% and 56.8% respectively. Eradication of poverty is definitely an urgent issue in Ecuador.

In 2007, the Government of Ecuador, through the Ecuadorian Vocational Training Service (SECAP, for its abbreviation in Spanish), started a free vocational training program for the vulnerable sector, which includes the lower income group, the people with disability, migrants and prison inmates. The project was implemented involving 8 SECAP training centers out of 18 centers, aiming at improving vocational skills of the vulnerable sector and thus increasing their access to the job opportunities. The training courses in the following area are developed and conducted with assistance provided by relevant institutions in Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru that have received technical cooperation of JICA in the past.

- Mechanics and metal works
- Auto mechanics
- Construction
- Entrepreneurship
- Electrical work
- Industrial sewing
- Gastronomy

During 3 years of the project term, over 7,500 people received trainings at SECAP centers. More than 70% of surveyed participants have benefited from including improved income, finding a better job and starting new business on their own.

SCALING UP SUCCESS

SECAP is expected to disseminate the training modules/courses developed under the project to other SECAP centers to scale-up and upgrade the vocational training service, which will play important role in improving employment of the poor in the country.

- Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC)
- National Industrial Learning Service (SENAI)
- National Learning Service (SENA)
- National Professional Promotion Service (SNPP)
- National Industrial Vocational Training Service (SENATI)

For better access to job opportunities, SECAP provides free vocational training programs for the vulnerable sector (lower income group, people with disability, migrants, prison inmates etc.).
SNAPSHOT

Born out of the destruction of World War II and the subsequent Korean War, the Canaan Global Leadership Center is reputed to have contributed to Korea’s rapid economic development through the agricultural and leadership development sector. The objective of the Canaan Global Leadership Center is to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development through changing the mindset of people [leaders] who then spearhead the change of mindset in their communities. Actual poverty reduction is achieved through projects and programmes that transform people’s lives. Founded in 1931, Canaan Farmers School methodology was adopted in the model of the New Village Movement (Saemaeul Undong). This approach was encouraged by the government in the 1960s and since the 1990s has been implemented in other countries. In Korea, over 700,000 people have been trained. Canaan Farmers School has opened centres in Bangladesh, China, Philippines, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Palestine and Uganda.
What is the experience of youth in reducing disaster risk? The following points come up again and again during a dialogue with youth on October 11, 2011, Ahmedabad, India. They came up from All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) ongoing work in Ladakh on Safer Schools after 2010 Cloudburst; from 2005 Kashmir Earthquake; from ongoing Child Rights Situation Analysis with Save the Children and United Nations Children’s Fund; and from recent review of child protection in Kashmir. They are recorded as a contribution for discussion at Fourth South-South Citizenry Based Development Academy on Child’s Rights to Safety. The “South-South Citizenry-Based Development Academy” (SSCBDA) is conceptualized to promote citizen to citizen direct lateral experience based learning.

The first SS CBDA was held in Bhuj in India, hosted by the AIDMI in January 2010. The effort was an innovation in disaster risk reduction-related learning. The second one, organized by the Tsunami Disaster Mitigation and Research Center and Lamdabah Foundation, was held in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, in April 2010. The Philippines was the venue for the third one; this was organized by the Central Bicol State University of Agriculture Pili, Camarines Sur in cooperation with the Center for Disaster Preparedness, Philippines in November 2010. Since their visits, the participants have initiated new Disaster Risk Reduction projects in their communities. The results are exciting. The fourth SS-CBDA will be organized again by the AIDMI, in New Delhi, India, with the theme ‘Child’s Right to Safety’. November 28-30, 2011. The focus on child’s right to safety is due to two reasons. Firstly, increasing numbers of children face more frequent and longer exposure to disaster risks. Secondly, there is a significant community interest in protecting children.

1. Many youth have no idea of what disasters are like. Where are museums of humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction for them to visit? Youth want to go beyond the theory of disaster risk reduction (DRR), and not see DRR as a separate subject and far from poverty reduction. Youth in Tamil Nadu after the four years of recovery demanded school level certificate courses on DRR in each district.

2. Youth are curious on how to rapidly build culture of trust and collaboration in humanitarian action. Who trusts whom and why? And what factors add to this process? Children in Kashmir, even when injured on detained, maintained trust in each other, in their families and schools, and in the humanitarian action.

3. Youth also want to know not only what India is doing at home in reducing disaster risk but also India’s global engagements in humanitarian action. Global trends are becoming important to youth. During training on safer schools in Chennai based CEMEx 2011 the youth wanted to know how the cities of Dhaka, Karachi, and Colombo are conducting mock drills against a disaster.

4. Youth are keen to know what are economic consequences of disasters on India’s economy that is growing at 8% GDP as well as on individual common man’s life. The youth in Sundarbans delta of India recovering from the Aila cyclone losses again and again brought up the issue of how the livelihood recovery must be on the top of any disaster risk reduction agenda.

5. Again and again youth are amazed at the dignity of victims of disasters when relief is delays and recovery hardly ever takes place faster than the onset of poverty. According to the youth, major and most important learning are coming from the field, with the community. The short and effective recovery in Ladakh was mostly energised by youth who made the recovery without complaints, confrontation, and contestation. The cooperation brought high level of dignity.

6. Rain water harvesting as a measure against floods and droughts is firmly engraved in the minds of youth. Such measures are ecosystem based and with low carbon footprint. Youth in Bhuj Kutch, during First South-South Citizenry Based Development Academy on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction pointed out the need for better and higher water security. They suggested several ecosystem based measures to disaster risk reduction.

7. Youth are keen for youth-to-youth exchange between disaster victim youth and other youths in India. Such exchanges build youth together and have shared reality of a disaster. In the Second South-South Citizenry Based Development Academy in Aceh, Indonesia, the youth suggested direct, open, and evolving ways to shape disaster risk reduction activities in disaster recovery countries.
SNAPSHOT
The IBSA Dialogue Forum is a pioneering effort bringing together 3 emerging economies and vibrant democracies to engage in South-South cooperation together with the UN system.

Agricultural Development
Over 4,500 farmers trained on enhanced agricultural techniques (60% women).

Adult Literacy
Over 400 adults (94% female) learnt to read and write.

Solar Energy
5 villages installed solar energy equipment, including water pumps, lights and other.
SNAPSHOT

The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves is an innovative public-private partnership led by the United Nations Foundation to create a thriving global market for clean and efficient cookstoves and fuels. The Alliance aims to raise $250 million over ten years to:

• Save lives by reducing exposure to cookstove smoke;
• Improve livelihoods by reducing disease, freeing time, and saving money (that can be used for food, medicine, and/or school fees) and other social benefits;
• Empower women through productive enterprises associated with stove use, distribution, and production; and
• Combat climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and black carbon.

The Alliance’s 100 by ’20 goal seeks to enable 100 million households to adopt clean and efficient stoves and fuels by 2020, toward its long-term vision of universal adoption of clean and efficient cooking solutions. With the close cooperation of global leaders in the non-profit, philanthropic, academic, government, and private sectors, the Alliance is working to overcome market barriers that currently impede the production, deployment, and adoption of clean cookstoves and fuels in developing countries.
SNAPSHOT: MOBILE DELIVERY AND VOUCHER SYSTEMS

Mobile money and mobile-banking are providing unprecedented opportunities to enhance WFP’s cash and voucher programmes through banks, mobile network operators or third-party service providers.

In 2009, WFP Zambia became the first WFP Country Office in southern Africa to work with payment service providers.

WFP Zambia launched the Mobile Delivery and Tracking system as a delivery mechanism for the Sustainable Programme for Livelihoods and Solutions for Hunger (SPLASH), which provided food support for people living with and affected by HIV. Through SPLASH, WFP delivered over 275,000 e-vouchers to 52,000 households affected by HIV via a mobile phone payment system. Beneficiaries were able to redeem the vouchers for food in local shops, and shopkeepers were paid electronically.

Following the success of SPLASH in Zambia, WFP is now implementing the programme in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

In Mozambique, WFP has completed over 5,000 transactions under the Cesta Basica programme, giving HIV-affected households access to fresh produce and staple foods.

In Zimbabwe, WFP has distributed 75,000 e-vouchers for staple commodities. The e-vouchers are also used to monitor the distribution of corn-soya blend to malnourished people living with HIV.

KEY BENEFITS:

- People can access local markets where food is available, but otherwise unaffordable.
- People have greater choice and can collect food at their own convenience.
- Health clinic staff can focus their efforts on providing health care, rather than on food distribution.
- Goods and services flow faster and more efficiently.
- Transfers and purchases can be tracked and recorded to enhance operational security.
Index of Solutions Showcased During the GSSD Expo 2011

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6.1 African Agribusiness and Agro Industries Development Initiative (3ADI) – 10 African countries (Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania)

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Tools Developed by the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in Collaboration with Other Partners to Facilitate Exchanges

1.1 South-South Cooperation Exchange Mechanism (for the Environment)

1.2 South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE): Launch of Global Health Website (Track V).
1.1 Strengthening Land Governance through Policy and Capacity Development Initiatives under the Land Administration and Management Project (LAMP): The Development of Improved Land Tenure Regulation and Land Rights in the Philippines

Location: The Philippines

Focus: Establishment of an equitable, modernized system to improve the security of land tenure and foster efficient land markets.

Organization: Government of the Philippines

Contact: Henry Pacis, Deputy Executive Director, LAMP2

General Information
The Government of the Philippines viewed proper land administration as a strategy for poverty alleviation and economic growth, addressing sporadic and lengthy processes that hindered progress.

Challenges
Dysfunctions in titling policy and systems (dual-system, multiple administrative agencies); weak management of land records and access to land information (cadastral); inefficient, inequitable property valuation and taxation; and constrained opportunities for poverty reduction, economic growth and sustainable development.

Solution
Long-term commitment of the Government (15-20 years) to support an agenda for poverty alleviation and economic growth by implementing the Land Administration and Management Project in two phases: phase 1 (2001-2005), which involved research, pilot testing and identification of reform strategies; and phase 2, which focused on the implementation of innovations in select provinces and legislative reforms.

Main Partners
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), FAO (Land Tenure Service), World Bank.

Achievements
Systematic titling, local government unit-led titling, a computerized land administration and management system, a land-sector development framework and legislative reform (Residential Free Patent Act).

Innovation
Amendment of the Real Estate Service Act to professionalize assessors as land administrators and fiscal officers of local governments; adoption of international valuation standards and development of a guidebook and course manuals for improved techniques and methodologies; advocacy for improved property taxation through local tax policy studies and training; and policy and administrative issuances (e.g., Executive Orders, inter-agency circulars) as sustainability measures. Capacity development has been undertaken including through training and formal higher-education programmes via distance learning, computerized information systems to support valuation work, and an advocacy and information campaign.

Lessons Learned
Sustainable partnerships and stakeholder support are essential. Decentralization is advantageous to accelerate the completion of land titling in the country. National government agencies and local government units must share spatial information in order to improve the management of cadastral information and land governance. Technical innovations and issuances of administrative policy should be fully explored as alternatives or transitional solutions while pursuing more complex and tedious institutional reforms. Improved valuation and taxation are means to effective decentralization and governance and better public finance, especially in widening the tax base for local governments. Public officers should be educated that valuation, as a technical function, is distinct from, and should not be comingleed with, the political function of taxation. Since reforms are unpopular and require political capital to implement, it is necessary to win public support and acceptance through a correct information campaign on how increased taxes will be used to finance government services and programmes. Perpetuating incorrect valuation leads to greater inequity in sharing the tax burden. Broad-based multi-stakeholder and government support is necessary.

Replicability
With respect to the complementarity of the land-sector projects in support of the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016), cadastral survey works will be completed by 2014, paper records will be converted and a digital cadastral database will be developed by 2015. The Government plans to seize the momentum and sustain the gains made in revenue generation and land and administrative management reforms by mainstreaming/rolling out innovations. It also will invest further in the land sector through an additional financing facility to broaden the replication of LAMP gains.
1.2 Improving Agricultural Sustainability through Conservation Agriculture Systems: Development of the Smallholder Conservation Agriculture Equipment Industry in Sub-Saharan Africa

**General Information**
The natural conditions in which farmers cultivated produce created challenges for the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The soil was often severely disturbed by the tools used to perform agricultural work, and this had an impact on the quantity and the quality of the produce, leading to a grave reduction in the food supply. Although conservation agriculture was acknowledged as a solution, the speed of adoption had been slow due to the lack of affordable and accessible equipment.

**Challenges**
Tillage of the soil with hoes and ploughs, which caused serious soil damage, resulting in the oxidation of organic matter in the soil; physical, chemical and biological degradation of the soil; decline in yields, which subsequently led to the abandonment of fields, causing a severe reduction in the food supply and, ultimately, hunger; and the lack of affordable and accessible equipment such as no-tillage direct seeding equipment for manual, animal-traction or single-axle tractor use, making the adoption of conservation agriculture very slow.

**Solution**
Through an exchange of experiences with Brazilian manufacturers of conservation agriculture equipment (South-South cooperation), several African countries have learned to manufacture the required equipment such as no-till seeders to advance the techniques promoted by conservation agriculture. This is expected to lead to a reduction in soil disturbance, thereby making agricultural activities more sustainable by retaining the quality of the soil, keeping the soil covered throughout the year and rotating crops.

Pioneers of the system were farmers who work in associations, then commercial manufactures and then input from the private sector.

In Uganda with the Agricultural Engineering and Appropriate Technology Research Institute (AEATRI), there is manufacture of conservation agricultural equipment.

Kenya and Tanzania have already benefitted from trainings conducted by experts from Brazil and Paraguay facilitated by FAO. Brian Sims gave the example of Moshi and Nandra, who are now market leaders in Tanzania.

**Main Partner**
FAO

**Achievements**
Acquisition by several African countries of technical expertise from Brazilian manufacturers of conservation agriculture equipment.

**Lessons Learned**
A supply of affordable equipment is required to promote conservation agriculture. The manufacture of equipment for conservation agriculture needs nurturing and local adaptation in sub-Saharan Africa.

A comprehensive strategy for conservation agriculture is also needed that includes market studies, field tests, technical training for all stakeholders, plans to design and develop appropriate tools, and strong advocacy.

CA equipment manufacturing is in its infancy and needs nurturing and local adaption by local people to local conditions.

**Replicability**
National governments must address the creation of an enabling environment.
1.3 Mobiles for Rural Development: What Can Be Learned from Mobile-based Agriculture Services in Sri Lanka and India

**Location:** Sri Lanka and India

**Focus:** Use of the mobile phone as a tool to access marketing information for decision-making and to increase the efficiency of agriculture.

**Organization:** International Development Research Centre, Canada; Department for International Development, United Kingdom

**Contact:** Sriganesh Lokanathan, Senior Research Manager, LIRNEasia

**General Information**
The agricultural sector is characterized by various problems including land-ownership and land-use issues, large numbers of small-scale poor farmers who often are not land owners, low productivity, inefficient markets and high information asymmetry, and farmers’ lack of trust of traders. Furthermore, seasonal, inter-day and intra-day prices of fruits and vegetables were highly volatile, and accurate, timely market information was not available.

**Challenges**
Problems in data collection; trust in data collection methodology; buyers’ lack of measure/assurance of quality.

**Solution**
Acceptance and promotion of information and communication technologies (ICTs) (here, the use of the mobile phone) as a solution to daily challenges in agriculture.

ICTs can assist farmers in looking for markets, increase access to livelihood related networks, bridge information and knowledge gaps toward seed selection. Mobile phones have the greatest reach, however the problem is that not everyone owns one.

Sriganesh Lokanathan gave the example of Tradenet which offers a platform for farmers to meet, subscribe to price alerts and which is used as a mobile classifieds. Tradenet takes into account the technology that farmers use and is a free service. This has ended some instances of unfair trading. A similar network was started in India, Reurers Markets Light (RML) which depends on local language SMS.

**Main Partner**
Tradenet, a partnership between Govi Gnana Seva, a not-for-profit company and the main source of agricultural price information in the country, and Dialog Axiata PLC, Sri Lanka’s largest mobile operator.

**Achievements**
Expansion of network coverage of mobile phones to remote rural areas, even among the poorest households; use of the mobile phone to increase producers’ access to input suppliers, transport agents, market traders, sellers, etc.; more timely access to market information and improved farmers’ hedging strategies; and an increase in farmers’ trust in traders.

**Lessons Learned**
Formal South-South cooperation linkages in the area of ICTs and agriculture are limited but ideas and knowledge are flowing, enabling the sharing of experiences and best practices, including those relating to the impact and limitations of mobile phones with respect to agricultural livelihoods.

Sriganesh Lokanathan said that governments should set minimum prices.

There remains the issue of soil quality that is not known by the mobile phone service provider. There needs to be a system where farmers can develop a profile of what is the soil type and what crops are being grown.

**Repliacity**
With adequate funding this model can be replicated by other countries.
1.4 Addressing Gender in the Family Farming Programme in Brazil

**Location:** Brazil

**Focus:** Empowering women through the granting of land rights.

**Contact:** Ms. Andrea Lorena Butto Zarzar, Director, Directorate of Policies for Rural Women and Quilombolas, Ministry of Agrarian Development, Brazil

**General Information**
The value of the participation of rural women in agriculture had been underestimated. Women had been perceived as “help” whose main functions were related to subsistence and care. Thus they had been granted less access to land, which resulted in a slow migration from rural to urban areas.

The nearly half a billion small-scale producers, the majority of whom are women, and the millions of waged agricultural workers are particularly vulnerable to the natural and man-made shocks that are affecting with increasing frequency food systems around the world.

While the world has the know-how to produce all the food that is needed for a growing population, progress will depend on our ability to significantly and sustainably increase investment in small-holder agriculture and programmes that provide opportunities for the large numbers of poor farmers in developing countries that have been by-passed by the economic and technological progress that has taken place elsewhere.

**Solution**
Andrea Lorena Butto Zarzar said that participation of rural women in Brazil has been underestimated and this leads to less access to land, affects food security and leads to reduction in income.

A policy was established therefore to initiate land reform measures and guaranteed women’s right to land, support for the organization of women and improvement in their access to credit.

The family and commercial agriculture institutions were established with a directorate for women.

At the rural level, Informal organizations have been established such as kinder gardens so that women can have access to services. Policies are based on social approaches.

**Main Partner**
Partnerships with Africa and Asia.

**Achievements**
Change in policy and in legislation; strategies to focus on institutional strengthening and to provide social services for women.

**Replacability**
With adequate funding this model can be replicated by other countries. Partnerships have already been undertaken with Africa and Asia.
1.5 Role of the Farmer Field School in Angola as an Effective Participatory Extension Methodology in Support of Smallholder Agricultural Development

**Location:** Angola

**Focus:** To provide incentives for the private sector to support the redevelopment of agricultural communities after three decades of war.

**Organization:** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

### General Information

Following 30 years of war, Angola had to overcome the challenges of very low levels of productivity and performance as well as a lack of information systems. The country strategy was therefore to orient policies towards private-sector development that in turn were intended to facilitate the development of communities and the capacity to achieve food security and means of subsistence. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development requested FAO to respond to (to provide technical support to address its situation) its food needs.

### Solution

Development of a national programme for food security and implementation of sustainable initiatives that improve production systems and conditions for food security and means of survival of communities and vulnerable groups.

The Farmer Field School (FFS) is a platform for groups of small farmers to improve their understanding and knowledge of agro-ecosystems to take better informed decisions on farm management. A FFS group meets regularly over a cropping season, to test and compare integrated methods of field management that are new to the farming community with existing practices. The group is assisted by a trained facilitator, who is either from the government, NGO or the community. The FFS helps not only to improve technical skills but also works on strengthening the group, and encourages groups to take the lead in follow-up activities after the FFS season finishes.

The first FFSs were developed in the context of Integrated Pest Management programme in 1987 in Indonesia. Since then the FFS approach spread rapidly in Asia and in the mid-90 also in Africa and South America. At the same time the FFS approach started to cover more disciplinary areas, becoming a multi purpose “participatory” extension tool and as such, it became an important extension tool in many projects and programmes including the Special Programme of Food Security. In this process SSC has played an important role. Many Southern FFS experts have been involved in introducing the FFS approach in other Southern countries like in Angola, where FFS were introduced in 2007, under the FAO Special Programme for Food Security. Experiences from Angola, including through South-South cooperation were shared.

### Main Partners

Spain and FAO.

### Achievements

Establishment of 200 farmer field schools, which included the methodological and technical training of technicians in government departments and NGOs and training of farmer facilitators; decentralized training of facilitators in four training centres; training of more than 5,000 farmers, resulting in improved productivity and diversified products; establishment of 200 farmer field school networks; important technological and scientific advances for the local farmers and technicians as a result of various studies carried out on site.

### Lessons Learned

The farmer field school is an important tool in the training of adults to improve food security and means of subsistence. It can impact all the other sectors of the life of the beneficiaries (e.g., sustainable production, literacy, community health, management of resources). It also offers the possibility of mobilizing producers to help them to be part of the official programmes and to improve their self-esteem (women). The informal education of adults must be a priority at the same level as formal education in order for Africa to advance.

### Replicability

The Government planned to implement the project on a national scale, and, with the support of the World Bank, the country also planned to develop its methodology to share with other countries.
How the Warehouse Receipt System Is Providing Smallholders with Improved Access to Microcredit in Burkina Faso

Location: Burkina Faso

Focus: To establish a system to make microcredit available to small-scale farmers.

Organization: La Coopérative de prestation de services agricoles (COOPSA)

General Information
Companies purchased seeds wholesale and then retailed them to small-scale farmers at two or three times the cost price. These farmers had very limited access to formal credit since they had no warranties. Significant debts were thus created. The system of selling crops at very low prices was widespread owing to various social needs of the producers (e.g., school fees, end-of-the-year celebrations, repayment of debts in produce (for grains) at very high rates, etc.). This situation triggered a vicious cycle that inhibited agricultural production, leading to food insecurity.

Challenges
Small-scale producers are faced with several constraints. One of them includes access to credit. Given the levels of existing interest rates in many developing countries, lenders are often unable to cover high transaction costs and associated default risks of lending to poor, dispersed clients in rural areas, where agricultural production is predominantly rain fed and where infrastructure is weak.

If a loan was accessed, it had to be repaid immediately when the harvest was over, which left families with very little actual income. Also, the cooperative was perceived as an expensive use of popular funds.

Solution
Establishment of a cooperative system, the warrantage, or inventory credit system.

The warehouse “receipt” system or “inventory credit” system is designed to tackle this constraint, by providing rural producers with a means to access rural credit. The borrower enforces its loan contract by using its agricultural production stocks as secure collateral. The success of this arrangement lies in the linkages between producers’ grass root groups and microfinance institutions. The group provides storage facilities for small-scale producers’ agricultural products. These stocks, much like a savings account, are used by producers as a collateral guarantee to obtain credit from the microfinance institution. The management of loans by a rural microfinance institution limits transaction costs.

Main Partner
CISV, an Italian NGO; la Fédération nationale des caisses populaires.

Achievements
Farmers were able to secure up to eight months of credit using their crops as collateral for farm products, conditions for access to microcredit were negotiated, and stocks and shops were controlled.

The arrangements have had a positive effect on farmers’ incomes. They allow farmers to obtain cash so that they do not need to sell their grain immediately, but can wait for market prices to increase.

The producer cooperative facilitates this operation by providing secure storage. Farmers can start new income-generating activities, yielding extra profit from the credit obtained.

On average, 18 percent of stocks are used for food during the lean period and 53 percent are sold. These mechanisms therefore also improve food availability for farmers and reduce distress sales.
2.1 Towards a Systems Approach in South-South Cooperation Anchored on Decent Work: Tangible Labour Market Examples and Lessons Learned from Kenya

Location: Kenya
Focus: Food security as a basic human right for the entire population.
Organization: Government
Contact: Dr. Sammy T. Nyambari, Labour Commissioner

General Information
While adequate nourishment was a basic human right, only 13 per cent of the population of Kenya had some form of social protection in this regard. The country therefore sought a programme that could address this need, especially targeting the most vulnerable people as a priority. The Brazilian Food and Nutrition Security Programme was adapted to respond to this need.

An integrated approach in South-South cooperation, anchored in Decent Work and premised on International Labour Standards (ILS) adds value to positive human development. In particular, Sammy T. Nyambari spoke about integrated initiatives at the national level (but influenced by international good practice) that have influenced the integration of decent work in the food chain in Kenya.

Solution
Establishment of a policy and strategy for social protection based on a multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach adapted from the Brazilian experience.

The Brazilian experience is based on three pillars that are social security, social health insurance and social assistance.

Main Partner
The food and nutrition policy in Kenya was influenced by the Brazilian Food and Nutrition Security Programme.

Achievements
Design of a single registry and management information system with profile data on the poorest and most vulnerable families; successful social protection programmes; strong political will; decentralized social programmes; intensive and comprehensive training of civil servants; strategic investment in social protection programmes; and training in the development of leadership skills.

Lessons Learned
Food security and nutrition must be at the heart of social protection strategies. Employment and labour matters are very much linked to food security and the food chain generally.

Lesson learnt from Brazil is that food security has to be looked from entry point as far as social protection is concerned. The Kenyan government has adopted a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary process for the establishment of a policy and strategy for protection. It’s in the process of implementing a single management and registry system and an integrated policy and social protection is in its final stage. Successful social protection initiatives include decentralization of social protection programmes, intensive and comprehensive training of civil servants, strategic investment in social protection programmes and most importantly leadership.

Replicability
The Brazilian strategy was adapted to the culture of Kenya and can be replicated by other countries.
General Information
The East African Community Common Market Protocol on the free movement of goods and labour, which entered into force on 1 July 2010, was achieved through South-South cooperation and benchmarking of good practices borrowed from other regional economic blocks, including the practices in five countries: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

This Protocol sought to achieve the free movement of goods and labour such that, inter alia, labour market regimes could be harmonized and integrated and social security and portability issues as well as labour migration, labour law and labour institutions could be addressed.

Solution
Free movement of goods and labour inclusive of social security benefits.

In the Protocol, the right to free movement of persons entails the abolition of any discrimination based on nationality. The right to free movement of persons include: the right to enter the territory of a Partner State without a visa; the right to move freely within the territory of a Partner State; the right to stay in the territory of a Partner State; the right to exit without restrictions; and the right to full protection by the laws of a Partner State.

To facilitate such entries and exits, Partner States undertake on reciprocal basis to keep opened and manned their border posts for 24 hours, that is on 24/7 basis. The Partner States shall also, (but only) in accordance with their national laws, guarantee the protection of the citizens of the other Partner States while in their territories. Hence, the free movement of persons shall not exempt from prosecution or extradition, a national of a Partner State who commits a crime in another Partner State.

The enjoyment of the rights shall be subject to limitations justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health. A Partner State imposing such limitation shall be obliged to notify the other Partner States accordingly. The movement of refugees within the Community shall be governed by the relevant international conventions.

The Partner States established a common standard system of issuing national identification documents to their nationals which shall be the basis for identifying the citizens of the Partner States within the Community.

Main Partner

Achievements
Kenya supported South Sudan with capacity-building of the public sector, training of South Sudan medical personnel in Kenya, an exchange programme on labour administration, and secondment of various professionals from the public sector to assist in the reconstruction of South Sudan.

Innovation
The role of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the subregional grouping that covers Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda, in documenting the experiences and progress in developing national protection frameworks that build on lessons learned regarding best practices that create an opportunity to discuss and build consensus on the possible outlook of an IGAD Regional Social Protection Strategy that will feed into the overall IGAD Regional Social Development Framework.

Replicability
This model can be adapted for replication in different countries/regions as appropriate.
2.3 The Worker Food Programme (PAT)

Location: Brazil

Focus: A national programme to improve the nutritional intake of low-income workers.

Organization: Office for Occupational Safety and Health, Ministry of Labour

Contact: Renato Bignami, Deputy Labour Inspector, Brazil

General Information
Brazils economy is the fourth largest food exporter in the world. Our agriculture is strong enough to meet all of its domestic needs and still generate foreign currency through exports. Even so, right now in the 21st Century, access to food is still a problem for millions of Brazilians.

Today, nearly a third of the Brazilian population is in a situation of “food insecurity,” meaning that they do not eat enough or well enough, with regularity or dignity.

Although emergency measures may be needed to mitigate the heritage of serious problems, hunger will only be vanquished when these millions of hungry Brazilians are included into the process of development, with access to full citizenship.

People simply cannot afford to eat.

According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Brazil produces 2,960 kcal/day in food for every inhabitant, well above the 1,900 kcal/day recommended minimum. Yet other FAO findings reveal that one out of every ten Brazilians eats less than an average of 1,650 kcal/day.

A Brazilian non-governmental organization, Instituto Cidadania, has estimated that 44 million Brazilians were in a situation of food insecurity in 1999. In 2001, they updated that figure to 46 million. At the same time, the Applied Economic Research Institute (IPEA) calculated that 57 million Brazilians were “poor” in 1999, using a poverty-line concept of the based on total per capita income.

Solution
Provide a balanced nutrition programme for low-income workers

Main Partners
- Ministries (Labour and Employment, Finance, Health, Social Security, and Social Development and Hunger Prevention);
- Trade Unions: Central Unica dos Trabalhadores, Forca Sindical, Uniao Geral dos Trabalhadores, Nova Central Sindical de Trabalhadores, Confederação Geral dos Trabalhadores do Brasil, Confederação Nacional do Comércio de Bens, Serviços e Turismo, Confederação Nacional das Instituicoes Financeiras, Confederação Nacional das Industrias, Confederação Nacional dos Transportes; and

Achievements
Establishment of a management system with a tripartite commission representing government, workers and employers; a network of suppliers (9,459), food service providers (179), nutritionists (13,913), beneficiary companies (153,396) and beneficiary workers (14.3 million); reduced absenteeism and increased productivity; reduction in workplace accidents and occupational diseases; and up to a 4 per cent discount in revenue taxes for employers.

Lessons Learned
This is a relatively low-cost programme that facilitates ease of management by the Labour Inspectorate, generates opportunities for all stakeholders and fosters social dialogue.

Replicability
The model can be replicated by other countries, especially those in the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR).
2.4 Community Experience: Joint UN Water and Sanitation Project in the Ngäbe-Buglé Indigenous Territory of the Ño-Kribo Region in Panama

**Location:** Panama

**Focus:** Empowerment of women, including their access to productive resources (access to safe water and sanitation).

**Organization:** Government/Statutory Board

**Contact:** Vicenta Trotman, community leader

**General Information**
In seeking to empower women in different indigenous communities, it was noted that each community had its own governance and social structures. Strategies were therefore adapted to the political, social and economic conditions and the approach was one of mutual sharing of knowledge and establishment of focal points and systems of accountability.

**Solution**
Successful implementation of an employment programme in nine indigenous communities.

**Main Partner**
ILO and the MDG Achievement Fund on water and sanitation.

**Achievements**
Drastic reduction in poverty; participation of women; investment at the local level; increase in the number of organized communities; and involvement of 350 entrepreneurs in knowledge exchange initiatives between communities.

**Lessons Learned**
It is important to ensure that the model is adapted to the community where it is to be implemented.

**Replicability**
This is an example of an ILO triangular cooperation initiative, supported by the MDG Fund on water and sanitation. It was recommended for replication in Paraguay, where approaches had already been made to an indigenous community, encouraging gender empowerment and access of women to productive resources.
2.5 Eliminating Child Labour in the Fishing and Aquaculture Sector: Lessons Learned from Cambodia

**Location:** Cambodia

**Focus:** To address child labour in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

**Organization:** FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department

**Contact:** Say Sam On, Coordinator, Cambodia Federation of Trade Unions

**General Information**
Children engage in a wide range of activities in capture fisheries, aquaculture, post-harvest activities and related activities, especially in the informal small and medium scale sectors, according to FAO.

There are a wide range of factors that influence whether an activity should be classified as acceptable work, child labour or worst form of child labour. These include safety and health considerations, the number of hours worked per day and per week and whether it is performed at night, age of the child, whether or not additional activities are undertaken, the nature of recruitment and contractual arrangement, characteristics of the activity including seasonality, applied technology, use of or presence of hazardous substances and technology, water pollution and waterborne diseases, location, whether and how formal education is affected, and weather conditions. Ultimately, such a classification should be based on an assessment of the extent of risk to the physical and mental development of the child including exposure to HIV/AIDS.

There are gender differences in the nature of child work. Girls tend to be more involved in post-harvest activities while boys undertake most of the work related to capture fisheries. There are hotspots where unconditional worst forms of child labour are concentrated, often in situations where migration is widespread.

Main causes of child labour include social inequalities, structural unemployment, poverty and vulnerability to shocks as well as migratory (direct and indirect impact) and demographic considerations. While poverty is a major cause, child labour perpetuates poverty. Poor quality, low relevance or absence of formal education as well as costs of schooling and level of parental education are important additional causes of child labour in fisheries and aquaculture. Fishing communities are often in remote rural areas with often very poor access to formal schooling. Cultural practices, such as social attitudes towards child work/labour/ideas about childhood and work, can contribute to the prevalence of child labour. Absence of appropriate national policies and legislation on child labour as well as inadequate enforcement thereof and the lack of an enabling environment that allows community participation in decision-making further contribute to child labour.

**Solution**
Declaration of child-labour-free sectors (end 2011; June 2012) and A Practice Guide to Address Child Labour.

**Main Partners**
Government, employers, trade unions.

**Achievements**
Capacity-building of several stakeholder groups including government; establishment of Action Programme Implementing Committees under tripartite chairmanship; strong advocacy programmes targeting children, parents, teachers and employers; monitoring of children’s school attendance to ensure that they remained in school; and the Trade Union Code of Conduct against Child Labour.

**Lessons Learned**
All activities relating to the achievement of child-labour-free provinces are monitored by trade unions and lessons learned are shared through regional union meetings. – not explained in text received.

**Replicability**
All lessons learned are documented to facilitate replicability of this model to achieve child-labour-free environments in different countries of the global South.
3.1 The Role of Organic Agriculture in Uganda as a South-South Solution to Climate Change and Food Security

Location: Uganda

Focus: To integrate humane, environmentally and economically viable agricultural systems that rely on local or farm renewable resources.

Organization: Export Promotion Board (EPB)

Contact: Othieno Odoi, Senior Trade Promotion Officer, Uganda EPB

General Information
The development of organic agriculture in Uganda was a natural response to the fact that its agricultural system is nearly organic, with minimal use of chemical fertilizers, and is practised mainly by smallholder or poor farmers. Also, the demand for organic products, especially in Europe, induced the formalization of traditional farming systems as “certified organic farming”. The global demand for such products doubled from $25 billion in 2003 to $50.9 billion by 2008 (see World of Organic Agriculture: Statistics & Emerging Trends 2010). Uganda plans to use this niche export market. A draft Organic Policy is before Parliament and, at the regional level, the East African Organic Products Standards are already in place as part of the regional harmonization programme (the Standardization, Quality, Metrology and Testing Project).

Challenge
Need for a national policy on organic agriculture.

Solution
Institutionalization of organic agriculture.

Organic agriculture offers a valuable solution to the challenges of food security and climate change particularly in its promotion of more sustainable forms of agricultural production. Over the last 20 years, Uganda has made significant strides in promoting organic agriculture.

Achievements
A curriculum on organic agriculture was approved by the National Curriculum Development Centre and is being taught in institutions of higher learning, leading to a bachelor’s degree. Since 2003, the University of Uganda Martyrs University (UMU) has trained 180 producers, processors and exporters. An interinstitutional committee was established to strengthen the organic movement and the number of certified farmers has continued to increase.

Lessons Learned
Organic farming leads to improvement in the natural environment (soil retention, improvement in the water table, reduced soil erosion and improved organic matter). The intercropping with leguminous plants (beans) helps in restoring the soil nutrients, thus reducing the would-be effects of monoculture.

Replicability
Replication of the Uganda experience is taking root in Kenya, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania. There have been exchanges between universities in Uganda and Zambia, between students from Uganda and Ethiopia, and between technical experts from Kenya and Uganda. Triangular cooperation was also undertaken, with the Government of Sweden and other partners through the Export Promotion of Organic Products from Africa (EPOPA) project providing funds that were used for the development of organic agriculture in Uganda and other countries; the experience is now being shared among developing countries. There has also been increased collaboration (research and training) among the organic movement in Ethiopia, the Republic of Korea and Uganda.

As a solution, organic agriculture is easily replicable in the developing countries, particularly in Africa. Importantly, replication does not require expensive technological investment, but practical demonstrations. Organic agriculture is inherently adaptable to the African rural setting.
3.2 Climate-smart Agriculture

Location: Bangladesh, Burundi, Haiti, Latin America

Focus: Agricultural systems that increase productivity and resilience, reduce/remove greenhouse gases, and enhance national food security.

Organization: FAO

Contact: Vincent Gitz, FAO, High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition

General Information
Agriculture must simultaneously address three intertwined challenges: ensuring food security; adapting to climate change; and mitigating climate change. These challenges require radical changes to our food systems. FAO has forged the concept of “Climate Smart Agriculture” (CSA), as a way of delivering food security in the era of climate change by adopting appropriate practices, and developing enabling policies and institutions, and mobilizing finance.

In order to ensure food and nutrition security and to meet increased demand, production must increase particularly in developing countries. Climate change, both increased variability and slow onset changes, will impact food systems where they are already most vulnerable. Agriculture also needs to contribute towards climate change mitigation. Considering the necessary increase of production, staying within planetary boundaries requires the reduction of emissions per kg of output and to enhance carbon sinks.

CSA promotes more efficiency in the use of resources and more resilience to shocks. These two aims of increased efficiency and resilience shall be considered at every scale, from farm to global levels, taking into account environmental, economic and social dimensions. Designing solutions requires an examination of relations between physical, GHG and economic efficiency for each factor (e.g. land, fertilizers, water) at various scales and their effect on the resilience of systems. Examples of successful approaches exist. South-South cooperation is a powerful way to disseminate them.

Challenges
Increase in the quantity, quality and diversity of food production; adaptation to climate change; and techniques/strategies to mitigate climate change.

Solution
Efficient and resilient food production systems.

Achievements
A more resource-efficient system, that is, one that uses less land, water and inputs to produce more food; also more resilient systems, that is, those that have the capacity to recover from shocks.

Lessons Learned
Lessons were learned regarding better use of natural resources: deep placement of urea, and understanding the implications of a slash-and-burn system vis-à-vis the role of agroforestry and seed systems. – No additional information.

Replicability
The food-production systems adopted are replicable in other countries.

Exchanges between the countries and movement of experts have been important in up scaling this project. South-South cooperation can play an important role in ensuring that seed systems exist that can help reduce drought.

Existing examples include the distribution of new seeds in Haiti by FAO and the harmonization of rules and regulations across borders (FAO assisted the African Union by providing a strategic framework for the development of the seed programme).

The potential for production in South and with the help of South-South cooperation will make global solidarities much stronger.
3.3 PROVIA, a New Knowledge Interface between the Scientific Community, Policymakers and Stakeholders on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation Issues

Location: Ghana

Focus: To improve the coherence of research on climate change vulnerability, impacts and adaptation (VIA).

Organization: UNEP

Contact: Chris Gordon, University of Ghana, Legon

General Information
Globally, climate change is likely to reduce potential agricultural output and increase the risk of hunger, with the most significant impact projected to be on sub-Saharan Africa, some parts of South Asia and Central America, particularly on child malnutrition. Adaptation of farming practices could probably halve the increase in the risk of hunger through changes in technology (crop breeding for new climates, rural electrification), management (more efficient use of water) and institutions (changes to market and tariff structures).

Challenges
Developing countries share a disbelief about the benefits of the endogenous production of science as a tool for economic growth. As a result, public policies to strengthen science and technology and promote the culture of innovation are, in general, weak and sometimes incoherent.

Solutions
Research to create an interface between the scientific community and decision makers involved in vulnerability, impacts and adaptation (VIA) issues; and improvement in the availability and accessibility of VIA knowledge to users.

PROVIA responds to the call for a more cohesive and coordinated approach to harmonize, mobilize, and communicate the growing knowledge-base on vulnerability, impacts and adaptation. PROVIA’s vision is to create an interface between the scientific community and decision makers involved in vulnerability, impacts and adaptation issues, and improve the availability and accessibility of VIA knowledge to users.

Main Partners
PROVIA – the Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation is a joint initiative of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Achievements
Several journals on climate change and food security.

Lessons Learned
There is a need to build scientific research capacity in all aspects of food security, especially in developing countries, and to share this information with governments, international agencies and other decision makers. This information must also be used to guide investment in research.

Repliability
South-South collaboration is needed for networking, data sharing, joint research, common methods, a critical researcher mass, non-duplication of research and shared best practices. Examples of this collaboration include user-driven research (Benin, Ghana, Maki NL), the START Integrating Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation into Development Planning (CCMAP) project (East and West Africa and Southeast Asia), Development Partnerships in Higher Education (DelPHE) (Bangladesh and Ghana), and the Network for the Coordination and Advancement of Sub-Saharan Africa-EU Science and Technology Cooperation (CAAST-Net).

Together with its collaborative partners, knowledge networks such as the UNEP-led Global Adaptation Network, and the larger VIA community, PROVIA will strive to promote a greater science-policy dialogue while advancing efforts towards identifying research gaps and meeting policy needs in climate change vulnerability, impact and adaptation research. PROVIA provides a unique opportunity to foster South–South collaboration among the VIA community by providing a global platform for creating and sharing Southern-led solutions to critical issues, especially those linked to food security and challenges in the face of climate change.
3.4 Canaan Farmers’ School

Location: Republic of Korea

Focus: To train farmers from different countries to become community leaders.

Organization: Canaan Global Leadership Centre

Contact: Dr. Jangsaing Kim

General Information
The Canaan Farmers’ School, born out of the destruction of the Second World War and the subsequent Korean War, has sought to contribute to the rapid economic development of the Republic of Korea through the training of community leaders in the agricultural sector. The community is taught to rely on its own resources instead of on external assistance and to achieve sustainable development through practices that are in harmony with the eco-system. Poverty reduction is achieved through projects and programmes that transform people’s lives.

Challenge
Changing the mindset.

Solution
An integrated approach based on exemplary leadership that works with the community to eradicate poverty, using its own resources and practices that are in harmony with the ecosystem.

Established in 1931, the Canaan Farmers School movement played a crucial role in teaching national pride to the Korean public, stimulating them to work for poverty eradication through agriculture.

The movement later evolved into a social movement, encompassing every aspect of life, especially through practical vocational training. It was also adapted as the role model for New Village Movement (Saemaeul Undong) Education, which constituted a core component of New Village Movement that revolutionized Korea’s economy and industry in the 1960’s through 1970s.

Since 1980, Canaan Farmers School has raised overseas leaders who are equipped with a pioneering mindset, alternative technology, and natural farming knowledge.

Main Partners
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; Korean International Cooperation Agency; Yonsei University; and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation.

Achievements
National awards (Experimental Tourist Village, 2007, and Excellent Village under the New Rural Development Movement, 2005); and an increase in the average household income of the village to double that of the average income in the country.

Innovation
The change in mindset to believe that local development can be led without external aid. This idea cut across even the methodology where leaders, through training, were asked to sacrifice by giving up some privileges (e.g., daily subsistence allowance) and working hard to prepare to lead by example and return to the community to instil discipline and a conviction in success.

Replicability
Since few, if any, external resources are required, the Canaan model is easily replicable. Specific initiatives that will need to be implemented include the following: (a) capacity development through strengthening the mindset to achieve self-reliant development, and (b) income-generation through individual household- or community-enabled production with a limited amount of land.

In Bangladesh, the Philippines, Uganda, Myanmar, Rwanda, Indonesia, India and China, where the Canaan Farmers School has been raising leaders, there are visible results in leadership development, sustainable community development, and income generation without any aid.
4.1 The Lao-Thai-Australian Collaboration on HIV Nutrition (The Lao-TACHIN Project): An example of South-South Cooperation in Nutrition and HIV

Location: Champasak Province, Lao People’s Democratic Republic

Focus: To improve the health and quality of life of people living with HIV.

Organization: Thai Nutrition Task Force on HIV

Contact: Dr. Praphan Phanuphak, M.D., Ph.D., Thai Red Cross, Bangkok

General Information
Approximately 34 million people are estimated to be living with HIV, with the HIV prevalence in Asia of 0.06 per cent or 740,000 people. This project sought sharing, collaboration and exchange in the context of South-South and triangular experiences, focusing on common nutrition problems relating to HIV infection and the training of health-care providers to address them.

Challenges
No policy governing the integration of nutrition into HIV treatment, care and support; slow and partial policy implementation (voluntary counselling and testing, prevention of mother-to-child transmission); a manpower shortage with a high workload and turnover; interrupted supplies (e.g., lab reagents); public ignorance of HIV due to the low-level epidemic; insufficient nutritionists/dietitians in the country and lack of knowledge; diverse international opinions (e.g., the World Health Organization (WHO) on prevention of mother-to-child transmission guidelines; the United Nations Children’s Fund/World Food Programme (WFP) on formula feeding of an affected child; a centralized decision making process; most of the people living with HIV (PLHIV) having access to care at a later stage and severe malnutrition; the long time required to build capacity regarding a new issue; a small budget to strengthen both nutrition and HIV care services; and the need to support people living with HIV and their families not only with knowledge but also with food.

Solution
Successful South-South collaboration on HIV nutrition, which included regional and international collaboration (WFP, WHO, Italian Red Cross).

The first three year Lao-TACHIN project (2008-2011) has started implementation in one province in the south of Lao PDR, Champasak province. It aimed at building the capacity of CHAS in Lao in collaboration with the Thai Red Cross AIDS Research Centre (TRCARC) to work with Lao PDR partners to scale up and manage their HIV services, focusing on the area of nutrition. The need and interest in developing the capacity of health care workers and peer support staff providing basic medical care and nutrition support to PLHIV were identified through collaborative assessments at the beginning of the project and again by the end of the first three years: For instance, they clearly noticed the improvement of BMI. Health personnel, as PLHIV, in that province have also learned the importance of good nutrition to improve their health as much as the role of ARV regimens and adherence.

Main Partner
Praphan Phanuphak and Supabhorn Pengnonyang, Thai Red Cross AIDS Research Centre; Ratsamy Syphanh, Champasak Health Department; Bounheung Sanekanhya, Champasak Provincial Hospital; Kobkeo Chummanvech, Dreaming of a Brighter Future PLHIV Support Group; Chansy Phimpachanh, Centre for HIV/AIDS and STIs; and Julian Gold, Albion Street Centre, Sydney, Australia.

Achievements
Capacity development of health-care providers; integration of nutrition into clinical care; merging of clinical services with health promotion; development of information, education and communication materials; and effective coordination of programmes.

Lessons Learned
The strong determination of both countries (desire and/or need, policy, commitment, implementation) is needed; equity is essential; capacity-building and/or infrastructure strengthening is needed for sustainability; and participation of a third (non-South) party is helpful.

Replicability
By the fourth year of this project, it was being replicated in other local provinces.
4.2 Integrating Food and Nutrition Dimensions with HIV Treatment and Care: Strengthening Capacities of National Actors (The PAM Project)

Location: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Dominican Republic, Honduras

Focus: Evaluation of the role of food and nutritional security in the promotion of treatment adherence in patients over 18 years old.

Organization: World Food Programme

Contact: Jayne Adams, Regional HIV Adviser for Latin America and the Caribbean

General Information
In 2007, WFP established a technical agreement with RAND Health to develop LAC-specific evidence and best practices relating to the integration of food, nutrition and livelihood security strategies with HIV antiretroviral therapy and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services. In the initial phase, formative research was conducted in Bolivia (Plurinational State of) in collaboration with the National AIDS Programme and other key stakeholders.

Jayne Adams of the WFP in Panama said that many countries such as Chile and Mexico have advanced in programs combining nutrition, social protection and HIV.

There were three pilots in three sub-regions and countries: Honduras, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic.

There has now been reciprocal sharing of resources and tools among the three countries. The situations were quite similar in terms of formulation assessment and food intervention. However, Bolivia added another element, that is a peer and income element.

Solution
Establishment of comprehensive care centres and development of a nutrition guide, counselling methodology and educational materials for people living with HIV.

Main Partners
National AIDS Programme.

Achievements
Increased dietary diversity and improved use of food among participants; improvements in the nutritional and general condition of the target population; a capacity development process (for adoption of the intervention by the Ministry of Health); training of people living with HIV (employable skills); and generation of evidence for use in framing and funding future policy and programmes.

There are plans to hand over to the government the staff protocol and the equipment.

Replicability
The methodology that was developed and tested in Bolivia (Plurinational State of) was replicated in Honduras and, later, in the Dominican Republic. Project expansion 2011: Extending the dietetic and nutritional counselling for people living with HIV; training people living with HIV as auxiliary nutritional counsellors (introduction of peer counselling); and establishment of 14 comprehensive care centres in 2011 (covering 90 per cent of the people living with HIV).

Proposed next steps include expansion in Honduras, replication in Guatemala, and integration of an operational research component in Dominican Republic.
4.3 Impact of Mobile Technology and Mobile Financial Services on Food Support to Vulnerable Populations: A Case Study from Southern Africa

**Location:** Zambia

**Focus:** Understanding how technology facilitated the administrative and financial systems required to operationalize access to food.

**Organization:** World Food Programme

**General Information**
Technology was being adopted more quickly, and popular access and network coverage continued to increase exponentially. Zambia and other African countries were experiencing this increase. Mobile service industry partners included major banks and mobile service network providers. The benefits of payment service providers and e-voucher systems included the reduction in clinical staff overheads, information and tracking management systems, the potential to link with clinic IMS and monitor impact, access to various products for HIV and nutrition interventions, and the potential to develop specialized products through the supply chain.

**Solution**
Operationalization of an e-voucher system in Zambia.

**Main Partner**
Payment service providers/health service providers.

**Achievements**
A flexible collection system, a flexible application system, and mobile delivery and tracking of food supplies.

**Innovation**
The pioneering e-voucher system that ensured food rations for beneficiaries and instant payment for shopkeepers.

**Lessons Learned**
To undertake formative research on the integration of food, nutrition and livelihood security strategies with HIV antiretroviral therapy and develop the methodology to facilitate replication in other countries.

**Replicability**
This initiative has been replicated in the Dominican Republic and Honduras and there are plans to expand to Guatemala.
4.4 HIV/Nutrition Programming Using Electronic Voucher Transfers: The Protracted Relief and Recovery Programme (Sustainable Programme for Livelihoods and Solutions for Hunger, or SPLASH)

Location: Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Focus: To offer more sustainable solutions to the problems of food insecurity by providing food assistance in kind and/or through voucher/cash-transfer approaches

Organization: World Food Programme (WFP)

Contact: Dr. Tsitsi Apollo, Representative of the Government of Zimbabwe

General Information
The devastating impact of the HIV and AIDS epidemic on health, nutrition, food security and overall socio-economic development in severely affected countries and its impact in Southern Africa were compounded by the increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children and single-headed households, deepening poverty and compromised livelihoods, and weakening government capacity to respond. Thus many households remained unable to meet their daily food needs despite improvements in agriculture, and nutrition rehabilitation was an integral part of treatment.

Interventions by the Government, based on its various planning instruments, were supported by WFP. These included a nutrition and HIV strategy, management of acute malnutrition, the Zimbabwe National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2011-2015, the Medium Term Strategic Plan (2011-2015) and the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Operations in Zimbabwe were implemented under the framework of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Programme, which aimed to preserve livelihoods and safeguard the nutritional status of children and those living with HIV and AIDS. The food assistance operation had three main interventions: seasonal targeted assistance, health and nutrition, and social safety nets.

Challenges
Lack of tools to assess nutrition at health facilities; limited capacity of care providers to provide nutritional counselling, education and assessments; the high cost of food supplementation; and weak linkages between clinics, nutrition programmes and livelihoods. Very serious challenges, bordering on threats, were climate change and its potential impact on agricultural productivity and the impact of the global recession.

Solution
Establishment of the electronic voucher system, which provided food vouchers.

The SPLASH Programme, is an innovative example of how the integration of a Payment Service Provider (PSP) and technology transfer can decrease operational overheads and opportunity costs to clinic staff involved in food support and nutrition rehabilitation to clients both on Art and TB-DOTS.

Main Partner
Government of Zimbabwe.

Achievements
Establishment of a health-based electronic voucher system, with the following stages in the process: enrolment of antiretroviral therapy patients; measurement and tracking of body mass index; registration of beneficiaries; household vulnerability assessment and distribution of identification cards; distribution of identification and vouchers; establishment of partnership with the Rozaria Memorial Trust, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Help Germany and Catholic Relief Services; access to real-time payment and information; use of existing market mechanisms for a food safety net; provision of a household food basket of basic foods to release funds for other items; and an overall reduction in transaction costs to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme.

Innovation
The health-based electronic voucher system.

Replicability
Countries of the South can adapt and implement similar initiatives. This programme has been replicated in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.
5.1 Increased Production and Consumption of Small Fish Species

**Location:** Bangladesh

**Focus:** Promoting aquaculture to produce small fish to improve the nutrition, health and incomes of the rural poor.

**Organization:** WorldFish Centre of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

**Contact:** Shakuntala Haraksingh Thilsted, Senior Nutrition Adviser

**General Information**
In low-income countries, there are vast fishery resources – diverse inland waters as well as coastal and marine waters – for fish production. Small fish are a rich source of essential micronutrients and can be part of the everyday diet of the poor whether rural or urban; both groups suffer disproportionately from undernutrition.

Shakuntala Haraksingh Thilsted of the World Fish Center stated that fish is a source of protein and essential fatty acids, vitamin A, and enhances the bioavailability of zinc and iron. She highlighted the case of Bangladesh, where 10kgs of a small fish called mola could meet the vitamin A needs of 6 million children.

**Challenges**
Improvement in post-harvest processes (drying, storage, marketing, cooking methods); and strategies for the reduction of spoilage and wastage.

**Solutions**
Promotion of conservation, management, production, availability, accessibility and intake of nutrient-rich fish; increased nutrient intakes and decreased prevalence of public health problems; and improved human development, nutrition and health.

The traditional meal of sour soup meal with fish in Cambodia can supply more than 40% of iron in children and women. In terms of solutions, there are flood plains in Bangladesh that are the source of these small fish.

**Main Partner**
WorldFish Center (CGIAR).

The WorldFish Center is an international, non-profit research organization dedicated to reducing poverty and hunger by improving fisheries and aquaculture. WorldFish is one of the 15 members of the CGIAR Consortium.

CGIAR is a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for sustainable development with funders, including governments, foundations, and international and regional organizations. CGIAR research is dedicated to reducing poverty and hunger, improving human health and nutrition, and enhancing ecosystem resilience.

Recognizing the opportunities that fisheries and aquaculture offer for the poor, the hungry and the vulnerable, WorldFish is committed to meeting two key development challenges:

1. To improve the livelihoods of those who are especially poor and vulnerable in places where fisheries and aquaculture can make a difference.

2. To achieve large scale, environmentally sustainable increases in supply and access to fish, at affordable prices, for poor consumers in developing countries.

To meet these challenges our research focuses on generating and synthesizing knowledge which we then share and help apply. WorldFish works in more than 19 countries around the world.

**Achievements**
Acquisition by several African countries of technical expertise from Brazilian manufacturers of conservation agriculture equipment.

**Replicability**
Given the success of the initiative in Bangladesh, it was replicated and scaled up in Cambodia, Kenya, Nepal and West Bengal (India).

The initiative is also applicable in the great lakes region.
5.2 Promoting Agricultural and Dietary Diversity for Improved Nutrition and Health

Location: Kenya

Focus: To develop a food-based approach to malnutrition, emphasizing the use of local foods.

Organization: Bioversity International

Contact: P. Maundu, Senior Fellow and Ethnobotanist

General Information
Sub-Saharan Africa is overburdened with micro- and macro-nutrient malnutrition and, more recently, nutrition-related non-communicable diseases. The Dietary Diversity Project implemented during the period 2008-2011 in Benin, Kenya and South Africa sought to achieve a better understanding of the link between agro-biodiversity, dietary diversity, and nutrition and health status in order to provide a food-based approach to malnutrition.

Challenges
In Kenya, 80 per cent of the land is arid; nutrition-related chronic diseases are on the rise (one fourth of the women ages 15 to 49 are overweight/obese); and 1.2 million Kenyans (3.3 per cent) had diabetes in 2007, a number projected to increase. Many of the rich variety of local foods are underutilized because they are viewed as poor man’s foods and not fashionable.

Solution
Successful promotion of local agricultural biodiversity and dietary diversity to improve health.

Main Partners
Bioversity International (Bioversity).

Bioversity is a world leading research-for-development non-profit organization, working towards a world in which smallholder farming communities in developing countries are thriving and sustainable.

Bioversity’s purpose is to investigate the use and conservation of biodiversity in agriculture in order to achieve better nutrition, improve smallholders’ livelihoods and enhance agricultural sustainability. Our vision and purpose underpin our commitment to play a vital role in addressing the pressing global challenges of hunger, malnutrition, poverty and environmental degradation.

Bioversity International is working in partnership on projects in 96 developing countries.

Achievements
Interventions in 10 villages (May 2009-April 2011) to enhance access to seeds, agronomic support to farmers, nutrition/health education regarding local foods, and development of village resource centres. They resulted in the production of 12 local foods and enhanced consumption, marketing and knowledge of them; increased crop diversity at the household and village levels; new vegetables in the supermarkets and open markets; increased incomes for participating groups and farmers; significant changes in behaviour, knowledge and attitudes towards local vegetables; and enhanced dietary diversity.

Lessons Learned
Local foods can be used successfully to address nutritional deficiency.

Replcability
The methodology and lessons learned will be shared with other local and regional programmes.
5.3 Social Entrepreneurship for Empowering People

Location: Bangladesh

Focus: To address food security through the social entrepreneurship model, involving the community through existing community clinics.

Organization: Eminence (Centre for Health and Development Intelligence)

Contact: Dr. Md. Shamin Hayder Talukder, CEO, Eminence Asia

General Information
Two thirds of the population of Bangladesh work in the agro sector yet an estimated 65.3 million people are food insecure and nearly one quarter (23.9 per cent) are severely food insecure.

Challenges
Shamin Hayder Talukder, who has led more than 40 evaluation research and/or evaluation studies on development issues like nutrition, urban health, child and maternal health, water and sanitation and HIV/AIDS, stressed that 43% of children in Bangladesh are underweight and their growth is stunted.

Solutions
Integration of several programmes to address the food insecurity challenge in Bangladesh (the Community Clinic, the Community Food Security Project and the Community Pharmacy Project); and provision of technical support for 11 district community clinics covering 20 million people.

Main Partners
Eminence Associates for Social Development (EASD) emerged as a not-for-profit organization with its brand name ‘Eminence’ to reach out the health, nutrition, education, climate change, governance, poverty, livelihood, food security and human rights realm of Bangladesh alongside contributing its potential to invigorate the existing development system. Today, Eminence is a vibrant, rapidly growing NGO, who strives to bring about a progressive Bangladesh where people live in health equity. Eminence envisions reinforcing an extensively participatory society that will be sustainable in terms of healthcare, education and economy locally as well as globally.

Other important partners include: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; local government (Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad, Pourashava); Ministry of Food and Disaster Management; Ministry of Agriculture; women; teachers; and the Community Management Group.

Achievements
• Health (Community Clinic): primary health-care services; community nutrition service;
• Food security: home gardening, school gardening;
• Entrepreneurship (community pharmacy): women’s empowerment, information technology.

Innovations
The community Pharmacy project will provide opportunities for women to be owners of pharmacies. The management information system will provide information on health, food security and community health services.

Replicability
This solution can be adapted for replication in other countries.
6.1 African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative (3ADI)

**Location:** Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania

**Focus:** Developing agribusiness to achieve rural transformation.

**Organization:** Agribusiness Development Unit, UNIDO, Vienna, Austria

**Contact:** Dr. Mpoko Bokanga, UNIDO

**General Information**
Robust economic growth since 2001 has included resource-based growth benefits from high commodity prices and good economic forecasts, yet sub-Saharan Africa remains the world’s poorest region. It has been projected that by 2050, the population of Africa will reach 2.1 billion and hungry people will exceed 240 million, hence the call for agribusiness and rural transformation.

**Challenges**
Limitations of the commodity-driven path (only 38 per cent of agricultural output in least developed countries is processed yet agro-processing accounts for 70 per cent of manufacturing value-addition and nearly half of all exports); low employment generation; lack of broad-based and inclusive growth; currency overvaluation owing to Dutch disease; deindustrialization; weak linkages to the domestic economy; and investment mainly in oil and minerals.

**Solutions**
Implement eight key drivers to promote agribusiness in Africa: enhance agricultural productivity; upgrade value chains; exploit local, regional and international demand; strengthen technological effort and innovation capabilities; promote effective and innovative financing; stimulate private participation; improve infrastructure and energy access; and institute a mechanism for partnerships (policies and institutions).

In support of this, a new book by UNIDO proposes a paradigm change for Africa, from an agriculture-led growth strategy to an agribusiness development strategy where market demand is the driving force, and where the focus is on higher value added and stronger productivity growth throughout agricultural value chains, with due consideration given to all actors in the value chains, from input suppliers to producers, to processors and to product distributors in local, regional and international markets.

The content of the book is very useful to policy makers and development specialists interested in creating an enabling environment that will spur economic growth in Africa’s rural areas and catalyze the transformation from subsistence agriculture to productive agribusiness. It provides guidance for industrial upgrading policies within which value chain analysis could be carried out on a continuous basis to prioritize and channel specific support programmes.

**Main Partners**

**Achievement**
Development of the cotton sector in Ghana since it was identified as key to the socio-economic progress of the rural North of the country.

**Lessons Learned**
There will need to be an increase in regional activities, i.e., cooperation with regional economic communities such as the East African Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa; partnerships and networking are at the core of the 3ADI vision, where the emphasis will shift from analytical reports to resource mobilization. A financial mechanism to manage technical assistance support to private equity funds amounting to close to $1 billion in resources dedicated to the promotion of agribusiness across Africa. A new dimension will be the greening of the value chain (Nairobi, October 2011), ecological footprint for a consistent approach UNIDO-wide.

**Replicability**
The project can be expanded to Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Senegal and Uganda.
### 6.2 South Self-help Capacity

**Location:** Several countries including Peru, China, Lebanon, Tanzania, El Salvador, Malaysia, Hungary, Africa and the Caribbean

**Focus:** To demonstrate that capacity development is essential for the sustainability and scaling up of agribusiness.

**Organization:** Rural Infrastructure and Agro-Industries Division, FAO

**Contact:** Doyle Baker

#### General Information

The provision of direct services tended to create dependence, distorted markets and was very expensive. Thus institutional capacity development was essential for the sustainability and scaling up of agribusiness for both producer and commodity organizations as well as for business and commercial services. It was also noted that the business expertise of the South was greater than that of United Nations agencies.

#### Solution

Facilitating dialogue among South-South experts: global and regional agro-industries forums; competitiveness round tables for small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises (SMAEs).

FAO has since the early 2000s given high priority to facilitating and strengthening South self-help capacity as an alternative to North-South business development support. FAO profiled four South self-help capacity solutions during the Expo. One is to help regional organizations, such as regional farmer federations, organize cross-country training and action planning workshops. A second is regional fora and roundtables to provide platforms for dialogue and information exchange among regional experts and representatives of the private sector. The third is to engage south specialists in developing training materials for use by other south specialists and organizations. The fourth is mini-grants to enable “learning by doing” business service support for enterprise and value chain development.

#### Main Partners

Implementing partners for each initiative.

#### Achievements

- Global agro-industry forums (China, Lebanon, Peru); Round Tables (El Salvador, Hungary, Malaysia, United Republic of Tanzania);
- Farmer Federation workshops (East Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa, Caribbean, Pacific);
- South-South business services;
- Mini-grants (Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone);
- Businesses helping producers (Fiji, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Vanuatu, Zambia); and
- Organizations helping producers (Cameroon, Fiji, Malawi, Zambia).

#### Lessons Learned

Priority should be given to building Southern self-help capacity for agribusiness. There are validated approaches for global multilateral organizations, and capacity-building should focus on core competencies relating to the subject.
6.3 Wild Shea Tree: New Gold for Women of West Africa

Location: Mali
Focus: To design a project that will develop the rural sector, with an emphasis on the empowerment of women.
Organization: Government of Mali
Contact: H.E. Ms. Konaré Mariam Kalopo, Minister for the Promotion of Women, Children and Family Affairs

General Information
More than 3 million women lived in Mali and participated in agriculture as producers as well as beneficiaries. As a result, the President donated 10 per cent of the land to the women so that they could become self-sufficient in food production and, more specifically, in the development of shea butter. The shea tree was a source of considerable income, representing nurturing, healing and protection, and was symbolic of prosperity; the butter was also a significant export product. The shea project represented 80 per cent of the income of rural women to meet their financial needs and those of their families.

Challenges
The shea value chain offered challenges upstream and downstream: upstream because the main issue was improvement of product quality owing to the low mastery of good production practices and poor access to appropriate equipment and funding sources; downstream owing mainly to the limited access to markets that demanded standards and norms.

Solution
Achievement of national product development through the empowerment of women.

Main Partners
• Government of Mali (Ministries of the Advancement of Women, Children and Family Affairs; Industry; Investment and Commerce; Agriculture; and Sanitation and the Environment);
• Development partners (UNIDO/UNDP Cooperation Luxembourg and the Canadian Cooperation) – 2 organizations which have been described as development partners, they are not Civil Society Orgs.;
• Civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and
• The private sector (the pilot production units of the women’s cooperative).

Achievements
Training of 1,500 women in good manufacturing practices, quality standards and traceability and 3,000 in organizational management; training of extension workers and NGOs as advisers; strengthening of 140 women’s village organizations; and creation and/or support of more than 50 women’s cooperatives. Also creation of a trading post for Europe and the North American Federation of Cooperatives (yes) in Burkina Faso and Mali, a joint venture company (If Mali Cosmetics SMC) involving producers and a French company for the production of soap bondillons, and a trading company and the product brand, Kalojé. In addition, acquisition of organic certification and an organic fair for three cooperatives of more than 4,000 women to market their products at a fair price. The average income of shea butter producers increased by 200 per cent in four years.

Lessons Learned
Successful management of a project with an integrated value chain that included intervention approaches on local resources, contribution to income-generation and empowerment of women through the promotion of productive activities and participation in global markets. The project addressed key constraints along the value chain (organizational capacity, access to processing technology; improvement of quality and access to markets) and provided skills and synergies at the local and international levels to achieve desired objectives.

Replicability
Within the national project, the Government of Mali expanded the experience and established more shea butter processing in several villages, benefitting over 10,000 of the rural poor. Successful partnerships between local entities provided access to promising international markets in Europe and North America.
6.4 Milk Processing for the Rural Poor: Songchon Goat Milk Dairy – Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and UNIDO

**Location:** Songchon Country, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

**Focus:** To strengthen the national capacity to secure and process safe and highly nutritious food for rural as well as non-agricultural areas.

**Organization:** UNIDO

**Contact:** Song Chol Kim, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to the United Nations in Vienna

**General Information**
Owing to severe flooding caused by torrential rains in July 2006, Songchon County was left without energy at its small hydropower station and was unable to process milk. The International Centre for Small Hydropower Plants of China procured a replacement generator. It was then possible to establish a milk processing plant with a capacity of 3,000 litres at the Sam Dok Dairy Cooperative.

**Challenges**
A significant cost increase occurred due to a sharp fall in the value of the US dollar. Poor local infrastructure and logistical conditions were major hindrances in delivering equipment to the project site. Floods delayed the installation of the delivered equipment.

**Solution**
Establishment of a milk processing plant at the Sam Dok Dairy Cooperative and training of members of the community to operate it.

**Main Partner**

**Achievements**
Equipment for the goat milk dairy and the generator for the hydropower station were delivered. A milk processing plant was established and a system for milk collection and distribution was developed. Milk is collected from more than 1,000 goats from 3 villages and about 870 children from kindergartens and nursery schools receive plain or flavoured fortified milk for direct consumption; during the weekend, milk is also provided to hospitals in the county. The dairy is connected to a mini hydropower plant and surplus energy is utilized by the community.

**Replicability**
The project will be replicated in similar rural areas of the country.
6.5 Solar Power for Irrigation in Remote Areas of Mozambique

Location: Mozambique

Focus: To source energy for irrigation of remote areas.

Organization: University of Venda, South Africa

Contact: David Tinarwo, University of Venda, South Africa & Alois Mhlanga, UNIDO

General Information
The community of Ndombe, Chicualacuala District, Gaza Province of Mozambique formed a 64-member garden farming association in 2004. Each member was given a 0.125 hectare plot, a diesel generator was donated by the government to power a water pump for irrigation and the generator was collectively run by the association. Owing to mechanical faults and a shortage of fuel, the irrigation scheme was often out of operation. Upon a joint recommendation by FAO and UNIDO, a solar photovoltaic pumping system was installed in the Ndombe community.

Challenges
Very high running costs of the diesel generator; limited use of the diesel pump; a poor harvest; and reluctance of the association members to farm.

Solution
Installation of a solar photovoltaic module to power a water pumping system. The advantages were no fuel cost and very low associated maintenance.

Main Partners
UNIDO: solar energy installation; FAO: efficient irrigation and farming methods; Ndombe Community; provincial government of Gaza; district government of Chicualacuala; and the Ministry of Energy.

Achievements
- Water pumping system: The new water pumping system irrigated individual plots and encouraged an increase in active membership in the association. Women and children no longer had the tedious task of fetching water. The surrounding communities produced more nutritious food. People travelled from as far as 50 km to order produce from the Ndombe Association, thus creating jobs and income for both the Association and the whole community at large;
- Use of the land: Owing to an improved, sustainable and available water supply, the plots are cultivated all year round and the production of the association is increasing;
- Job creation and income-generation: More people are involved in both the production and sale of produce, thus creating new local employment and income-generation opportunities;
- Infrastructure development: The initiative resulted in the upgrading of the access road as the vehicle traffic to Ndombe to buy produce had increased significantly;
- Education and social inclusion: The time saved by women and children not fetching water from the lagoon means that children can have more time to focus on their education while women have more time for their families and for increasing their productivity regarding their produce; and
- Environment and health: By displacing the long-term use of diesel-powered generators, the project has contributed to local and global environmental and health benefits through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Innovation
Successful transfer and acceptance of an otherwise unfamiliar technology (via South-South cooperation) to provide a sustainable solution to a challenging problem in a challenging geographic region, resulting in food security and increased economic activities in very remote rural areas.

Replicability
This model is replicable in the district given that a number of communities live there under the same conditions. It is based on an affordable, reliable and appropriate intervention that brings immediate community and environmental benefits using well-proven, low-maintenance technology supported by local technical capacity and the manufacturing of associated components. Furthermore, replacing fossil energy sources with renewable energy in rural areas brings with it local and subsequently global environmental benefits.
6.6 Mini Hydropower Plants: Effective Energy-access Solutions for Productive Activities in Rural Communities

**Location:** Burundi and Rwanda

**Focus:** To demonstrate and replicate community-based mini hydropower plants as an effective energy-access solution for rural communities.

**Organization:** Governments of Burundi and Rwanda

**Contact:** Albert Butare, CEO, Africa Energy Services Group

### General Information

Owing to high costs and other competing priorities, energy provision to rural areas of developing countries by the extension of existing grids is a very slow, ineffective option. However, Burundi and Rwanda, like many African countries, are endowed with renewable energy resources that could be used in decentralized grids. UNIDO offered to support both countries in co-funding pilot programmes to demonstrate the use of mini hydropower systems in energizing rural off-grid communities that have abundant hydropower resources.

### Challenges

Lack of technical capacities in general and in hydro technology in particular; a weak institutional and infrastructural framework for addressing this specific initiative; lack of motivation by the financing institutions with regard to the technology; lack of reliable data on potential resources; and weak community ownership owing to capacity issues.

### Solution

Use of renewable-energy-based electricity mini grids to generate and supply reliable and affordable energy and services to rural off-grid communities to support productive activities. These activities include value-addition in pre- and post-harvest conditions, particularly with regard to land irrigation as well as food processing and preservation.

In particular, the interventions have involved South-South collaboration in providing renewable energy solutions that include solar PV water pumping for irrigation and other productive activities, and small hydro mini grids for productive uses in rural areas.

### Main Partner

UNIDO

### Achievements

Households obtain clean energy and communities have cottage industries (especially food processing), schools, a health centre and shops. Local skilled technicians and artisans, private-sector engineers, and central and local government officers were trained. The awareness of financial and research and development institutions was raised regarding the cost-effectiveness of the approach and the benefits accruing from this South-South cooperation.

Hydro technology is no longer perceived as a myth.

Beneficiaries to date include 2,500 households, schools, a health centre, small businesses, cottage industries in rural areas, and new settlements of internally displaced persons, where access to the electricity supply from the main grid is not expected in the near future.

More than 500 people benefited from the learning-by-doing phase to become skilled technicians.

Leadership capacity in the management of new energy enterprises was also strengthened at the local government, consumer and civil society levels.

### Lessons Learned

Application of solar energy to generate and supply reliable and affordable energy and services to rural off-grid communities.
1. South-South Cooperation Exchange Mechanism (for the Environment)

**Focus:**
A tool to match demand and supply in the field of the environment through South-South cooperation.

**Organization:**
UNEP

**Contact:**
Bob Kakuyo, UNEP

**Solution**
An online platform to document case studies and experiences with best practices and lessons learned that can be used to enhance the design and implementation of South-South projects. Networking and partnerships as well as interactive discussion forums were highlighted as core components of the exchange mechanism.

2. South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE): Launch of Track V, the Global Health Exchange

**Focus:**
Promotion of the SS-GATE platform to facilitate exchanges in global health.

**Organization:**
PAHO and Special Unit for South-South Cooperation

**Contact:**
Mirriah Vitale, PAHO

**Solution**
A platform to improve public health through the SS-GATE system of global transactional platforms that facilitate the efforts of countries seeking or supplying information, knowledge and technology in various areas. SS-GATE Track V, the Global Health Exchange, provides a global and sustainable South-South transaction mechanism that facilitates market-driven, transparent and regulated exchanges of health technology, assets, knowledge, services and financial resources among the private sector, the public sector and civil society for inclusive growth of countries of the South. It is also a support service platform providing training, consulting, legal, financial, marketing and networking assistance, thereby facilitating the exchange and application of health innovations. The Global Health Exchange will bring together people seeking solutions and those who have them. It also will ensure that the right matches between health needs and solutions are made and that funding is allocated appropriately. The Special Unit has used this approach for the last four years and is seeking to apply it to the area of global health.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – FAO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established in 1945 to raise living standards and increase the availability of agricultural products. Serving both developed and developing countries, it acts as a neutral forum where all countries meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. It is also a source of knowledge and information, helping developing countries and countries in transition to modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all, focusing especially on developing rural areas.

Groupe école supérieure de commerce de PAU – The mission of this School of Business and Management run by the Pau Chamber of Commerce and Industry is to educate citizens who will contribute to the well-being of society.

Group of 77 – The G-77, the largest coalition of developing countries in the United Nations, provides a means for the developing world to articulate and promote its collective economic interests and enhance its joint negotiating capacity on all major international economic issues in the United Nations system and promote economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

International Finance Corporation – The IFC, part of the World Bank Group, fosters sustainable economic growth in developing countries by financing private-sector investment, mobilizing capital in the international financial markets and providing advisory services to businesses and governments. Established
in 1956, the IFC is the largest multilateral source of loan and equity financing for private-sector projects in the developing world.

**International Fund for Agricultural Development** – IFAD, a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977. It is dedicated to combating hunger and rural poverty in developing countries.

**International Labour Organization** – ILO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, is devoted to promoting decent work for all. Its strategic objectives are to promote and realize fundamental principles and rights at work, create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment and income, enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all, and strengthen tripartism and social dialogue.

**Japan International Cooperation Agency** – JICA aims to contribute to the promotion of international cooperation as well as the sound development of the Japanese and global economy by supporting the socio-economic development, recovery and/or economic stability of developing regions.

**United Nations Development Programme** – UNDP is the United Nations' global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. It is on the ground in 177 countries and territories, working with governments and people on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and its wide range of partners that can bring about results.

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** – UNESCO has at its main objective to contribute to peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among countries through education, science, culture and communication in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms that are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

**United Nations Environment Programme** – UNEP works to provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment by enabling countries and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

**United Nations Industrial Development Organization** – UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.

**The World Bank Group** – Incorporated into the United Nations system in 1947, the World Bank Group comprises five closely associated institutions all owned by member countries that have the ultimate decision-making power. Poverty reduction is its overarching goal and each institution plays a distinct role in contributing to the World Bank’s stated objective of fighting poverty and improving living standards in the developing world.

**World Food Programme** – WFP is the United Nations front-line agency in the fight against world hunger. It pursues a vision of the world in which every man, woman and child has access at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life. In emergencies, WFP gets food to where it is most needed, saving the lives of victims of war, civil conflict and natural disasters. After the cause of an emergency has passed, WFP uses food to help communities rebuild their shattered lives.

**World Health Organization** – WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries, and monitoring and assessing health trends.
Host of the Global South-South Development Expo 2011

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was the host of the Global South-South Development Expo 2011, which was dedicated to food security and agricultural development. That theme is at the heart of the FAO mandate, which is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and thus contribute to the growth of the world economy. FAO actively supports South-South cooperation as a unique tool that enables countries of the South to join forces in accelerating efforts towards ensuring that all people at all times have access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

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The Special Unit for South-South Cooperation was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1974. Hosted in UNDP, its primary mandate is to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation on a global and United Nations system-wide basis.

It receives policy directives and guidance from the General Assembly High-level Committee (HLC) on South-South Cooperation, which is a committee of the whole and a subsidiary body of the General Assembly that reviews worldwide progress in South-South cooperation. The Special Unit serves as the Secretariat of the HLC, preparing all substantive reports, including the report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation. It organizes the General Assembly-proclaimed United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation, celebrated annually on 12 September. It manages the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation, the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund and the IBSA Facility for Hunger and Poverty Alleviation. It also implements programmes financed by the United Nations Development Programme.

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- Printing of the GSSD Expo 2012 book (a publication commemorating the solutions shared at Expo 2012);
- Sponsorship of a sub-forum or side event;
- Sponsorship of a high-level delegate or Head of State from a landlocked developing country or least developed country;
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- Sponsorship of a high-level delegate of an intergovernmental or non-governmental organization;
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For details, please contact the GSSD Expo Secretariat at gssdexpo.secretariat@undp.org or visit the GSSD Expo official website at www.southsouthexpo.org.

I would like to thank our mother organization, UNDP, and our senior management leadership who, beyond hosting us, have given us the full confidence and means that have enabled this small unit to create for the UN family, Member States and other development actors a larger space:

- a space large enough for all partners in South-South and triangular cooperation to take ownership and leadership, forge inclusive partnerships for effective development; showcase successful, sustainable and scalable development solutions; hold each other accountable for achieving MDG results and beyond; and genuinely help developing nations to become more resilient and their people’s lives empowered, especially the poorest, women and children;
- a space coherent yet flexible enough for everyone to make South-South and triangular cooperation deliver a “larger freedom” - freedom from poverty, hunger and diseases; from environmental and climate hazards; from gender inequality; from joblessness; from economic deprivation; and from social exclusion.

Mr. Yiping Zhou
Director
Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP

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