



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation on South- South and Triangular Cooperation

2-3 July 2015, Bangkok, Thailand



CONTENTS

Contents.....	0
Executive summary	1
1. Introduction and background.....	4
2. Objectives, Methodology and Process	6
Workshop Objectives	6
Methodology and Process	6
3. Opening remarks and Keynote Presentations.....	9
4. Country presentations – Summary Highlights.....	10
5. Panel discussions with countries - Key Messages and Highlights	16
6. Group Discussions – Summary	20
Annexes.....	23
Annex 1. Agenda	23
Annex 2. List of Participants.....	25
Annex 3. Workshop Concept Note.....	32
Annex 4. Country SSC Presentations.....	35
Annex 5. Potential SSC Modalities	35

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Interest in South-South Cooperation (SSC), as a means to bridge the knowledge gap and banking on tried and tested experiences, has been growing over recent years. Asia has accumulated a wealth of experiences and technical knowhow enabling it to dramatically reduce hunger and poverty. The mix of macro and micro policies and strategies have enabled South-East Asia, in particular, to break out of the poverty trap and significantly improve the wellbeing and socio-economic conditions of its population within a generation. These experiences and achievements are of particular interest to many countries that are grappling with the same issues that were menacing realities in South-East Asia not long ago. SSC promises a highly effective framework to share experiences and technical expertise across countries in a sphere of solidarity and shared responsibilities.

The FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) organised a Regional Consultation on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (TrC) with a view to (i) provide a platform for member countries and international development partners to exchange experiences, know-how and specific development solutions in the region; (ii) to share ideas and jointly agree on policies and strategies to promote SSC with a view to bridge the knowledge gap; (iii) to highlight practical steps in fostering FAO partnerships, where needed, with participating countries in support of SSC. The Consultation was attended by representatives from 26 countries and 15 international organisations.

A number of countries with experience in SSC and TrC presented their experiences and achievements, which was followed by panel discussions of specific modalities and means of engagement. Representatives from member countries and international organisations were given ample time and space to discuss and debate the merits of SSC, its current and potential achievements as well as recommendations for enhancing the use and efficacy of SSC in the region.

The two-day consultation reached the following main conclusions and recommendations under five general themes.

1: Current Pressing Issues and Priority Areas for Action

- Population growth and labour shortages, **ageing** farmer population and limited engagement of youth in agriculture and migration from rural to urban areas
- Productivity issues and low economic returns from agricultural produce due to lack of/inadequate rural infrastructure and market linkages
- Malnutrition, food consumption patterns and dietary diversification
- Access to finance and technology, particularly at grass roots level
- Climate change and natural resource management
- Inadequate knowledge and skills for upgrading and strengthening agricultural value chains, encompassing farmers, processors, extension workers, policy makers
- Food safety, food waste, post-harvest loss prevention/reduction
- Lack of adequate skills in value chain, consisting of farmers, processors, extension workers, policy makers Post harvest loss prevention/reduction.

2: Modalities

- The key modalities discussed included SSC for knowledge and policy exchange. Technical Assistance, human resource development and capacity building; training ranging from Training of Trainers (TOT); -

medium to long term training; on-the-job training; Farmer Field Schools (FFS); - demonstration, knowledge fair and field visits; and joint research

- Consortium of experts and topic-specific networks - a forum for mutual sharing and identifying solutions to common problems through institutional networking
- Technology demonstration and farmer fairs (regional) – knowledge depository and information hub that can serve as regional SSC mechanism
- Knowledge networks, including the setting up of systematic information sharing (by FAO) and e-forums utilized by Governments.

3: Roles and Responsibilities

- Mutual accountability, strong ownership and leadership by partner governments, in both recipient and provider countries
- Government-to government dialogue, as international and regional forums can lead to the identification/beginning of the SSC dialogue
- Framework agreement for cooperation (MOU/Agreement)
- The main role for development partners such as FAO is on facilitation and technical oversight. Development partners also have a strong role to play in ensuring the continuity of agreed policies and the success of SSC initiatives despite the changes in government
- Enhancing the role and participation of civil society and private sector groups in SSC
- All partners including providers, recipients and development partners have a strong role to play throughout the process from formulation to implementation and monitoring and evaluation:
 - Identification of needs
 - Appropriate technologies and skills to address these needs
 - Adaptation of technologies to the needs of the place of interest
 - Identification of institutions and experts on both sides (recipient and supplier as well as third parties)
 - Ensuring the necessary inputs and materials are accessible in a timely manner
 - Logistical support throughout the process
 - Set-up one-stop database which can include expertise, summary of modalities, best practices (e.g. FAO SSC Gateway)
 - Ensure adherence to normative standards and technical quality assurance throughout SSC interventions
 - Ensure that the technology being transferred is adequate, adaptable and sustainable
 - Ensure adequate Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

4: Financial Modality

- Countries have a responsibility to adopt a partnership approach, including by providing co-financing. In the future, one of the criteria for assistance could be the recipient country providing a percentage of the co-financing (including an in-kind contribution)
- The main purpose of SSC is to ensure mutual gain, cost reduction, and solidarity. Cost sharing is a target point for SSC for developing countries. Direct financial and indirect financial issues can be resolved by regional connectivity. Removing the tax barrier and facilitation of trade could be part of the financing modality going beyond the direct financing mechanism
- Alternative financing can also include trade facilitation, grants, creation of multi-donor or single donor trust funds, commercial and concessional loans and innovative private sector finance and EXIM banks
- Bilateral – simple, focused and more traditional financial modalities, driven by supply and demand
- Triangular – involvement of three actors

- Triangular and Tripartite, in which larger scale operations can be expected, and there is more flexibility to source more appropriate expertise, depending on a given donor's requirements. Development partners can facilitate tripartite arrangements
- Priority actions: Cut down on strict bureaucratic processes and procedures to allow flexibility in access to funds
- Engagement of private sector in financing facilitation and technology transfers
- Crowd Sourcing, engagement of philanthropic individuals, institutions and corporate social responsibility to finance SSC.

5. General Conclusions

- The language of partnership and solidarity does not leave space for supplier-recipient relationships. Strong ownership from the countries and national institutions are fundamental to the success and sustainability of SSC
- SSC must be demand-driven and based on concrete needs/gaps. Consultation and involvement of local stakeholders during design and implementation of SSC is fundamental, in particular where projects/programmes are implemented at a local level
- The great majority of countries, in particular – the high and middle income countries have had long history of bilateral and multilateral involvement in SSC
- FAO and other UN agencies have a role to play as facilitators and in ensuring the exchange of appropriate technology and experiences among countries. A number of countries have been collaborating with FAO – most notably – China, Japan, Viet Nam, the Philippines, Mongolia, India, Indonesia and the Pacific Islands
- Technologies and knowledge exchange must be context-specific. The success of technology transfer is not only based on the technology, but also on the individual country contexts and therefore needs to be adapted to the local situations.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND

Many countries in the Asia-Pacific Region have been highly proactive in engaging and promoting South-South Cooperation (SSC) over a long period of time. Today, the region is one of the most dynamic in its efforts to enhance collaboration and cooperation with a view to bridging the wide and widening technological gaps and to share development experiences.

Asia's experience, in particular that of South-East Asia, in dramatically reducing poverty within a generation has received widespread praise from policy makers, development experts, national and international institutions alike. The World Bank referred to the set of policies and public action: "the East Asian Miracle"¹. The East and South-East Asian experience in macro policies are highly instrumental, namely – (i) pro-poor rapid growth in macro economy, (ii) poverty reduction through rural economic growth, and (iii) stability of the food system, price stability and increased productivity (Timmer P.C, 2004)². The macro policies are necessary but not sufficient to ensure household food security. Therefore, micro-level policies and interventions are necessary to ensure food security at household and individual levels. In keeping with this target, Asia offers significant experiences and examples of good practices in micro-level public action. (Block et al, 2004³; Timmer 2004).

Many countries within and outside the Asia-Pacific region are interested in Asia's experiences and lessons learned in macro and micro-policies as well as institutional development, technological innovation and adaptation. SSC offers a highly effective and much needed framework to exchange some of these experiences and technical know-how from macro-policies to household and individual-level public and private action in support of food security, poverty alleviation and eradicating hunger and malnutrition.

In this regard, the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO-RAP) organized a two-day consultation workshop bringing together representatives from 26 countries and 15 international organisations. The workshop provided a forum for member countries and some of the international development partners to assess the merits and efficacy of SSC sharing Asia's experiences and technical know-how within the region and with other regions.

This report depicts the main highlights of the workshop's proceedings and is organised as follows. Section 2 presents the workshop's objectives, methodology and process. Section 3 presents highlights of opening remarks followed by section 4 which introduces some of the key-note presentations. Section 5 presents SSC experiences and approaches in selected countries. Section 6 presents plenary discussions and highlights of statements from participating countries. Finally, section 7 presents the main conclusions from the two-day workshop as proposed and endorsed by all participating member countries.

ORIGINS AND BRIEF HISTORY OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

SSC as a means of mutual support among countries of the South may have originated in South-East Asia nearly 70 years ago and has since been instrumental in forming policy to promote cooperation among countries of the

1 The World Bank, 1993. *The East Asia Miracle: Economic growth and public policy*, Oxford University Press.

2 Timmer C.P, 2004. *Food Security and Economic Growth: An Asian perspective*.

3 Block, Steven A.; Kiess, Lynnda; Webb, Patrick; Kosen, Soewarta; Moench-Pfanner, Regina; Bloem, Martin W. and Timmer, C. Peter, 2004. 'Macro shocks and micro outcomes: child nutrition during Indonesia's crisis', *Economics and Human Biology*, 2(1):21-44.

global south with a view to bridging the knowledge gap and promoting sustainable growth and wellbeing.⁴ The Bandung Africa-Asia Conference, held in Indonesia in 1955, recognized the urgency of promoting economic cooperation among the global south and signalled the beginning of a trend, which was to have a profound influence on future international cooperation.

In the 1970s, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions calling on the international community and the UN system to assist developing countries in their efforts to increase technical exchanges among themselves. These efforts culminated in the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC), held in Buenos Aires in 1978. The Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) was adopted and, to this day, it continues to represent a major milestone in the evolution of SSC.

Since Buenos Aires, a number of events and High Level Fora (HLF) have stressed the need for national ownership of development processes and the building momentum of SSC.⁵ The Nairobi UN meeting on SSC in 2009, in particular, sought to promote, enhance and widen the benefits of mutual support among developing and transition economies, as well as maintain support for the process from the developed world through Triangular Cooperation. The UN Global SSC Strategy is governed by the Nairobi Outcome Document and its ten fundamental principles (Table 1)⁶. The Nairobi document also urged the UN funds, programs and specialized agencies to take concrete measures to support South-South Cooperation by acting as catalysts for cooperation and strengthening the capabilities of regional organizations.

Table 1: Principles adopted by the Nairobi Outcome Document, 2009

Normative Principles:	Operational Principles:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for National Sovereignty • National ownership • Partnership among equals • Non-conditionality • Non-interference in domestic affairs • Mutual benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutual accountability and transparency • Development effectiveness • Coordination of evidence- and results-based initiatives • Multi-stakeholder approach

TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

Triangular Cooperation refers to the form of collaboration in which developed countries⁷ and multilateral organizations facilitate South-South initiatives through provision of funding, training, management and technological systems, as well as other forms of support.

The Accra Agenda for Action (2008) emphasizes the importance of experience exchange among developing countries and recognizes the significant value addition by triangular cooperation. Triangular cooperation creates the opportunity to harness the comparative strengths of different partners, to achieve synergies and

⁴ The first idea of southern countries cooperating together began with the 1st Asian Conference hosted by the pre-Independence India in 1947.
⁵ Rome (2002), Paris (2005), Accra (2008), Nairobi 2010), Busan (2011) and Addis (2013).
⁶ The objectives were defined in the Conference on South-South Cooperation held in Nairobi in 2010. For further information: <http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/Key%20Policy%20Documents/Nairobi%20Outcome%20Document.pdf>
⁷ Mainly OECD countries

greater combined impact than would have otherwise achieved through individual or traditional bilateral partnerships.

The Middle Income Countries (MICs) active in triangular cooperation include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey among others. MICs are indeed playing an increasingly important role in the international development architecture, as donors, trading partners and sources of expertise. The FAO-China SSC Trust Fund, the ASEAN+3 “Chiang Mai Initiative”, with its financial cooperation arrangements; the Banco del Sur (initiated by Venezuela with Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay in UNASUR); and the REAF/Mercosur cooperation for family farming and several initiatives by South-Africa to support African countries are only a few examples of an increasing trend.

2. OBJECTIVES, METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

Despite the high-level political-will and commitments, SSC seems to have lagged behind its potential to bridge the wide and widening technological gap in countries of the South. The slow pace of SSC in the region may well be reversed by proactively promoting bilateral and multilateral modalities of cooperation to exchange experiences and technical know-how.

The workshop is intended to:

- Provide a platform for member countries and international development partners to exchange experiences, know-how and specific development solutions in the region
- Share ideas and jointly agree on policies and strategies to promote SSC with a view to bridge the knowledge gap
- Highlight practical steps in fostering FAO partnerships, where needed, with participating countries in support of SSC.

METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

Following the opening remarks and key-note presentations, the two-day workshop was organised in three sessions (See Annex 1 Agenda).

Session I provided an opportunity for six countries in the region to share their experiences, lessons learned, approaches and recommendations with regard to SSC initiatives. These countries were selected based on the available information on engagement in SSC within the Asia-Pacific Region and with other regions. Each country was asked to prepare a short presentation on their experiences, approaches for implementing SSC activities, areas of collaboration, lessons learned and recommendations. Presentations from these six countries are provided in Annex 4.

Session II comprised of two panels, each composed of about 15 members representing as many countries. The panel discussion was conducted in the form of a talk-show model, where all delegates were given an opportunity to inform, discuss and share specific experiences, issues, opportunities and challenges. The host ensured that the discussions were focused on relevant experiences and all delegates were given equal opportunities to express their views and participate in the discussions. In addition, the rest of the participants were also given a chance to participate in the debate by providing additional information, raise specific issues and ask questions.

The panel discussions, by and large, focused on the following key issues. The facilitator/host guided the discussions and information sharing around these issues, not necessarily following the order in which the questions are listed below.

- SSC experiences as a provider, whether bilateral and multilateral in food and agriculture.
 - o How did the idea for SSC come about?
 - o What was the process?
 - o Results and lessons learned.
 - o Key recommendations for upscaling and initiating alternative forms of cooperation.
- SSC experiences as a recipient.
 - o What was the process?
 - o What were the results and lessons learned?
 - o Key recommendations for upscaling and new cooperations
- Emerging areas of cooperation, what are the needs and where are the sources.
 - o Main areas of demand for the recipient country. E.g. horticulture, animal disease, forestry, university/technical college collaboration, policy, natural resource management, fisheries and others.
 - o Indicative supply of specific technologies under SSC arrangements.
- Process – How to facilitate the exchange?
 - o Where do we begin?
 - o Which role, if any, do you see for FAO and other UN agencies?
 - o How should the exchange be financed? Who should pay for what?

Session III: Breakout Group Discussions

The workshop participants were organized into four groups to discuss and identify priorities under four inter-related topics. The purpose of the group discussions was to facilitate a more focused discussion on specific topics with a view to chart the way forward and identify priority areas for SSC facilitation in the region. The Working Groups, comprised of member states and international development partners, were expected to discuss specific topics related to SSC facilitation and identify priority actions, which would form the basis for SSC policy in the region.

The four selected topics were inter-related and none could be addressed in isolation. The group discussions were based on an: *'international coffee shop'* model, where member of each group was expected to move between groups to ensure their views and inputs were reflected across all topics and to avoid duplication and contradictions across groups. The constant factor throughout each group session was the presence of either a rapporteur or a chairperson to ensure the group's views and agreements were fully reflected and that the visiting members from other groups were briefed and their views are also taken into account. Both the group chairperson and rapporteur were elected by the group members.

Each group's recommendations were presented at a plenary, where each recommendation was further discussed and in case of a majority agreement were logged as part of the workshop's final recommendation. Section 7 in this report presents conclusions under each of the following four main themes.

Group 1 – Priority areas of work for SSC to address current and emerging issues in food and agriculture in the region.

Population pressure (over 9 billion by 2050), demand for more diversified sources of food and nutrition, climate change (increased severity and frequency of natural disasters), urbanization, competing demands for land and water, trans-boundary plant and animal diseases, environmental degradation and the zero hunger

challenge in the region expose the agricultural sector to existing and new challenges as well as opportunities. Keeping these and other challenges in perspective, the working group was expected to consider the following questions:

1. What are the most pressing challenges and opportunities for the agricultural sector in the region? List the main challenges that the agricultural sector has to reckon with – this may be country specific, regional specific or sub-sector specific.
2. Which one of the identified challenges may be best addressed through cooperation and exchange among institutions across countries, in short SSC? Please list priority areas for SSC at national and regional levels.
3. To the best of your knowledge, please list the countries that can best supply the technologies and experiences related to each of the identified priority areas (from 2) and the country that may need them.

Group 2 - Appropriate modalities to facilitate SSC promotion to improve the knowledge base and institutional capacities in food and agriculture.

There are many different ways of sharing knowledge and experiences in support of bridging the knowledge gap in the food and agriculture sector. Some have been highlighted in the attached sheet, which may or may not be exhaustive or relevant to the priority areas and countries in the region. This working group was provided with a list of potential modalities (Seen Annex 5), which they could consider if deemed appropriate. The main objective of this exercise was to identify the most appropriate modalities for cooperation among various institutions in the region with a view to sharing knowledge and experiences across countries and thereby bridging the knowledge gap in the food and agriculture sectors.

In order to obtain or provide successful and appropriate technologies, learn from experiences and exchange knowledge:

1. What modalities are the most appropriate to facilitate collaboration among countries and institutions?
2. What actions are needed to materialise the identified modalities?
3. With regard to each modality, list priority actions to facilitate the envisaged exchange of knowledge and experiences.

Group 3 – Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders during the SSC implementation process. This would include responsibilities of stakeholders under bilateral, multilateral and triangular SSC arrangements.

Realising the ambition of bridging the knowledge gap through SSC in a proactive manner requires the definition of roles and responsibilities among others. These roles relate to the type of cooperation –namely: (i) Bilateral (between two countries), (ii) Tripartite (two countries + FAO), (iii) Triangular (two countries, FAO + a resource partner/s); (iv) Multilateral (among several countries and institutions).

It is important to understand from the member country perspective what roles and responsibilities they envisage in facilitating SSC. These relate to the whole process, i.e. identification, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Once clearly defined, relevant stakeholders would find it more efficient to engage in the facilitation process and all stakeholders would for part of the process. This working group was expected to define the following for further discussion and agreement:

1. Define the process of SSC facilitation. This may include (i) Definition of needs and gaps; (ii) identification of a partner to meet the needs or fill the identified gap; (iii) formulation of the modality and operational needs of an exchange (project formulation); (iv) Technical oversight and implementation, among others.

2. Define the roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders throughout the SSC process as defined in above.
3. List priority actions under the process and roles of various stakeholders.

Group 4 – Resources – how are the SSC initiatives to be financed? Discuss the pros and cons of different modalities.

One of the interesting characteristics of SSC is the cost sharing aspect, in which relevant stakeholders contribute to the costs involved. Cost sharing is also an indication of taking responsibility and ownership of the process. It reduces the risk of supplying countries seeing SSC as an outlet for employment of their skilled labour and the recipient countries thinking of SSC as source of free skilled labour. Nevertheless, some countries are not able to cover the costs involved in the SSC facilitation process and other sources and partners are sought for the purpose. It is important to determine what modalities for financing might be the most suitable to ensure the main objective of bridging the knowledge gap is achieved in an atmosphere of solidarity and partnership among equals, transfer of appropriate technologies and experiences and more importantly ownership and taking responsibility.

Within this context, the working group was expected to consider several financing modalities, highlighting the pros and cons of each.

1. Identify the most appropriate financing modalities in support of SSC facilitation under different circumstances.
2. List the pros and cons of each modality.
3. Identify priority actions to be taken to ensure adequate and timely financing for SSC facilitation.

3. OPENING REMARKS AND KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

This section of the report presents highlights of the opening remarks and keynote presentations at the start of the Consultation workshop. Full text of the presentations and speeches are presented in Annex 6.

Mr Hiroyuki Konuma, Assistant Director General (ADG) and Regional Representative of the FAO Regional Office for Asia Pacific (RAP) welcomed the participants and thanked the strong support and response from several stakeholders, noting that the Consultation is attended by 26 countries from the region, 15 UN agencies and other international development partners. Mr. Konuma highlighted the purpose of the workshop as a platform for discussion among representatives of governments and other stakeholders in the region. He noted that significant achievements had been made in reducing hunger, while noting that daunting challenges remained to achieve zero hunger across the region.

Observing that SSC was based on solidarity, shared responsibilities and mutual benefits, Mr Konuma emphasized the vital role played by SSC in eradicating hunger and malnutrition. The SSC framework emphasizes national ownership, partnership and mutual responsibility in the exchange of technical know-how and experiences. He expressed his hope that the consultation would serve as the basis for future dialogue, exchange of good practices and facilitate wider collaboration and support for the conceptualization, design and implementation of effective, sustainable and long-term solutions to poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

H E Hon Lemamea Ropati Mualia, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Government of Samoa thanked FAO for organising the consultation workshop and emphasised the need for SSC as a vital element in fighting hunger and malnutrition. He also noted that SSC was a necessary complement to the traditional North-South technical exchange, while perhaps the former had increased its chances of success because of the value added

by technology and experience exchanges as directly relevant to similar socio-economic conditions. He reported, that from his latest visit to FAO-HQ, that the highest-level of FAO management had committed to promoting SSC as an important vehicle for technical assistance among developing countries. He concluded by suggesting that Samoa and other Pacific Island Countries (PIC) would significantly benefit from SSC with countries of similar agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions.

Mr Denis Nkala on behalf of Mr Yiping Zhou, Envoy of the Secretary General on SSC and Director General of UNOSSC congratulated FAO on its proactive approach in promoting SSC around the globe. He highlighted the critical role played by SSC in the achievement of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and how important it is for countries in the South to bridge the technological gap among them. Furthermore he emphasised that SSC is a UN effort, fully supported by member countries in several international conferences.

Mr Kim Jong-Jin, Director of the South-South Cooperation and Resource Mobilization Division at FAO, highlighted the organization's two decades of experience spanning a large number of countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean had become involved in the exchange process. He emphasised the highly relevant and effective role of SSC to share the recent achievements of a number of countries, most notably, those in South-East Asia and Latin America, in particular the BRICS countries and the potential they offer to other countries embarking on similar growth trajectories.

Mr Kim explained that FAO defines SSC as mutual sharing and exchange of key development solutions. Examples of which, he said, were the sharing of . knowledge and experience, best practices, innovative policies, technology and resources between and among countries in the South, based on the principles of solidarity and partnership amongst equals. FAO defines Triangular Cooperation as involving two or more countries of the South in collaboration with a third party, typically a multilateral organization, traditional resources partner or an emerging economy, facilitating SSC through the provision of resources. Mr. Kim highlighted several modalities to facilitate SSC, which he noted were context-specific and needs-based.

Mr. Kim also presented the newly established FAO-SSC Gateway where information on areas of expertise and needs are made accessible to all stakeholders. Member countries were encouraged to participate by populating the portal and using the gateway with a view to matching up the supply and demands of technical know-how and experiences. The presentation concluded with a short video clip that provided more information on FAO's role and what it was doing on South-South and Triangular Cooperation. To view this see:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l74QfUkuVHU&feature=youtu.be>

4. COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS – SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS

This section provides summary highlights of presentations made by selected countries in the region. The purpose was to share SSC experiences, modalities, lessons learned, processes and recommendations for future engagement. Country presentations are provided in Annex 4.

CHINA

The presentation provided an overview of China's Multilateral and Bilateral South-South Cooperation Programme and included the following main issues.

Cooperation with FAO:

- FAO is one of China's key strategic partners, the country has been actively involved in FAO's SSC programme since its launch in 1996, initially through the provision of technical experts, followed by significant financial contributions.
- To date, China has deployed over 1 023 experts and technicians to over 25 countries, representing nearly 60% of all the personnel fielded under the FAO SSC programme.
- In 2008, the Government of China established a FAO Trust Fund for USD 30 million in support of the SSC programme. Based on the successful achievements of the programmes implemented under this fund, China pledged an additional USD 50 million in 2014 towards strengthening the sharing of agricultural technologies and experiences through the FAO SSC programme.

Bilateral Cooperation

- As part of China's foreign aid in the agricultural sector for Africa, 15 agricultural technology demonstration centres were established in different countries in Africa, while another 11 centres are under construction.
- Under China's bilateral cooperation, a total of 70 training programmes have been conducted, 1 500 officials, experts and technicians fielded to support over 30 farmers and herdsman in 80 countries and regions.

Key Lessons Learned

- Strengthen identification and formulation process and quality, both have important consequences for implementing the subsequent SSC initiative.
- Ensure sufficient financial support – all costs should be considered and accounted for, if not done this can hamper implementation.
- Place emphasis on capacity building – implementing a technical component using SSC experts is a short-term solution to a problem but building capacities will ensure a long-term solution.
- Establish knowledge-sharing mechanisms – technological advances have made it possible to share know-how and experiences across the world, knowledge-sharing networks are an efficient means of bridging the knowledge-gap between countries.
- Strengthening personnel management – institutional arrangements and personnel management are important elements of a successful SSC arrangement.
- Conduct effective monitoring and evaluation – Monitoring and evaluation arrangements and adequate resources for the tasks should be in place as part of the SSC design and implementation arrangements.

Key Areas for Strengthening Prospects for future China-FAO programme

- Identify and focus on key parts of the world and areas of work for SSC
- Flexible and innovative modalities and implementation mechanisms
- Develop broader partnerships – seek and include other national, regional and international partners in SSC efforts.

INDIA

India's development cooperation is based on the twin foundations of economic and technical cooperation, with the former focusing on trade and investments, through Lines of Credits (LOCs) and the latter engaging with capacity building and human resource development. Currently, India's SSC is based on the following 3 components:

- i) Capacity Building and Skills Transfer: delivered in either India or partner countries, assigning experts and volunteers on deputation for specific projects, providing concessional access to professional education institutions.
- ii) Trade-related arrangements: cover bilateral treaties, mutually-agreed trade procedures and provide institutional mechanism for trade-related problem resolutions. It also includes provision of development finance in the form of grants and loans, as well as lines of credit through the Export-Import Bank (EXIM Bank).
- iii) Technical cooperation: India has supported the exchange of agricultural knowledge and technologies as well as the provision of agricultural equipment and machinery to a large number of countries.

Bilateral Cooperation – Selected Examples

- India-Mozambique: Facilitation of a Line of Credit (LOC) of USD 20 million extended for enhancing productivity of Rice, Wheat and Maize in 2011. Between 2007-10 India also provided grants of USD 5 million in research and training, equipment and infrastructure mainly for the agricultural sector.
- India-Nepal: Shared experiences in Soil Health Card and Organic Farming programmes, offered assistance and prepared a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for making Nepal a hub for Organic Farming and in preparing Soil Health Cards and gifted a Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory in November 2014.
- India-Afghanistan: India provided technical expertise to Afghanistan by placing an advisor for three months to support the restructuring of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL). Other initiatives included the preparation of a roadmap for establishing the Afghan National Agricultural Science and Technology University (ANASTU) at Kandahar.

Multilateral Cooperation

- SAARC: In the last 2 years, India has also hosted six regional trainings and workshops proposed by Technical Committee for Agriculture and Rural Development (TCARD) and SAC.
- BRICS: The BRICS Action Plan 2012-16 identified five priority areas for cooperation – each coordinated by one of the BRICS countries. India coordinates area four on enhancing agricultural technology cooperation and innovation.

Collaboration with FAO

- In support of FAO's Special Programme on Food Security, India, FAO, and Mozambique signed a Tripartite Agreement in 2001, under which India provided agricultural experts and technicians who were deployed to work directly with farmers and rural communities. In 2004, India also accepted the nomination of nine Mozambican students for degree courses in agricultural science.

THAILAND

Thailand's SSC approach is based on the principles of demand-driven programs and focusing on ownership, collaboration among equal partners and alignment with priorities of partner countries. It places emphasis on harmonizing and avoiding duplication and the absorptive capacity.

Thailand's Official Development Assistant has four key components:

- Technical cooperation programme is implemented through the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA).
- Financing, mainly provision of soft loans implemented through the Neighboring Countries Economic Development Agency (NEDA)

- Aid for Trade Promotion, implemented through the *Thailand Exim Bank*
- Other technical cooperation contributions from different ministries.

Bilateral Cooperation

In 2013, through the Thai International Cooperation Programme (TICP) a total of 116 projects, 309 experts/missions and 2 531 fellowships/trainings were conducted. The major recipients under the TICP are its direct neighbors, comprising Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam. These four countries made-up nearly 58% of the total value of the TICP in 2013.

Regional and Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation

Regional and sub-regional economic cooperation is an important element of Thailand's development cooperation programme. There are 3 main frameworks of Thailand's regional cooperation. These include:

- *Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS)*: Aims to bridge the economic development gap between the five countries of the sub-region – Cambodia, La, Myanmar, Viet Nam and Thailand.
- *Greater Mekong Sub-region (GSM)*: GSM is also an economic cooperation framework which includes the five ACMECS countries, plus China.
- *Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT – GT)*: aim to increase cooperation among member countries through trilateral partnership programme.
- *Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation*: a cooperation framework among Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri-Lanka and Thailand.
- *Initiative for ASEAN Integration*: includes 11 major sub-sectors, of which TICA is the focal agency for the Human Resource Development (HRD) sector.

Triangular Cooperation

Thailand has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MOU's)/Agreements with a number of countries including Japan, Canada, Germany, Australia, France, Singapore, Luxemburg, Hungary, Sweden, USA, Argentina and Brazil.

Collaboration with FAO

Areas for collaboration with FAO include a training hub on Food and Agriculture in the region, knowledge management and exchange, sending Thai experts and specialists and the implementation of joint projects.

VIETNAM

Overview of South-South Cooperation

Vietnam has been providing technical expertise in various fields including in rice and vegetable cultivation, irrigation, livestock and bee production, agricultural product processing and post harvesting, fishery and small mechanical works.

Bilateral Cooperation

Vietnam has several bilateral cooperation arrangements with neighbouring countries which includes:

- Laos: support agriculture and rural development in irrigated area of Dongphuxi, Thaphanophong; Strategy development, Establishment of Center for agricultural services, Rice technology transfer
- Cambodia: Research on maize, technology cooperation, sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS), assisting enterprises to make investments for agriculture
- Thailand: Technical cooperation through joint working groups in the field of animal health, food safety, SPS, and quality control for agricultural, livestock and fishery products, extension services, crop production, IPM
- Myanmar: Technical cooperation mainly in the field of fishery and aquaculture, rice cultivation (hybrid rice varieties, cultivation models)
- Indonesia: Cooperation in the field of fishery, aquaculture, food safety, SPS, quality control for livestock and fishery products and trade promotion for enterprises
- Philippines: Cooperation in the field of training and extension services, e-extension, fishery, aquaculture, food safety and quality control
- Malaysia: Trading on rice, vegetable and fishery products, food processing, food safety, SPS and fishery
- India: Trading on fishery products, maize, groundnuts, cashew nuts, peppers, SPS, quality control, capacity building (short training courses in English language and specialized fields); research cooperation between institutes
- China: Trading on rice, fruits and vegetables, pesticide, fertilizers, seed/seedlings, breeding animals, mechanical equipment's, food safety, SPS and quality control, capacity building and training programmes.

Collaboration with FAO

- Vietnam has supported FAO's SSC program since 1996 through provision of some 408 technical experts and technicians who have worked mainly in African countries (Senegal, Mali, Chad, and Namibia) and Laos
- Many successful models developed and transferred by Vietnamese experts are applied successfully and expanded in other areas in other countries through FAO's SSC programme (rice, fish, and vegetable production, processing)
- The primary challenge for collaboration with FAO is the financial resources to facilitate the SSC exchange. Based on Vietnam's experience in SSC, one of the main lessons learnt was the need for collaborating governments to put high priority and to allocate enough finance and human resources for implementation.

INDONESIA

Overview of South-South Cooperation

The main goals of Indonesia's SSC are to promote partnerships, development cooperation, including economic cooperation based on solidarity, mutual opportunity and mutual benefit among the Southern Countries. Indonesia has adopted a three-stage process in establishing its SSC framework:

- Stage 1 (2011-2014): During this stage, the main focus was on strengthening the coordination framework, development of the SSC strategy and flagship program development
- Stage 2 (2015-2019): Currently, the Government of Indonesia is working on establishing Indonesia as an emerging partner in innovative SSC for development. The focus during this stage will be on

strengthening its SSC coordination frameworks, including developing regulation for grant mechanisms, and greater involvement of private sector, academia, local government, civil society for SSC implementation.

- Stage 3 (2020-2050): This stage will focus on the consolidation of the process and on establishing stronger and broader partnerships.

In 2011, a South-South Cooperation Development Coordination Team (NCT) was established to coordinate activities among the key actors engaged in South-South Cooperation. Among others the NCT includes the following stakeholders:

- National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS): responsible for development policy, planning, establishing national development priorities and funding and development cooperation
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: diplomacy and foreign policy
- Ministry of Finance: Budget allocation and Indonesia's contribution for international cooperation
- State Secretariat: responsible for monitoring and evaluation

Bilateral Cooperation

Indonesia has been engaged in bilateral SSC with several countries both in the Asia-Pacific region and in Africa. The main areas of training courses conducted include dairy cattle, grouper nursery courses for Asian and African countries, shrimp culture for Asian and Pacific countries, aquaculture for Asian, Pacific and African countries and fisheries product processing for MSG.

Potential Collaboration with FAO

Indonesia has several Centers of Excellences (CoE) for Food and Agriculture. These include:

- Agriculture: Center for Agricultural Training (Ketindan, Batangkaluku, Jambi, Lampung, Binuang South Kalimantan, Lembang and Binuang South Kalimantan)
- Animal Health: Center for Livestock Training (Batu and Kupang), Center for Animal Health Training (Cinagara)
- Management: Center for Management and Leadership Agricultural Training
- Fisheries: Jakarta Fisheries University, Bitung Fisheries Academy, Sidoarjo Fisheries Academy and Tegal Fisheries Training Center
- Others: Singosari National Artificial Insemination Center (SNAIC)

Indonesia and FAO can work together in developing more structured and systematic SSC programmes, in particular through the existing centres of excellence and strengthen the institutional mechanisms for fostering SSC between Indonesia and countries in Asia, the Pacific and Africa.

JAPAN

Definition and Modalities of Japan's Triangular Cooperation

Japan is a long-standing leader in supporting South-South Cooperation with more than 30 years of experience, and has been using Triangular Cooperation modalities to leverage the knowledge and experience of its partner countries.

JICA defines Triangular Cooperation as: "supporting South-South Cooperation activities among/between developing countries through financing and capacity development".

In its triangular engagement, JICA employs a range of technical cooperation instruments. Among them, training (Third Country Training Program, TCTP) and the dispatch of experts (Third Country Expert Dispatch, TCED) have long been the main instruments of JICA's triangular cooperation.

Beneficiary Countries

Third Country Training programmes have been hosted by more than 30 countries in East Asia, Latin America and the Middle East and North African region.

In 2013, several SSC training and capacity building courses on agriculture and the rural sector was organized for the Asia-Pacific region on various technical areas. For example, irrigation and rice cultivation project (Indonesia), training programme on rice post-harvest technology, diagnosis for Avian Influenza for South East Asia region (Malaysia) and project for capacity development and the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) of Afghanistan.

JICA also facilitates network/platform among Southern Partners, which promotes involvement of many countries and its institutions as well as international institutions in the multilateral platform for regional and inter-regional cooperation. JICA supports to formulate cooperation frameworks, and strengthen the networking among stakeholders.

Japan has signed Partnership Program Agreements with 12 pivotal countries and the agreements are signed by a Ministry/Department responsible for the policy and coordination of SSC and TrC.

Key Features of Japan's Triangular Cooperation

Japan's TRC is undertaken through its regular Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) mechanism. The TRC activities are managed through a decentralized approach, largely driven at the country level, even though final authority over new projects and programs officially still rests with the head office.

The majority of Japan's TrC activities have been built on long-term partnerships with organizations in pivotal countries in which JICA has supported capacity development through bilateral technical cooperation.

Furthering the Triangular Partnerships with Japan

JICA's approach is focused on building long-term partnerships and working through institutions and its work is developed on the basis of bilateral technical cooperation between JICA and a partner institution.

5. PANEL DISCUSSIONS WITH COUNTRIES - KEY MESSAGES AND HIGHLIGHTS

The panel discussions, as indicated earlier, used a talk-show format where open discussions were held among member countries around specific topics. The following are excerpts of some of the discussions by delegates.

BANGLADESH

The developments in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) are a strong enabling factor for facilitating South-South Cooperation, even between geographically distant countries. Following a study tour to Bolivia, currently the Government of Bangladesh is working on the establishment of an ICT center for

agriculture to facilitate ICT-based extension for farmers (over 75% of the country's population has access to mobile phones).

These communities also receive assistance from India bilaterally on adaptation of the tractor technologies designed for the local context, where land areas are often small and fragmented. In addition to the provision of the adapted tractor technology, they also receive training on operation and maintenance of the tractors.

Priorities: The main challenge is on food safety and nutrition and is interested in technology transfer in this domain – potentially from China, Indonesia, Thailand and Philippines. Specific areas include food storage, packaging, distribution and marketing, policy and trade facilitation support. Another area is supporting the establishment of the UN technology and innovation, which is one of the 17 recommendations that came out of the High-Level Meeting on SSC held in Bangladesh in May 2015.

BHUTAN

Most of the SSC takes place through bilateral cooperation. Thailand is one of the key partners of Bhutan and the collaboration between the two countries has significantly expanded over the past five years. A joint Agriculture Working Group between Thailand and Bhutan was established to work on several areas including agriculture, livestock and food safety. India's main assistance is in education, mainly through short-term courses.

When Bhutan receives experts, the government provides food and logistics while the provider country (eg: Thailand) supports all other costs related to the SSC activities.

Priorities: Bhutan is a small country with very high transportation costs, low population and therefore the priority is to look for high-value, low-volume production. Specific areas include tropical vegetable production technologies from India.

CAMBODIA

Most of the SSC is with its neighbouring countries. Rice production is now one of the main sources of income for farmers, and the country benefits from its neighbour's experience - Thailand and Vietnam, the 2nd and 3rd largest exporters of rice in the world. Cambodia is focusing on the production of high quality rice, and Thailand and Vietnam are also the largest markets of the Cambodian rice. There is strong scope for SSC with these two countries on rice production, particularly given that most of the technologies and rice varieties currently come from Vietnam.

On-the-job training is one of the most efficient and effective ways for local capacity development. The Government faces challenges in gaining adequate financing and human resources, and in ensuring that the private sector can play a key role in filling some of these gaps.

With the assistance from the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), several trips to neighbouring countries were organized to see how the countries use the technologies and to select the best option for Cambodia. This highlighted that the success of technology transfer is not only based on the technology, but also on the specific country contexts and therefore needs to be adapted to the local situations.

Priorities: Improved irrigation and extension systems (inclusive of cooperatives, associations and private sector). More than 80% of Cambodia's agriculture is rain-fed. Other areas include post-harvest handling, sanitary and phytosanitary issues (currently working with China – one of its biggest markets) and agricultural natural resource management.

KOREA

Experience sharing is an important component of the International Cooperation Programme of Korea. For example, the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) is collaborating with the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) to support capacity building of neighbouring countries of Thailand such as Laos and Cambodia.

Priority Areas: Regulation of agriculture and the food sector for developing countries the production of standard guidelines from International Regulatory Mechanisms such as FAO will be useful in delivering such initiatives.

LAOS

Laos receives SSC mostly from its neighbours such as China, Thailand and Vietnam. These countries are also the main market for the production from Laos.

Priority Areas: Support the transition from subsistence to commercial farming.

MALAYSIA

The Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) was initiated in 1978 at the First Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting for Asia-Pacific in Sydney – Australia. MTCP was officially launched in 1980 at the Commonwealth Heads of States Meeting in New Delhi to strengthen Malaysia's commitment to South-South Cooperation.

Initially, the focus of MTCP was on human resource developed, which later evolved and encompassed other areas such as agriculture, good governance, ICT, sustainable development and poverty reduction. The MTCP also provides courses and scholarship quotas to a number of countries.

Areas of Malaysian collaboration in agriculture include agricultural research and on bio-security management. In addition, the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) works on areas such as food and agro-based industries, in particular post-harvest operations etc.

Priorities: The country is interested to learn about pest assessments, management and biosecurity. Malaysia is interested in adopting a regional approach to solving some of the issues discussed. Malaysia also noted that the role of FAO should be more global such as providing information, knowledge and oversight on issues such as food waste etc.

MALDIVES

The Maldives has received bilateral support from several triangular partners including from JICA, Malaysia and KOICA. The Maldives has good fisheries management experience and its Pole and Line fisheries are a strong comparative advantage. The Maldives is willing to share this experience with other countries.

Priority areas: Institutional capacity building and HR development for the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture.

MONGOLIA:

Based on Mongolia's SSC experience with China (an SSC project facilitated by FAO), the participant highlighted the importance of strong national coordination, particularly from the key technical ministries.

MYANMAR

SSC interventions are mostly bilateral. India, Thailand and Vietnam are the major SSC providers for the country while JICA is the main triangular partner.

Priority: Reduction of undernourishment, technologies and knowledge on Climate-Smart Agriculture and market access.

NEPAL

Most of Nepal's SSC takes place through bilateral arrangements with countries such as China, India and Thailand, mainly supporting capacity building in different areas including strengthening the potential of the extension staff. Most of these courses are short-term, typically lasting one week.

Priorities: Agricultural mechanization, potentially from India and China.

PACIFIC ISLAND FORUM (PIF)

The PIF represents 16 countries in the Pacific. One of the main goals of PIF is to enhance the development effectiveness by identifying and upscaling development solutions that have worked in the region, peer review of the Pacific-Island experiences, and promotion of knowledge exchange and regional cooperation.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PNG)

Under the FAO's Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS), FAO facilitated SSC exchange between Philippines and PNG on food crop production and livestock. The first Tripartite Agreement (PNG, Philippines and FAO) was signed in 2004. Following the successful implementation of the programme, it was up-scaled, and a food security policy was developed with the support of FAO.

PNG also received bilateral SSC support from Indonesia (through the Embassy of Indonesia) on artificial insemination. Other sources of support include JICA's assistance on small-machinery for rice production to promote small-holder rice production. Under the Chinese SSC programme, the country also received support on rice germplasm, multiplication and distribution of rice seed to promote rice production as well as on institutional capacity building for the agricultural college.

PNG highlighted the need to adopt an institutional approach to SSC, highlighting one of its success stories with JICA on strengthening the capacity of the extension services. The Ministry of Agriculture worked closely with the provinces, and an MOU was signed with each Province, which facilitated commitment, stronger involvement at local government level and institutionalization of the process as it moved from National to Provincial levels.

Priority: Market and value chain technologies and innovations, policy dialogue and institutional capacity building.

PHILIPPINES

Being a major rice consuming country, the Philippines has been mainly working with Thailand and Viet Nam in the agriculture sector. In addition, the Philippines provided SSC support to Indonesia on disaster management.

Priority: Food safety.

SAMOA

The main SSC partner for Samoa is China, which provides assistance on the food and vegetable production and processing.

Priority: Improving food and nutrition security.

SRI-LANKA:

Most of the SSC takes place through bilateral cooperation; Japan is one of the key partners for the agriculture sector, while China, India and Thailand mostly support human resource development.

Rice is the staple food of Sri-Lanka and more than 50% of the agricultural land is covered with rice. Through the support of JICA, 1-2 combine harvesters were introduced about 10 years ago, which led to wide-spread adoption of this technology among farmers.

Priority Areas: Soil degradation, environment and youth engagement in agriculture.

VANUATU

Vanuatu received SSC support on rice from China through an FAO facilitated project. The main challenge in implementation of the project was finding the right experts.

Priority: Poultry and vegetable production.

6. GROUP DISCUSSIONS – SUMMARY

Participants were divided into four inter-related topics to discuss and come up with proposals on how to move forward. As indicated earlier, a world coffee shot model was used for the group work, where members of each group, except the chairperson or the rapporteur, were expected to move across groups. Following an intense debate and plenary agreements the following has been concluded.

Group 1: Current Pressing Issues and Priority Areas for Action

- Population growth and labour shortages, ageing farmer population and limited engagement of youth in agriculture and migration from rural to urban areas
- Productivity issues and low economic returns from agricultural produce due to lack of/inadequate rural infrastructure and market linkages
- Malnutrition, food consumption patterns and dietary diversification
- Access to finance and technology, particularly at the grass-root level
- Climate change and natural resource management
- Inadequate knowledge and skills for upgrading and strengthen the agricultural value chains (farmers, processors, extension workers and policy makers)

- Food safety, food waste, post-harvest loss prevention/reduction
- Lack of adequate skills in the value chain, among farmers, processors, extension workers and policy makers – post harvest loss prevention/reduction.

Group 2: Modalities

- The key modalities discussed included SSC for knowledge and policy exchange, technical assistance, human resource development and capacity building (training-TOT-med-long term training, on-the job training, farmer field schools (FFS) - demonstration, knowledge fair and field visits), and joint research.
- Consortium of experts and topic-specific networks - a forum for mutual sharing and identifying solutions to common problems through institutional networking.
- Technology demonstration and farmer fairs (regional) – knowledge depository and information hub that can serve as regional SSC mechanisms
- Knowledge networks – setting up of systematic information sharing (by FAO), e-forums utilized by governments.

Group 3: Roles and Responsibilities

- Mutual accountability and strong ownership and leadership by partner governments, both recipient and provider countries.
- Government to government dialogue, international and regional forums can lead to the identification/beginning of the SSC dialogue
- Framework agreement for cooperation (MOU/Agreement)
- The main role for development partners such as FAO is on facilitation and technical oversight. Development partners also have a strong role to play in ensuring the policy and continuity of successful SSC initiatives despite the changes in government
- Enhancing the role and participation of civil society and private sector in SSC
- All partners including providers, recipients and development partners have a strong role to play throughout the process from formulation to implementation and monitoring and evaluation.
 - Identification of needs
 - Appropriate technologies and skills to address the needs
 - Adaptation of technologies to the needs of the place of interest
 - Identification of institutions and experts on both sides (recipient and supplier as well as the third party)
 - Ensuring the necessary inputs and materials are accessible in a timely manner
 - Logistical support throughout the process
 - Set-up one-stop database which can include expertise, summary of modalities, best practices (e.g. FAO SSC Gateway)
 - Ensure adherence to normative standards and technical quality assurance throughout the SSC interventions
 - Ensure that the technology being transferred is adequate, adaptable and sustainable
 - Ensure adequate M&E.

Group 4: Financial Modality

- Countries have a responsibility in adopting a partnership approach, including in providing co-financing. In the future one of the criterias for assistance could be the recipient country providing a percentage of the co-financing (including in-kind contribution).
- Main purpose of SSC is to ensure mutual gain, cost-reduction, and solidarity. Cost-sharing is target point for SSC for developing countries. Direct financial and indirect financial issues can be resolved by regional connectivity. Removing the tax barrier and boosting the facilitation of trade could be part of a financing modality going beyond a direct mechanism.
- Alternative financing can also include trade facilitation, grants, the creation of multi-donor or single donor trust funds, commercial and concessional loans and innovative private sector finance and EXIM banks.
- Bilateral – simple, focused and more traditional financial modality, driven by supply and demand.
- Triangular – involvement of three actors.
- Triangular and Tripartite. Bigger scale of operations can be expected, and there is more flexibility to source more appropriate expertise, depending on donor’s requirement. Development partners can facilitate tripartite arrangements.
- Priority actions: Cut down on strict bureaucratic processes and procedures to allow flexibility in access to funds.
- Engagement of private sector in financing facilitation and technology transfer.
- Crowd Sourcing, engagement of philanthropic individuals, institutions and corporate social responsibility to finance SSC.

General Conclusions

- The language of partnership and solidarity does not leave space for supplier-recipient relationships. Strong ownership from the countries and national institutions is fundamental to the success and sustainability of SSC.
- South-South Cooperation must be demand-driven and based on concrete needs/gaps. Consultation and involvement of local stakeholders during design and implementation of SSC is fundamental, in particular where projects/programmes are implemented at the local level.
- The great majority of countries, in particular – the High and Middle Income Countries have had long history of bilateral and multilateral SSC.
- FAO and other UN agencies have a role to play as facilitators in ensuring the exchange of appropriate technology and experiences among countries. A number of countries have been collaborating with FAO – most notably – China, Japan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Mongolia, India, Indonesia and the Pacific Islands
- Technologies and knowledge-exchange must be context-specific. The success of technology transfer is not only based on the technology, but also on the specific country contexts and therefore needs to be adapted to the local situations.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. AGENDA

**Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation on
South-South Cooperation
Royal Orchid Sheraton Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand
(2-3 July 2015)**

DAY 1	
08.30 – 09.00	Registration
09.00 – 09.30	<p>Opening Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome Address by Mr. Hiroyuki Konuma, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative, FAORAP • Remarks by H.E. Hon. Lemamea Ropati Mualia, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Government of Samoa. • Opening Address by the Representative of Host Country (Thailand)
09.30-10.20	<p>Keynote Presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-South Cooperation (SSC) as a global agenda in the new development paradigm, (UNOSSC, TBC) • FAO SSC Experience, lessons learned and corporate SSC strategy, (Mr. Kim, Director, TCS, FAO-HQ). • A short Video on SSC (FAO).
10:20 – 10:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the SSC Consultation, Objectives, process and expected outputs, (A. Arya, Regional SSC-Officer FAO-RAP). • Introduction of Participants • Photo session
10.40-11.00	Coffee Break
11.00 – 12.45	<p>SESSION I SSC Country experiences and lessons learned in selected countries. What worked, what failed and what next? (15 minutes each maximum) <i>(Moderator: TBC)</i></p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China: SSC experience in partnership with FAO and bilateral. [Presenter: TBC] • India: Bilateral and multilateral SSC experience. [Presenter: TCB] • Thailand: Bilateral and multilateral SSC experience. [Presenter: TCB] • Vietnam: Bilateral and multilateral SSC experience. [Presenter: TBC] • Indonesia: Bilateral and multilateral SSC experience. [Presenter: TBC] • Japan: SSC experience as a triangular partner. [Presenter: TBC] <p>Open discussion, questions and answers.</p>
12.45-13.30	Lunch

13.30 – 15.30	<p><u>SESSION II Panel discussion</u> Panel discussion on country experiences, lessons learned, potential needs and priority areas for SSC. Panel 1. There shall be 2-3 panels, 6-8 panelists each comprising of all countries to participate. The discussion will be based on specific selected topics, including Q&A interventions from the audience. At the podium: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Republic of Korea, Singapore</p>
15.30 – 15.45	Coffee break
15.45 – 17.00	<p><u>Panel Discussion: 2. Cont ...</u> At the podium: Brunei, Fiji, Laos PDR, Maldives, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu, PIF.</p>
18.00 – 20.00	Reception hosted by Mr Hiroyuki Konuma, ADG/RR, FAORAP
DAY 2	
09.00 – 09.30	<i>Recapture from 1st day discussion.</i>
09.30 – 11.00	<p><u>SESSION III – Breakout Working Groups</u> to discuss the following topics each – to identify bottlenecks and opportunities to promote SSC in the food and agriculture sector in the region. Group 1 – Priority areas of work for SSC to address current and emerging issues in food and agriculture in the region. Group 2 - Appropriate modalities to facilitate SSC promotion to improve the knowledge base and institutional capacities in food and agriculture. Group 3 – Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders during the SSC implementation process. This would include responsibilities of stakeholders under bilateral, multilateral and triangular SSC arrangements. Group 4 – Resources – how are the SSC initiatives to be financed? Discuss the pros and cons of different modalities. <i>[members of the UNSSC Task Team shall be assigned to each group to observe, take notes and participate in the discussions if needed. The discussions shall be led entirely by the participants.]</i></p>
11.00 – 11.15	Coffee break (time for break at the discretion of groups)
11:15 – 12:30	<p>Group Presentation: Feedback from Working Groups and Open Discussion <i>(Moderator: Mr. Aziz Arya, FAO)</i></p>
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	<p>Group Presentation: Feedback from Working Groups ... Cont. <i>(Moderator: Mr. Aziz Arya, FAO)</i></p>
15.00-15.30	Coffee break
15.30-16.30	Workshop consensus, recommendations and follow up. <i>(Chair: Mr. Hiroyuki Konuma, FAO)</i>
16.30-17.00	<p>Closing Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closing remarks by Mr. Hiroyuki Konuma, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, FAORAP

ANNEX 2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Regional Consultation on South-South Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific

2-3 July 2015

	Country	Name	Designation	Department	Email
1	Bangladesh	Mr Mirza Mohammad Ali Reza	Senior Assistant Secretary	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Finance	reza3174@gmail.com
2	Bhutan	Ms Bindu Maya Tamang	Planning Officer	Policy and Planning Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests	bmtamang@moaf.gov.bt
3	Cambodia	Mr Pyseth Meas	Director	Department of International Cooperation Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	pmeas@online.com.kh
4	China	Mr Yong Feng	Deputy Director-General	Foreign Economic Cooperation Center (FECC), MOA	fengy@agri.gov.cn
5	China	Ms Haomiao Yu	Programme Supervisor	Foreign Economic Cooperation Center (FECC), MOA	yuhaomiao@agri.gov.cn
6	India	Mr Hangshing Kam Suanthang	Deputy Secretary (International Cooperation)	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhawan, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India	hk.suanthang@nic.in
7	Indonesia	Ms Dewi Kartika Damayanti	Head of Sub Division for Intra-regional Cooperation	Center for International Cooperation, Secretary General, Ministry of Agriculture	dkd_dewi@yahoo.com
8	Indonesia	Ms Rika Kiswardani	Director	Foreign Technical Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of State Secretariat	rika.kiswardani@yahoo.co.id
9	Indonesia	Mr Mukhammad Fahrurozi	Head of South South and Technical Cooperation Division	Foreign Technical Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of State Secretariat	mfahrurozi@gmail.com
10	Japan/JICA	Mr Kazuya Suzuki	Deputy Director General	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Suzuki.Kazuya@jica.go.jp

	Country	Name	Designation	Department	Email
11	Japan	Mr Toru Adachi	First Secretary	Embassy of Japan	toru.adachi-2@mofa.go.jp
12	Japan	Mr Daisuke Shibata		Embassy of Japan	
13	Republic of Korea	Mr Kyu Seok Jeon	Minister-Counsellor	Embassy of the Republic of Korea	koembth@gmail.com
14	Republic of Korea	Mr Sungwook Hong	Minister-Counsellor	Embassy of the Republic of Korea	koembth@gmail.com
15	Lao, PDR	Mr Bounsy Nanthaphone	Deputy Head of Multilateral Coop. Section and Deputy Director of SSSJ Programme	Department of Planning and Cooperation	dic.multilateral.cooperation@gmail.com
16	Lao, PDR	Mr Phommy Inthichack	Deputy Director	Division of International Cooperation Department of Planning and Cooperation	p_inthichack@yahoo.com
17	Malaysia	Ms Siti Salwahanim Mohd Nazir	Agriculture Counsellor	Agriculture Office, Embassy of Malaysia, Bangkok	salwahanim@moa.gov.my
18	Malaysia	Mr Saranyu Bulang	Marketing Officer	Agriculture Office, Embassy of Malaysia, Bangkok	shah_ranyu@hotmail.com
19	Maldives	Ms Aminath Shafia	Director General	Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture	shafia.aminath@fishagri.gov.mv
20	Mongolia	Ms Odmaa Davaanyam	Senior officer	State Administration and Management Department, MoFA	nanghsenghom@gmail.com
21	Myanmar	Ms Nang Hseng Hom	Pro-Rector	Yezin Agriculture University, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	nanghsenghom@gmail.com

	Country	Name	Designation	Department	Email
22	Nepal	Mr Suresh Babu Tiwari	Member Secretary	National Agriculture Research and Development Fund	subatiwari@yahoo.com
23	Papua New Guinea	Ms Regina Nukundj	Senior Food Security Officer	Food Security Branch Department of Agriculture and Livestock	rnukundj@yahoo.com.au
24	Philippines	Ms Tisha Pia De La Rosa	Senior Technical Staff	Department of Agriculture	tpdelarosa@gmail.com
25	Sri Lanka	Mr Ranpati Dewage Siripala	Additional Director (Communication)	Department of Agriculture, MOA	siripala.rd@gmail.com
26	Samoa	H.E. Le Mamea Ropati Mualia	Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	ole.salamo@maf.gov.ws
27	Samoa	Mr Fonoiaiva Sealiitu Sesega	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	fono@maf.gov.ws
28	Thailand	Mr Banchong Amornchewin	Director of Planning and Monitoring Branch	Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA)	banchonga@mfa.go.th
29	Thailand	Ms Sasitorn Wongweerachotkit	Director	International Organization Partnership Branch	
30	Thailand	Ms Jiraporn Unkasem	Development Cooperation Officer	International Organization Partnership Branch	jirapornu55@gmail.com
31	Thailand	Ms Pantila Saengchan	Development Cooperation Officer	Thai Cooperation Branch I	
32	Thailand	Mr Tossapon Liptapanlop	Third Secretary	Thai Cooperation Branch I	
33	Thailand	Mr Arthit Rungsawang	Third Secretary	Thai Cooperation Branch II	

	Country	Name	Designation	Department	Email
34	Timor-Leste	Mr Cesar Jose da Cruz	Senior Official	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	cejocruz@yahoo.com.au
35	Vanuatu	Mr Hanington Tamla	Director	Department of Forests	htate@vanuatu.gov.vu
36	Viet Nam	Mr Nguyen Anh Minh	Deputy Director General	International Cooperation Department	naminh.htqt@mar.d.gov.vn
Regional institutions and multilateral partners					
37	ADB	Mr Pavit Ramachandran	Senior Environment Specialist	The Asian Development Bank	pramachandran@adb.org
38	France (AFD)	Ms Suwida Kingmuangkow	Senior Investment Officer	AFD-French Development Agency	kingmuangkows@afd.fr
39	PIF - Fiji	Ms Charmina Saili	Regional Planning Adviser	Pacific Island Forum	charminas@forumsec.org
40	Norway (NORAD)	Dr Chatri Moonstan	Senior Programme Officer	Royal Norwegian Embassy	Chatri.Moonstan@mfa.no
41	SAARC	Mr MJH Javed	Director (Agri. & Rural Dev and SDF)	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	dirban@saarc-sec.org
42	UNDP	Ainur Baimyrza	Partnership Officer	United Nations Development Fund	
43	UNOSSC	Mr Denis Nkala	Chief, Regional South-South Uni	United Nations Office for SSC, NY, USA	denis.nkala@undp.org
44	UNISDR	Ms Fengmin Kan	Chief	The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction for Asia & the Pacific	

	Country	Name	Designation	Department	Email
45	UNISDR	Ms Hang Thi Thanh Pham	Programme Officer	The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction for Asia & the Pacific	
46	UNICEF	Mr Gaspar Fajth	Regional Adviser, Social Policy and Economic Analysis	The United Nations Children's Fund. Planning and Programme Unit.	
47	UNICEF	Ms Stephanie Kleschnitzki	Regional Adviser, Social Policy and Economic Analysis	The United Nations Children's Fund. Planning and Programme Unit.	
48	UNFPA	Ms Eiko Narita	Programme Specialist	The United Nations Population Fund	narita@unfpa.org
49	UNIDO	Ms Sooksiri Chamsuk		The United Nations Industrial Development Organization	S.CHAMSUK@unido.org
50	UNESCO	Ms Ushio Miura	Education Programme Specialist	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	m.viratyaporn@unesco.org (secretary)
51	UNESCO	Ms Akané Nozaki	Public Information Officer	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	A.Nozaki@unesco.org
52	WFP	Ms Tania Beades	Programme Officer	WFP Regional office	tania.beades@wfp.org
53	Asia Foundation	Ms Lavinia Tyrrel	M&E Officer	Asia Foundation Reg. Office.	lavinia.tyrrel@asiafoundation.org
54	FAO-HQ (TCS)	Mr Jongjin Kim	Director	TCS	TCA-Director@fao.org
55	FAO-HQ (TCS)	Ms Athifa Ali	SSC Officer	TCS	Athifa.Ali@fao.org

	Country	Name	Designation	Department	Email
56	FAORAP	Mr Hiroyuki Konuma	ADG	FAO	FAO-RAP-Registry@fao.org
57	FAORAP	Mr Vili Fuavao	DRR	FAO	FAO-RAP-Registry@fao.org
58	FAORAP	Ms Nawarat Chalermkao	Programme Officer	FAO	Nawarat.Chalermkao@fao.org
59	FAORAP	Mr Aziz Arya	Regional SSC Officer	FAO	Aziz.Arya@fao.org
60	FAORAP	Ms Kaori Abe	Resource Mobilisation and Partnership Officer	FAO	Kaori.Abe@fao.org
61	FAORAP	Mr Daniele Salvini	Senior Programme Officer	FAO	Daniele.Salvini@fao.org
62	FAORAP	Mr Weimin Miao	Senior Fisheries Officer (Aquaculture)	FAO	Weimin.Miao@fao.org
63	FAORAP	Ms Tomomi Ishida	Social Protection Officer	FAO	Tomomi.Ishida@fao.org
64	FAORAP	Mr Kenya Konno	Programme Officer	FAO	Kenya.Konno@fao.org
65	FAORAP	Mr Stephane Passeri	GI-Project Coordinator	FAO	Stephane.Passeri@fao.org
66	FAORAP	Ms Wantanee Kalpravidh	Regional Manager (ECTAD)	FAO	Wantanee.Kalpravidh@fao.org
67	FAORAP	Mr Peter Black	Deputy Regional Manager (ECTAD)	FAO	Peter.Black@fao.org
68	FAORAP	Ms Clara Park	Gender Officer (Rural and Social Development)	FAO	Clara.Park@fao.org
69	FAORAP	Mr Michael Pizzari	Field Programme Officer	FAO	Michael.Pizzari@fao.org
70	FAORAP	Mr Patrick Durst	Senior Forestry Officer	FAO	Patrick.Durst@fao.org

	Country	Name	Designation	Department	Email
71	FAORAP	Mr Jaesik Lee	Policy Officer	FAO	Jaesik.Lee@fao.org
72	FAORAP	Ms Soojin Kim	Partnership Officer	FAO	Soojin.Kim@fao.org

Concept Note

Regional Consultation on South-South Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific

2-3 July 2015

Bangkok, Thailand

1. Background

Bridging technological gap has been one of the main objectives of the post-colonial development agenda. Since the 1950s a number of paradigms have attempted to address the technological gap in developing countries mostly relying on technologies from the North. Success has, by and large, eluded many countries in the South, among other reasons, for lack of appropriate technologies and comprehending the conditions under which the technology in question had to be introduced and adopted. It is understood that the technology transfer from the North has had and continues to have significant impact on the lives and livelihoods of many countries in the South. However, such efforts need to be complemented by exchanging knowhow and experiences among countries with similar levels of socio-economic development. Most developing countries are interested in technical transfer that are relevant to their conditions and benefit from experiences with adaptation and institutionalization in a country within living memory.

South-South Cooperation (SSC) as a means of mutual support among countries of the South may have originated in South-East Asia nearly 70 years ago and has since been instrumental in forming policy to promote cooperation among countries of the Global South with a view to bridge the knowledge gap and promote sustainable growth and well-being.⁸ The Bandung Afro-Asia Conference, held in Indonesia in 1955, recognized the urgency of promoting economic cooperation among the global south and signalled the beginning of a trend, which was to have a profound influence on future international cooperation.

In the 1970s, the UN General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions calling upon the international community and the United Nations system to assist developing countries in their efforts to increase technical exchanges among themselves. These efforts culminated in the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC), held in Buenos Aires in 1978. The Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) was adopted, which represents a major milestone in the evolution of SSC to this day.

Since Buenos Aires, a number of events and High Level Fora (HLF) have stressed the need for national ownership of development processes and the building momentum of SSC framework.⁹ The Nairobi UN meeting on SSC in 2009, in particular, sought to promote, enhance and widen the benefits of mutual support among developing and transition economies, as well as maintain support for the process from the developed world through Triangular Cooperation. It also reviewed 30 years of progress since Buenos Aires. The UN Global SSC Strategy is governed by the Nairobi Outcome Document and its ten fundamental principles (Table 1)¹⁰.

The Nairobi document also urged the UN funds, programs and specialized agencies to take concrete measures to support South-South Cooperation by acting as catalysts for cooperation and strengthening the capabilities of regional organizations.

⁸ The first idea of southern countries cooperating together began with the 1st Asian Conference hosted by the pre-Independence India in 1947.

⁹ Rome (2002), Paris (2005), Accra (2008), Nairobi 2010), Busan (2011) and Addis (2013).

¹⁰ The objectives were defined in the Conference on South-South Cooperation held in Nairobi in 2010. For further information: <http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/Key%20Policy%20Documents/Nairobi%20Outcome%20Document.pdf>

Table 1. Principles adopted by the Nairobi Outcome Document, 2009.

Normative Principles:	Operational Principles:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for National Sovereignty • National ownership • Partnership among equals • Non-conditionality • Non-interference in domestic affairs • Mutual benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutual accountability and transparency • Development effectiveness • Coordination of evidence- and results-based initiatives • Multi-stakeholder approach

1.1. Triangular Cooperation

Triangular Cooperation refers to the form of collaboration in which developed countries¹¹ and multilateral organizations facilitate South-South initiatives through the provision of funding, training, management, governance and technological systems, as well as other forms of support. Triangular cooperation creates the opportunity to harness the comparative strengths of different partners, from both the north and south, as well as multilateral institutions, to achieve synergies and greater combined impact than would have otherwise achieved through individual or traditional bilateral partnerships.

The Accra Agenda for Action (2008) emphasises the importance of experience exchange among developing countries and recognises the significant value addition by triangular cooperation. This is in terms of support from OECD donors for the transfer of knowledge and experience between and among developing countries. While triangular cooperation is gradually increasing and improving, it still consists mainly of scattered, small-scale initiatives. Traditional donors are still some distance away from mainstreaming the approach in their development cooperation strategies; but a number of them, in particular Japan, have identified triangular cooperation as an effective aid modality.

The Middle Income Countries (MICs) active in triangular cooperation include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey among others. MICs are indeed playing an increasingly important role in the international development architecture, as donors, trading partners and sources of expertise. The FAO-China SSC Trust Fund, the ASEAN+3 “Chiang Mai Initiative”, with its financial cooperation arrangements; the Banco del Sur (initiated by Venezuela with Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay in UNASUR); and the REAF/Mercosur cooperation for family farming and several initiatives by South-Africa to support African countries are only a few examples of an increasing trend.

1.2. SSC in FAO

FAO considers SSC as an important means of exchanging knowledge and experience among countries of the Global South in support of national development objectives and by extension FAO’s strategic objectives. FAO has one of the largest SSC programmes among the UN agencies and has gained significant experience in facilitating the exchange of knowledge and experience among equal partners.

In line with the UN Global SSC Strategy, the FAO South-South Cooperation (SSC) framework attempts to facilitate the exchange of technological knowhow and experiences among countries of the Global South with the aim to bridge the widening technical gap in support of food security and poverty alleviation efforts. The SSC has proved to be the most efficient and effective means of exchanging technical knowhow and experiences. This is in terms of cost-effectiveness, appropriate technology, experience within living memory and institutionalization of the knowhow.

¹¹ Mainly OECD countries

FAO has facilitated the deployment of over 2 000 experts and technicians in 53 countries since the inception of the SSC programme in 1996. Initially the SSC programme narrowly focussed on specific technologies and an emphasis on direct outreach to farmers. SSC has been successful among participating countries by sharing experience and technology that proved relevant to local conditions, culturally and socially sensitive, cost-effective, and enhanced outreach to farmers. Interest in SSC is rising from existing and potential recipient and supplying countries, along with demand for a flexible approach that addresses diverse needs.

2. Justification

Asia has taken giant strides in addressing food security issues since 1970s and some have become OECD members with significantly high levels of per capita income. Most countries in the South are keen to learn from the Asian experience in addressing similar issues that were menacing realities in Asia not long ago. Obviously levels of development in Asia vary significantly across countries and regions within each country. There is, therefore, significant potential to share Asia's knowhow and experiences with other countries and regions not only within the continent but also in other parts of the South.

Despite the high-level political-will and commitments as mentioned earlier, SSC seems to have lagged behind its potential to bridge the wide and widening technological gap in countries of the South. This consultation is an attempt to bring together policy makers and practitioners from member countries, multilateral and bilateral organisations as well as other stakeholders in the region with a view to enhance efforts to facilitate SSC and realise its potential. SSC promises a significant potential bridging the technological gap in food and agriculture as well as the rural economy in general. The slow pace of SSC in the region may well be reversed by proactively promoting bilateral and multilateral modalities of cooperation to exchange experiences and technical knowhow.

3. Consultation Objectives

The consultation is aimed to provide a forum where member countries and other stakeholders will be able to share their experiences, identify potentials for cooperation and the way forward for SSC to bear fruit.

The consultation is expected to provide a platform for member countries and other stakeholders to exchange experiences, knowhow and identify solutions to fill the knowledge gap and hence contributing to hunger and poverty eradication. The consultation will not only discuss measures to enhance SSC facilitation within the Asia-Pacific region but also other regions. The consultation will also aim to highlight practical steps in fostering collaboration and networking where needed, in support of SSC.

4. Expected Outputs

The consultation is expected to result in the following outputs:

- (i) SSC experiences, good practices and knowledge in food and agriculture sector are presented and shared among member countries, partners and other stakeholders;
- (ii) Constraints and bottlenecks to the promotion of SSC are discussed and options to overcome bottlenecks are identified and agreed;
- (iii) Priority actions and strategic options are identified and agreed to address constraints and create an enabling environment to further enhance and promote SSC in the Asia and the Pacific region;
- (iv) Proceedings of the consultation including conclusions and recommendations are produced.

5. Consultation Process and Framework

5.1. Expected Participants

The two-day consultation will include representatives from RAP member countries and other stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific Region. The participants will necessarily include both, potential recipient and supplying countries, who are willing to share their knowledge and experiences in the fields of food, agriculture and rural development.

3.2. Venue and Date

The consultation shall be organised in Bangkok, Thailand on 2 and 3 July 2015.

ANNEX 4. COUNTRY SSC PRESENTATIONS

The country presentations are provided in separate Power Point files.

ANNEX 5. POTENTIAL SSC MODALITIES

Some of the main potential SSC modalities may be summarised as follows.

1. **Deployment of long, medium and short-term expertise** – this involves the deployment of experts providing technical advice, demonstrating new technologies, and opportunities for learning by doing and hands-on training at different levels. The duration of the deployment would depend on the type of TKE exchanged, the specific situation of the host institution and the objective/s of the exchange. The exchange could be at (i) **policy and strategy level**: where experiences with specific policies and strategies and the processes leading to their success may be shared among institutions at a high level; (ii) **technology and knowhow exchange at sub-national level**: this may involve specific institutions engaged in the exchange of TKE. The exchange could be experts deployed to the recipient country, experts/technicians invited for training and exposure visits or a combination of the two; (iii) **technology demonstration at farmer field level**: experts and technicians as well as model farmers may be deployed to demonstrate and help adapt effective and innovative technologies at the farmer field level; (iv) **capacity building**: experts may be deployed to design and conduct structured or semi-structured training modules at different levels. These are mostly on-the-job short and medium-term training rather than a formal degree course.
2. **Capacity and institution building**: structured courses, exposure visits, adapting and replicating institutional experiences in support of building capacities and institutions are part of this modality. The facilitation would involve very close and constant exchanges between two or more institutions with similar mandates. The exchange may take the form of structured, on-the-job training, exposure visits as well as subject matter specialised training.
3. **Formal technical education and capacity building**: almost every country in the region has agricultural universities and/or technical colleges. However, the quality of curricula and teaching methods vary significantly. Improving the quality of the curricula and teaching methods as well as access to academic content can have a significant impact on the quality of expertise in the medium to long term on a sustainable manner. SSC and triangular cooperation can make a significant contribution in facilitating exchange among academic and research institutions, technical colleges and institutes by facilitating curricular exchanges, visiting lecturers, distance learning, exchange of professors/lecturers and access to academic and research content.
4. **Knowledge networks**: this component envisages the establishment of knowledge networks among technical institutions in the South, allowing institutions to access a pool of technical resources on an emergency or regular basis; e.g. specific networks for animal health, plant diseases, production, processing, marketing and information technologies and experiences among others. The envisaged knowledge networks may be regional, sub-regional or global in scope and outreach.
5. **Knowledge fairs** - brings together practitioners, innovators and interested parties in animal husbandry, crop production, processing, marketing and other areas relevant to FAO mandate. The knowledge fairs are intended to bring together demand and supply of technologies and knowhow with a view to facilitate a market exchange for relevant and sustainable technologies.
6. **Surge Capacity and Disaster Management**: disasters are, unfortunately, increasing in frequency and severity and the RAP region has witnessed increases in disasters over the recent past. Adequate and appropriate surge capacity to provide rescue, relief and recovery operations on a short notice will go a long way to reduce casualties, avoid costly and unnecessary coping measures and minimise the long term impacts of the disaster. This component envisages the formation of a regional and sub-regional surge

capacity with experts from qualified institutions who could be deployed on a relatively short notice when disasters hit in a particular country or region. The deployment may be based on a pre-arranged agreement with participating institutions managed by FAO. Specific training may also be organised to increase the knowledge base of the participating institutions and draw on international expertise in disaster management.