

Chapter 1

Shaping International Cooperation into the Future

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1. A Changing World System and the Need for a New Paradigm for International Cooperation

The significance of South-South Cooperation (SSC) is becoming even greater as we live in the post Busan High Level Forum era. The outcome document of the conference highlighted, even more strongly than ever, the significance of SSC and called for concerted efforts of the international community toward its strengthening. On the other hand, as the 2015 target year of the MDG is approaching, we need to rethink the kind of global community we intend to create as we march towards the 2020s, 2030s and beyond.

These two profound challenges in the global development landscape compel us to reconsider our fundamental perception of SSC; SSC is not only growing in its importance but also is changing its meaning in this post Busan and pre-2015 era, where, as clearly stated in the Introduction, we no longer think of the world system as comprising a developed north and developing south.

2. The Purpose of This Volume

This volume has been compiled to contribute to the conference's threefold purpose: (1) to showcase sustainable and scalable solutions, (2) provide opportunities to learn and share development successes, and (3) to explore new avenues for collaboration.

Analytically, we would like to pursue two objectives in this volume. The first is to *explore the meaning and possibility of SSC/TrC as a means of mutual learning and joint solution discovery* in a rapidly changing world system, as clearly stated in the Introduction. The second is to *explore ways to scale up* such meaningful knowledge exchange. Scaling up development efforts and their impacts has been one of the central themes that the JICA

Research Institute has been pursuing.¹

The chapters that follow are attempts toward that end using different cases and analytical frameworks. Specifically, the following two chapters will deal with thematic issues, i.e., global issues such as climate change and disaster prevention (Chapter 2), and agricultural and food security (Chapter 3). In doing so, these two chapters will also look at analytical issues such as knowledge creation, institutional arrangements, capacity development, and scalability. In contrast, the subsequent Chapter 4 will dwell more on analytic issues, i.e., knowledge, institution and capacity; drawing on several case studies, it will look for key factors that facilitate scaling up of SSC as a means of knowledge creation.

Following these chapters are narrative case analyses, each offering somewhat detailed descriptions of selected SSC/Triangular cooperation projects supported by JICA. Finally, some facts and figures of Japan's SSC/Triangular cooperation are appended.

3. Outline of the Volume

Chapter 2: Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management and South-South/Triangular Cooperation (Hosono, Akio)

This chapter attempts to explore the roles that SSC/TrC can play in dealing with disaster prevention. Addressing the risk of disasters is of particular urgency and critical importance in developing countries, which, with their financial, technical and social constraints, are more vulnerable to disasters than developed countries. SSC/TrC could play a particularly important role in this area; it can mobilize knowledge and wisdom of both foreign and local experts for the development of technically and socially appropriate technologies and systems for disaster prevention.

Starting with the reflection on the experience of the East Japan Great Earthquake and Tsunami as well as the flood that hit Thailand in 2011, the author presents three levels of capacity needed to deal with possible disasters. Then, the chapter will look at how an SSC/TrC project has worked in alleviating such gaps, taking cases from Central America. The descriptions vividly illustrate how the project succeeded in mobilizing

¹ JICA Research Institute has been conducting a joint research with the Brookings Institution on scaling up, the result of which is forthcoming as Chandy, Laurence, Akio Hosono, Homi Kharas and Johannes Linn, eds. (forthcoming).

local knowledge and people's wisdom, resulting, for example, in a highly ingenious way of flood prevention, using locally available materials. Other impressive and tangible achievements include a case where possible loss of life was avoided in the case of a powerful hurricane event. SSC's regional coordinating functions are also highlighted.

Chapter 3: South-South/Triangular Cooperation and Capacity Development (Hosono, Akio)

This chapter looks at a case that deals with agricultural development in the tropical region, i.e., in Latin America and Africa. The case is called the ProSAVANA project, a triangular cooperation project between Mozambique, Brazil, and Japan. It aims at the development of a huge savanna area stretching on the Mozambican soil. This project intends to capitalize on the body of knowledge accumulated in Brazil through the Cerrado development. The Cerrado development is an achievement, sometimes called "historic," made possible by Brazil-Japan cooperation, in that it created a new body of knowledge on tropical agriculture on the savanna, which was available nowhere else until then. The chapter, therefore, goes on to look deeper into the process of knowledge creation – both technological and institutional – and this kind of interaction is what the ProSAVANA project intends to realize in Mozambique.

The chapter also looks at some institutional arrangements that have facilitated various cooperative activities of Japan with a number of countries. The examples of partner countries presented in the chapter include Mexico, El Salvador, and Chile.

Chapter 4: Scaling Up of South-South Cooperation (Kato, Hiroshi)

This chapter starts with the affirmation of the message contained in the Introduction of the book: the challenges that the global community faces in the 21st century call for a new architecture of development cooperation, and tomorrow's international cooperation will increasingly have to be a process of horizontal "mutual learning" and "joint solution discovery." It then argues that while SSC as we know it today is already leading us in that direction, the remaining challenge is how to scale up SSC in such a way that it will evolve into the system that we aspire to have in the future. Viewing SSC essentially as a process of knowledge creation, and paying particular attention to institutional arrangements and capacity development aspects, this chapter attempts to draw

practical lessons for effective scaling up of SSC from Japan's experiences.

The argument goes that SSCs can be particularly effective when they deal with the right kind of knowledge that is unavailable elsewhere and when it is strongly needed by the beneficiaries. It then argues the importance of having a knowledge base and continuous support, for both of which, it is argued that having "centers of excellence" (COEs) could be instrumental. The importance of encouraging interactive knowledge creation process is highlighted, for which there are a variety of possible approaches. Finally, using the Indonesian case as an example, the chapter looks into the process of capacity development of today's southern countries. It ends with a call for consistent and continuous support from the international community, since the process will inevitably be a time-consuming exercise.

Part II: Cases

This volume contains nine case reports concerning projects and programs as well as processes and mechanisms of capacity development and/or institution development for SSC/TrC.

The first three cases deal with the projects going on in Africa in education, health, and investment. Case 1 and 2 feature projects with extensive networks, involving 34 and 15 countries, respectively. The third case is a Zambia-Malaysia-Japan triangular cooperation on investment promotion.

Case 4 looks at the process of Indonesia's steady efforts in recent years toward becoming a very robust SSC/TrC performer.

Latin American countries have been very active in SSC/TrC cooperation and JICA, like many other players, has had a lot of SSC/TrC activities on that continent. Here we have included 5 reports related to this area. Cases 5, 6 and 7 are on individual projects: Case 5 looks at a triangular cooperation involving El Salvador and Mexico, a case also briefly referred to in Chapter 2. Case 6 is about a project for Haiti. Case 7 is a South-American sub-regional project on animal health. The remaining two cases deal with Brazil: Case 8 on the country's capacity development for tropical rain forest preservation, and Case 9 provides a concise description of a cooperation framework called Japan-Brazil Partnership Program.

1. Network-type Cooperation: Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education in Western, Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa (SMASE-WECSA) Network
2. Inspired by Sri-Lankan Practice: Scaling-up 5S-KAIZEN-TQM for Improving African Hospital Service
3. The Triangle of Hope: Promoting Investment in Zambia through Malaysian Experiences
4. Flexible Cooperation for Indonesia's Multi-dimensional Challenges for South-South Cooperation under a Shared Vision
5. The *Taishin* Triangular Initiative in Central America: Co-creating Quake-resistant Construction Methods for Popular Low-cost Housing
6. Sharing Sustainable Agricultural Methods between "the Sister Countries of Española Island" in the Caribbean
7. Tackling Regional Challenge of Livestock Hygiene in South America through the Development of Professional Network
8. Japan-Brazil Partnership Program: A New Framework for Triangular Cooperation
9. Towards Sustainable Rainforest Conservation in the World: International Course on Rainforest Monitoring"

Reference

Chandy, Laurence, Akio Hosono, Homi Kharas and Johannes Linn, eds. (forthcoming). *Getting to Scale: How to transform the lives of millions of the world's poorest people*. The Brookings Institution Press.