

# Fostering Innovation through South-South Cooperation

Akio Hosono  
JICA Research Institute

# 1. Fostering Innovation

- South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation's main advantage is to develop and disseminate innovations that are appropriate for Southern countries

# Similar conditions

- Geo-climatic conditions; available resources; factor endowments; socio-economic conditions; etc. require proper solutions.

# Example 1: Geo-climatic conditions

- Adapted agricultural technologies to tropical climates in Cerrado, Brazil
- “Nobody thought these soils were ever going to be productive”, Norman Borlaug, Nobel Prize laureate for work on Green Revolution



Cerrado : Scenery before the Cooperation for  
Cerrado Agricultural Development  
(Source : JICA's World, May 2010)



Cerrado : Scenery during the Cooperation for  
Cerrado Agricultural Development  
(Source : JICA's World, September 2010)



Cerrado : Scenery after the Cooperation for  
Cerrado Agricultural Development

(Source : JICA's World, May 2010)

# Cerrado Miracle

- Technology for tropical savanna was not available in the North
- Brazil established EMBRAPA to develop agriculture techniques
- JICA and JIRCAS supported “EMBRAPA Cerrado” from its beginning:
  - Soil improvement and development of varieties of grains adapted to tropical climate.

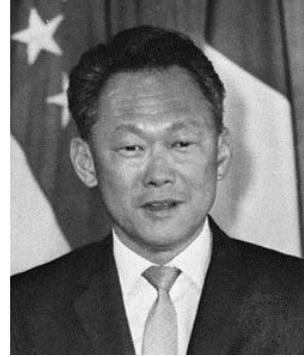
# Pro-Savannah: Japan-Brazil-Mozambique Joint Project

- Focused on agricultural development of Mozambique's tropical savannah, based on experiences of Cerrado development
- Developed location specific innovative solutions



# Example 2:

## Socio-economic conditions

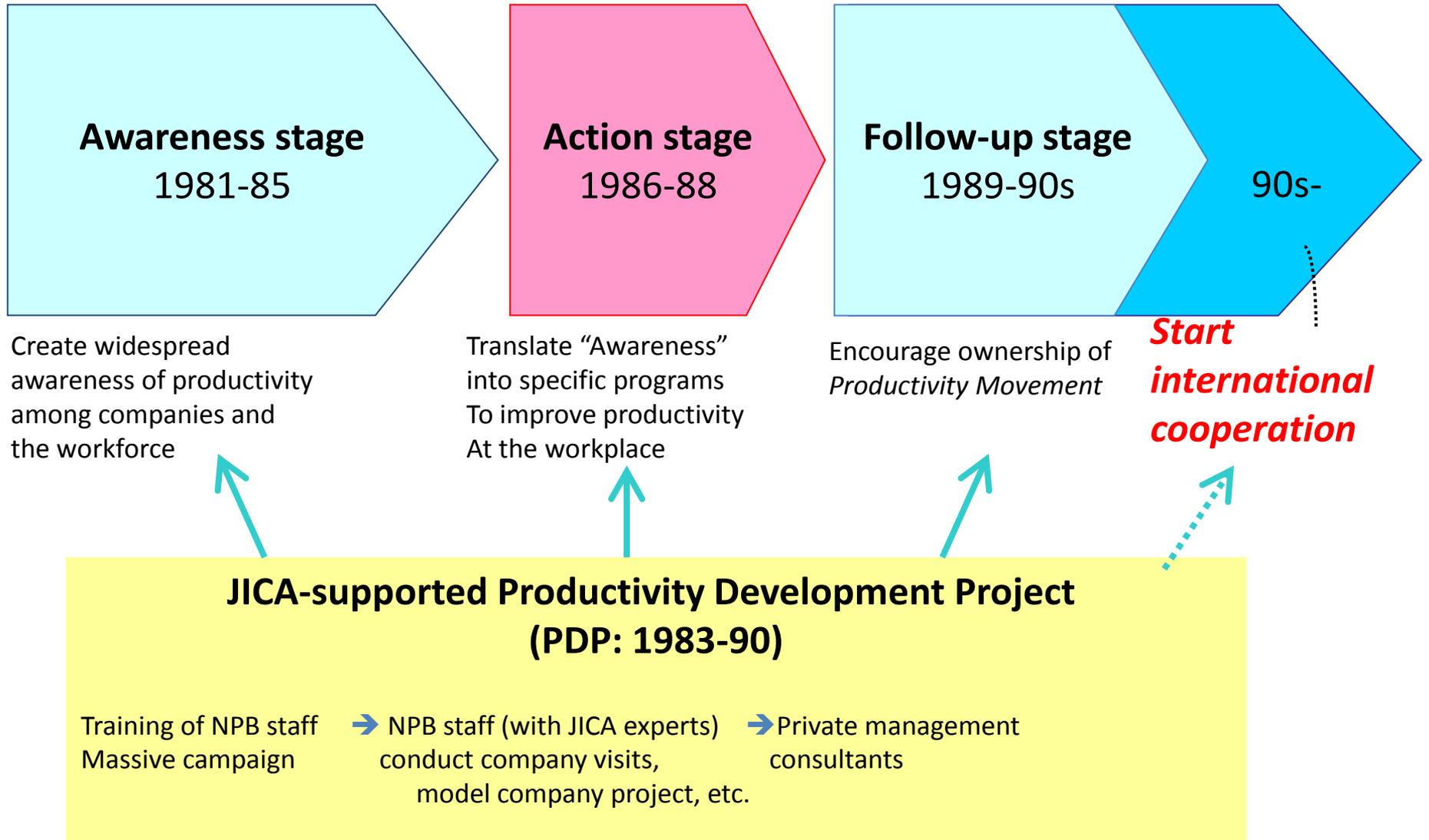


- **1979:** Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew's concern:
  - “Workers here were not as proud of or as skilled in their jobs compared to the Japanese or the Germans.”
- **1972:** National Productivity Board (NPB)
- **1996:** Productivity Standard Board (PSB)
- **2002:** Standards, Productivity and Innovation Board (SPRING)

*(Courtesy of Professor Izumi Ohno, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies)*

# Evolution of Productivity Movement

(Courtesy of Professor Izumi Ohno, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies)



# Example 3: Evolution of Maternal and Child Health Handbook in Morocco

Ministry of Health has been working on Maternal and Child Health Care since early 90's

**Action Stage**  
2002 - 2007

**Follow-up Stage**  
2008 - 2009

**Awareness Stage**  
2004 - 2007

**International Cooperation**  
2007 -

Create Moroccan handbook and spread awareness of the handbook

Using ongoing projects to spread "Awareness" in broader area.

Parallel to domestic activities, share useful methods with other countries.

**Japan started to support "Maternal and Child Health Care in Morocco" in 2002**

Providing hard components



Training health experts and officers



Helping to improve health care system

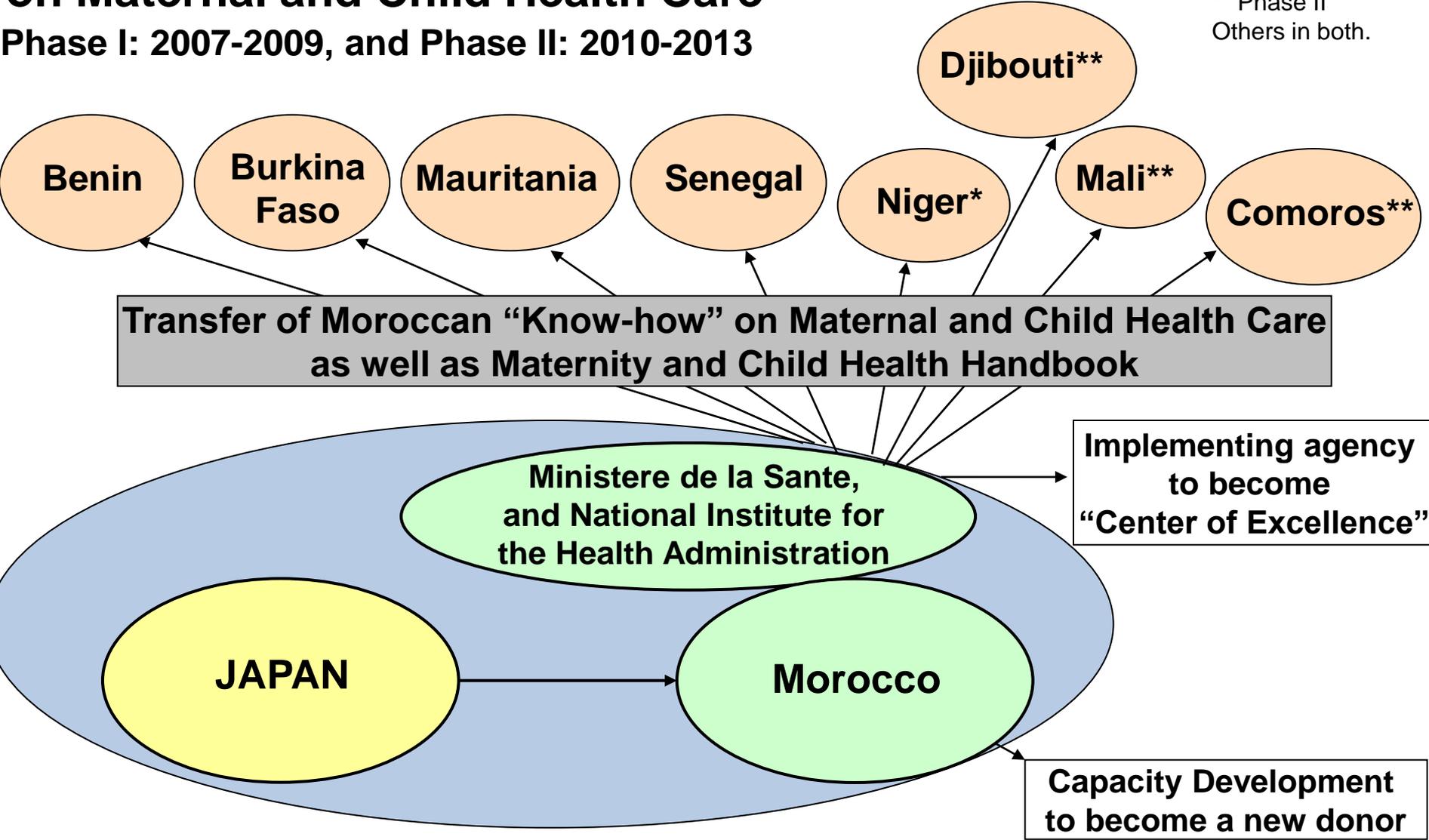


Supporting Moroccan initiative to help others

# Third Country Training Program on Maternal and Child Health Care

Phase I: 2007-2009, and Phase II: 2010-2013

Participated in  
\*Phase I  
\*\* Phase II  
Others in both.



## 2. Seamless process from NSC, Triangular cooperation to SSC

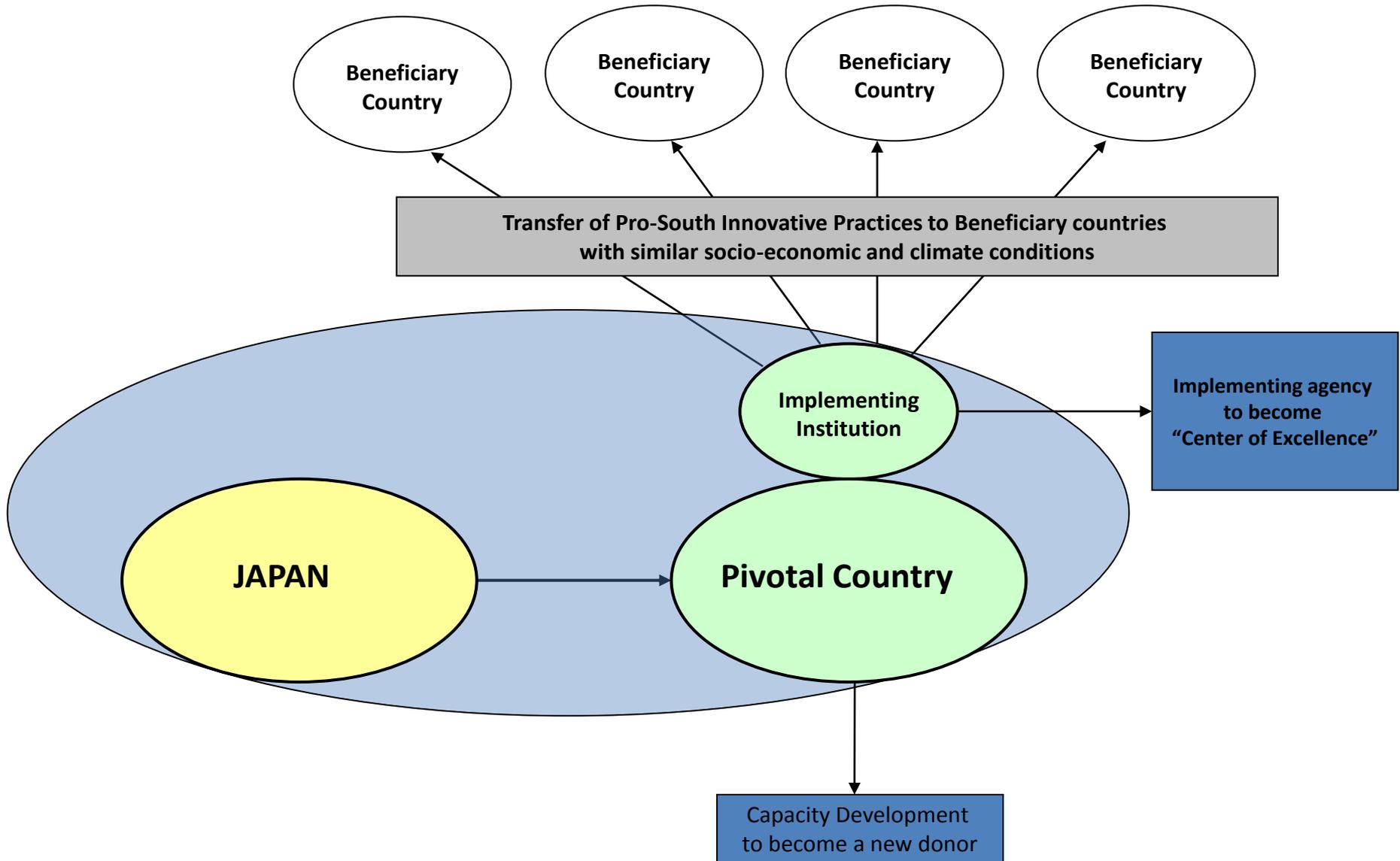


# 3. Lessons Learned through Triangular cooperation

# Main modalities of JICA's Triangular cooperation

- **Third country training program**
- Third country specialist dispatch
- Regional cooperation programs
- Joint project (including combination of different modalities)
- Joint seminar
- **Partnership program**

# Third Country Training



# Shellfish Aquaculture in Chile

An aerial photograph of a university campus situated on a rocky coastline. The campus includes several large, modern buildings with flat roofs, a central courtyard with a circular paved area, and a large, rectangular, light-colored structure that appears to be a shellfish aquaculture facility. A red line outlines the entire campus area, while a yellow line highlights the central buildings and the aquaculture facility. The foreground shows a large body of water with a concrete pier and several small boats. The background features a steep, rocky hillside with sparse vegetation.

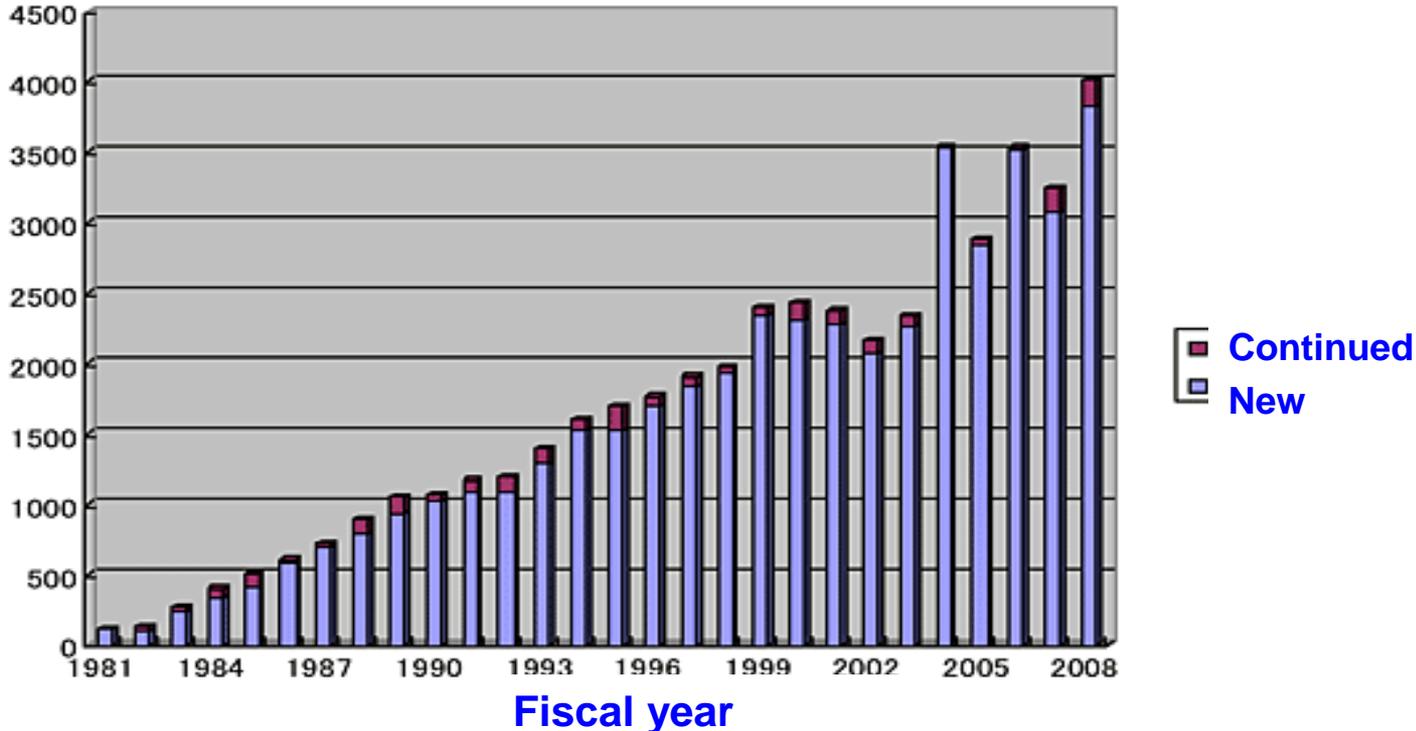
Facultad de Ciencias del Mar  
Univ. Católica del Norte, Chile

# Shellfish Aquaculture in Chile



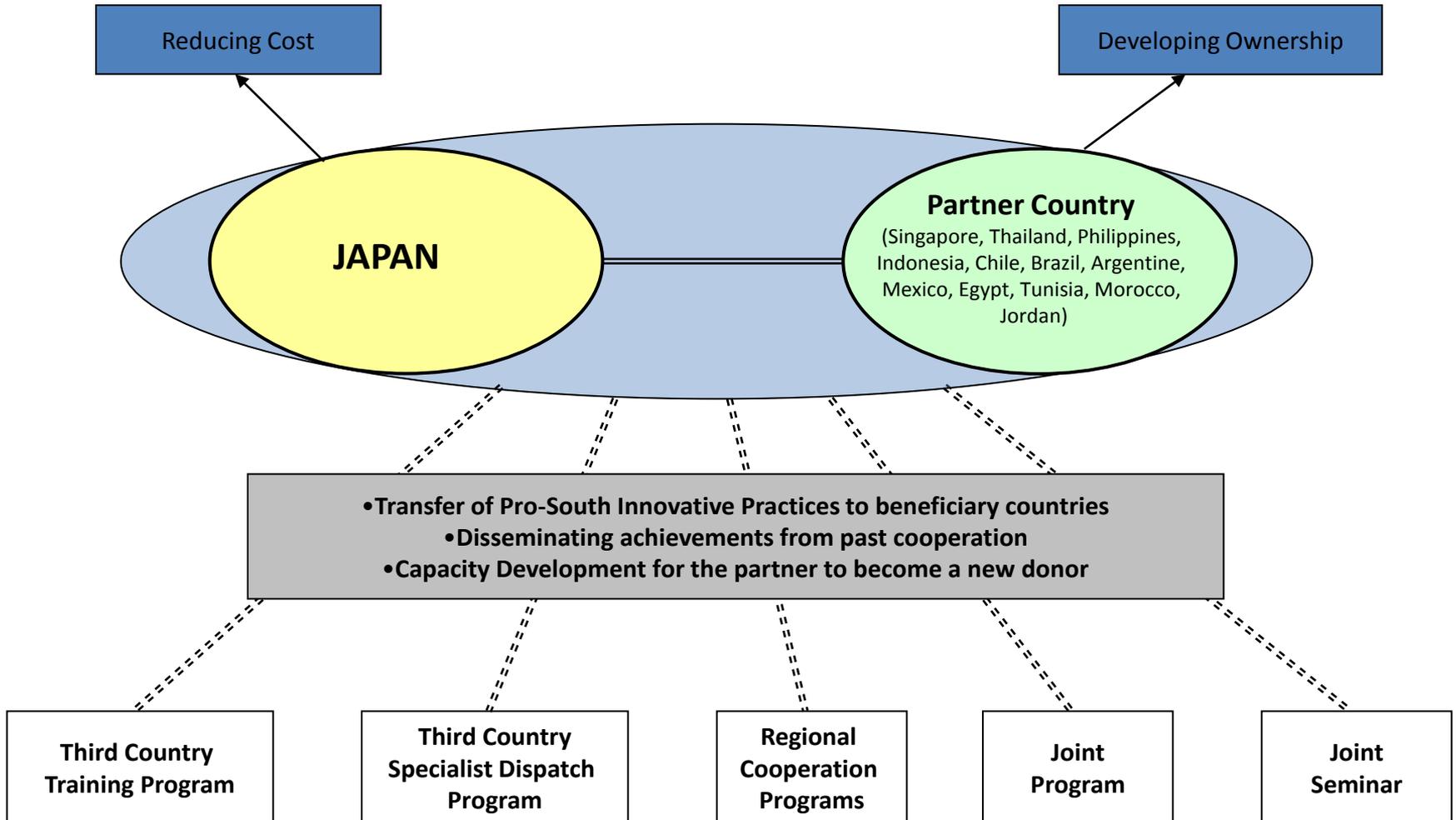
# Third country training programs (TCTP) (1975~) organized by JICA

Number of  
persons

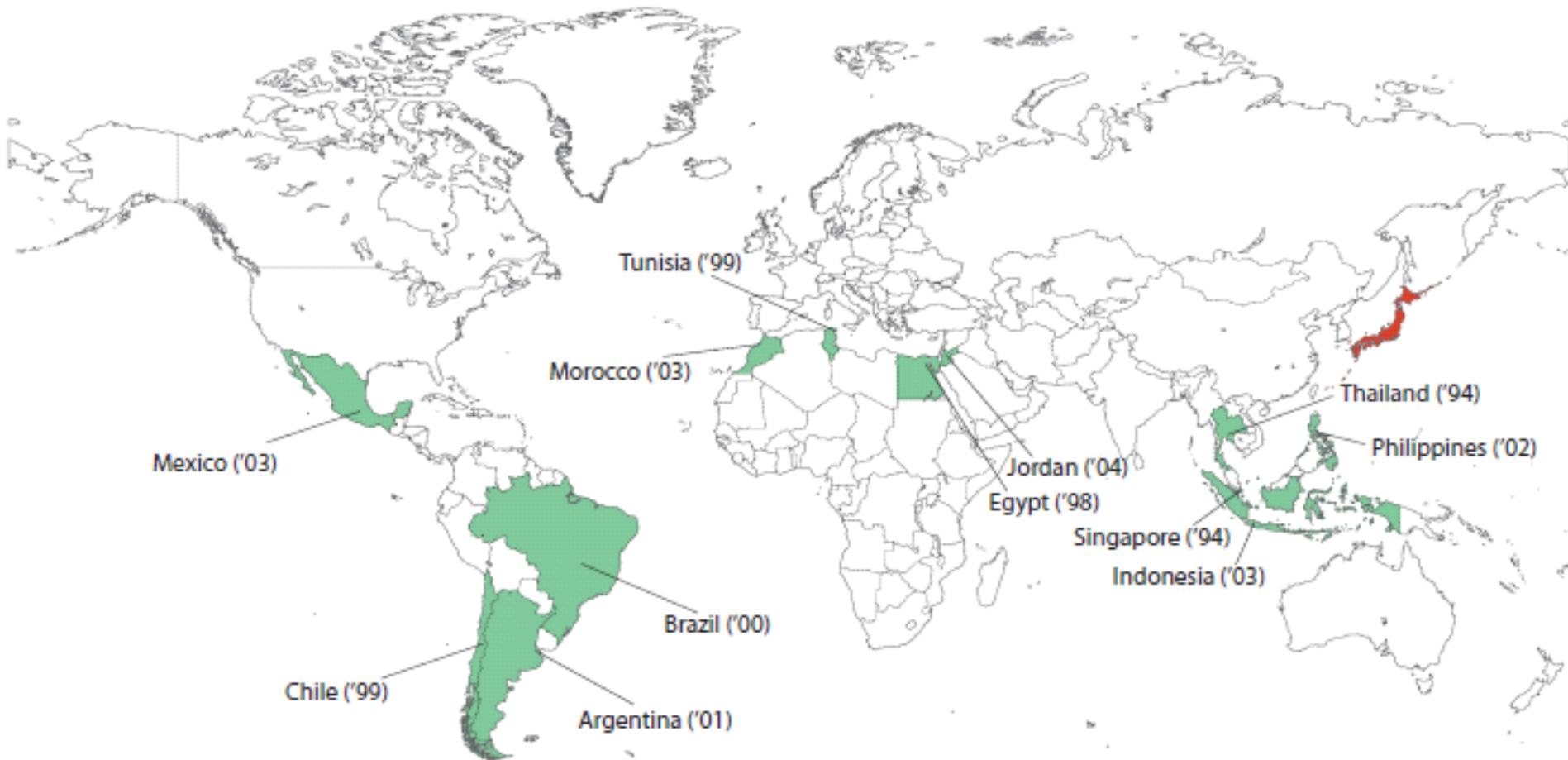


# Partnership Program

(Advanced form of Triangular Cooperation)



# JICA's Partnership Program with 12 countries in the world



Partnership Program Member Countries (as of November, 2009)

# Advantages of Partnership Programs: Lessons Learned

- The Partnership Programs framework enables Triangular cooperation through more coordinated and systematic modalities:
- Joint planning and periodic consultation between Japan and partner country
- Combination of various cooperation schemes
  - Ex: third country training courses, third country experts, joint seminar/workshop, etc.

# 4. Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD) Processes and SSC

# TICAD IV promotes SSC

- **Broadening Partnership:** SSC is one of five pillars of the Yokohama Action Plan
- **Asia-Africa cooperation is a central part of the TICAD process, which emphasizes mutual learning between the two regions through collaboration, sharing of best practices and technology**

# AAKCP (Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-creation)

TQM-CQI-5S in Public Hospitals in 8 African countries

**BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHS**  
**AUGUST 2007**



**OPEN REGISTRY**

**FEBRUARY 2008**



**August 2008**



**Before**  
**5S**

**MID.**  
**YEAR**

**After**  
**1year**

# 5. Future Challenges

- Enhance sustainability and impact of SSC/Triangular Cooperation
- Promote and assure “demand-driven” approach
- Enhance ownership in addition to partnership
- Involve diverse actors, including private sectors and NGOs
- Strengthen **innovation** and knowledge management on SSC/Triangular cooperation

# Thank you very much

- This presentation is personal and preliminary
- Comments welcome