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Investing in rural people

Progress Report on South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Note to Executive Board representatives

Focal points:

Technical questions:

Ashwani K. Muthoo
Director
Global Engagement, Knowledge and Strategy Division
Tel.: +39 06 5459 2769
e-mail: a.muthoo@ifad.org

Maurizio Navarra
South-South and Triangular Cooperation Coordinator
Tel.: +39 06 5459 2152
e-mail: m.navarra@ifad.org

Dispatch of documentation:

William Skinner
Chief
Governing Bodies
Tel.: +39 06 5459 2974
e-mail: gb@ifad.org

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For: Information

Progress Report on South-South and Triangular Cooperation

I. Introduction

1. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) is an important instrument for IFAD to deliver on its mandate of increasing agriculture production and productivity, food security, nutrition and incomes of poor people living in remote rural areas in developing countries. SSTC is also an essential and mutually reinforcing component of IFAD's evolving business model – alongside policy engagement, partnership-building, knowledge management and reimbursable technical assistance – for delivering assistance to developing Member States and achieving better results on the ground.
2. SSTC is recognized as a key area of work in IFAD's Strategic Framework 2016-2025. It is also a priority area for the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD10), as agreed by the Governing Council in adopting the Report of the Consultation on the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources in February 2015. During the sessions of the IFAD11 Consultation, Member States reiterated the importance of SSTC as a core area of IFAD's work. Under IFAD11, SSTC will gain even more prominence, following Management's decision to place SSTC among IFAD's top areas of focus. According to the new business model developed for IFAD11 and beyond, SSTC is part of IFAD's holistic approach to sustainable and inclusive rural transformation. The business model promotes IFAD's role as a knowledge broker to foster partnership among key stakeholders, facilitate technology transfer and promote investments in the Global South.
3. In April 2017, the President established three task teams, each working on developing a vision and a concrete action plan to guide the Fund's activities in three new priority areas. These areas are: (i) youth and rural employment; (ii) rural finance and the private sector; and (iii) SSTC. In this regard, SSTC has been identified as a privileged implementation modality to drive youth-led inclusive rural transformation, and as a tool to boost private-sector investment.
4. As part of this strengthened commitment to SSTC and within the framework of IFAD's decentralization plan, three IFAD Country Offices (Addis Ababa, Beijing and Brasilia) will be established as "SSTC and Knowledge Centres". These centres will further contribute to IFAD's engagement in SSTC for rural development by promoting technical and investment cooperation between developing countries and support the dissemination and uptake of rural development solutions and innovations.
5. The purpose of this note is to update the Executive Board on some of the main SSTC activities undertaken in 2017 at the corporate level. It is not an exhaustive list, nor does it report on SSTC activities carried out in IFAD operations.

II. Key activities

6. SSTC approach in country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs). The integration of an SSTC approach into 50 per cent of new COSOPs is an IFAD10 commitment. To this end, in 2017 IFAD carried out two SSTC missions: in the Dominican Republic and Mozambique. A third mission was scheduled to take place in Armenia, but the process was postponed to 2018 due to rescheduling of the COSOP. The missions resulted in the development of clear components and a structured strategy to pursue SSTC partnerships in each country, for incorporation into the respective COSOPs. In cooperation with the Programme Management Department (PMD), three further missions will be organized in 2018 in countries that are developing new COSOPs.

7. SSTC joint publication. In cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), IFAD has produced a corporate publication on SSTC entitled SSTC: Highlights from IFAD's Portfolio.¹ The publication illustrates selected SSTC activities undertaken in IFAD since 2006 to accelerate inclusive and sustainable rural development and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. It has two sections: one aggregating data across regions and describing broad trends within the portfolio; and the other presenting 12 cases studies of innovative SSTC activities. The publication illustrates that IFAD has substantially strengthened its SSTC agenda over the years, and that such work needs to be more systematic and analytical in the future. A set of corporate criteria to identify SSTC activities in IFAD's portfolio should be established. IFAD will also need to improve collaboration with the other Rome-based agencies (RBAs) if it is to realize its ambition to deliver more and better.
8. Commemoration of the United Nations Day on South-South Cooperation. On 12 September 2017, IFAD organized an event to commemorate the United Nations Day on South-South Cooperation, in cooperation with FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP). The main objectives of the event were to: (i) discuss selected experiences drawn from IFAD country programmes where investments have been promoted across countries of the Global South; (ii) showcase examples of key SSTC partnerships that IFAD has integrated into its operations; (iii) illustrate how IFAD plans to ramp up its SSTC activities in IFAD11; and (iv) discuss the role of SSTC as an implementation modality to promote rural youth employment.
9. This was the first such event organized by the RBAs. Over 100 people were present and participation from IFAD Member States was substantial. The event highlighted the need for the RBAs to continue working together, based on their comparative advantages, to promote SSTC in agriculture and the importance of developing better databases for capturing and disseminating SSTC activities. FAO proposed to hold similar events in the future on a rotational basis among the three RBAs, and offered to host the event in 2018.
10. International SSTC Conference. The International SSTC Conference on "Leveraging Innovations from the Global South to Support Rural Transformation" took place in Brasilia on 20 and 21 November 2017. It was co-organized by IFAD and the Government of Brazil, in partnership with FAO, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and the International Land Coalition. The objectives of the conference were to: (i) identify and discuss innovative solutions focusing on agricultural production and productivity, investment promotion, and inclusive information and communications technologies, with a specific focus on rural youth and women; and (ii) discuss partnership and cooperation opportunities. The event was a milestone in the process leading to the fortieth anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (BAPA+40), to be celebrated in 2018.
11. The conference was attended by more than 350 participants, including over 80 representatives from 70 diplomatic missions in Brasilia and participants from all regions, representing governments, international organizations, development practitioners, academic and research organizations, think tanks, civil society, the private sector and others. The event featured two high-level ministerial sessions, during which 12 ministers from developing countries participated as speakers. Three thematic sessions also took place, with more than 25 speakers from all regions where IFAD operates, representing international organizations, civil society, governments, the private sector and IFAD.
12. The main outcome of the SSTC Conference was the Brasilia Declaration and Action Agenda (see annex), a declaration of intent outlining the conference participants' resolve to work together on furthering the SSTC agenda towards BAPA+40, as well

¹ <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/ab2e121a-8400-42e9-b423-dd6843fc769d>.

as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The declaration encourages Member States, IFAD and the RBAs to ramp up their efforts in SSTC in the areas of agriculture, rural development, inclusive rural transformation and sustainable development. The declaration also contains specific follow-up mechanisms to translate the principles and calls to action into a concrete Action Agenda. The declaration was adopted by acclamation during the conference, following a consultative process involving IFAD Member States. Conference participants were also given the possibility to share their comments, all of which were considered before the finalization of the declaration.

13. During the conference, a letter of intent between IFAD and Brazil (see appendix) was signed by the President of IFAD and the Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency. The letter outlines the areas of focus for technical cooperation and knowledge exchange between IFAD and Brazil over the next four years.
14. Rural Solutions Portal. A new web portal is under finalization, promoting rural development solutions drawn from both IFAD's portfolio and those of other partners.² The portal is expected to promote the uptake of rural solutions presented in selected projects for use in other development contexts. Representatives of international organizations, civil society, national institutions and other organizations as well as IFAD country programme managers will have access to the portal as a reference point to explore rural innovations and development solutions for possible replication in their own contexts. During the initial deployment phase, the portal will include only solutions originating from IFAD, but it will be expanded from 2018 onwards to include the rural solutions of partners.
15. IFAD-China SSTC Workshop/Investing in Africa Forum. IFAD has continued supporting two important global platforms on SSTC. The first of these was the Chinese Ministry of Finance's annual South-South Cooperation Workshop which took place in Beijing from 29 August to 3 September. The event was co-sponsored by IFAD and the World Bank and co-hosted by the International Poverty Reduction Centre in China. Second, IFAD provided inputs (in the form of intellectual contributions and participation) for the annual high-level Investing in Africa Forum, which was held in Senegal from 25 to 27 September 2017.
16. IFAD's participation in such events is critical, given its increased attention to SSTC and the role that the Fund can play in brokering international partnerships – in particular with the Government of China – geared towards mobilizing investment and financial resources among developing countries.
17. Global South-South Development Expo. Organized annually by UNOSSC, the Global South-South Development Expo brings together participants from a range of organizations from all regions. IFAD participated in the 2017 Expo, which took place in Antalya, Turkey from 27 to 30 November. During the Expo, IFAD participated in a panel session on information and communications technologies for development and in another event, organized with the Rome-based agencies, on food security, SSTC and Sustainable Development Goal 2.

III. Conclusions and way forward

18. Several efforts were made in 2017, at the corporate level, to create an enabling environment for IFAD to raise the profile of SSTC in its operations. IFAD's Strategy and Knowledge Department and PMD are engaged in close dialogue on how to translate corporate SSTC engagement into concrete actions. One of the many lessons learned from this dialogue is the need for IFAD to establish a corporate SSTC validation process to bring more transparency, consistency and credibility with regard to SSTC to the IFAD portfolio through clearly identified criteria for prioritizing

² The portal will be available at the following internet address: www.ruralsolutionsportal.org.

and recognizing SSTC operations and tracking the uptake of innovations and results.

19. A key instrument in IFAD's SSTC approach in its operations will be the upcoming SSTC Facility, which was conceptualized in 2017 and is scheduled for implementation in 2018. The role of the facility will be to drive, coordinate, support, expand, monitor and analyse the Fund's SSTC activities, both at headquarters and in the field. It will pursue the overarching goal of mobilizing knowledge, expertise and resources from the Global South to accelerate rural poverty alleviation, enhance rural productivity, advance rural transformation and promote investments among developing countries. It will be funded using US\$5 million pledged by the Chinese Government in 2015, and it is expected that further contributions will be made in the future.
20. Moving forward, as part of the plan to expand its role as an SSTC facilitator, the Fund will:
 - Formalize the reporting and tracking of SSTC activities in its loans and grants.
 - Explore opportunities to strategically enhance the mainstreaming of SSTC into country programmes, by promoting a common understanding of IFAD's approach to SSTC at country level and engaging IFAD country teams in steering committees for grant-funded SSTC activities and COSOP design.
 - Strengthen its brokering role through the full integration of SSTC into the upcoming IFAD Knowledge Management Strategy.
 - Develop new inclusive and innovative partnerships with the RBAs, Member States, and others at corporate and country levels to enable IFAD to realize its ambition to deliver more and better SSTC activities.

Brasilia Declaration and Action Agenda
adopted at the
International Conference on South-South and Triangular Cooperation
“Leveraging Innovations from the Global South to Support Rural Transformation”
in Brasilia, 20 – 21 November 2017

I. Introduction

1. The International Conference on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) (hereinafter referred to as "the Conference") entitled “Leveraging Innovations from the Global South to Support Rural Transformation”, held in Brasilia, Brazil on 20-21 November 2017, brought together a wide range of high-level participants representing governments, the academia, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, development partners and the United Nations system. In furthering the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it provided an opportunity to identify and discuss innovative SSTC solutions related to agricultural and rural development, and to explore partnerships and cooperation opportunities across the countries of the “Global South”.
2. The Conference focused in particular on five subjects of relevance to SSTC, namely:
 - I. Enhancing the contribution of SSTC to the Sustainable Development Agenda;
 - II. Promoting SSTC as a development instrument for sustainable and inclusive rural transformation;
 - III. Sustainably increasing agricultural production, productivity and processing, and reducing food waste, for better food security, nutrition and incomes;
 - IV. Boosting investment promotion between developing countries in support of smallholder agriculture and rural development; and
 - V. Leveraging information and communication technologies (ICTs) for agriculture and rural development, with a specific focus on rural youth and women.
3. The Conference participants acknowledged with profound gratitude the hospitality of the Government and people of Brazil, the important contributions made by supporting organizations, including the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), and the International Land Coalition, as well as the invaluable inputs by government authorities from all regions.

II. Preamble

4. The Conference in Brasilia:

Concerned by the persistence of poverty in both rural and urban areas, insufficient food and nutrition security and youth unemployment in many parts of the developing world, and the urgent need to invest in inclusive and sustainable transformation of rural areas, integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, social inclusion and protection of the environment, in a balanced manner;

Encouraged by the increasing economic and political leadership of emerging economies and the advent of a multipolar world which harbours unrealized

potential to amplify the exchange of knowledge, resources and solutions, and to boost trade and mutual investments between countries of the Global South;

Reaffirming the fundamental principles, values and objectives of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (BAPA), which in 2018 will celebrate its 40th anniversary (BAPA+40);

Welcoming the results of the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 14-16 November 2017, with the promise to eradicate child and forced labour, and to end all forms of modern slavery and human trafficking as well as guarantee a decent job for every man and woman, including young people, and the reinforcement of the international commitments to achieve SDG 8.7;

Acknowledging the Ministerial Declaration³ adopted at the 41st Annual Meeting of the G77 and China (September 2017), which: (i) called for greater international support and targeted capacity-building and for the promotion of a rules-based and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; (ii) reiterated the importance of stimulating economic diversification, the relevance of regional trade, and supporting micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives throughout the value chain, in particular businesses and enterprises in the social and solidarity economy, operating in both the formal and informal economies; and (iii) reaffirmed that Small Island Developing States remain a "special case" for sustainable development owing to their unique and particular vulnerabilities;

Recognizing the unique and particular vulnerabilities faced by Small Island Developing States in fighting hunger, poverty and adapting to the impacts of climate change on food security;

Convinced of the crucial importance of SSTC for the fight against hunger and poverty, the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development;

Recalling that SSTC is particularly relevant to agricultural and rural development because of the similarities in natural, sociological and climatic conditions prevailing in the countries of the Global South;

Mindful of the benefits of Triangular Cooperation in creating synergies between countries of the North and the South, and the need to ensure its effectiveness through full ownership by developing countries and minimal transaction costs;

Recognizing the key role played by civil society and non-governmental organizations in innovation to overcome challenges in rural development, and effectively share knowledge and experiences through Triangular Cooperation;

Taking into consideration the importance of SSTC to help achieve decent work in the rural areas;

Acknowledging IFAD's unique comparative advantage in facilitating SSTC in agriculture and rural development, including through the exchange of knowledge and experience and the promotion of business-to-business links and investment;

Underlining the importance of the implementation of measures to eliminate barriers and to broaden access to opportunities for greater and more meaningful participation in the rural sector by people of African and Asian descent, local communities, indigenous peoples and persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as well as traditional peoples and communities;

³ <http://www.g77.org/doc/Declaration2017.htm>.

Considering the complementary, yet distinctive mandates of the United Nations Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) – FAO, IFAD and the World Food Programme (WFP) – in the areas of food, agriculture, and transformative rural development; and

Recognizing that South-South and Triangular Cooperation is a complement to, not a substitute for, traditional North-South cooperation.

5. Therefore adopts, this twenty-first day of November of the year two thousand and seventeen, the present Declaration and Action Agenda and calls upon all Governments, the entire United Nations Development system and the international community as a whole (including but not limited development partners, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia, etc.), to take effective action for its implementation.

III. Action Agenda

6. The Conference recognizes and calls upon:

- 6.1. All Governments from countries of the Global South to:

- Significantly increase their technical cooperation and mutual assistance in the areas of land tenure, agriculture, rural development, inclusive rural transformation and sustainable development;
- Share and exchange agricultural and rural development innovations and solutions, including appropriate information and communication technologies (ICTs) in agriculture;
- Boost mutual investments into agriculture, rural development and inclusive rural transformation, while taking into account the gender-specific aspects of agricultural investments, policies and programmes, as spelled out in the Policy Recommendations on Gender, Food Security and Nutrition⁴ of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), as well as the CFS' Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Land Tenure⁵;
- Establish operational and multifaceted partnerships in the areas of agriculture and rural development, including through agreements with regional organizations and Regional Economic Commissions;
- Encourage and facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement, and recognize the key role they play in implementing and monitoring programmes and policies in an inclusive manner;
- Develop and defend joint positions in regional and global forums debating solutions for agriculture and rural development.

- 6.2. All Governments from countries of the North to:

- Continue providing development assistance to governments and civil society organizations from the Global South;
- Support South-South Cooperation between developing nations through triangular (technical and/or financial) arrangements.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-av040e.pdf>.

⁵ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf>.

6.3. IFAD as an International Financial Institution and United Nations specialized agency, through its relevant governing bodies, to:

- Conclude before the end of 2018 at least two strategic partnerships with countries of the Global South, willing to invest or share their development experience in developing countries where it operates, with a view to promoting SSTC activities;
- Establish a dedicated SSTC Facility, based on voluntary funding, with the following functions:
 - Promote South-South knowledge exchange in the areas under IFAD's mandate, including with the private sector;
 - Embed SSTC in IFAD-supported investment operations;
 - Facilitate operational SSTC partnerships between IFAD Member States; and
 - Promote rural South-South investments and business-to-business links as a means to foster industrial transformation along agricultural value-chains, with the full and inclusive participation of rural communities.
- Establish and/or strengthen partnerships with United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, bilateral partners, civil society organizations and other relevant organizations with the aim of boosting SSTC in agriculture and rural development;
- Through lending and grant financing activities, act as an intermediary to facilitate SSTC arrangements in the areas of agriculture, rural development and inclusive rural transformation, by promoting inter alia knowledge-based technical cooperation, peer-to-peer exchanges of knowledge, sharing of best practices, technology and know-how to improve agricultural productivity and reduce land degradation;
- Include, in the preparation of new projects, SSTC components based on best practices identified in the countries of the Global South;
- Actively participate in the BAPA+40 process.

6.4. The RBAs to:

- Take advantage of their complementary mandates so as to collectively promote agricultural and rural development through SSTC;
- Develop joint SSTC initiatives with countries from the Global South, including, where appropriate, with support from development partners from the North;
- Jointly organize a special event to commemorate the United Nations Day on SSTC, every 12 September, open to the organizations' Member States and other key partners;
- Promote inter-agency dialogue to design joint SSTC activities on development projects carried out by the three RBAs;
- Harmonize and interconnect their SSTC information exchange systems;
- Develop and defend joint positions in international forums debating SSTC in agriculture and rural development.

IV. Follow-up mechanism

7. The Conference calls upon:

- 7.1. IFAD to translate, in close coordination and consultation with all Conference participants, the above Action Agenda into an operational plan for the period 2018-2020, including measurable target, indicators, timelines and financial requirements;
- 7.2. IFAD to henceforth prepare biennial reports summarizing, on the basis of country reports, the progress made in implementing the above Action Agenda, to be presented to the IFAD Executive Board, for information;
- 7.3. IFAD and the RBAs to organize a joint SSTC meeting in 2018, as an input to the BAPA+40 process; and
- 7.4. IFAD and a Government country from the Global South to convene in 2022 a second international SSTC conference that will take stock of the progress made since Brasilia 2017.

Letter of Intent

between

the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil

and

the International Fund for Agricultural Development

on

Trilateral South-South Cooperation

This Letter of Intent (hereinafter referred to as "LOI") is entered into between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil, through the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (hereinafter referred to as "ABC"), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (hereinafter referred to as "IFAD"), together referred to as the "Participants";

Acknowledging that the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and IFAD have a long-standing partnership in promoting sustainable and inclusive rural transformation;

Considering the Standard Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the United Nations Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Universal Postal Union, signed on 29 December 1964 and enacted into law in Brazil through decree n° 59.308 of 23 September 1966;

Also considering the IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025, IFAD's South-South and Triangular Cooperation Strategy (2015) and IFAD's Country Strategic Opportunities Programme for Brazil (2016-2021);

Appreciating the significant role the Participants can jointly play in building capacities in developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the 2030 Agenda;

Recognizing IFAD's pivotal role in contributing to the eradication of rural poverty through enabling inclusive and sustainable rural transformation;

Also recognizing the role of ABC in providing technical cooperation to promoting capacity building in developing countries, through the sharing of knowledge and experience available in Brazilian institutions, and based on the principles of South-South Cooperation, as defined in the Report of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 1-3 December 2009;

Taking into account the respective mandates and strategic objectives;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Participants declare the following intentions:

1. The Participants intend to reinforce areas of joint action to help improve the lives of poor people in developing countries.
2. Consistent with their respective goals, mandates, policies and rules, the Participants intend to use Trilateral South-South Cooperation, also known as South-South and Triangular Cooperation, as a vehicle for enhancing agricultural production and productivity, capacity development, value addition and access to markets, food security and incomes of rural poor people in developing countries.
3. The Participants endeavor to seek opportunities for mutual technical cooperation, with a view to enhancing government and non-government institutions' capacity to design, implement and evaluate rural development policies and programmes.
4. The activities and their expected results to operationalize this LOI, including monitoring and evaluation arrangements, will be identified and listed in an action plan, developed and agreed jointly by ABC and IFAD.
5. The areas of action, as outlined in this LOI, will be carried out for a period of four (4) years from January 2018 till December 2021, which also represents the end of IFAD's 11th Replenishment period. The LOI will be automatically renewed for similar periods unless one of the Participants notifies the other Party in writing of its desire to terminate it six (6) months in advance.

6. The LOI may be modified by mutual consent expressed in writing by duly authorized representatives of the Participants.

7. The Participants intend to implement joint activities, including but not limited to:

- a. Needs assessment and stock-taking analysis: ABC and IFAD intend to jointly conduct a needs assessment and stock-taking analysis, with a diagnostic of the country or countries jointly identified, based on the country or countries' demand, as a first step in developing a specific and tailored programme of work.
- b. Training activities: ABC and IFAD intend to jointly organize a number of technical training activities, to be carried out in Brazil or in partner countries jointly identified, with a view to furthering inclusive and sustainable rural transformation. The content of such training activities will be jointly defined by ABC, IFAD and the requesting country or countries through the above-mentioned needs assessment and stock-taking analysis. The training activities will be coordinated by ABC, and delivered by reputed Brazilian technical institutions – such as ministries, foundations, universities, etc. – with the required expertise, experience and track record. Special attention will be devoted to targeting the rural youth and women under this track.
- c. Knowledge Sharing: The Participants intend to:
 - (i) facilitate exchange visits of project staff, farmers' organizations, government officials and others working in smallholder agriculture and rural development, from and to Brazil, and other jointly identified developing countries. The purpose of such exchange visits is to facilitate sharing of innovative solutions and knowledge on successful approaches to smallholder agriculture and rural development;
 - (ii) jointly organize knowledge sharing events at the country, regional and global levels on topics of mutual interest, within the broader context of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs;
 - (iii) identify representatives from Brazil and IFAD and other developing countries to participate – as speakers and/or participants – in relevant workshops and conferences organized by Brazil and IFAD, respectively, with the aim of sharing lessons and good practices, as well as for networking and identifying opportunities for development cooperation; and
 - (iv) develop joint knowledge products and publications on selected topics of mutual interest, as their collective contribution to the international debate on rural poverty reduction, by investing in smallholder agriculture and rural development.
- d. Technical missions and visits: The Participants intend to organize technical missions to Brazil, for personnel from identified developing countries where IFAD operates. Such missions will be organized to promote dialogue with technical specialists and high-level officials in the Brazilian Government and will consist of meetings with Government representatives and field visits in project areas.
- e. Assistance in the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects, policies and programmes: The Participants, together with relevant Brazilian institutions, intend to provide assistance to developing countries' government institutions for the design, revision, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, strategies and programmes in specific technical areas jointly agreed upon. This includes identifying and deploying Brazilian experts in IFAD missions, as well as peer reviewing programme/project documents.
- f. Any other modality which may be agreed upon by ABC and IFAD.

8. Any commitment with regard to any funding on the part of the Participants will be reflected in agreements that may be entered into by the Participants, subject to their respective policies and procedures.

9. The Participants acknowledge and recognize that this LOI is not intended to be legally binding and that the understanding set forth herein do not and shall not constitute or create any obligations on the Participants.

10. The Participants designate the following person or office to serve as liaison for implementing this LOI.

For ABC:

General-Coordinator of Trilateral South-South Cooperation with International Organizations

For IFAD:

Director of the Global Engagement,
Knowledge and Strategy Division

11. The Participants endeavor to regularly consult with each other on key issues as well as progress or problems encountered in the implementation of this LOI. Progress towards achieving the objectives and undertaking activities included in this LOI will be reviewed on an annual basis, following modalities agreed upon by both ABC and IFAD.

Signed in Brasilia, on 20 November 2017, in two originals, in the Portuguese and English languages. In case of any divergence, the English version will prevail.

For the Government of the Federative
Republic of Brazil

For the International Fund for
Agricultural Development

Ambassador João Almino

Gilbert F. Houngbo

Director of the Brazilian Agency of
Cooperation

President