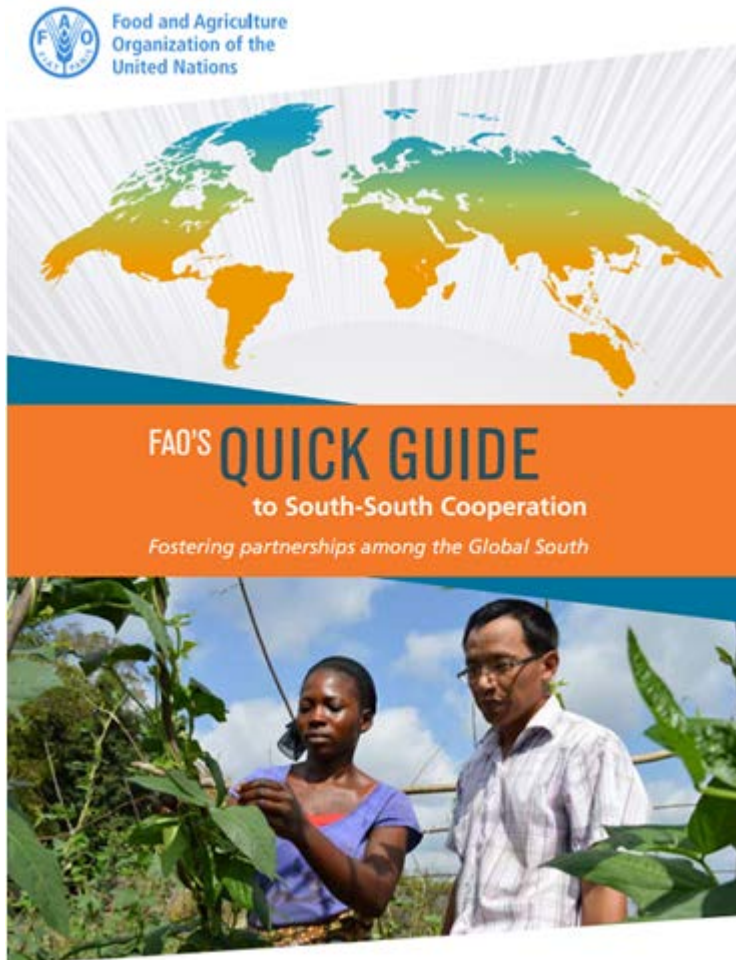




Overview of FAO's Strategy on South-South Cooperation (SSC) and FAO-China SSC Programme

Liu Zhongwei
Programme Coordinator

1. WHAT IS SSTC AT FAO



*“South-South Cooperation (SSC) is the **mutual sharing** and exchange of **development solutions** - knowledge, experiences and good practices, policies, technology and resources - between and among countries in the **global South**”*

2. VISION OF SSTC

A RELATIONSHIP AMONG EQUALS

An important political tool with Member Countries

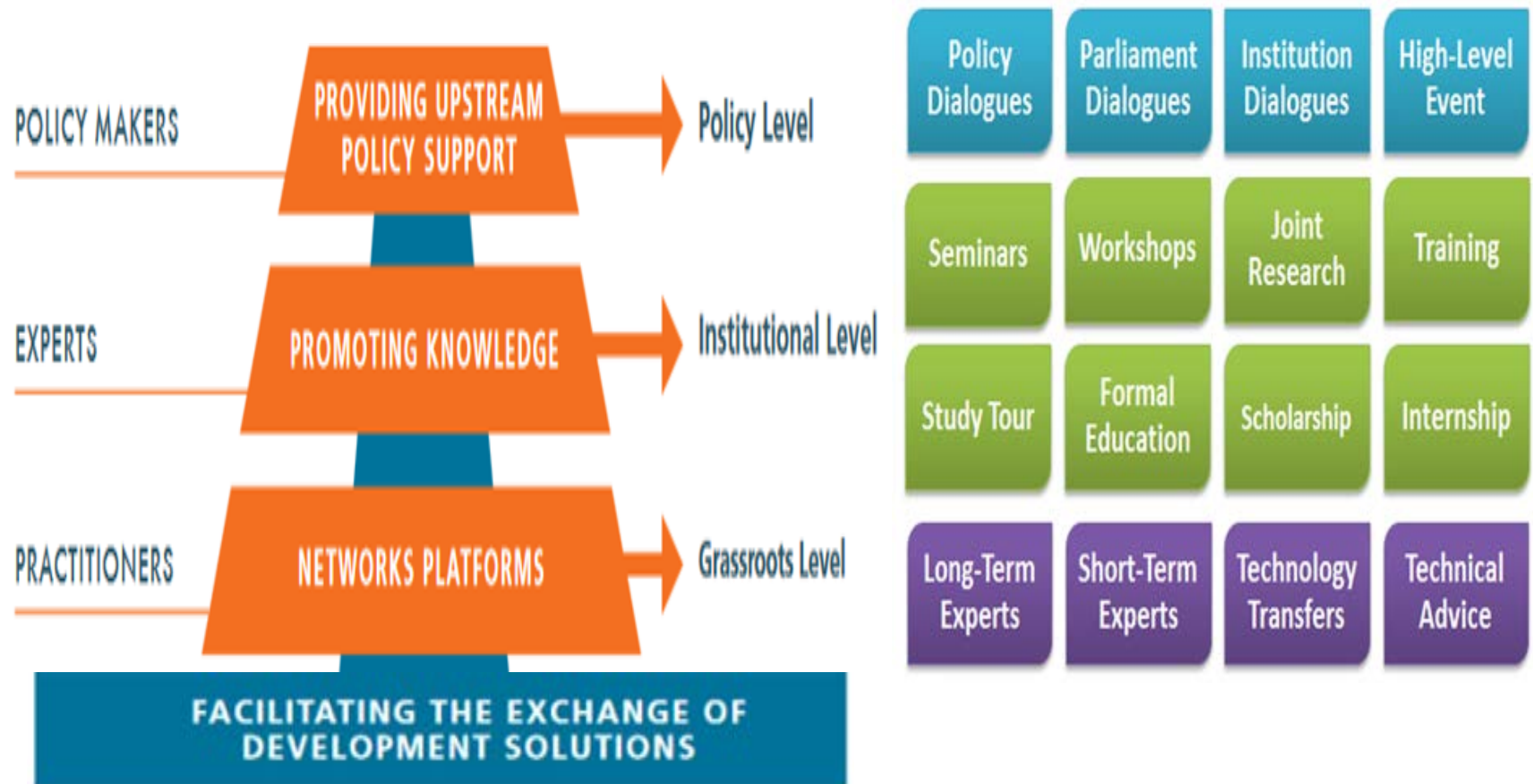
An integral element of SDGs of 2030 Agenda

A complement to Traditional Cooperation (North-South)

An innovative and cost-effective development approach

An effective delivery mechanism

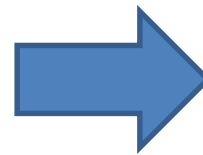
3. FAO SSTC STRATEGY IN ACTION



4. SSTC AS A **HIGH PRIORITY** FOR FAO

*“As we embark on efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, we need to accelerate development momentum across the South, including by building resilience and mitigating risk. **South-South Cooperation can therefore play a key role in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**”*

(Ban Ki-moon, former UN General Secretary)



5. OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Between 1996 and 2017

No.	Total
Financial Commitment (USD)	371 million
TPAs/MoUs/Agreements	Near 200
SSC Cooperants	More than 2,000

NEAR
40
ONGOING
PROJECTS

MORE THAN
30
COUNTRIES
PROVIDING
SOLUTIONS

MORE THAN
90
HOST
COUNTRIES



6. SSTC TEAM

Strategic Planning

- Strategic Partnership Development (SSC and TrC)
- Strategic Dialogues among Governments
- Support to Strategy Objectives of FAO
- CPFs
- SPs/RIs Strategies
- Etc.

Effective Implementation

- MoUs/General Agreements
- TFs/UTFs
- TPA Projects
- SP/RI Initiatives
- Other SSTC Initiatives
- Guideline on the SSC and Operational Manual
- Technical support and backstopping
- Etc.

Visibility and Reporting

- SSC Gateway
- SSC in Action
- High-level Conferences
- Seminars/Events
- M&E & Reporting
- Publications
- E-learning course and training on SSTC
- Etc.

Dedicated Team at HQs



Focal Points at DOs



Flagship SSTC Programmes

China SSC Programme

Japan TrC Programme

Korea TrC Programme

Venezuela SSC Programme

Morocco SSC Programme



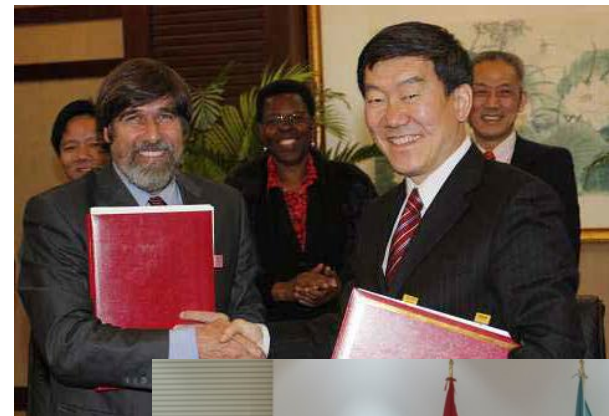
FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programm

1. Background

Since 1996, China has become the major participant, supporter and promoter of FAO's South-South Cooperation (SSC) Programme, developing a pioneering model of SSC that is globally recognized.

China is the first country:

- to form a Strategic Alliance with FAO on SSC (2006)
- to contribute a SSC Trust Fund to FAO, with a total donation of USD 80 million (2008 and 2014)
- to establish a SSC flagship programme – ongoing FAO-China SSC Programme



2. Achievements

Key Achievements in Numbers

- **Over 450** practical agricultural technologies were transferred to host countries
- **About 300** suitable crops, vegetables and other varieties were tested
- **200** sets of agricultural machinery tools were designed or introduced
- **Nearly 300** pilot demonstrations in **more than 80** project sites were conducted
- **450** research reports and recommendations were prepared and submitted
- **Over 1 500** training activities were organized in the field
- **Nearly 30 000** local farmers and agricultural technicians received field training, **70 percent** of which adopted the technologies
- **More than 2 million** beneficiaries were reached

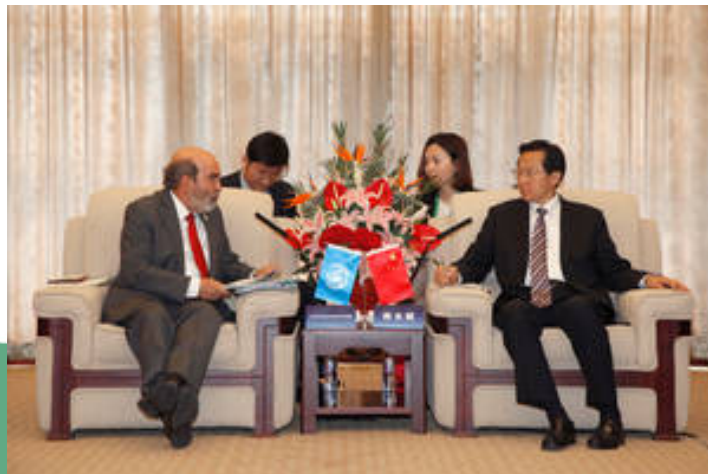
Impacts

- Created confidence of the host countries to produce enough food for security and income generation;
- Generated information in production and productivity that can be used in guiding policies for agriculture sectors;
- Strengthened mutual understanding and trust between host countries and China. Promoted economic and trade cooperation through mutual visits and exchanges of Senior Officials and experts;
- Promoted the structural transformation of agriculture development through value addition and market supply in host countries;
- Large scale agricultural and commercial operations, trade and investment by Chinese have been demonstrated in host countries.



The following results were also achieved through the implementation of the FAO-China SSC Programme:

- **Five centres of excellence** in China were officially designated as FAO Reference Centres in 2014;
- More **strategic partnerships** on SSC between FAO and its members were established.



3. Key Features

Through Programme implementation, following features have been recognized and highlighted:

- Technology demonstration and transfer
- Capacity development at all levels
- Sustainable business model introduction
- Entrepreneurs incubation
- Commercial investment in Agriculture promotion



4. Key experiences and lessons learned

The good results achieved by the FAO-China SSC Programme would not have been possible without the joint supports and efforts from **China, FAO and all host countries**.

The following displays the key experiences and lessons learned:

- High-level commitments and support
- Effective coordination mechanisms with MoA, China
- Expanded SSC modality to reflect diverse and increasing needs
- Management system strengthened
- Established Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
- Strengthened communication and increased visibility

5. Key examples for international trade promotion

In order to increase the farmers income, agri-business and value addition are emphasized in the SSC project implementation. Following examples are highlighted for your reference:

- In Namibia, one of the key areas it to strengthen the capacity of the Central quarantine Laboratory so as to better understand the standards and regulations on the exporting the Namibia beef to China;
- In Nigeria, through SSC expertise support Negeria has successfully export their cassava chips to China with total a mount of 2 million tons annually;
- In Uganda, the Uganda-China Agriculture Industry Park established with total private investment of US\$220 million.





THANK YOU