G L O B A L
SOUTH-SOUTH
DEVELOPMENT
EXPO 2011
OVERVIEW

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M I L L E N N I U M
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS
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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.
Overall Event Structure & Conference Room Locations
Global South-South Development Expo 2011

High-level Opening Ceremony
Leadership Round Table on Food Security
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
GSSD Expo 2011

The GSSD Expo is a concrete response to the commitment made by the United Nations Secretary-General, the UNDP Administrator and United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Chair, and the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (ECESA) Chair to help the Global South to realize its shared aspirations for achieving sustainable and equitable development through the sharing and transfer of Southern-grown development solutions.

The GSSD Expo is designed to showcase successful evidence-based solutions created by developing countries to address development challenges. 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. It 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 towards achieving the objectives set forth in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed development goals. In addition, the GSSD Expo 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.
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.
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).

"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

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.
5 December, Monday

High-level Opening Ceremony

The Global South-South Development Expo 2011 began with the High-level Opening Ceremony featuring a host of distinguished and powerful champions of South-South cooperation. Former Heads of State, prominent government officials, senior officials of the United Nations system, Permanent Representatives to the United Nations, and heads of industry from around the world came together to launch the event and share their ongoing commitment to innovative, inclusive South-South and triangular partnerships.

The High-level Opening Ceremony featured messages and statements from the President of the sixty-sixth session of the UN General Assembly; the President of the UN General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation; the Chairman of the Group of 77; the Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the Deputy Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); the Deputy Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the Chair of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC); and other high-level officials.
Day 1

Opening Segment

“Southern countries have lifted millions of people out of conditions of extreme poverty and hunger.”

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

“During this period of economic downtown that has adversely affected nearly the entire world economy, emerging economies have become the lead drivers of global economic growth and recovery.”

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

“South-South cooperation is a collective endeavor of developing countries based on premises, conditions and objectives that are specific to their historic and political context and to their needs and expectations.”

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

“At UNDP, we are well aware of the tremendous potential of the Global South and within it, of South-South and triangular cooperation for development. Indeed, we share the view of many development practitioners that the knowledge and technical expertise originating from countries in the South are often most suitable to meeting the development challenges faced by the South.”

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’s unique added value is that it provides access to knowhow 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 the 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

“The Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, Land-locked Developing Countries are disproportionately affected by food insecurity. This is why the 2011 Global South-South Development Expo is so important. This is a moment for us to take forward our common aspiration for more just and sustainable development.”

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

“Today, South-South cooperation and knowledge exchange are front and center in the development agenda.”

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

“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
Inauguration of the GSSD Expo Solutions Exhibition

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.
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 hashtag #GSSD11 and via their Facebook and Flickr pages.
Leadership Round Table on Food Security

At the first World Food Summit in 1996, world leaders agreed to reduce the number of hungry people in the world by half. At the time, 788 million people were chronically undernourished. Fifteen years later, the world population has grown to over 7 billion and global food production has kept pace with population growth thanks to further development and wider dissemination of improved agricultural production technologies. However, the number of undernourished people has increased to nearly 1 billion.

New challenges such as climate change, the recent food-price rises and the global economic downturn have played an important role in hindering progress towards greater food security. It is also widely accepted that chronic underinvestment in agriculture, rural areas and particularly smallholder agriculture, which is fundamental for the livelihoods of the majority of the poor, is one of the major reasons for this lack of progress.

The Leadership Round Table provided an opportunity for a panel of global leaders in the area of food security and agricultural research and development to discuss how to turn around the precarious global food-security situation in which the world finds itself today and accelerate progress in the fight against hunger. The experts shared success stories and challenges from Africa, Asia and Latin America and discussed how closer collaboration among the countries of the South could help to solve the problem.

The Leadership Round Table was organized as an interactive dialogue. Moderated by the BBC’s Zeinab Badawi, the event was attended by high-level representatives and senior officials of the United Nations and Member States as well as other registered participants from various organizations, including donor agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector and academia.

Launch of Case Studies on Nationally Driven, Scaled-up Development Solutions

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.
Leadership Round Table and Launch of Major Initiatives

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, Fundecooperación, 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.
Because of the great strides that have been made in agricultural production technology over the last half century, it is possible to produce enough food to feed a growing world population of over seven billion today. Paradoxically, the total number of undernourished people in the world has not diminished but has increased to nearly one billion. While new challenges such as climate change, rising food prices and price volatility, and the global financial and economic crises have been playing an important role in hampering progress in tackling food security in more recent years, it is widely accepted that the chronic underinvestment in smallholder agriculture, food security and rural development over the last several decades is one of the primary reasons behind this lack of progress in reducing levels of undernourishment.

The nearly half 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 food systems around the world with increasing frequency. While the world has the know-how to produce all the food that is needed for a growing population, progress will depend on the ability to significantly and sustainably increase investment in smallholder agriculture and programmes that provide opportunities for the large numbers of poor farmers in developing countries who have been by-passed by the economic and technological progress that has taken place elsewhere.

The Solution Exchange Forum on Agriculture, Food Security and Capacity Development reviewed and discussed successful capacity development initiatives. The first segment of the Forum covered the three dimensions of capacity development - human resource capacity, organizational capacity and the enabling environment - and included case studies relating to land tenure, gender, information and communication technology, agricultural extension, microfinance and conservation agriculture. During the second segment of the Forum, discussion focused on the experiences of China as a provider and Nigeria as a recipient of South-South cooperation support, highlighting modalities of cooperation, major achievements and challenges, and future directions.

The moderator, Ms. Xiangjun Yao, Director of the FAO Office of Knowledge Exchange, Research and Extension, opened the discussion by saying that the global financial crisis and climate change had hampered efforts to tackle food security. Progress, she said, depends on increasing investment in 12 billion small-scale farmers worldwide.

Mr. Abdul Kobakiwal, Chief of the FAO Integrated Food Security Support Service, Technical Cooperation Department, said that close to 1 billion people worldwide go to bed hungry and many are small-scale farmers. Women are the most affected.

One of the Forum’s South-South solutions was presented by Mr. Henry Pacis, Deputy Executive Director, Land Administration and Management Project, Phase 2 (LAMP2), Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Philippines. Pacis shared the experience...
of LAMP in the Philippines, which supports poverty alleviation and economic growth.

LAMP, financed by the Government of the Philippines, the World Bank and AusAID in cooperation with the FAO land tenure team, is a long-term national programme designed to increase land-tenure security and improve land administration services through institutional and legal reform, an accelerated land titling programme, and a fair and uniform property valuation system. The aim is to ensure secure and improved access to land, essential for the investment necessary to ensure sustainable future food security, and equitable local government finance.

Mr. Brian Sims, former Director of the Overseas Division of Silsoe Research Institute, discussed improving agricultural sustainability through conservation agriculture (CA) systems. CA is increasingly recognized as the foundation for a sustainable intensification of agriculture, particularly in Africa. However, the speed of adoption is still slow for a number of reasons. One of them is the lack of affordable and accessible equipment, such as no-tillage direct seeding equipment for manual, animal traction or single-axle tractor use. While the introduction of CA in any country can start with imported equipment, the upscaling of the concept requires a supply of affordable equipment. In an FAO-supported CA project, equipment manufacturers from several African countries have exchanged experiences and learned from Brazilian manufacturers of CA equipment and started producing no-till seeders in their home countries. The background and process of this South-South capacity-building activity were presented.

Mr. Sriganesh Lokanathan, Senior Research Manager of LIRNeAsia, spoke about how mobile phones are a vehicle for rural development as network coverage expands into remote rural areas and mobile ownership is widespread even among the poorest households. Use of mobile phones is increasing producers’ access to input suppliers, transport agents, market traders and even retailers. Agricultural market efficiencies are increasing and critical information can be obtained in a timely fashion to support decisions, resulting in improved household revenues. Experiences from India and Sri Lanka on the impact and limitations of mobile phones in agricultural livelihoods were highlighted to show the potential of South-South learning.

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

Today close to one billion people worldwide suffer from chronic hunger while the current trend of rising food prices continues to exacerbate income inequalities and increase poverty, hunger, social unrest and political instability. Since production and food-purchasing capacity are both rooted in employment, the Decent Work Agenda, which provides an integrated approach to pursuing the objective of decent work for all, is central to strategies to achieve global food security. Addressing decent work challenges across all sectors of the food system (including agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture production, food manufacturing and packaging, transport and storage, and trade and retail distribution as well as food services) through a set of integrated actions promotes increases in the quantity, quality and distribution of food to vulnerable groups. This could be achieved by, among other means, improving working conditions to foster productivity; promoting sustainable enterprises in relevant sectors; promoting development of cooperatives, mutual benefit societies and other types of associations; and addressing decent work challenges in key sectors relating to market access and distribution. Sectoral strategies that invest in decent and productive employment and social protection can accelerate economic growth; stimulate food production, processing and accessibility; and provide incomes to enable large segments of the population to exit poverty and food insecurity.

Social protection is being increasingly recognized as an effective instrument in addressing food insecurity. Guaranteeing income security through social protection schemes has a direct effect on both consumption and production. Evidence from developing countries has shown that regular cash transfers are spent mostly on food and investments in livestock or agriculture. Increased consumption also supports agricultural demand for local services, which has a direct effect on agricultural production. In addition, there has been increasing international recognition of the importance of social protection as a strategy to combat child labour.

This Solution Exchange Forum showcased innovative Southern solutions and mechanisms to improve food security through decent work and social protection.

Ms. Alette van Leur, the Director of the ILO Sectoral Activities Department, began the session by recalling target 1B of MDG 1 (eradicating extreme poverty and hunger) highlighting the linkage between food security and decent work. Van Leur mentioned the ILO programme, “Decent Work for Food Security”, which targets decent work challenges in sectors of the entire food value chain, including agriculture, food processing, storage, transport, roads, catering services and commerce.

Mr. Sammy Nyambari, Commissioner for Labour, Kenya, stated that South-South cooperation should be carried out with an integrated and holistic approach in which social partners and different ministries and other stakeholders work together to foster efficiency and effectiveness in labour markets. He mentioned that the food and nutrition policy in Kenya was partly informed by the Brazilian food and nutrition security programme through South-South cooperation. Adequate nourishment is a basic human right; however, only 13 per cent of the population has some form of social protection. Therefore, there is a need to cover the rest of the population, especially the vulnerable people.

A central lesson learned from Brazil is that the labour dimension is an indispensable part of food security policies. The Government of Kenya has adopted a multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary process for the establishment of a policy and strategy for protection. It is in the process of implementing a single management and registry system and an integrated policy for social pro-
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 skills. All this must be anchored in political will.

In the East African region, the East African Community (EAC) Common Market Protocol on the free movement of goods and labour looks at labour markets, especially social security, and has influenced practices in the five East African countries (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania) and consolidated horizontal exchanges. A bilateral agreement between Kenya and South Sudan has led to capacity development of personnel in the public sector: (a) public servants of South Sudan are trained in Kenya; (b) public servants and experts from Kenya have been going to South Sudan to support them with training; and (c) the Government of Kenya, in partnership with ILO and the World Bank, has supported the reconstruction of the South Sudan labour administration system.

Mr. Renato Bignami, Deputy Secretary of Labour Inspection of Brazil, shared information on the Workers Food Programme (PAT) whose objective is to improve workers' nutritional conditions. Developed by the Department of Health and Safety at Work of the Ministry of Labour, PAT is voluntary and targets workers with a low income. Advantages to the employer include a discount of up to 4 per cent of revenue tax, plus the productive effects, such as absenteeism reduction, fewer accidents at work and occupational disease reduction. Bignami stressed that this model has South-South cooperation potential, especially in MERCOSUR countries.

Ms. Vicenta Trotman, community leader and member of the Administrative Board of Rural Water Supply in the Ngäbe-Buglé indigenous territory of the No-Kribo region in Panama, shared the experience of the "Employment-intensive Investment Programme", which was implemented in nine indigenous communities. This was a good example of an ILO triangular cooperation initiative, supported by the MDG-Fund on water and sanitation. Trotman mentioned that this could be replicated in Paraguay, where she addressed the Chako community, encouraging gender empowerment and access of women to productive resources. Strategies are adapted to the political, social and economic conditions and the approach is one of mutual sharing of knowledge, establishment of focal points and good management.

Ms. Anita Amorim, Senior Policy Adviser on UN Reform and Adviser for South-South Cooperation, ILO, presented, on behalf of Say Sam On (Coordinator for the Cambodian Union Federation), the experience of trade unions combating child labour in the fishing sector, which could be replicable or adaptable through South-South cooperation. The aim here is to achieve child-labour-free provinces. Trade unions will continue to monitor activities in the region and share their lessons learned through regional union meetings to encourage South-South cooperation. Another South-South opportunity is twinning the child-labour-free provinces with different countries of the Global South since one of the objectives of the project is creating a child-labour-free zone.

Mr. Guiherme Delgado of the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) in Brazil discussed the social rural pension system of 1988, a successful Brazilian experience illustrating the connection between social security and food security based on empirically verifiable outcomes. The experience is particularly relevant for other countries of the South facing the challenge of extending coverage to a large rural population including non-wage labour such as small farmers working in their family businesses while also providing additional protection to women. The social rural pension system is a semi-contributory subsidized system that can be understood as a social right safeguarded by constitutional arrangements. It is the main income distribution initiative in Brazilian social policy, covering 95 per cent of the rural economically active population. It costs about 1 per cent of GDP. The system positively affects the purchasing power of the targeted population and it plays a role in fostering the production of food, thus combating nutritional risks and food insecurity.

The Solution Exchange Forum on Social Protection and Food Security was organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO).
Solution Exchange Forum 3: Climate Change, Environment and Food Security

During the past 50 years, agriculture has undergone a major transformation, which can be traced back to the green revolution. Food is being produced in large quantities - 4,600Kcal per person per day - enough to feed about twice today’s world population. The problem is that much of this food is wasted in post-harvest storage and handling, and transformation as well as post-retail.

Humanity faces a serious challenge. The current land, agriculture and food systems as a whole are not viable and will not deliver food security in the medium to long term. The business-as-usual use and management of the terrestrial system (and its interactions with the atmosphere and oceans) do not supplement outcomes for people, food and nature because they erode the very natural capital that fortifies those outcomes. This compromises not only environmental values but also food security, health and poverty eradication. Simply increasing the fertilizer and pesticide-led production methods of the 20th century is unlikely to address the challenge of food security. It will only increasingly undermine the critical natural inputs and nature-based services for agriculture such as healthy and productive soils, the water and nutrient recycling of forests, and pollinators such as bees and bats.

The Global Green New Deal and the Green Economy Initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), launched in 2008 in response to the food, fuel and financial crises, emphasize, however, that food is very much part of the imperative for transformational economic, social and environmental change. A Green revolution, one with a capital G, is necessary to balance the need for food with the need to manage the ecosystems that underpin sustainable agriculture in the first place.

Participants at this Solution Exchange Forum discussed various tested strategies that address climate change adaptation, mitigation and food insecurity such as: organic agriculture (OA) practice in Uganda, which was started by NGOs and has now been adopted by the Government and has led to the drafting of a national OA policy; and climate-smart agriculture (CSA), introduced...
by FAO, which promotes efficient production of food (quantity and quality) and a resilient system (capacity to recover from shocks) that supports the realization of the national food security and development goals. Examples of CSAs are nutrient management in Bangladesh; agroforestry systems in Latin America, and seed systems in Burundi and Haiti.

On information-sharing on sustainable agriculture, the Canaan Farmers’ School in the Republic of Korea trains farmers from different countries and develops community leaders to transition agricultural practice and lifestyle towards sustainability and higher farm productivity through sharing knowledge, developing innovations and improving agronomic practices.

The UNEP South-South Cooperation Exchange Mechanism was presented as a tool to match demand and supply in South-South cooperation in the field of environment. The mechanism is an online platform that will document case studies and case stories with best practices, lessons learned and success stories that can be used to enhance the design and implementation of South-South projects. Networking and partnerships as well as interactive discussion forums were also highlighted as core components of the exchange mechanism.

In order to address the negative impact of climate change on food security and the connection between hunger and poverty, a thorough understanding of the agri-food system is needed. This understanding will allow for solutions to address the causes of the problems rather than the superficial treatment of symptoms.

The case was made for a transition from the present unsustainable agricultural model to eco-friendly approaches, including agro-ecological, organic and climate-smart agriculture. These approaches are known to add resilience to the production system, increase yields, conserve biodiversity, and make agriculture part of the solution to climate change as well as deal with the social, environmental and economic aspects.

The dissemination of research results has remained a challenge, but there remain tested methods to share knowledge, train people and give small-scale farmers a voice. These include the latest successful efforts from the Biovision Foundation’s Farmers Communication Programme in East Africa, the FAO Farmers Field Schools and the Canaan Farmers’ Schools.

There is a need for a paradigm shift from simply addressing the symptom to a more holistic and transformative approach that tackles the root causes of the food security problem.

The Solution Exchange Forum on Climate Change and Food Security was organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
Recent years have brought increasing evidence of the relationship between HIV and tuberculosis epidemics on the one hand and malnutrition and food insecurity on the other hand. Evidence shows that people living with HIV who are malnourished when they start antiretroviral therapy are two to six times more likely to die in the first six months of treatment than those who have a normal body mass index. For tuberculosis patients, studies have shown that a body mass index of less than 17 is associated with an increased risk of early death. Food insecurity is also associated with reduced levels of treatment adherence and negative implications for individual health outcomes, programme outcomes and costs (e.g., through first-line treatment failure and the need to switch to more costly second-line drugs). Therefore, food and nutrition interventions can be effective in protecting treatment investments by improving treatment success and mitigating the consequences that HIV and tuberculosis have for livelihoods by reducing early mortality of patients on antiretroviral therapy, supporting nutritional recovery and offsetting treatment side effects, helping to overcome barriers to treatment adherence and improving retention in care, and mitigating the effects of infection on lost income and treatment expenses.

It is important to note that food and nutrition activities should not be carried out in isolation but rather complement other interventions at the health-sector and community levels. As part of a comprehensive package, food and nutrition activities are intended to support other interventions and make the overall response more cost-effective.

This Solution Exchange Forum focused on successful Southern solutions from Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean 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.

Dr. David Nabarro, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition, stressed that food insecurity must not be discussed in isolation. Food and nutrition must be considered. If nutrition is not introduced, people forget that it is part of the food security challenge. Participants at the Forum discussed how nutrition has been incorporated across national borders and how it has been involved in treatment and care of HIV patients.

Martin Bloem, Chief of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Policy at WFP, explained that treatment is at the core of the problem of HIV/AIDS. UNICEF highlighted the fact that there is enormous inequality in and between countries. Of the 34 million people living with HIV/AIDS, only 40 per cent of
those in need are covered even though treatment coverage has increased tenfold. Nutrition supports treatment outcomes by facilitating national recovery and access.

Dr. Praphan Phanuphak of the Thai Red Cross AIDS Research Centre shared the experience of Lao-Thai-Australia collaboration on HIV nutrition, whose goal is to improve the health and quality of life of persons living with HIV in Champasak Province, Lao People’s Democratic Republic. Outcomes following the first three years included increasing knowledge and skills of health-care providers, peer education among people living with HIV, and better nutrition and care leading to increased body weight. The success of the initiative was scaled up through the extension of the project to Savannakhet Province and training 12 peer support groups nationwide.

Nabarro said that the approach to solving nutrition in the case of HIV is country-led and owned at the national level. That approach was comprehensive in the sense that it links food with nutrition. Also, it is fundamental to look at people with HIV in the context of families and the need for capacities and effective coordination. The approach also had to deal with mistrust and scientific results must be explained at the community-level and across borders to show that methods are effective.

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

In 2007, WFP established a technical agreement with RAND Health to develop Latin America and the Caribbean-specific evidence and best practices relating to the integration of food, nutrition and livelihood security strategies with HIV antiretroviral therapy (ART) and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services. In the initial phase, formative research was conducted in Bolivia in collaboration with the National AIDS Programme and other key stakeholders. The methodology that was developed and tested in Bolivia was later replicated in Honduras with a grant from the National Institutes of Health. In both countries, this led to the development, implementation and evaluation of nutritional counselling and food assistance interventions.

At present, the initiative is being replicated in the Dominican Republic with technical support provided by WFP, RAND and project staff from Honduras. Proposed next steps include expansion in Honduras, replication in Guatemala, and integration of an operational research component in the Dominican Republic.

Ms. Lourdes Jimenez Lopez of WFP Honduras said that an evaluation of the role of food and national security in the promotion of treatment adherence in patients on ART was conducted in Honduras between 2009 and 2011. Nutritional counselling is provided and the provision of food baskets is ensured. The patients come in once a month for nine months and are given questionnaires to investigate social acceptance, discrimination, stigma, depression, ability to take medication, and food security.

Dr. Tsitsi Mutasa-Apollo, National ART Coordinator, Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, Zimbabwe, spoke about the electronic voucher system that was developed by WFP together with the Governments of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It has eliminated the stigma of collecting food because the shopkeepers are paid instantly and electronically for items. WFP Zambia launched the Mobile Delivery and Tracking (MDT) system as a delivery mechanism for its “Sustainable Programme for Livelihoods and Solutions for Hunger” (SPLASH), which targets vulnerable households including patients on ART/TB treatment. In the first month of implementation, 320 ART/TB patients received food assistance through MDT voucher scratch cards. By the close of SPLASH, the system had delivered over 275,000 successful vouchers, which were redeemed for a specified food basket in local shops. The system and technical expertise have now been passed to both the WFP Zimbabwe and Mozambique country offices, which have continued to partner with the private-sector provider to deliver nutrition programming.
DAY 3

7 December, Wednesday

Solution Exchange Forum 5: Global Health, Agriculture and Food Security

With the global population surpassing 7 billion people in 2011, as many as 2 billion people around the world face health threats every day. The ongoing concurrent crises of persistent poverty and food insecurity, economic recession, extreme weather and climate change only serve to heighten concerns regarding global health, particularly in the South. Agriculture also has a particularly strong impact on global health, given the significant health impacts of under- and malnutrition. Similarly, global health has an impact on productive agriculture in that both infectious and non-communicable diseases threaten human output and can decrease labour, capital and other measures relating to production levels. Global health, nutrition, agriculture and food security are intrinsically linked and the affects of this linkage are relevant to both developed countries and rural and urban settings in developing countries. The health threats posed by agricultural and food-security challenges as well as those health threats affecting productive agriculture require cooperation and coordination among countries and multiple stakeholders and present a greater demand for South-South and triangular cooperation.

This Solution Exchange Forum featured national and regional solutions, responses and innovative policies with respect to health and nutrition issues relating to food insecurity and agriculture and infectious and non-communicable diseases, including outreach and delivery mechanisms, bio-agricultural health products and techniques for increasing access to health information, and ways of exchanging effective solutions across regions through South-South and triangular cooperation.

The Global South-South Development Expo is a platform for exchange. It is an opportunity for countries and communities to learn from one another, sharing best practices in overcoming development challenges. Development challenges do not fall neatly within discrete sectors so neither can solutions. Experts at the intersection of health, agriculture and food security discussed national and regional solutions covering the following areas: food insecurity and agriculture; infectious and non-communicable diseases, including outreach and delivery mechanisms; bio-agricultural health products and techniques for increasing access to health information; and ways of exchanging effective solutions.

Four speakers representing three regions (Africa, Asia and Latin America) presented their solutions, designed to foster cooperation and coordination among multiple stakeholders addressing health threats both caused by and resulting from agricultural and food security.

Dr. Ottorino Cosivi, Director of the Pan American Center for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PANAFTOSA), highlighted the success of PAHO technical cooperation among countries (TCC) using examples of the “Rostros, Voces y Lugares Programme” in Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay for the advancement of health and well-being of vulnerable populations, and successes of the PAHO Veterinary Public Health programmes such as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Center and the RIMSA forum on health and agriculture that leverage exchange and cooperation among countries in the region for veterinary and public health.

Dr. Shakuntala Haraksingh Thilsted, Senior Nutrition Adviser at the WorldFish Center/Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, discussed how small fish species are important for the livelihoods, health, nu-
trition and income of the rural poor in many low-income countries with water resources. In Bangladesh, strategies to increase production and consumption of nutrient-rich small fish include community-based management of common water bodies; culture in small, seasonal ponds and rice fields; and promotion of intake in women and young children. Based on the success of this initiative, the strategy was replicated and scaled up in Cambodia, Kenya, Nepal and West Bengal.

Dr. Shamim Hayder Talukder, CEO of Eminence Asia, emphasized that the rapid population growth in developing countries makes food security a major concern. This solution addressed the issue of food security through the social entrepreneurship model, involving the community through existing community clinics. Eminence partnered with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to provide technical support for 11 district community clinics covering 20 million people.

Mr. Patrick Maundu, Senior Fellow and Ethnobotanist at Bioversity International in Kenya, said that in the past three years, a trans-disciplinary group working in Benin, Kenya and South Africa sought to understand the link between agro-biodiversity, dietary diversity and nutrition and health status in order to provide a food-based approach to malnutrition. To accomplish this, the trans-disciplinary group took a baseline survey of 20 villages and then implemented a series of interventions in 10 of them. They then compared the two groups of villages. Based on an endpoint assessment, the project successfully identified that food production, consumption and knowledge of the value of biodiversity had increased in the intervention villages. In addition, the intervention had generated increased demand for local food, raising the economic well-being of local farmers.

The SS-GATE Track V: Global Health website was launched by PAHO, in collaboration with the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, as a follow-up to the partnership that had been established at the GSSD Expo 2010 in Geneva. The platform 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 in the South. The platform will bring together all those who are working towards solutions for health challenges that are seeking a way to exchange and scale up their solutions. It will also ensure that the right match between health needs and solutions is made and that funding is allocated appropriately. SU/SSC has been working with the SS-GATE system for the last four years and is now applying it to global health.

The Solution Exchange Forum on Global Health, Agriculture and Food Security was organized by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and FHI 360.
Solution Exchange Forum 6: Agribusiness, Renewable Energy and Food Security

Agriculture constitutes a very large share of the gross domestic product of most countries of the South and is a source of employment and livelihood for the majority of the population. It is now widely acknowledged that agriculture could significantly contribute to the eradication of poverty and bring about sustainable food security. To reach this goal, countries of the South need to increase their ability to transform agricultural raw materials into products with higher value added. This ability depends increasingly on the capacity of entrepreneurs to supply global, regional and local value chains with products complying with specific quality and safety standards and to meet strict quantity and delivery time requirements in response to market demands. Poor access to energy, particularly in rural areas, is the greatest barrier to starting up and sustaining agribusinesses.

Novel technologies and innovative business models have created new opportunities for countries to shift to higher value-added production, processing and marketing systems although in some value chains, actors are under pressure from competition with other developing regions of the world and from increasing demands or decreasing prices applied by retailers and processors in developed countries.

Dr. Kanayo Nwanze, President of IFAD, in his keynote speech stressed that countries at similar stages of development are well placed to help one another and coordinate and optimize their development. There is a real link between agribusiness and poverty and hunger, he said. Fighting poverty and hunger is a moral imperative.

The focus of the GSSD Expo is to share practices and experiences and learn from one another about how to reduce poverty and hunger in terms of business, process, marketing, consumption, etc.

Dr. Mpoko Bokanga of UNIDO Vienna said that in Africa, there are still challenges (e.g., low agricultural GDP, fast urbanization) and pressure on agricultural growth because, for example, by 2050, the population will reach 2.1 billion and hungry people will exceed 240 million.

Agriculture involves 50 per cent of the population and accounts for 60 per cent of GDP. The food sector has grown...
thanks to agribusiness, which provides jobs and food and reduces post-harvest losses and volatility as well as rural-urban migrations.


The shea tree grows wild in 19 countries across the African savanna zone from Senegal to Ethiopia. Women usually collect the fallen fruits and extract its fat, known as shea butter (beurre de karate), which is used for food, medicinal and cosmetic purposes. Through a UNIDO project started in 2008, the organizational capacity of women’s groups in 100 villages was strengthened and their shea butter processing methods were improved with new technologies and strict adherence to quality control. They participated in a regional trade fair in Ouagadougou where they obtained first prize. They participated in the Beyond Beauty Exhibition in Paris in October 2010 and established a supply contract at premium prices with European cosmetic firms. The women’s association has sought and obtained “Organique” and “Equitable” certification from France-based ECO-CERT. Now supply requests are being received from North America. The women’s association established a supply contract at premium prices with European cosmetic firms. The women’s association has sought and obtained “Organique” and “Equitable” certification from France-based ECO-CERT. Now supply requests are being received from North America.

Mr. Song Chol Kim, Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to the UN in Vienna, presented the “Renewable Energy for Revival of the Dairy Value Chain and Better Nutrition” project of the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and UNIDO.

A small hydropower station in Songchon County, about 100 km north of Pyongyang, was inundated by floods caused by torrential rains in July 2006, leaving the community without energy and unable to process milk. Thanks to the International Center for Small Hydropower Plants (IC-SHP) in Hangzhou, China, a 400kw turbine generator was procured for the cost of the originally planned 200kw generator. A milk processing plant with a daily capacity of 3,000 litres of milk at the Sam Dok Dairy Cooperative was established and connected to the new mini hydropower plant and members of the community were trained to operate it. Now the dairy is supplying milk for direct consumption by more than 800 children from kindergartens and nursery schools. During the weekend, milk is also provided to hospitals in the county.

Dr. Albert Butare, CEO of Africa Energy Services Group, made a presentation on mini hydro-power plants as components of effective energy-access solutions for productive activities in rural communities from China to Rwanda and Burundi. Due 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 and ineffective option. The UNIDO energy intervention solutions presented involve using 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 that include value addition in pre- and post-harvest conditions, particularly with regard to land irrigation as well as food processing and preservation. This contributes to poverty reduction, economic well-being and food security. In particular, the interventions have involved South-South collaboration in providing renewable energy solutions that include solar photovoltaic water pumping for irrigation and other productive activities, and small hydro mini grids for rural areas.

Beneficiaries include 2,500 households, schools, health centres, small businesses, cottage industries in rural areas and new settlements of internally displaced persons, where access to main-grid electricity is not expected in the near future. More than 500 people also benefited from the learning-by-doing phase and are now skilled technicians.

The Solution Exchange Forum on Agribusiness, Renewable Energy and Food Security was organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).
High-level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The High-level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, co-organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation and hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, brought together Directors-General of development cooperation agencies of national governments to discuss providing and scaling up technical cooperation to developing countries. The theme of the meeting was "Effective Partnership towards Innovative Development Solutions". The meeting is a concrete follow-up to the Nairobi outcome document adopted by the Member States during the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation held in Nairobi, Kenya (December 2009).

The meeting facilitated the exchange of solutions to global development challenges, including financing mechanisms, and fostered discussion of best practices in capacity development through South-South and triangular cooperation. It also enabled a discussion of new proposals for the further mainstreaming of South-South and triangular cooperation, including the expected roles of UNDP and other United Nations agencies.

Participants were encouraged to discuss experiences, best practices, solutions and opportunities in the following areas:

- Global development solutions and South-South and triangular cooperation;
- Innovative financing mechanisms for South-South and triangular cooperation;
- South-South and triangular cooperation for capacity development and scaling up; and
- The way forward.

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

South-South and triangular cooperation aim to strengthen the capacity of developing countries so that they can implement their development policies.

Mr. Noureddine Bchir
Director, Programmes and Projects
Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation

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)
Launch of New Initiatives

Buenos Aires South-South Observatory

This project supports the establishment of the Buenos Aires South-South Observatory. It will pilot 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 in achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth. Given the renewed importance of South-South cooperation in the current international scenario, there is a need to intensify the effort to reduce fragmentation and promote consensus and better understanding of South-South cooperation practices.

The Observatory is the global response to these needs made possible by the convergence of intentions of the Government of Argentina and the support from the Group of 77, the academic community in Argentina, the UN Country Team, the UNDP country office in Argentina and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation.

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

Capacity Development in Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation

As a part of its South-South/triangular cooperation, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been implementing third-country training programmes (TCTPs), where host countries (mainly middle-income countries, or MICs) provide training for participants from less developed countries or least developed countries (LDCs) that have common social, cultural or linguistic backgrounds.

Brazil, as an emerging MIC that has experienced steady economic growth over the past decade, has been experiencing continuous modernization of its technical cooperation management in different aspects of received and provided development initiatives and has been actively engaging in TCTP as a host country through the coordination of the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC).

UNDP, JICA and ABC will jointly implement the new “Capacity Development in Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation” initiative by providing technical assistance to enhance quality management and financial assistance to scale up the programme. Not only practitioners from ABC but also those from some developing countries (mainly MICs), who have advantages in specific areas, will be invited and will provide technical training in Brazil to practitioners from other developing countries, mainly in the five basic themes for coordinating and managing South-South cooperation: basic legal frameworks, basic working processes, basic human resource skills, basic managerial systems, and basic communication media.
Launch of the New Special Unit for South-South Cooperation Website and National Directors-General Space

In response to requests of Member States and United Nations agencies, the Special Unit 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 the 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 agency will be able to upload information on its work in South-South cooperation (SSC), its SSC focal point, its SSC strategy, its historical perspective on SSC, local institutions engaged in SSC, and which SSC programmes are currently under way, etc.

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

Closing Remarks

I believe this annual DG meeting offers a concrete response to the commitment that we made in Nairobi... We recognize the important role of the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation as secretariat of the Expo, and we appreciate the creation of a space for DGs and practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation. This is a very unique space for mutual learning among practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation.

Ms. Lidia Margarita Fromm Cea
Director-General for Development Cooperation
Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (SEPLAN), Honduras
United Nations South-South Stakeholders Meeting

At the inter-agency follow-up to the meeting of the UN 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 premier forum for UN agency development practitioners to come together and share solutions and best practices in their support to South-South cooperation as measured against key indicators.


Agencies stressed that South-South cooperation is advancing at a fast pace even without UN intervention and there is a need for the multilateral system to identify a niche where it can add value to the emerging trends in SSC. They agreed that the UN needs to support the creation of an enabling environment for SSC through the identification of technical capacities and institutional arrangements for enhanced SSC. 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.
Mini-forum 1: Technology Transfer and Public-private Partnerships

With the support of the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE), the GSSD Expo 2011 technology transfer session provided an opportunity for technology providers, seekers and donors to identify and engage with partners who share a common vision for transferring and scaling up particular development solutions. Participants were given the opportunity to create new partnerships and have their joint initiatives incorporated into SS-GATE. In addition, selected key senior officials of the United Nations and private-sector entities discussed the growing role of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in development and their proven advantages in fostering research and development in various sectors, including agriculture.

The Mini-forum showcased collaborations between actors in research fields and in the private sector that have enabled parties to share resources and generate innovations in a wide range of PPP initiatives.

Innovative cases of technology transfer and South-South cooperation initiatives shared were:

- 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 Center in Benin, which takes a broad-based and inclusive development approach to harness opportunity sets;
- The Benazir housing technology in Pakistan, which enables access to housing for the poor who are the most vulnerable to disasters brought on by climate change;
- The "Programme for South South Cooperation on Sustainable Development between Benin, Bhutan and Costa Rica"; and
- "Wings of a Dream Rural Teacher Training Programme", which leverages PPPs to promote social development in rural China.

Experts in PPPs, Mr. Art Smith and Ms. Tjipo Mothodi, delivered technical presentations on PPP arrangements as well as a high-level overview.

Solution catalogues highlighting successful initiatives were distributed. The solution catalogues provided participants with the opportunity to contact solution providers directly in order to scale up successful initiatives.
Mini-forum 2: Local Public Finance and Food Security

In the context of decentralization and devolution of powers, local authorities have an increasingly challenging role in the design and implementation of comprehensive local development initiatives for food security and poverty reduction. The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) supports local governments in addressing development challenges, including food security. It works by strengthening the local government system for local planning and budgeting, enabling strategic local partnerships, and providing direct budget support for targeted sectoral interventions. To ensure the sustainability of the investments, UNCDF strengthens the national fiscal transfer systems and local public expenditure management, thereby promoting greater transparency and accountability of local authorities. The approach is also consistent with the principles of ownership and alignment as set forth in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

The aftermath of the 2007-2008 food crisis saw increased pledges to boost agricultural financing in the world’s most vulnerable places, yet little progress has been made in terms of translating financing into higher agricultural productivity. A higher percentage of these funds needs to be spent at the local level to improve access to markets, inputs and credit and agricultural services. Hence there is a consensus that the response to global food security should be country-led, but few countries have articulated governance structures that take into account the potential of the local government tier.

In the context of decentralization and devolution of powers, local authorities have an increasing role in the design, programming, planning and implementation of comprehensive local development initiatives, including policies on food security and poverty reduction. Being in the first line of action, they are the first to be called upon by their fellow citizens to seek solutions. This introduces a paradigm shift that requires well-researched and innovative approaches and policy instruments to better respond to the new challenges.

The objective of this Mini-forum was to present the UNCDF mandate and the comparative advantages of UNCDF when partnering with the least developed countries in their response to food insecurity. The Mini-forum encouraged debate on the important role of local authorities and the potential impact of strong, local public finance systems in achieving sustainable development and food security. A panel of speakers, including key government representatives from the South, presented important evidence from the field, highlighting best practices of the UNCDF local development programmes.

The Mini-forum on Local Public Finance and Food Security was organized by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).
Mini-forum 3: Food Security and Legal Empowerment

Approximately four billion people are excluded from the rule of law. Their lives and livelihoods are characterized by lack of access to justice systems to protect their land, property, homes and/or businesses.

An agricultural loan is delayed owing to bribery; companies cause environmental damage to farmland; farm workers are exposed to hazardous conditions. How can communities protect their rights and livelihoods? Human development requires an environment in which communities understand their rights and can access protection and remedies to violations of those rights. The emerging field of legal empowerment has pioneered practical methods for meeting the challenge by linking law and livelihoods. Legal empowerment interventions strengthen the capacity of citizens to protect their rights, participate in decisions that affect their lives, co-create solutions locally, and hold institutions and firms to account. This session showcased recent innovative initiatives in legal empowerment, the latest research and a new web platform for practitioners. It also sought to foster dialogue on opportunities and challenges for the application of legal empowerment in the context of food security.

The “Community Land Titling Initiative” undertaken in Liberia, Mozambique and Uganda was one of the solutions presented. The project investigated the following central questions: (a) what type and level of support do communities require to successfully complete community land titling processes?, and (b) what is the best way to facilitate the protection of the land rights of women and vulnerable groups in the context of decentralized land management and administration?

To reach these objectives, the project provided different levels of legal support to 20 communities divided into 4 groups (a control group, a group that received monthly legal education, a group that received monthly legal education and paralegal support, and a group that received monthly education and the full help of legal and technical professionals). The communities were then tracked as they progressed thorough the various components of their nation’s community land documentation procedures.

Land is the single greatest resource in most countries and a critical constituent of food production and the provision of housing, and a basic factor of economic production and sustainability of livelihoods. The poor and especially the indigenous communities suffer the most from unequal access to land, insecurity of tenure, and weak institutions for dispute and conflict resolution.

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

The Closing Ceremony of the GSSD Expo 2011 was a grand celebration of the event’s successes. Eminent leaders in South-South cooperation, including government officials, leaders of United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, and other significant leaders of Southern initiatives, shared their ongoing commitment to South-South cooperation and highlighted the importance of South-South cooperation going forward. In addition, the Closing Ceremony updated reporting on initiatives launched at the GSSD Expos 2009 and 2010. The Annual South-South Cooperation Awards were presented to individuals and organizations that have been outstanding champions of South-South and triangular cooperation around the world. The Closing Ceremony concluded with performances by FAO Goodwill Ambassadors Mr. Marcos Vinicius and Mr. Marco Masini.

The Closing Ceremony featured messages and statements from the President of the sixty-sixth session of the UN General Assembly, the President of the UN 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.
DAY 5

Closing Ceremony and Annual South-South Cooperation Awards

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 three 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.
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.
Secretariat of the Global South-South Development Expo

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.

To participate in the next GSSD Expo, please register online at www.southsouthexpo.org

To nominate a solution, please visit www.southsouthexpo.org and contact the GSSD Expo Secretariat at gssdexpo.secretariat@undp.org

To become a Lead Co-organizer/Partner/Sponsor of the GSSD Expo, please consider the opportunities listed below:

• Contribution to the UN Fund for South-South Cooperation;
• Sponsorship of a publication on South-South and triangular cooperation (e.g., South-South in Action, South-South Executive Brief, South Report);
• 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;
• Sponsorship of a high-level delegate from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Arab States, Europe or Latin America;
• Sponsorship of a high-level delegate of an intergovernmental or non-governmental organization;
• Sponsorship of a forum panelist.

Benefits for Lead Co-organizers/Partners/Sponsors include:

• Invitation to participate in all conferences and summits relating to South-South cooperation;
• Placement of your logo on our promotional materials, brochures, banners, posters and the GSSD Expo website for a period of one year;
• Exhibition booth to showcase your products.

For details, please contact the GSSD Expo Secretariat at gssdexpo.secretariat@undp.org or visit the GSSD Expo official website at www.southsouthexpo.org.
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