



THE WORLD BANK



# GLOBAL SOUTH-SOUTH DEVELOPMENT

# EXPO 2011

## SOLUTIONS!

## FAO Headquarters

Rome, Italy, 5-9, December 2011

[www.southsouthexpo.org](http://www.southsouthexpo.org)



MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



# Overall Event Structure & Conference Room Locations

## Global South-South Development Expo 2011

5 Dec.

**High-level Opening Ceremony**  
Plenary Room, 9:30-11:00

**Leadership Round Table on Food Security**  
Plenary Room, 1:30-4:00

**Inauguration of the Exhibition Floor & Press Conference**  
David Lubin Memorial Library,  
11:00-12:30

**Launch of Major Initiatives**  
Plenary Room, 4:15-6:30

6 Dec.

**Solution Forum 1**  
**Agriculture, Food Security and Capacity Development**  
(led by FAO)  
Red Room,  
9:30-12:00

**Solution Forum 2**  
**Social Protection and Food Security**  
(led by ILO)  
Red Room,  
1:00-3:30

**Solution Forum 3**  
**Climate Change, Environment & Food Security**  
(led by UNEP)  
Red Room,  
4:00-6:30

7 Dec.

**Solution Forum 4**  
**Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and Food Security**  
(led by WFP)  
Red Room,  
9:30-12:00

**Solution Forum 5**  
**Global Health, Agriculture and Food Security**  
(led by FHI360/PAHO)  
Red Room,  
1:00-3:30

**Solution Forum 6**  
**Agribusiness, Renewable Energy and Food Security**  
(led by UNIDO)  
Red Room,  
4:00-6:30

8 Dec.

**High-level Development Cooperation Directors-General Meeting**  
(by invitation) Red Room, 9:00-6:00

**UN South-South Stakeholders Meeting**  
(by invitation)  
Philippine Room,  
9:00-5:00

**Technology Transfer & Public-private Partnership Session**  
German Room,  
9:30-12:00

**Local Public Finance & Food Security Session**  
German Room,  
1:00-3:30

**Legal Empowerment for the Poor Session**  
German Room,  
4:00-6:30

9 Dec.

**Closing Ceremony & Annual SSC Awards**  
Plenary Room, 9:00-1:00

**EXHIBITION FLOOR**  
(Showcasing of Solutions)

David Lubin Memorial Library Building A, Ground Floor

5-9 Dec. 2011

Plenary Room: Building A-335  
Red Room: Building A-121 INT (ibid 1<sup>st</sup> floor)  
David Lubin Memorial Library: Building A, Ground Floor  
German Room: Building C-269 (ibid 2<sup>nd</sup> floor)  
Philippine Room: Building C-277/281 (ibid 2<sup>nd</sup> floor)  
Iran Room: Building B-116 (ibid 1<sup>st</sup> floor)



*"In the decade since the Millennium Development Goals were first articulated, many countries have made significant progress in raising school enrolment, reducing child mortality, improving access to clean water and boosting their response to malaria, AIDS and other diseases. Yet 1.75 billion people in 104 countries remain unable to meet some of their basic needs... South-South cooperation is a vital component of the world's response. Developing countries that pool know-how, exchange ideas and coordinate plans can attain much greater gains than they ever would on their own."*

Ban Ki-moon,  
Secretary-General, United Nations

Reflecting the need to strengthen South-South cooperation, Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, in his 23 August 2007 report on the state of South-South cooperation (A/62/295), recommended that the General Assembly encourage Member States and their development partners, including the United Nations system, to:

- a) Optimize the use of South-South approaches in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;
- b) Intensify multilateral support for South-South initiatives to address common development challenges;
- c) Foster inclusive partnerships for South-South cooperation, including triangular and public-private partnerships;
- d) Enhance the coherence of United Nations system support for South-South cooperation through closer inter-agency collaboration, joint programming and documentation of lessons and good practices; and
- e) Continue to develop innovative mechanisms to mobilize resources for South-South and triangular initiatives, including through contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation (now the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation).

The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. It is on the ground in 177 countries and territories, working with governments and people on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and its wide range of partners that can bring about results.

*"Tackling today's development challenges requires strong partnerships – and the scope for these is expanding rapidly with the rapid growth of South-South cooperation, of the mega philanthropic foundations and NGOs, and the growing interest of the private sector... At UNDP, we recognize that the strategies, policies, skills, and expertise which can be exchanged through South-South cooperation are often those best suited to meeting the development challenges faced in the South."*



Helen Clark,  
Chair, United Nations Development Group, and Administrator, UNDP

▶ 9:30 AM-11 AM  
Plenary Room, FAO Headquarters

### High-level Opening Ceremony

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

The High-level Opening Ceremony will feature messages and statements from the President of the sixty-sixth session of the UN General Assembly; the President of the UN General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation; the Chairman of the Group of 77; the UNDP Associate Administrator; the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP); the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); the Deputy Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the Deputy Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the Chair of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-DAC); and other high-level officials.





*"Many indicators point to the real benefits that developing countries are reaping from this South-South approach and the fruitful opportunities that these countries are sharing in many areas, such as energy, capacity-building, agriculture and food processing, tourism, transport infrastructures, information technology, education, technology transfer, development of small and medium-sized enterprises, exchange of experts, climate change, biodiversity, among others areas."*

H.E. Mr. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser  
President of the 66<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations General Assembly



11 AM-12:30 PM

David Lubin Memorial Library (Ground Floor of Building A), FAO Headquarters

## **Inauguration of the GSSD Expo 2011 Exhibition**

Following the High-level Opening Ceremony, the GSSD Expo 2011 Exhibition will be inaugurated. Throughout the GSSD Expo 2011, the exhibition floor of FAO will showcase successful, innovative Southern development solutions, highlighting the current and

potential strength of South-South cooperation. More than 30 South-South and triangular partnership solutions in the GSSD Expo main thematic areas will be displayed using posters, audio-visual equipment, and printed materials and publications relevant to South-South cooperation. The showcased solutions will embody each of the following key attributes: (1) Southern priority/demand driven; (2) Southern ownership; (3) Southern leadership; (4) broad-based partnership; (5) innovation; (6) efficiency; (7) sustainability; and (8) scalability.

## **A selection of Featured Booths includes:**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Development Programme Bureau for Development Policy (BDP); Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (SU/SSC); International Labour Organization (ILO); United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF); Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); China International Center for Economic & Technical Exchange (CICETE); South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE); FHI360; Programme for South-South Cooperation (PSC) - Benin, Bhutan, Costa Rica; China Agriculture Special Task Force (AESTF) - China; Progres/Oportunidades - Mexico; XacBank - Mongolia; Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP) - Nepal; GEF/SGP, Benazir Housing Technology - Pakistan; Canaan Farmers School - Republic of Korea; Facility/Programme for Capacity Development for Poverty Reduction through South-

South and Triangular Cooperation in Education, Science and Technology - Republic of Korea; Climate Smart Agriculture - FAO; The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves - United Nations Foundation and US Department of State; TACHIN and Lao-TACHIN projects - WFP Asia; Utilization of Mobile Delivery for Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Services Solution - WFP Africa; Eminence - Bangladesh; Biodiversity International - Kenya; FHI360 (FANTA) - Uganda; CGIAR/World Fish Organization - Cambodia; Agribusiness for Africa's Prosperity - UNIDO; Renewable Energy for Revival of the Dairy Value Chain and Better Nutrition - UNIDO; Wild Shea Tree: New Gold for Women of West Africa - UNIDO; Mini Hydro-power Plants: Effective Energy Access Solutions for Productive Activities in Rural Communities from China to Rwanda and Burundi - UNIDO; Solar Power for Irrigation in Remote Areas of Mozambique - UNIDO; International Food Security and Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism; and Children and Youth as Partners for Disaster Risk Reduction - All India Disaster Mitigation Institute, SU/SSC, UNICEF, Save the Children.

*"As the economic prospects of the South have risen, so too has the vitality and strength of South-South cooperation. Since Buenos Aires, the guiding principles of South-South cooperation - national ownership, equality, mutual respect, national sovereignty, mutual benefit, non-conditionality and solidarity - have only strengthened."*

H.E. Ambassador Macharia Kamau  
Permanent Representative of Kenya to the U.N. and President of the General Assembly  
High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation



© UN



1:30 PM-4 PM  
Plenary Room, FAO Headquarters

### Leadership Round Table on Food Security

At the first World Food Summit in 1996, world leaders agreed to reduce the number of hungry people in the world by half. At the time, 788 million people were chronically undernourished. Fifteen years later, the world population has grown to over 7 billion and global food production has kept pace with population growth thanks to further development and wider dissemination of improved agricultural production technologies. However, the number of undernourished people has increased to nearly 1 billion rather than diminishing. New challenges such as climate change, the recent food-price rises and the global economic downturn have played an important role in hindering progress towards greater food security. It is also widely accepted that chronic underinvestment in agriculture, rural areas and particularly small-holder agriculture, which is fundamental for the livelihoods of the majority of the poor, is one of the major reasons for this lack of progress.

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



© Camran Farmers School

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



4:15 PM-6:30 PM

Plenary Room, FAO Headquarters

## Launch of Major Initiatives

The Leadership Round Table segment will be followed by the launch of major South-South cooperation initiatives.

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

Scaling up local development innovations is critical to achieving sustainable, equitable development, especially when these innovations are driven by national and local governments and other actors. In order to best support countries to scale up proven local successes and achieve transformational changes, the Poverty Practice of the UNDP Bureau for Development Policy (BDP) works to build a solid knowledge base and to discover systematically the enabling environment and drivers for scaling up. In this context, the Poverty Practice, together with the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, has initiated a series of case studies of scaled-up development solutions. The case studies aim to identify key policy, institutional and political enablers and drivers for a successful scaling-up process and to inspire development partners to transform innovations into sustainable development results.

These case studies demonstrate how countries, ranging from middle-income countries (such as China, Costa Rica and Mexico) to low-income and least developed countries (such as Mongolia and Nepal) were able to drive these processes. Their success, built on leadership and vision, was due mainly to their reliance on their own resources and human capacities. Each country story showcases a different development challenge and response. The China case study focuses on an agricultural extension programme that spurred rural entrepreneurship while that of Costa Rica describes an employment-creation effort through biodiversity preservation and eco-tourism. The Mexico story describes the national cash transfer scheme to address inequalities and vulnerabilities. The Mongolia case study outlines the successful transformation of Mongolia's XacBank from a non-banking financial institution to a commercial

bank and its ascendance as a leader in providing innovative, socially responsible services to Mongolian citizens. The Nepal experience centres on the national initiative to supply small-scale energy to support rural employment and delivery of basic services during and in the aftermath of conflict. Every country case study demonstrates how each innovation has spurred, or has the potential to spur, a sound South-South collaboration and learning platform and, in some cases, South-North knowledge exchange.

With the launch of these case studies, the Poverty Practice, in collaboration with the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation and other bureaux and practices, will develop a platform that contributes to South-South learning and systematic exchange of knowledge and innovations within a global programme, "Scaling Up Integrated Local Development Innovations".

### **Launch of the Second Publication on Lessons from the South in Managing Hydrocarbon Economies**

The Special Unit for South-south Cooperation, in collaboration with Columbia University (United States), has published the second book on lessons from the South on the sustainable management of the oil and gas sector. This publication, entitled *Getting It Right: Lessons from the South in Managing Hydrocarbon Economies*, provides practical guidelines and recommendations on a broad range of issues associated with oil and gas management. It illustrates that the wealth of experience from traditional and well-established petroleum-producing countries is adaptable to the challenges facing emerging petroleum-producing countries of the South. These experiences can provide emerging oil and gas producers with solid frameworks within which to launch a successful and sustainable oil and gas sector that will help to ensure the achievement of their development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.



9:30 AM-12 PM

Red Room, FAO Headquarters

### **Solution Exchange Forum 1: Agriculture, Food Security and Capacity Development**

Because of the great strides that have been made in agricultural production technology over the last half century, it is possible to produce enough food to feed a growing world population of over 7 billion today. Paradoxically, the total number of undernourished people in the world has not diminished but has increased to nearly 1 billion. While new challenges such as climate change, rising food prices and price volatility, and the global financial and economic crises have been playing an important role in hampering progress in tackling food security in more recent years, it is widely accepted that the chronic underinvestment in small-holder agriculture, food security and rural development over the last several decades is one of the primary reasons behind this lack of progress in reducing levels of undernourishment.

The nearly half billion small-scale producers, the majority of whom are women, and the millions of waged agricultural workers are particularly vulnerable to the natural and man-made shocks that are affecting food systems around the world with increasing frequency. While the world has the know-how to produce all the food that is needed for a growing

population, progress will depend on the ability to significantly and sustainably increase investment in small-holder agriculture and programmes that provide opportunities for the large numbers of poor farmers in developing countries who have been bypassed by the economic and technological progress that has taken place elsewhere.

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

*The Solution Exchange Forum on Agriculture, Food Security and Capacity Development is organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).*





1 PM-3:30 PM

Red Room, FAO Headquarters

## **Solution Exchange Forum 2: Social Protection and Food Security**

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

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

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

*The Solution Exchange Forum on Social Protection and Food Security is organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO).*





4 PM-6:30 PM

Red Room, FAO Headquarters

### Solution Exchange Forum 3: Climate Change and Food Security

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

The Global Green New Deal and the Green Economy Initiative of the United Nations Environment

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

*The Solution Exchange Forum on Climate Change and Food Security is organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).*



© GEF/ISOP, Benazir Housing Technology - Pakistan



© GEF/ISOP, Benazir Housing Technology - Pakistan

▶ 9:30 AM-12 PM  
Red Room, FAO Headquarters

## Solution Exchange Forum 4: Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Agriculture and Food Security

Recent years have brought increasing evidence of the relationship between HIV and tuberculosis epidemics on the one hand and malnutrition and food insecurity on the other hand. Evidence shows that people living with HIV who are malnourished when they start antiretroviral therapy are two to six times more likely to die in the first six months of treatment than those who have a normal body mass index. For tuberculosis patients, studies have shown that a body mass index of less than 17 is associated with an increased risk of early death. Food insecurity is also associated with reduced levels of treatment adherence and negative implications for individual health outcomes, programme outcomes and costs (e.g., through first-line treatment failure and the need to switch to more costly second-line drugs). Therefore, food and nutrition interventions can be effective in protecting treatment investments by improving treatment success and mitigating the consequences that HIV and tuberculosis have for

livelihoods by reducing early mortality of patients on antiretroviral therapy, supporting nutritional recovery and offsetting treatment side effects, helping to overcome barriers to treatment adherence and improving retention in care, and mitigating the effects of infection on lost income and treatment expenses.

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

This Solution Exchange Forum will focus on successful Southern solutions from Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean in expanding access to HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support as well as mitigating the impact of AIDS through nutrition and other means.

*The Solution Exchange Forum on Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Agriculture and Food Security is organized by the World Food Programme (WFP).*



© WFP



1 PM-3:30 PM

Red Room, FAO Headquarters

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

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

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

*The Solution Exchange Forum on Health, Agriculture and Food Security is organized by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and FHI 360.*



© PSC



© Fit for School



4 PM-6:30 PM

Red Room, FAO Headquarters

## **Solution Exchange Forum 6: Agribusiness, Renewable Energy and Food Security**

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



© UNIDO

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

This Solution Exchange Forum will showcase interventions to overcome critical constraints in the agricultural value chains, thus enhancing food production, creating employment and improving nutrition. It will also showcase innovative ways of using renewable energy to contribute not only to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint but also to increasing agricultural production and food security.

*The Solution Exchange Forum on Agribusiness, Renewable Energy and Food Security is organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).*

© UNIDO



© Nepal/REDP



9 AM-6 PM

Red Room, FAO Headquarters

### High-level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation

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

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

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

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



High-level Development Cooperation Directors-General Meeting at the GSSD Expo 2010 at ILO HQ, Geneva, Switzerland, November 2010



9 AM-5 PM

Philippine Room, FAO Headquarters

### Mini-forum 1: United Nations South-South Stakeholders Meeting (by invitation only)

At the inter-agency follow up to the meeting of the UN General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation in 2009, South-South cooperation focal points of United Nations agencies called for increased opportunities for the sharing of knowledge and experience. In response to this call, the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation will host a South-South Stakeholders Meeting, bringing together focal points from United Nations agencies, regional development banks and regional economic commissions. The meeting will provide a premier forum for UN agency development practitioners to come together and share solutions and best practices in their support to South-South cooperation as measured against key indicators.

*This Mini-forum is organized by the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation.*



© SUSSC



9:30 AM-12 PM

German Room, FAO Headquarters

### Mini-forum 2: Technology Transfer and Public-private Partnerships

With the support of the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE), the GSSD Expo 2011 technology transfer session will provide an opportunity for technology providers, seekers and donors to identify and engage with partners who share a common vision for transferring and scaling up particular development solutions. Participants will

be able to create new partnerships and have their joint initiatives incorporated into SS-GATE. In addition, selected key senior officials of the United Nations and private-sector entities will discuss the growing role of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in development and their proven advantages in fostering research and development in various sectors, including agriculture.

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



© SS-GATE



1 PM-3:30 PM

German Room, FAO Headquarters

### Mini-forum 3: Local Public Finance and Food Security

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

The objective of the Mini-forum is to present the UNCDF mandate and the comparative advantages of UNCDF when partnering with the least developed countries in their response to food insecurity. The Mini-forum will encourage debate on the important role of local authorities and the potential impact of strong, local public finance systems in achieving sustainable development

and food security. A panel of speakers, including key government representatives from the South, will present important evidence from the field, highlighting best practices of the UNCDF local development programmes.

*The Mini-forum on Local Public Finance and Food Security is organized by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).*



9 AM-6 PM

Red Room, FAO Headquarters

### Mini-forum 4: Food Security and Legal Empowerment

An agricultural loan is delayed owing to bribery; companies cause environmental damage to farmland; farm workers are exposed to hazardous conditions. How can communities protect their rights and livelihoods? Human development requires an environment in which communities understand their rights and can access protection and remedies to violations of those rights. The emerging field of legal empowerment has pioneered practical methods for meeting the challenge by linking law

and livelihoods. Legal empowerment interventions strengthen the capacity of citizens to protect their rights, participate in decisions that affect their lives, co-create solutions locally, and hold institutions and firms to account. This session will showcase recent innovative initiatives in legal empowerment and the latest research and a new web platform for practitioners. It will also seek to foster dialogue on opportunities and challenges for the application of legal empowerment in the context of food security.

*The Mini-forum on Food Security and Legal Empowerment is organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bureau for Development Policy and the Open Society Justice Initiative.*



9 AM-1 PM  
Plenary Room, FAO Headquarters

### Closing Ceremony, Annual Awards Ceremony and Performances

The Closing Ceremony of the GSSD Expo 2011 will be a grand celebration of the event's successes. Eminent leaders in South-South cooperation, including government officials, leaders of United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, and other significant leaders of Southern initiatives, will share their ongoing commitment to South-South cooperation and highlight the importance of South-South cooperation going forward. In addition, the Closing Ceremony will update reporting on initiatives launched at the GSSD Expos 2009 and 2010. It will conclude with the performances of several FAO Goodwill Ambassadors and the presentation of the annual South-South Cooperation Awards to individuals and organizations that have been outstanding champions of South-South and triangular cooperation around the world.



© IFI

The Closing Ceremony will feature messages and statements from the President of the sixty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the President of the UN General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, the Director-General of FAO, the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other high-level officials.



© Curran Farmers School

# Host of the Global South-South Development Expo 2011

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is the host of the 2011 Global South-South Development Expo, which is dedicated to food security and agricultural development. This theme is at the heart of the FAO mandate, which is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural

populations and thus contribute to the growth of the world economy. FAO actively supports South-South cooperation as a unique tool that enables countries of the South to join forces in accelerating efforts towards ensuring that all people at all times have access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.



*"The technology gap between countries also needs to be bridged. Capacity building through knowledge transfer using North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation arrangements should be strengthened to achieve sustainable increases in agricultural production and productivity."*

Jacques Diouf,  
Director-General, FAO



## FAO HEADQUARTERS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla

00153 Rome, Italy

Telephone: (+39) 06 57051

Fax: (+39) 06 570 53152

Email: [FAO-HQ@fao.org](mailto:FAO-HQ@fao.org)

<http://www.fao.org/spfs/south-south-spfs/ssc-spfs/en/>

# Secretariat of the Global South-South Development Expo

The Special Unit for South-South Cooperation was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1978. Hosted in UNDP, its primary mandate is to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation on a global and United Nations system-wide basis.

It receives policy directives and guidance from the General Assembly High-level Committee (HLC) on South-South Cooperation, which is a committee of the whole and a subsidiary body of the General Assembly that reviews worldwide progress in South-South cooperation. The Special

Unit serves as the full Secretariat of the HLC, preparing all substantive reports, including the report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation. It organizes the General Assembly-proclaimed United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation, celebrated annually on 19 December. It manages the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation, the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund and the IBSA Facility for Hunger and Poverty Alleviation. It also implements programmes financed by the United Nations Development Programme.



© S/USC

*The GSSD Expo is not intended to be a conference about problems or presentations of abstract scenarios and recommendations for solving them. Rather, the Expo is designed solely to bring together developing countries and their development partners, including donors, organizations of the United Nations system, and the private-sector and civil society organizations, to methodically and regularly share their evidence-based development solutions. Each development solution showcased will highlight the following 8 attributes: (1) Southern priority/demand driven; (2) Southern ownership; (3) Southern leadership; (4) broad-based partnership; (5) innovation; (6) efficiency; (7) sustainability; and (8) scalability.*

Yiping Zhou

Director, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation

To participate in the next GSSD Expo, please register online at [www.southsouthexpo.org](http://www.southsouthexpo.org)

To nominate a solution, please visit [www.southsouthexpo.org](http://www.southsouthexpo.org) and contact the GSSD Expo Secretariat at [gssdexpo.secretariat@undp.org](mailto:gssdexpo.secretariat@undp.org)

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

- Contribution to the UN Fund for South-South Cooperation;
- Sponsorship of a publication on South-South and triangular cooperation (e.g., *South-South in Action*, *South-South Executive Brief*, *South Report*);
- Printing of the GSSD Expo 2011 book (a publication commemorating the solutions shared at Expo 2011);
- Sponsorship of a sub-forum or side event;
- Sponsorship of a high-level delegate or Head of State from a landlocked country or least developed country;

- Sponsorship of a high-level delegate from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Arab States, Europe, or Latin America;
- Sponsorship of a high-level delegate of an intergovernmental or non-governmental organization;
- Sponsorship of a forum panelist.

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

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

For details, please contact the GSSD Expo Secretariat at [gssdexpo.secretariat@undp.org](mailto:gssdexpo.secretariat@undp.org) or visit the GSSD Expo official website at [www.southsouthexpo.org](http://www.southsouthexpo.org).

GSSD Expo Secretariat  
Special Unit for South-South Cooperation  
United Nations Development Programme  
304 East 45th Street  
New York, NY 10017  
Email: [gssdexpo.secretariat@undp.org](mailto:gssdexpo.secretariat@undp.org)  
Website: <http://ssc.undp.org/>  
<http://www.southsouthexpo.org/>

GSSD Expo 2011 Host  
The Food and Agriculture Organization of  
the United Nations  
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
00153 Rome, Italy  
Email: [FAO-HQ@fao.org](mailto:FAO-HQ@fao.org)  
Website: <http://www.fao.org/>



Special Unit for South-South Cooperation