FAO support in fostering partnerships among the Global South

Rocío Cóndor
Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Programme

4-6 October 2016, Lomé, Togo
Sub- Regional Dialogue on the MRV framework
West Africa
What is south-south cooperation (SSC)?

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

**Triangular Cooperation** involves partnerships between two or more developing countries along with a third partner, typically a traditional resource partner and/or multilateral organization.
**FAO’s Role as SSC facilitator**

- **a framework for cooperation** – tried and tested framework for cooperation, setting SSC in a broader context to reach national food security and agricultural development goals;
- **quality assurance** – technical quality assurance and backstopping in line with FAO’s mandate and compliance with **SSC principles**;
- **country presence** – broad network of over 120 country, sub-regional and Regional Offices (ROs). This enables FAO to support the operational, logistical and technical aspects of the exchange.

Source: [FAO, 2015](#)
SSC Principles

Normative Principles
• Solidarity
• National ownership and leadership
• Mutual benefit
• Partnership among equals
• Non-conditionality
• Complementarity
• Respect for Nationals sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs

Operational Principles
• Mutual accountability and transparency
• Development effectiveness
• Coordination of evidence- and results based initiatives
• Multistakeholder approach
Key areas of FAO’s SSC strategy

PROVIDING UPSTREAM POLICY SUPPORT
Policy Level

PROMOTING KNOWLEDGE
Institutional Level

NETWORKS PLATFORMS
Grassroots Level

FACILITATING THE EXCHANGE OF DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS

Source: FAO, 2015
SSC modalities for exchange

**FORMAL EDUCATION PATHS**
- Scholarships; fellowships; internships; apprenticeships.

**FIELDING OF EXPERTS AND TECHNICIANS**
- Coaching support for the uptake of know-how and technologies; demonstrations at field level; training sessions, on the job mentoring; and training of trainers.

**LEARNING EXCHANGES**
- Study tours; exposure visits; and informal network exchange.

**POLICY DIALOGUES**
- High-level events; workshops in support of policy and strategy development; and parliamentary forums and meetings.

**INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION**
- Joint research projects; co-development of curricula; creation of knowledge networks; centres of excellence; staff exchanges; and joint rosters of experts.

Source: [FAO, 2015](http://www.fao.org)
Examples SSC

Policy Dialogue
A high-level forum on the achievements of SSC in Africa (4-29 September 2013), was hosted by FAOR-Nigeria/National Organizing Committee at Abuja, Nigeria. Delegations from 15 countries, of which 8 were ministerial level, attended the forum including FAO and other UN agencies.

Learning Exchange
With facilitation from the UN-REDD Programme, Cote d’Ivoire is reaching out to Costa-Rica to explore the interest of entering a strategic partnership on REDD+, sustainable agriculture and PES to secure their forest transition and expansion dynamics. The first stepping stone is a South-South Knowledge Exchange with Cote D’Ivoire delegation visiting Costa Rica in September 2016 (concept note).
Thank you

Contact

rocio.condor@fao.org

More information on MICCA Programme:

http://www.fao.org/in-action/micca/fr/