



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



SOUTH-SOUTH
COOPERATION

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

WHAT IS SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION?

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

Since 1996, FAO has been facilitating SSC and Triangular Cooperation and has fielded over 1 800 experts and technicians in more than 50 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near East.



KEY DRIVERS OF SSC FOR FAO

- Growing consensus around the world, affirming SSC as an **effective instrument** for catalysing agricultural development
- SSC is widely accepted as a **complementary model** of development to North-South cooperation
- SSC is **helping developing countries to benefit** from innovations, lessons learned and good practices, tried and tested elsewhere in the south



THE FOUR PILLARS OF THE SSC STRATEGY

1. Facilitate the exchange and uptake of development solutions

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

2. Promote platforms for knowledge networking

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

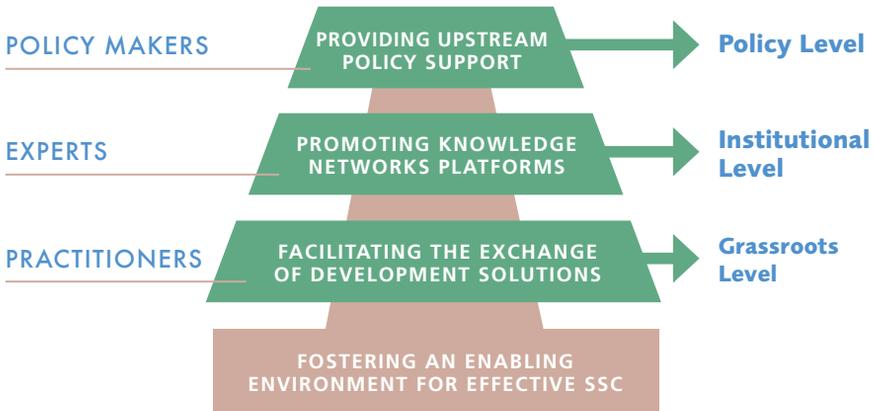


3. Mobilize upstream policy support for SSC

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

4. Foster an enabling environment for effective SSC

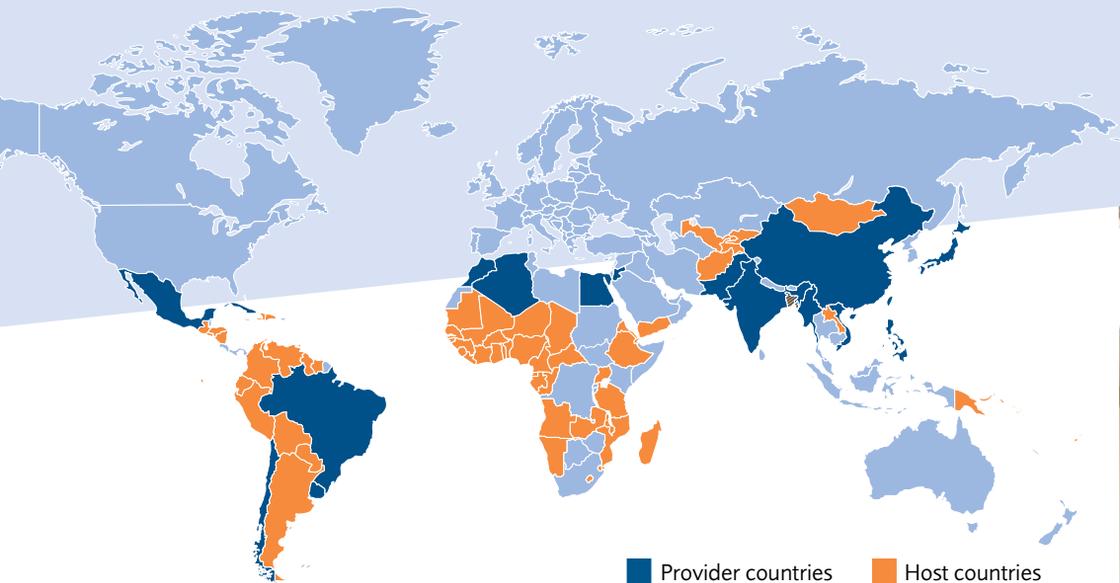
- Broaden partnerships and strategic alliances
- Mobilize adequate and sustainable resources





FAO'S ROLE

- Facilitate mutual learning through the exchange of development solutions
- Provide technical oversight and quality assurance
- Provide use of FAO's extensive country level presence allowing for engagement with national authorities and other relevant stakeholders
- Ensure that cooperating partners adhere to mutual commitments
- Ensure that technology and knowledge are adaptable to local conditions and are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable and socially inclusive
- Promote partnerships and facilitate resource mobilization



TECHNICAL EXPERTS' EXCHANGES

In addition to the countries indicated above, the following countries have also hosted experts: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cook Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.



Photos, left to right : © FAO, © FAO/J. Koelen, © Shah Marai, © FAO, © FAO/Sia Kambou.
 Inside, left to right: © FAO/J. Spaul, © FAO, © Shah Marai, © FAO, © FAO, © FAO.

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

- help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
- make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable
- reduce rural poverty
- enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems
- increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters



Find out more

Jong-Jin Kim

Director, South-South Cooperation
and Resource Mobilization Division
southsouthcooperation@fao.org

www.fao.org



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations