Executive Board

Progress report on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in IFAD 2024–2025

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Useful references: IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation Strategy 2022–2027 (EB 2021/134/R.8); Midterm review of the IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation Strategy 2022–2027 (EB 2025/OR/8)

Action: The Executive Board is invited to review the progress report on IFAD's engagement in South-South and Triangular Cooperation over the period 2024–2025, with reference to the action points of the strategy's midterm review.

Technical questions:

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Progress report on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in IFAD 2024–2025

I. Background

1. As a specialized agency of the United Nations and an international financial institution, IFAD has a mandate to be both a broker of knowledge and partnerships, and a catalyst for investments that empower rural communities and smallholder farmers in developing countries. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) supports IFAD's mandate by leveraging development experience and good practices to accelerate progress among its Member States. IFAD has progressively integrated SSTC into its work as a mechanism for fostering knowledge-sharing, innovation and technical assistance across the Global South, and as an important element of its offer as an international financial institution.

2. To guide its work in this domain, in 2022 IFAD adopted a corporate strategy on SSTC. IFAD's SSTC Strategy 2022–2027 aims to: (i) identify and disseminate knowledge and innovation at the country programme and project levels; and (ii) support policy engagement to increase the productive capacity, market access and resilience of rural people.

3. A midterm review (MTR) of the strategy was presented for the Executive Board's online review in 2025 (EB 2025/OR/8). The MTR was designed to examine the adequacy and effectiveness of the SSTC strategy, identify opportunities and risks moving forward, and provide recommendations for adjustments. The MTR recommended a number of areas for improvement under six action points:

    (a) A revised results measurement framework (RMF) for the strategy;

    (b) Enhanced integration of SSTC into IFAD operations;

    (c) Clarification and strengthening of the institutional architecture for SSTC;

    (d) Expansion and diversification of SSTC funding sources;

    (e) Revitalization of the interdepartmental working group on SSTC (to be merged with action point (c);

    (f) Mainstreaming SSTC within IFAD's operational and reporting systems.

4. The purpose of this report is to brief the Executive Board on IFAD's SSTC work in 2024 and 2025 by referencing the action points of the MTR. The report highlights areas where progress has already been achieved and initiatives under way to increase IFAD's effectiveness in this domain.

II. Progress on the SSTC strategy's MTR action points

A. Revised results measurement framework

5. As a result of the MTR, a revised RMF (see annex) was developed and became effective on 14 September 2025. A final assessment will be undertaken at the end of the strategy's implementation period.

B. Enhanced integration of SSTC into IFAD operations

6. During the Thirteenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD13), the Fund has committed to scaling up SSTC by: (i) integrating an SSTC narrative into all new country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs); and (ii) including SSTC initiatives in at least 25 new projects over the IFAD13 period, with a target of 10 or more new designs for 2025. Work towards these targets has been facilitated by the repositioning of the SSTC function within the Department for Country Operations (DCO), with a coordinating unit at IFAD headquarters. Staff in the field are working closely with country and regional teams to prepare regional SSTC plans, which are

consolidated into a global SSTC plan. Grounded in both field-level priorities and corporate targets, these plans are designed to facilitate demand-driven integration of SSTC into country programmes and projects. This will ensure full alignment of SSTC with IFAD's mandate and the specific objectives of individual country programmes. It will also facilitate tracking of results, for example through supervision activities.

7. **SSTC in COSOPs.** All 21 new COSOPs during the reporting period (8 in 2024; 13 designed in 2025) include a section on SSTC within COSOP implementation. They cover topics such as: climate-smart agriculture; water and pasture management; livestock management; rural finance; and value chains. Appendix I provides the list of new country strategies that include SSTC narratives. Beyond COSOPs, increased interest in incorporating SSTC into country strategies is reflected in country strategy notes (CSNs). For example, CSNs being prepared for Botswana, Fiji and Thailand will include SSTC components focused on livestock development and the blue and green economy. SSTC also features in the 2025 regional strategy and operations plan for Small Island Developing States in the Asia and Pacific Region.

8. **SSTC in new project designs.** In addition to the 21 project designs that included SSTC activities in 2024, 14 new projects designed in 2025 have already incorporated or will leverage SSTC for value chain development, private sector engagement, youth in agribusiness, aquaculture, livestock development and commercialization, and gender and disability inclusion (see appendix II).

9. The integration of SSTC components into 35 new projects in 2024 and 2025 (most with dedicated resources from loans) reflects the increasing integration of SSTC into IFAD's operations and a growing interest from borrowing Member States in leveraging the mechanism. Resource allocation by Member States for SSTC within IFAD-funded projects signals their recognition of the value of adopting proven approaches from other countries in the Global South to improve the effectiveness of public investments. IFAD is looking to sustain this positive trend, facilitated by dedicated staff in the field. These staff can support country teams in identifying experiences, approaches and technologies, and bringing this knowledge into in-country dialogue and projects. They can also address financing gaps in project SSTC allocations when they arise.

10. **South-South learning and knowledge exchange.** Knowledge exchanges are a core mechanism through which IFAD mainstreams SSTC. One example from the review period was a week-long study visit in the Dominican Republic, during which a government-led delegation from Liberia visited cocoa farms to learn about successful production and certification processes for organic cocoa in that country. The pilot study visit fed into a roadmap for Liberia's cocoa sector. In 2025, Colombia hosted a gender-focused learning initiative with Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal.

11. Other knowledge exchanges include visits from IFAD-supported projects to similar projects in Brazil, Cabo Verde, India, Indonesia, Morocco, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. These covered topics such as: value chain development; youth and women's empowerment; agricultural research; the wool and mohair sector; livestock development; and greenhouse gas emissions. Outputs from these visits include time-bound action plans shared with IFAD country directors for follow-up. These initiatives have also served as pilots for catalysing additional resources and supplementary funding, including from Brazil, Colombia and Indonesia.

12. In August 2025, the China-IFAD SSTC Facility Secretariat and the Kenya IFAD Country Office held a three-day workshop at Egerton University. Chinese and Kenyan innovations in livestock, horticulture and fisheries were discussed by more than 130 participants. The event highlighted opportunities to leverage knowledge

and expertise from China to support youth employment and agribusiness development in Kenya, and laid the foundation for collaboration between IFAD and Nanjing Agricultural University. There is now potential for collaboration between Nanjing Agricultural University and the Kenya Livestock Commercialization Project in support of livestock feed formulation.

13. **SSTC initiatives under development.** A learning event on Indigenous Peoples between Argentina's National Institute for Indigenous Affairs and Peru's Avanzar Rural Project[1] is planned, along with a visit from Pakistan to Brazil focused on: integrating locally produced foods into school meals; improving access to markets for small-scale farmers; and agroforestry. Insights and lessons learned will inform the design and implementation of new projects, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of IFAD's interventions.

14. **Broadening SSTC partnerships.** IFAD continues to facilitate strategic relationships with Member States and agencies, responding to the commitment of countries (especially middle-income countries) to share their experiences with other countries in the Global South. Several of these countries have development agencies to support SSTC. The partnership with China is particularly notable. Other significant partnerships are highlighted below.

  (a) **Partnerships with Member States.** In the period under review, these partners have provided expertise, created opportunities for South-South collaboration and supported SSTC activities. Examples are provided below:

  (i) **Brazil.** IFAD has a strong relationship with Brazil and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC). Brazil supports home-grown school feeding, which has increased food availability in local communities and created new opportunities for smallholder farmers. ABC and the Rome-based agencies (RBAs) are co-creating an SSTC programme in selected countries with funding from Brazil.

  (ii) **India.** Discussions have been initiated with India's Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA), the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and the Development and Knowledge-Sharing Initiative (DAKSHIN) Global South Centre of Excellence. Options include an initiative with IRMA linked to India's Rural Enterprise Acceleration Project to share India's expertise in dairy value chains, and its Amul cooperative model with Uzbekistan's Dairy Value Chains Development Project II (DVCDP II). NDDB has also expressed interest in the initiative and plans to join the DVCDP II start-up workshop in December 2025.

  (iii) **Türkiye.** The 21st Agriculture, Agricultural Mechanization and Field Technology Fair took place in Konya in April 2025, themed "Enhancing smallholder agriculture productivity in water-scarce environments: Technological solutions and SSTC opportunities". Following the fair, Türkiye's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is developing a website to link participating countries through South-South Cooperation, sharing knowledge on agricultural machinery and services.

  (iv) Collaboration is being strengthened with other development agencies in Latin America and the Caribbean, where multiple exchanges have taken place or are in development. Engagement is also expanding with Indonesia following a successful study visit in April, and with Thailand, which is planning an SSTC activity with a One Health grant from IFAD.

  (b) **Regional and global partnerships.** IFAD has continued its work at the regional and global levels with organizations that have similar mandates. This

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[1] Enhancement and Extension of Public Services for Local Productive Development in the Highlands and Rainforest Regions of Peru.

collaboration will be leveraged to promote innovations from the Global South in its operations.

(i) **The Southern Common Market (Mercosur).[2]** IFAD's work with Mercosur has included a workshop in April 2025 with representatives from seven countries in Latin America and the Caribbean supported by a Mercosur microgrant. A publication on mapping agroecology programmes and policies in six countries in the region was prepared in Spanish, Portuguese and English, and launched during Mercosur's Specialized Meeting on Family Farming.

(ii) **RBA collaboration.** IFAD has also continued to engage with the other RBAs in sharing good practices. Under their joint roadmap on SSTC, IFAD, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) celebrated the annual United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation in September 2024 and 2025, focusing on SSTC as an enabler of better nutrition and innovative financing. Representatives from Member States, civil society and the private sector highlighted successes and challenges with implementing SSTC – providing insights into innovative financing approaches than can be incorporated into the new United Nations System-Wide Strategy on SSTC for Sustainable Development. IFAD has also participated in RBA in-country and regional events, such as the FAO regional workshop on financing and partnerships for SSTC in the United Republic of Tanzania.

(iii) **Contributing to the United Nations System-Wide Strategy.** Within the broader United Nations system, IFAD has collaborated with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, participating in the High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation and providing inputs to the Secretary-General's Report on South-South Cooperation. In addition, IFAD was invited to join an evaluation group tasked with reviewing the current System-Wide Strategy for South-South Cooperation and advising on a new strategy.

(c) **Events.** To encourage greater participation in SSTC, IFAD's external promotion of this modality includes forums for policy dialogue and exchange of good practices. Examples in the past two years have included the following:

(i) **Governors' Dialogue on SSTC.** IFAD's 2025 Governing Council session featured a Governors' Dialogue on SSTC, during which a high-level panel highlighted the impact of SSTC in advancing agricultural and rural development, showcasing examples of impactful initiatives. Also at the Governing Council session, an agreement was signed between IFAD and the Government of China for a US$10 million contribution towards the second phase of the China-IFAD SSTC Facility.

(ii) **SSTC communities of practice**. IFAD continues to be an active participant in SSTC-related communities of practice, fostering learning from best practices among diverse actors, and sharing lessons learned from IFAD's experience. These include the: Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation; Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's annual International Meeting on Triangular Cooperation; and the fourth Momento ADELANTE – the European Union's flagship programme dedicated to fostering Triangular Cooperation between the European Union and Latin America and the

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[2] The Southern Common Market (commonly known as *Mercosur* in Spanish and *Mercosul* in Portuguese) is a South American trade bloc established by the Treaty of Asunción in 1991 and Protocol of Ouro Preto in 1994.

Caribbean. Early in 2025, IFAD participated in the two-day deliberation "Global South and Triangular Cooperation: Emerging Facets" in New Delhi, India – contributing to the Special Session on Agriculture as Driver of Growth in the Global South. The event was organized by the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, an autonomous policy research institute based in New Delhi, and attended by senior representatives from India's Government, academic and research institutions, international organizations, global foundations and development agencies.

C. Strengthening the institutional architecture for SSTC

15. The 2024 recalibration exercise relocated IFAD's SSTC function to DCO, with clear responsibilities for SSTC-related work within the department. A mechanism was also created to ensure alignment and knowledge-sharing across departments.

16. **Structure of the SSTC Unit in DCO.** The SSTC Unit comprises regional SSTC staff (currently based in Beijing, Brasilia and Nairobi) and an SSTC global technical coordinator. The new configuration builds on pre-existing resources and relationships. As a result, neither staff numbers nor type of positions are identical across regions. The new structure is intended to serve as a foundation for learning and refining as needed in the coming years.

17. Early feedback from IFAD regional teams on the regional decentralization of SSTC staff is positive. Their presence in regional or in-country offices increases their understanding and appreciation of IFAD operations and helps to identify specific South-South collaboration opportunities and needs that may be addressed through sharing knowledge and experience across countries and regions. For example, the mapping of portfolios for East and Southern Africa, and West and Central Africa has enabled the prioritization of interregional collaboration and identification of new partners.

18. **The SSTC Centres.** IFAD offices in Beijing, Brasilia and Nairobi are designated SSTC Centres, serving as hubs for the advancement of SSTC practices and knowledge. Comprising SSTC focal points and the Heads of the IFAD Country Offices, the Centres: support country and regional teams; facilitate knowledge dissemination and exchange of experiences in SSTC; support SSTC partnerships; and convene dialogues and events for knowledge exchange.

19. The Beijing Centre will partner with Chinese institutions around the China-IFAD SSTC Facility and operations it will fund in the coming years. It will also partner with the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) and the Multilateral Cooperation Center for Development Finance. Finally, the Beijing Centre will be an entry point for broader partnerships with actors in Asia and the Pacific. The Brasilia Centre will collaborate with ABC in Brazil and regional and national development agencies, while the Nairobi Centre will leverage Africa's dynamic ecosystem of foundations, multilateral development banks and technology innovators.

20. **The interdepartmental working group on SSTC (IWGS).** IWGS is an internal mechanism that facilitates collaboration and communication on SSTC within IFAD. It focuses on: (i) implementing the IFAD13 commitments on SSTC; (ii) creating opportunities for cross-country and -regional knowledge, and technical collaboration; (iii) coherent integration, especially in the face of limited financing; and (iv) streamlined reporting on SSTC opportunities within IFAD's operations.

D. Expansion and diversification of SSTC funding sources

21. **Dedicated resources from investments.** IFAD is stepping up the inclusion of SSTC in project design, subject to borrower demand and aligned with project context. These efforts have shown positive results in the last two years, and

countries have demonstrated appreciation for knowledge exchanges, technical assistance and cross-border learning relevant to project objectives.

22. **The China-IFAD SSTC Facility.** The US$10 million China-IFAD SSTC Facility, phase I has promoted solutions, knowledge and innovation exchange across IFAD's SSTC portfolio. To date, it has financed 20 projects across all five regions, generating results in value chain upgrading, climate-smart agriculture, agro-machinery, aquaculture, post-harvest management and crisis response. These results have directly contributed to rural livelihoods and resilience (see appendices III and IV). New proposals are currently under review for approval by the end of 2025, with a focus on digital agriculture, green rural development, e-commerce and trade.

23. IFAD's institutional recalibration has repositioned the Facility Secretariat in DCO. SSTC regional plans are expected to assist in identifying opportunities in IFAD's programme of work to generate proposals for funding of the facility. Criteria include full alignment with country programmes, clear value added to development projects and expected impact.

24. In February 2025, IFAD and China's Ministry of Finance signed a supplementary fund agreement for phase II of the facility, with an additional contribution of US$10 million. This renewed commitment underscores China's sustained support to SSTC and positions the Facility to contribute further to rural transformation.

25. **Other supplementary funding.** IFAD also mobilizes supplementary funding from cooperation agencies such as CIDCA. Three grant proposals are currently in development for SSTC initiatives in Fiji and Pakistan on: climate mitigation and resilience; environmental sustainability; and youth agribusiness. In the United Republic of Tanzania, a funding agreement with CIDCA is being negotiated for the Leveraging Satellite-based Digital Solutions for Climate-Resilient Agriculture project.

26. In 2025, the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia contributed US$297,000 to a gender-focused learning initiative and there are plans to strengthen initial results from the pilot.

27. IFAD will continue to engage with Member States in broadening its partnership base and securing supplementary funding. In this way, the Fund can leverage resources to expand its SSTC initiatives, especially for long-term collaboration.

E. Mainstreaming SSTC within IFAD's operational and reporting systems

28. As highlighted in the MTR, IFAD needs to mainstream SSTC into its reporting systems for accountability, visibility and scaling up. Reporting on SSTC throughout the project cycle at the project, country and corporate levels will signal to IFAD teams and country partners that SSTC is a core modality. This will also encourage the embedding of SSTC in COSOPs, investment projects and policy engagement.

29. Significant progress has been achieved on this action point, starting with the development of a business case that: (i) defines system requirements; (ii) integrates criteria and sets up core SSTC indicators in IFAD's Operational Results Management System; and (iii) embeds SSTC in project logical frameworks and reporting through supervision and completion reports. Following approval of the business case, system changes will be finalized by the end of 2025.

III. The way forward

30. The MTR of IFAD's SSTC strategy confirms both progress made and areas requiring greater attention, especially for stronger institutional coordination, more systematic monitoring and evaluation, and increased resource mobilization to maximize impact. Efforts to enhance these areas are reflected in the revised RMF,

which incorporates defined targets for a dedicated SSTC budget and staffing, and clearer performance indicators. These changes reinforce the integration of SSTC into IFAD's operations and align with the relocation of SSTC to DCO and regional decentralization.

31. The next biennium will mark the last two years of the current strategy. IFAD will focus on: (i) assessment of the recalibration exercise's effectiveness in connecting SSTC to country operations; (ii) expansion of the partnership base for implementing an increasing number of SSTC activities across project portfolios; and (iii) more effective tracking of the value added by SSTC through strengthened reporting systems. IFAD has an opportunity to scale up the role of SSTC by continuing to address these action points, embedding the mechanism deeper into country programmes and fostering stronger partnerships to enable greater impact.

32. By building on its successes and addressing its challenges, IFAD can ensure that SSTC continues to unlock innovation, strengthen resilience and drive progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, leaving no rural community behind.

Proposed revised results measurement framework (to be refined in the context of IFAD14)

			Baseline 2024	Target by the end of 2027	
		Revised results measurement framework for the SSTC strategy			
Code	*Indicator*	*Source*			*Comments*
Outcome 1: IFAD has become a key partner for SSTC at the national, regional and country levels					
1.1	Number of SSTC activities* implemented per year	SSTC database; SSTC progress reports	30	50	Includes activities under the China-IFAD SSTC Facility
1.2	IFAD annual administrative budget dedicated to SSTC	IFAD budget document	US$950 000	US$1 250 000	An increase of about US$100 000 per year during the period 2022–2024. Target value assumes that this trend will continue
1.3	Number of IFAD staff fully dedicated to SSTC working at headquarters and in the field	IFAD's People and Culture Division	7	10	Indicator confined to IFAD staff working full-time on SSTC
1.4	Number of IFAD staff trained in SSTC per year	IFAD's People and Culture Division; Office of Development Effectiveness; SSTC Unit	0	10	In-person or remote training
1.5	Number of international/regional SSTC events attended/organized by IFAD	SSTC progress reports	2	5 global 1 in each region	
1.6	Number of page views on SSTC webpage and the Rural Solutions Portal	IFAD's Information and Communications Technology Division	25 000	50 000	Baseline refers to the page views on the Rural Solutions Portal
1.7	Number of SSTC publications issued by IFAD per year	SSTC progress reports	6	10	Includes the SSTC newsletter; only documents published on the corporate SSTC website are being counted
Outcome 2: Knowledge and innovations of the Global South are incorporated into country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs) and the programme of loans and grants					
2.1	Number of knowledge products disseminated per year	SSTC progress reports	120	200	Does not include the knowledge products published on the Rural Solutions Portal
2.2	Percentage of COSOPs with an articulated narrative on SSTC	Statistics produced by the SSTC Unit	96 per cent	100 per cent	
2.3	Average quality rating for SSTC narratives in COSOPs	Quality Assurance and SECAP Unit; Operational Strategy and Policy Guidance Committee reports	4.7	4 and above	
2.4	Number of toolkits, guidelines for integration and monitoring of SSTC	SSTC progress reports		1	
2.5	Number of loans that include financial provisions specifically earmarked for SSTC	IFAD project design reports from the Operational Results Management System	11	20	
Outcome 3: Intra- and interregional linkages and exchanges between countries of the Global South are strengthened					
3.1	Number of policy products disseminated per year	SSTC progress reports	2	4	
3.2	Number of policy exchanges organized per year	SSTC progress reports	1	2	

* For the purpose of this framework, the term "SSTC activity" is defined as a partnership between two or more countries of the Global South, facilitated or supported by IFAD.

New country strategies prepared in 2024-2025 incorporating SSTC narratives[3]

Region	Countries
APR	1. China
	2. Fiji (CSN)
	3. Sri Lanka
	4. India
	5. Laos
	6. SIDS (RESOP)
	7. Thailand (CSN)
ESA	8. South Sudan
	9. Rwanda
	10. Botswana (CSN)
LAC	11. Argentina
	12. Brazil
	13. Colombia
	14. Dominican Republic
	15. Mexico
NEN	16. Kyrgyzstan
	17. Türkiye
	18. Egypt
	19. Tajikistan
WCA	20. Guinea Bissau
	21. Nigeria
	22. Ghana
	23. Liberia
	24. Niger
	25. Mauritania

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[3] These refer to all COSOPs, RESOPs and CSNs prepared in the period under review; some of which have been approved; with others scheduled for future submission to the Executive Board.

Investment projects prepared in 2024–2025 incorporating SSTC elements[4]

Region	Country	Project Name	Dedicated budget (USD)
APR	China	1. Gansu Demonstrative Rural Revitalization Project	212 000
		2. Hunan Green Development Project	212 000
	The Philippines	3. Value Chain Innovation for Sustainable Transformation in Agrarian Reform Communities	
	Fiji	4. BE Green Project	
ESA	Angola	5. Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture Project Phase 2	45 000
	Kenya	6. Integrated Natural Resources Management Programme	159 000
		7. Empowering Rural Youth through Innovative Horticultural Solutions in Tomato Value Chains in Kenya	107 000
	South Sudan	8. Sustainable Agricultural Development Project	40 000
	Tanzania	9. Leveraging Satellite-based Digital Solutions for Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Tanzania (SAT-CARE)	2 268 000
	Uganda	10. Resilient Livestock Value Chain Project (ReLIV)	1 140 000
	Zambia	11. Financial Inclusion for Resilience and Innovation Project for Rural Zambia	1 000 000
	Regional	12. Service for Scaling Livestock Innovations through Cross Country Exchange and Learning (SCALE)	Grant 1 000 000
		13. Scaling Up Disability Inclusive Transformation in East and Southern Africa" (SPARK II-ESA)	Grant. No detail on SSTC budget
	Ethiopia	14. Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project - Phase 2 (World Bank Component only) (LLRP II)	No specific SSTC budget
	Angola	15. Sustainable Development for Subsistence Family Farmers Programme (PRODESA)	37 000
	Botswana	16. Botswana Livestock Commercialisation Project (BoLCOP)	500 000
LAC	Colombia	17. Development of sustainable rural productive and entrepreneurial	400 000

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[4] These refer to all investment projects prepared in the period under review; some of which have been approved; with others scheduled for future submission to the Executive Board.

		capacities at the national level (Ruralidad para la Vida Project)	
	Brazil	18. Capacity Development for Overcoming Hunger and Mitigating the Effects of Rural Poverty and Extreme Poverty (PPF II)	1 100 000
		19. Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the North-east Project (PCRP)	1 699 000
		20. The Sustainable Atlantic Rainforest Development Project	120 000
		21. Food Security and Nutrition and Climate Resilience in the Northeast Semiarid of Brazil Project (PDHC III)	235 794
		22. Paraiba Rural Sustainable Development Project (PROCASE II)	1 000 000
		23. Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of Northeast (PCRP+)	333 300
	Bolivia	24. National Programme to Promote the Productivity of South American Domestic Camelids in Bolivia (PROCAMÉLIDOS 2)	95,000 (estimated)
NEN	Türkiye	25. Euphrates River Watershed Rehabilitation Project (FIRAT)	327 000
	Montenegro	26. Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience in the Montenegrin mountain areas (GORA+)	Approx. 70,000
WCA	Cote d'Ivoire	27. Agro-Industrial Pole Project in the North-East (2PAI Nord-Est)	100 000
	Senegal	28. Support to Food Sovereignty Project	227 400
	Sierra Leone	29. Livestock and Livelihoods Development Programme (LLDP)	567 000
	Nigeria	30. Value Chain Programme in Northern Nigeria	
	Cameroon	31. Youth Agropastoral Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme - Phase II (AEP-YOUTH II)	
	Benin	32. Professional Integration and Agricultural Entrepreneurship Support Project (ProPEA)	
	São Tomé and Príncipe	33. Transition towards sustainable and nutritious food systems (SIAS)	
	Central African Republic	34. Climate Resilient Agribusiness Promotion Programme (PARCA)	TBC
	Equatorial Guinea	35. The Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (PDCVA)	

Overview of projects under the China-IFAD SSTC Facility

No.	Project title	Project implementation location	Approved Value (US$)	Status By September 2025
1	Inclusive agriculture and agro-industrial value chain development as an enabler of poverty reduction in Bangladesh	Bangladesh	178,136	Closed
2	South-South Cooperation for scaling up climate resilient value chain initiatives (SSCVC)	Vietnam, China, Laos and Cambodia	499,888	Closed
3	Rural Youth Innovation Award	Latin America and the Caribbean	412,282	Closed
4	Strengthening the Rural Solutions Portal and IFAD's IT tracking systems to increase the uptake of rural development solutions	Global	197,945	Closed
5	Strengthening business-to-business linkages and investment opportunities through IFAD's SSTC and Knowledge Centres	Global	224,474	Closed
6	South-South Triangular Cooperation for the Inter–Africa Bamboo Smallholder Farmers Livelihood Development Programme	Cameroon, Ghana, Ethiopia and Madagascar	500,000	Closed
7	Promoting water conservation and irrigation water use efficiency in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	498,564	Closed
8	Local production of fortified cassava flour in Bouenza department in the Republic of Congo	Republic of the Congo	492,438	Closed
9	Small-scale dryers for post-harvest management enterprises in Africa	Ghana, Tanzania and Kenya	158,276	Closed
10	Effective South-South Cooperation in agriculture to unleash transformative power of agriculture sector for inclusive development in Pakistan	Pakistan	70,762	Closed
11	Learning from SSTC in project design for better results and greater sustainability	Global	42,454	Closed
12	Promoting sustainable cage aquaculture in West Africa (ProSCAWA)	Ghana and Nigeria	494,498	Closed
13	Supporting and Strengthening Community Resilience in Tanzania (SSUCORETA)	Tanzania	489,091	Closed
14	Strengthening agricultural resilience through learning and innovation (STARLIT)	Rwanda and Kenya	483,469	Closed
15	Supporting local solutions toward a more resilient food system in Cuba	Cuba	481,098	Closed
16	Promoting inclusive, resilient and sustainable livelihood opportunities in rural mountainous areas through upgrading cashgora value chains	Tajikistan and Afghanistan	444,328	Closed
17	Empowering rural youth through innovative horticultural solutions in tomato value chain in Kenya	Kenya	150,000	Completed
18	Support the adoption and promotion of cassava crop in Eritrea	Eritrea	319,450	Ongoing
19	South-South initiative to promote the sustainable use of bamboo as an innovative strategy for climate resilience of smallholder farmers in Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil	Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil	324,152	Ongoing
20	Information and communication technologies (ICT) for digital rural inclusion and youth empowerment	Latin America and the Caribbean	300,000	Ongoing

Overview of China-IFAD SSTC Facility cumulative results
(as at September 2025)

Direct beneficiaries: 51,511		Indirect beneficiaries: 101,922	
Facility Results Framework	South-South Knowledge Exchange	Online portals & web platforms	13
		Capacity building & policy dialogues	289
		Knowledge products	167
	South-South Technical Cooperation	Experts from the Global South	240
		(Experts from China)	59
		Innovations/technologies transferred	139
	South-South Rural Investments	SSTC linkages & investment	25
		B2B & Private-public-partnerships	131
		US$ co-financing mobilised	7.18M
	SSTC Mainstreamed within IFAD	COSOPs with SSTC components supported	15
		IFAD projects with SSTC components facilitated	28