

Triangular Cooperation: Supporting Innovation and South South Cooperation

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1. Advantages of South South cooperation and Triangular cooperation

One of the most important advantages of South South Cooperation: Share innovation and innovative solutions

- Developing countries can share each other innovation and innovative solutions to cope with challenges given similar conditions: **geo-climatic conditions; available resources; factor endowments; socio-economic conditions;** etc. **These are sources of SSC advantages.**
- This does not necessary mean that technology and solutions in the North are not adequate to the South.
- Nevertheless, in many cases the South needs proper solutions: the following are some examples

SSC advantage (1)

Geo-climatic conditions: examples

- *Agriculture in tropical and semi-tropical climate:*
- Green revolution: A variety of wheat of Japanese origin (called Norin 10 for temperate climate) was adapted to semi-tropical and tropical climate by Dr. Norman Borlaug (Nobel Prize laureate) of CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center)

Cerrado **Miracle**: another example

- **Brazil revolutionalized its own farms** (*Economist*, August 26, 2010)
- Cerrado, Tropical Savanna of Brazil, was barren land , with sterile soil, which is now converted into one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world
- “The *cerrado* was regarded as unfit for farming”. Norman Borlaug, the father of the Green Revolution, told the *New York Times* that “nobody thought these soils were ever going to be productive.” They seemed too acidic and too poor in nutrients. (*Economist*, *op.cit.*)
- This dramatic change took place in last 30 years



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)



Agricultural Products in a market of Brazilia after the
Cooperation for Cerrado Agricultural Development

(Source : JICA's World, May 2010)

Cerrado **Miracle** (continued)

- Obviously, the technology for tropical savanna was not available in the North
- Brazil, with its strong ownership, established EMBRAPA (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária, or the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation)
- “EMBRAPA Cerrado” started its research since 1974
- JICA and JIRCAS supported “EMBRAPA Cerrado” from its beginning: Soil improvement and **development of varieties of grains adapted to tropical climate; one of such varieties of soybean is called “Doko”** after the name of the President of Japanese Federation of Enterprises (Keidanren)



Revolutionary soybean variety Doko named after a Japanese who worked for Japan-Brazil cooperation

Cerrado **Miracle** (continued)

- New varieties and soil improvement were “break through innovation” for Cerrado, tropical savanna of Brazil
- “.....the availability of farmland is in fact only a secondary reason for the extraordinary growth in Brazilian agriculture. If you want the primary reason in three words, they are **Embrapa, Embrapa, Embrapa.**” (*Economist*, August 26, 2010)

Research Network

43 Research Centers and Services Units

- ✓ 3 Virtual Laboratories Abroad (Labex)
- ✓ Offices for Technology Transfer: 14 in Brazil and 2 abroad (Africa and Venezuela)

North

- Embrapa Acre
- Embrapa Amapa
- Embrapa Western Amazon
- Embrapa Eastern Amazon
- Embrapa Rondonia
- Embrapa Roraima

Northeast

- Embrapa Mid-North
- Embrapa Tropical Semi-Arid
- Embrapa Coastal Tablelands
- Embrapa Goat and Sheep
- Embrapa Cassava & Tropical Fruits
- Embrapa Cotton
- Embrapa Tropical Agroindustry

Mid-West

- Embrapa Agrienergy
- Embrapa Western Region Agriculture and Livestock
- Embrapa Rice & Beans
- Embrapa Coffee
- Embrapa Cerrados
- Embrapa Beef Cattle
- Embrapa Vegetables
- Embrapa Technological Information
- Embrapa Pantanal
- Embrapa Genetic Resources & Biotechnology
- Embrapa Technology Transfer

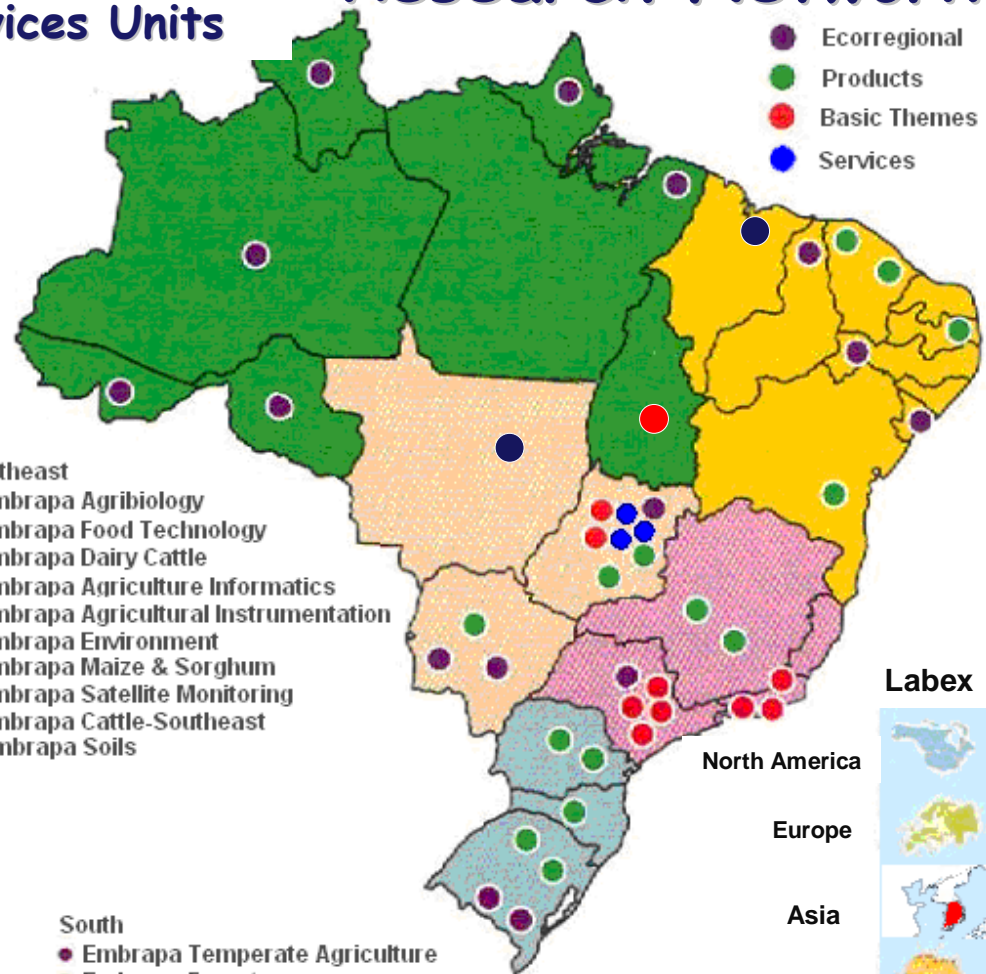
South

- Embrapa Temperate Agriculture
- Embrapa Forestry
- Embrapa South Animal Husbandry & Sheep
- Embrapa Soybean
- Embrapa Swine and Poultry
- Embrapa Wheat
- Embrapa Grape & Wine

Southeast

- Embrapa Agribiology
- Embrapa Food Technology
- Embrapa Dairy Cattle
- Embrapa Agriculture Informatics
- Embrapa Agricultural Instrumentation
- Embrapa Environment
- Embrapa Maize & Sorghum
- Embrapa Satellite Monitoring
- Embrapa Cattle-Southeast
- Embrapa Soils

- Ecorregional
- Products
- Basic Themes
- Services



Labex

- North America
- Europe
- Asia
- Embrapa Africa
- Embrapa Americas



Pro-Savannah: Mozambique Brazil Japan Joint Project

- Pro-Savannah: Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique (based on the experiences of Cerrado development)





Mozambique, now
(Source : JICA's World, September 2010)

For two decades JICA has provided technical and financial assistance for agricultural development in the savannah area called "Cerrado" in Brazil, and following that successful cooperation, Japan and Brazil are now teaming up with Mozambique to create new models for sustainable agricultural development in the tropical savannah region of Mozambique. A joint study by JICA, Brazilian Cooperation Agency and Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique was conducted in September 2009, and the three organizations agreed to promote joint actions for the early execution of the Triangular Cooperation Program.

Through the joint study, it is confirmed that there are several points of similarity between the Brazilian Cerrado and the Mozambican tropical savannah and that many examples of agricultural techniques used for the development of the Cerrado can be transferred to Mozambique.

It is also expected that the knowledge acquired through the development of the Brazilian Cerrado will contribute to the greater agricultural productivity of the African tropical savannah. However, it is necessary to create new models of sustainable agricultural development specific to each region in Africa, especially considering that the socioeconomic situation of the Brazilian Cerrado region differs greatly from that of the African tropical savannah.

The area of the African Guinea savannah is about 700 million hectares, of which approximately 400 millions hectares are arable. Sustainable agricultural development of the African tropical savannah, including Mozambique, will contribute not only to guaranteeing the food security of the local population and promoting the socioeconomic development of the region, but also to enhancing food security globally.

SSC advantage (2)

Locally available resources in the South:
low cost earthquake-resistant housing
(an example)

- Low cost earthquake-resistant housing is essential for human security and poverty reduction
- Low cost locally available resources for housing in the South are different from those in the North: Adobe (sun dried brick), for example
- Innovative solutions: Earthquake-resistant houses made of adobe and other local materials, based on test by the Laboratory of large structures

Locally available resources in the South: low cost earthquake-resistant housing (an example)

- JICA started cooperation for CENAPRED, Mexico after the big earthquake in the central part of Mexico in 1985
- Experiences and innovation in joint *Taishin Project* CENAPRED /JICA/Japan Institute of Construction were shared to other Latin American countries through Japan Mexico Partnership Program (JMPP)





EQUIPO PORTATIL PARA
PRUEBA DE ESTRUCTURAS









Construyendo Casas de Adobe más Seguras



1. Huecos dejados de los esquinas, a una distancia igual a 3 veces el espesor del muro o como mínimo 90 cm.

2. Usar refuerzos verticales de varo de castillo en los centros y en los encuentros de los muros o paredes.

3. Utilizar una corona que una el techo y las paredes.

4. Usar refuerzos horizontales de varo de castillo cada 3 ladrillos de adobe.



5. Muros bajos, altura máxima 5 veces su espesor.

6. No exceder de 90 cm. los huecos de puertas y ventanas.

7. Largo de los muros, máxima 10 veces su espesor.

8. Usar Contrafuertes.

9. La casa debe ser de un sólo piso.

11. Utilizar ladrillos de adobes de buena calidad.

10. Usar arranques (profundidad mínima 50 cm) y sobrecimiento (altura mínima 25 cm.)

12. Utilizar sisas menores a 2.5 cm.

www.taishin.org.ec



Disaster prevention initiatives in Central American countries

- CD process both at community and local government levels strengthened
 - Their capacity to effectively respond to various disasters including earthquake, flooding and landslides.
 - Various concrete actions such as **hazard maps, early warning system, disaster prevention plans, innovative practice to prevent landslides, flooding, etc.**
- An example: **Used tires to avoid land-slide, flood, etc.** (an innovative practice developed in Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador, **using locally available low cost materials**)



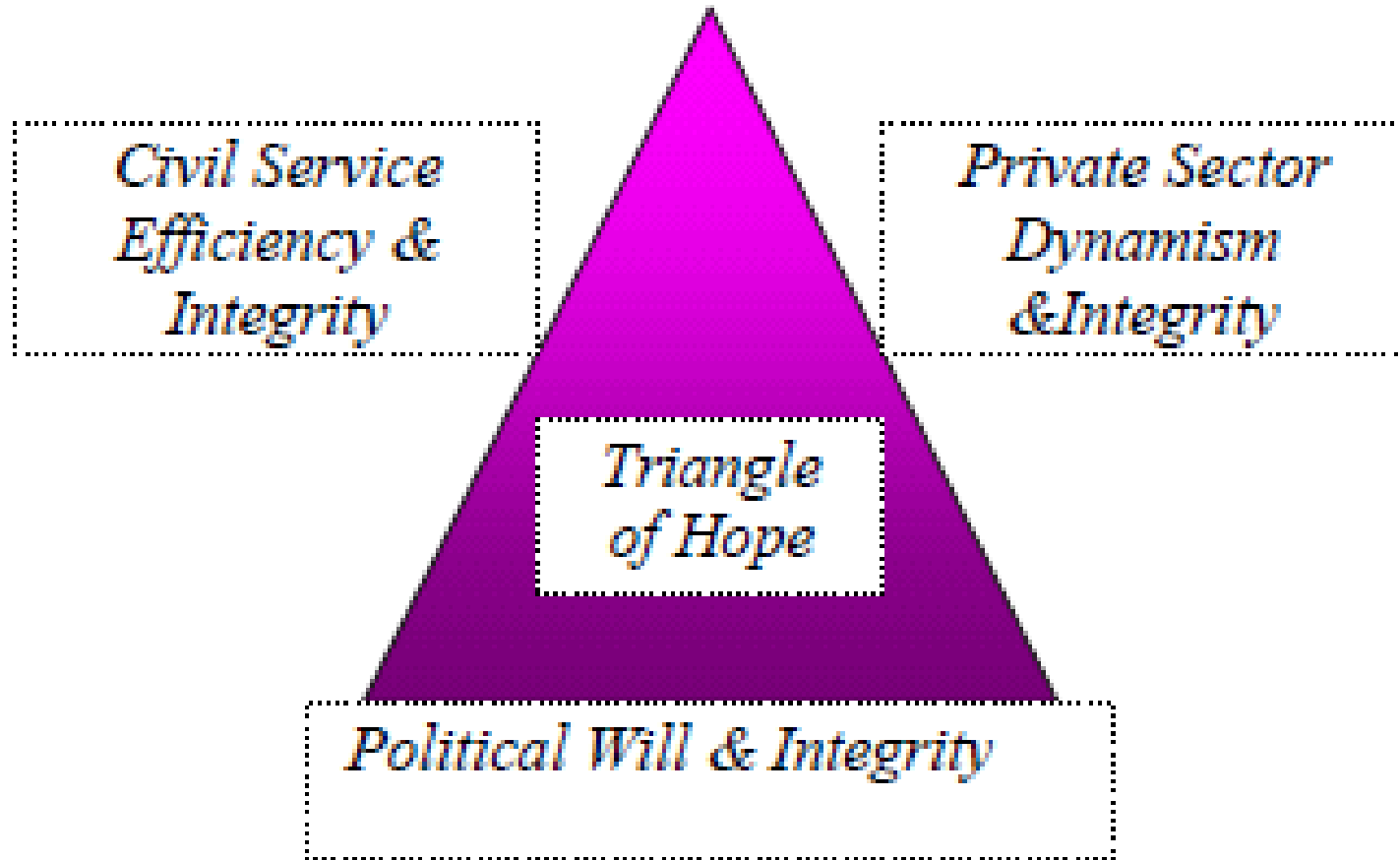


SSC advantage (3)

Factor endowments and competitiveness

- Experiences of countries with similar factor endowments facilitate other South countries to strengthen their competitiveness of exports and investment
- ZIPP-TOH: Zambia Investment Promotion Project- “Triangle of Hope”, a JICA project, was implemented by experts of Malaysia
- Its objective is to build a conducive economic and business environment that will spur local and foreign investment
- Phase 1: 2006-09; Phase 2: 2009-12

Triangle of Hope





Zambia Development Agency
(ZDA), Lusaka



Mobile factory, Lusaka



Zambian Delegation visited
Kulim High Tech Park in Malaysia



KAIZEN Training
by a Japanese Expert (ZDA)

SSC advantage (4)

Social and economic conditions

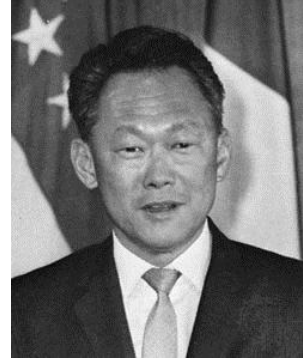
- Experiences of technological and institutional innovation in emerging countries could be very useful for the South due to similar social and economic conditions
- The institutional development in the area of quality, productivity and, now, innovation in Singapore is outstanding: Starting point, National Productivity Center under Economic Development Board ; National Productivity Board (NPB); Standard and Productivity Board (SPB); and, now, **Standards, Productivity and Innovation Board (SPRING)**
- **The following 3 slides are cited from Ohno, Izumi, *Singapore's Experience with Productivity Development : Internalization, Scaling-up, and International Cooperation* (PPT presentation, Oct. 2010) (Courtesy of Professor Izumi Ohno, National Graduate Institute of Policy Studies)**

History of Productivity-related Organizations in Singapore

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

Period	Organization	Remarks
1964	Productivity Unit , within Economic Development Board (EDB)	65 :Charter for Industrial Progress, Productivity Code of Practice
1967-72	National Productivity Center - Autonomously-run division under EDB	71 :Tripartite Interim Committee (to prepare NPB)
1972-95	National Productivity Board (NPB) - Statutory body, initially affiliated with Ministry of Labor and later with Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI)	73 :Singapore Productivity Association (SPA) formed 81 : <i>Productivity Movement</i> Launched
1996-2001	Productivity Standard Board (PSB) - Statutory body, affiliated with MTI	
2002-present	Standards, Productivity and Innovation Board (SPRING) - Statutory body, affiliated with MTI	

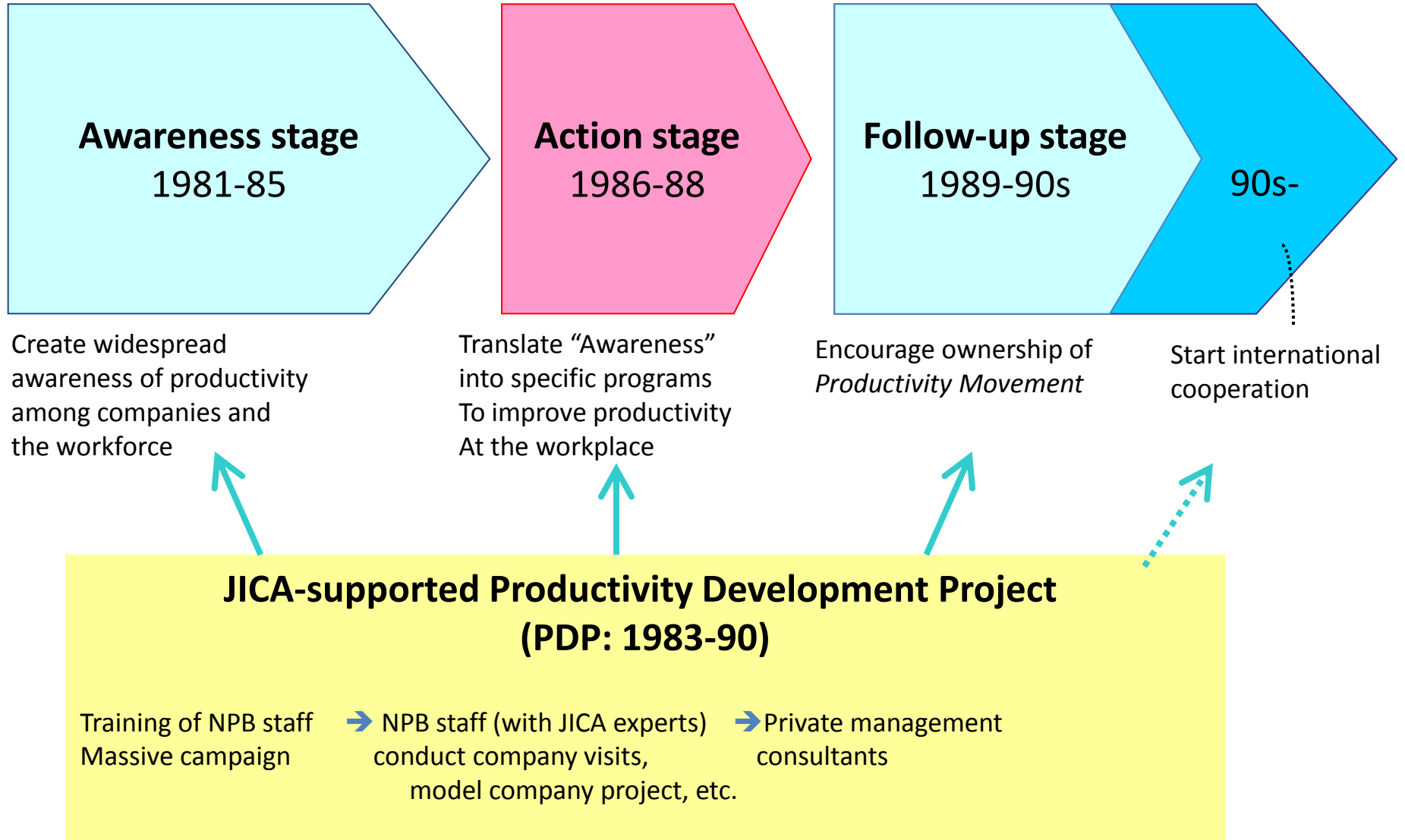
Background for Productivity Movement



- 1979: Prime Minister 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."
- 1981: LKY met key Japanese employers in Singapore to discuss practices, work attitudes and productivity in Japan.
- 1981.4: The Committee on Productivity formed
- 1981.6: LKY met Mr. Goshi, then Chairman of the Japan Productivity Center. (This triggered a request for bilateral cooperation by Japan.)
- (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)



JICA-supported Productivity Development Project (1983-90)

- Japanese experts dispatched to Singapore: more than 200;
- Singapore engineers, managers and other professionals who participated in the project: 15,000;
- Singapore engineers, managers and other professionals who participated in training courses in Japan: 200;
- Text books and other training materials prepared during the project: more than 100;

Japanese Contribution to Maternal and Child Health Care in Morocco and, afterwards, triangular cooperation

2002-2003 Grant Aid

The Project for improving the maternal health care in rural areas
(Upgrading health care facilities and providing equipments)

2002-2007 Country Focused Training Program

(Inviting 37 professionals to Japan for training)

2004-2007 Technical Cooperation

The Project for improving the maternal health care in rural areas
(Training health officers and providers on health care management)

2004-2007 Country Focused Training Program

(Inviting 25 Health officials to Japan for training)

2007 Grant Aid

The Project for improving the maternal health care in rural areas II
(Upgrading health facilities and providing equipments)

2008-2009 Specialist Dispatch and In Country Training Program

(Supporting health workers on site)

Morocco started “Third Country Training Program” on Maternal and Child Health Care in 2007.

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 create widespread awareness of the handbook among people

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

Parallel to domestic activities, sharing the useful method with other countries.

Japan started to support Morocco's initiative for "Maternal and Child Health Care" in 2002

Providing hard components



Training health experts and officers



Helping to improve health care system



Supporting Moroccan initiative to help others

Maternal and Child Health Handbook (Carnet de Santé de la femme)

This image shows a page from the handbook, which is a form for recording health information. It is divided into several sections: 'PERSONNE' (Personal information) with fields for name, age, and marital status; 'EXAMEN PRÉNATAL' (Prenatal examination) with fields for the doctor's name, date, and results; and 'STATUT VACCINAL' (Vaccination status) with a grid for recording various vaccines (DTP, Hib, MMR, etc.) and their dates. The form is written in Arabic and French.

The contents of the handbook

- Basic information
- Records of visiting doctors, vaccination, and etc
- Records of past pregnancy
- Records of gynecologic exam
- Other information

Distributing the handbook is not enough to improve maternal and child health. Placing health posts, improving access to health, training health workers, and changing awareness are very important to improve the situation.

Picture: JICA

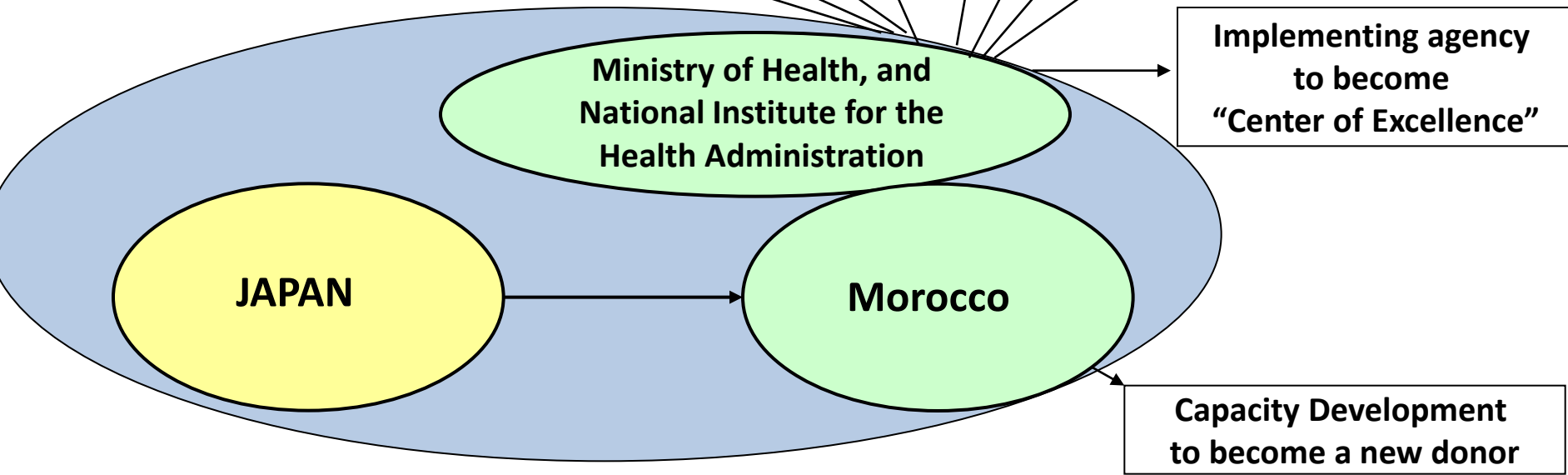
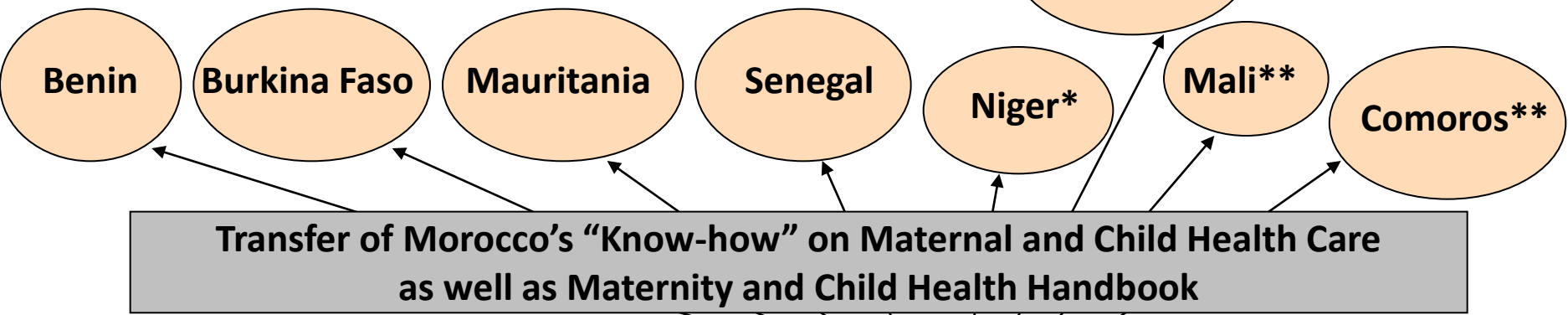
Background of Maternal and Child Health Handbook in Morocco

- 2004: A doctor from Morocco attended a training program on Maternal and Child Health Care held in Japan and found that “Maternal and Child Health Handbook” (MCH) would be useful to lower the maternal and infant mortality rate.
- The doctor added her idea to Japanese MCH and made Moroccan MCH. The Minister of Health agreed with her idea of utilizing MCH in Morocco.
- 2006: The MCH was officially introduced by Princess Lalla Maryem, the president of the local NGO, UNFM.
- The MCH is sold in drugstores, bookstores, and stationary stores. Almost 100 % of pregnant women carry the MCH in Meknes and Sefrou, where Japanese projects were implemented.

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.

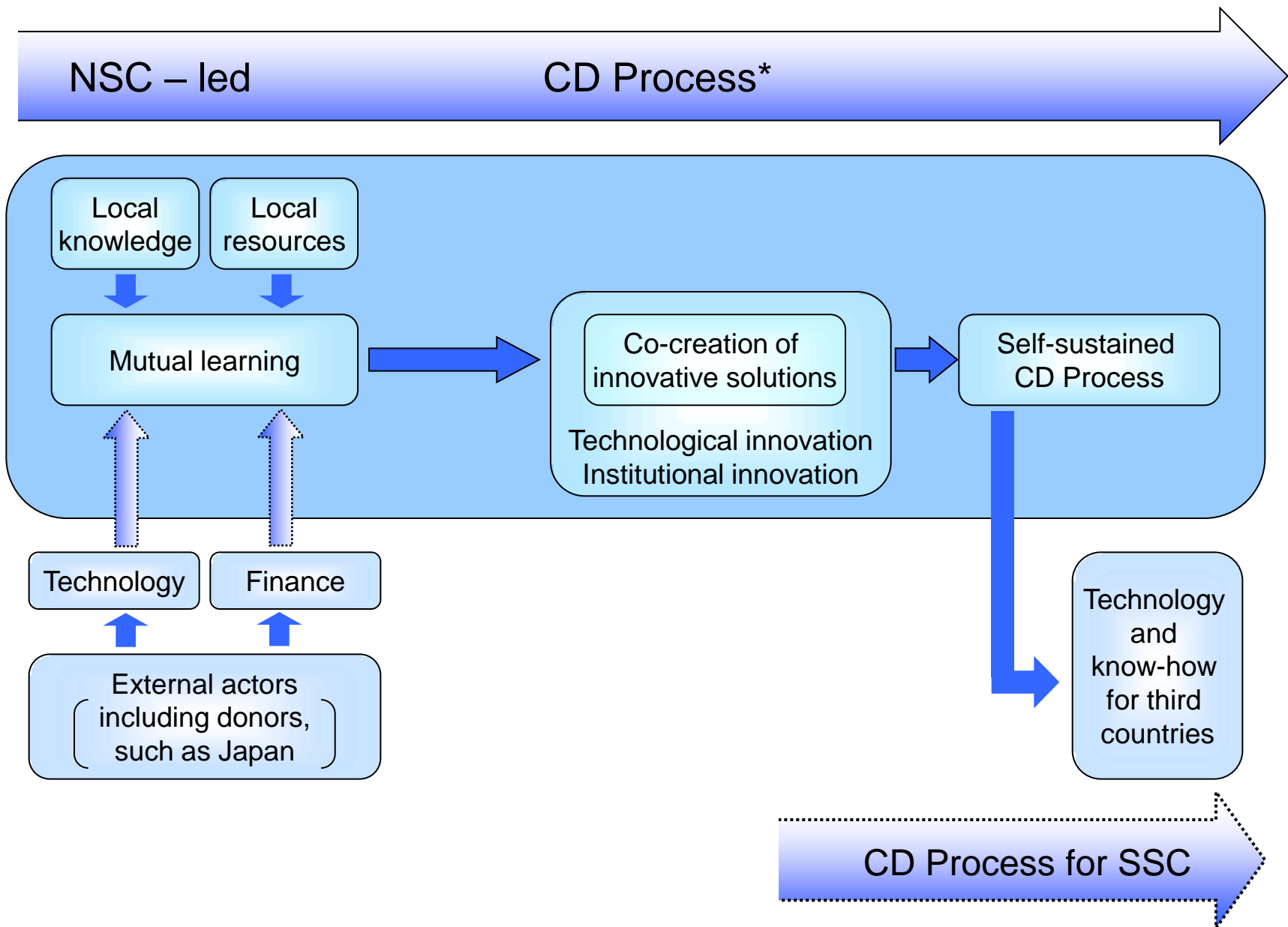


UNFPA, UNICEF, and GIZ also support Morocco on Health issues.

2. Seamless process from NSC,
Triangular cooperation to SSC

(2a) Triangular cooperation is a crucial part of the **seamless process** from NSC to SSC

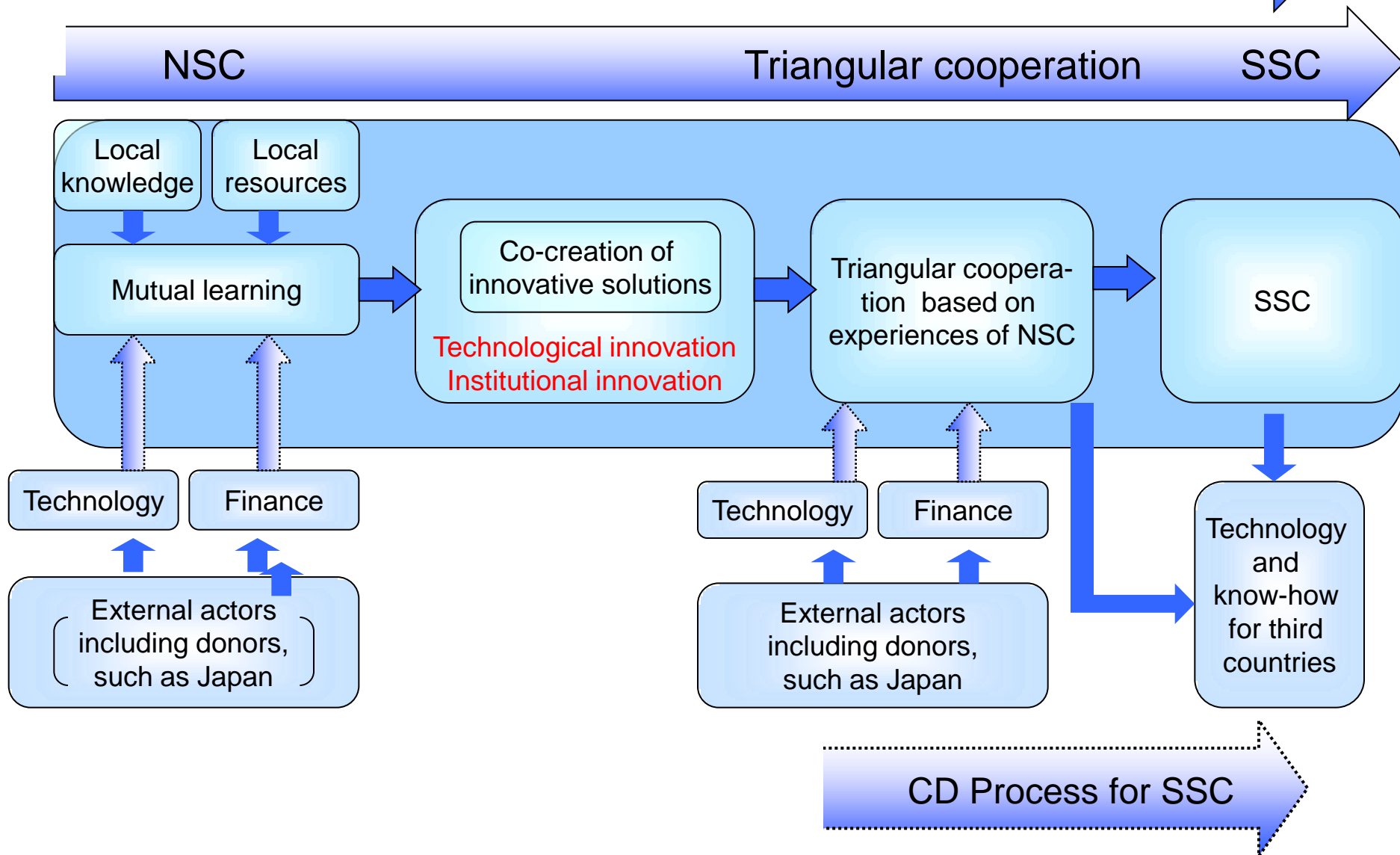
- ***JICA's experience***
- The most of JICA's triangular cooperation (TC) programs are the horizontal "scale-up" of NSC, to countries with similar conditions, with coordination of the partner country as the pivotal country of TC
- The above-mentioned case of the cooperation of JICA and Japan Productivity Center for Singapore in quality and productivity area is one of the most successful example of the seamless process from NSC to SSC in which TC played a crucial role.



*For details of CD process, see Hosono, Akio et al (2010).

“Inside the Black Box of Capacity Development for Development Effectiveness.”

Seamless process from NSC, Triangular Cooperation to SSC



*For details of CD process, see Hosono, Akio et al (2010).

“Inside the Black Box of Capacity Development for Development Effectiveness.”

(2b) Japan's Triangular Cooperation: An Overview

- Japan has been one of the most active OECD-DAC member countries in supporting South South Cooperation (SSC) in Asia and in other developing regions by promoting triangular cooperation

Japan's Aim to Support SSC

- ▶ Japan's ODA Charter (2003): "Japan will actively promote south-south cooperation in partnership with emerging developing countries and other partners."
- ▶ JICA recognizes SSC among developing countries contribute to global development.
- ▶ JICA will actively support SSC through Triangular cooperation in order to;
 - Tackle global issues, including MDGs
 - Promote capacity development of developing countries

JICA Underlines Its Long-Term Commitment to the Concepts of South-South and Triangular Cooperation

- “With the world facing multiple crises, the **concepts of ‘south-south’ and ‘triangular cooperation’ are vital to successful global development** and the Japan International Cooperation Agency will continue to vigorously pursue both”, according to JICA Senior Vice-President Kenzo Oshima. (Dec. 2009)
- Despite this encouraging trend, with the world facing challenges such as climate change, energy and food crises, Oshima said that more needed to be done and “**We should recognize and put more value in south-south and triangular cooperation. It is an effective and complementary way** to boost our efforts to achieve internationally agreed development target goals, including the Millennium Development goals.”

The long trajectory of JICA's support to SSC

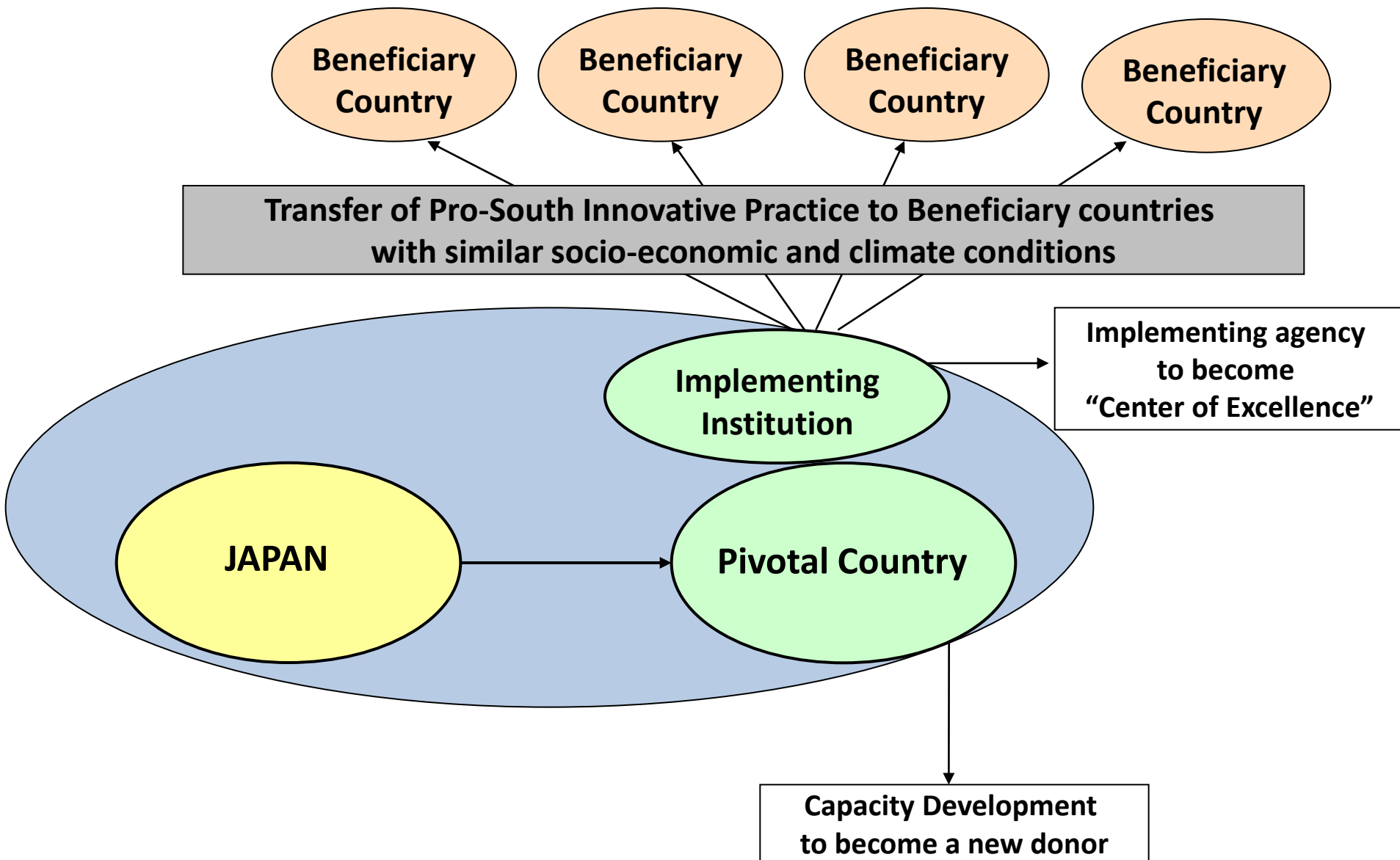
- Technical assistance to developing countries (1954~) : Japan initiated its ODA
- Japan participated OECD in 1964
- ***Japan's support to SSC***
- Third-country training (1975~)
- Third-country expert (1994~)
- Partnership Program (1994~)
- Contribution to Regional Cooperation (1990th~)

3. Lessons learned through different initiatives of triangular cooperation

Main modalities of triangular cooperation of JICA

- Third country training
- Third country specialist dispatch
- Regional cooperation 1
- Regional cooperation 2
- Joint project (including combination of different modalities)
- Joint seminar
- Partnership program

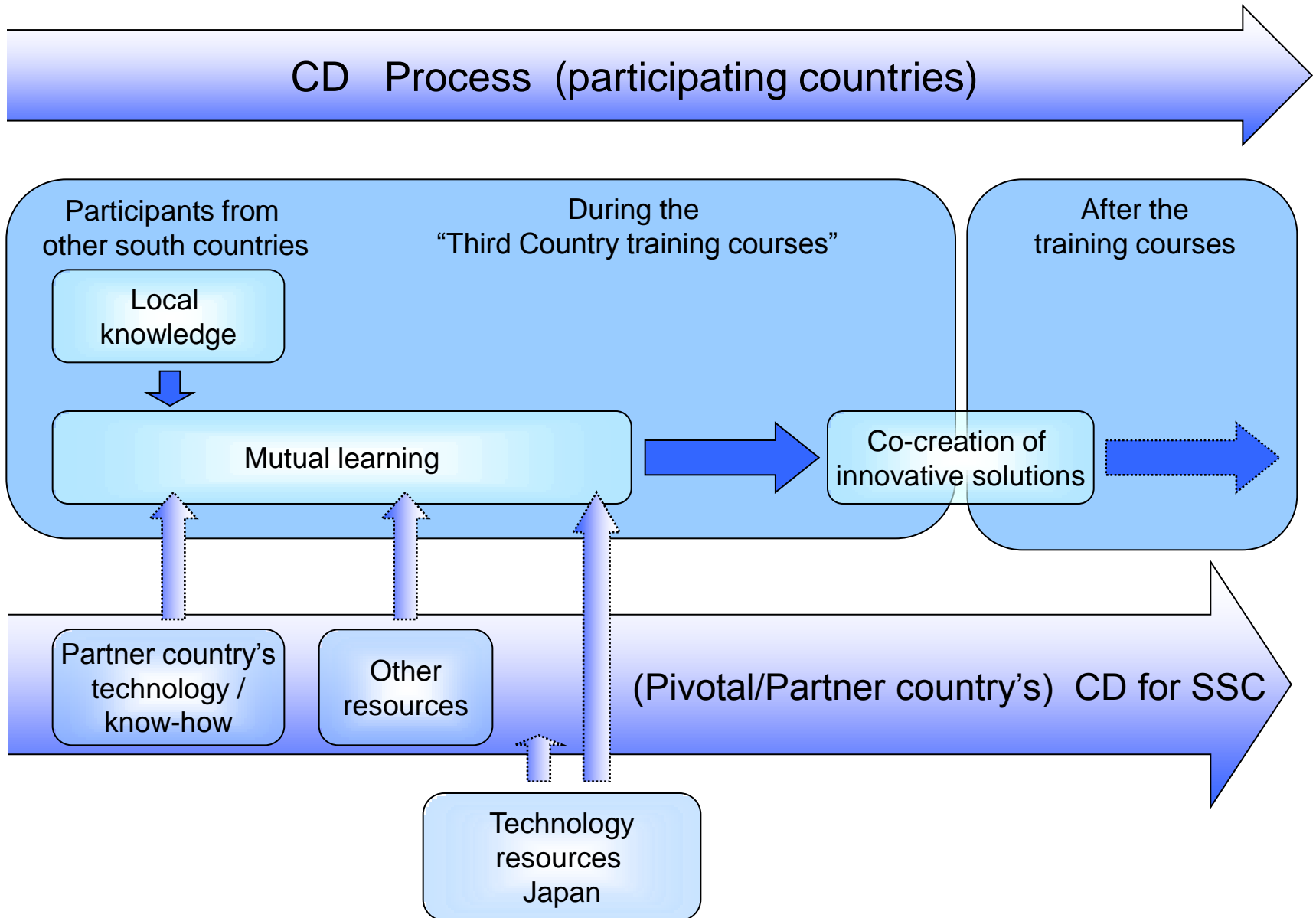
(3a) Third Country Training



Third country training courses: Lessons Learned

- Third country training courses have been one of the most effective means to disseminate technology and know-how obtained by CD process of a pivotal country to other developing countries with similar conditions
- On the top of this advantage, the pivotal country (which organize training courses jointly with Japan) enhances **capacity for SSC**, through mutual learning in the training courses, especially regarding the conditions and environment of participating developing countries as well as the formation of network of professionals and practitioners

CD Process through the “Third country training courses”



Shellfish Aquaculture in Chile



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

Shellfish Aquaculture in Chile

- Third country training: Chile, Japan and other developing countries
- 20 years from 1988 to 2007: 400 participants trained selected from 1200 candidates
- Chile's *Catolica del Norte University* is now considered as a center of excellence of aquaculture in Latin America
- Perú, Ecuador, Brasil, Colombia, Venezuela, y El Salvador among other started aquaculture projects
- Network of professors and participants has been established for exchange of experiences and information

CURSOS INTERNACIONALES 2

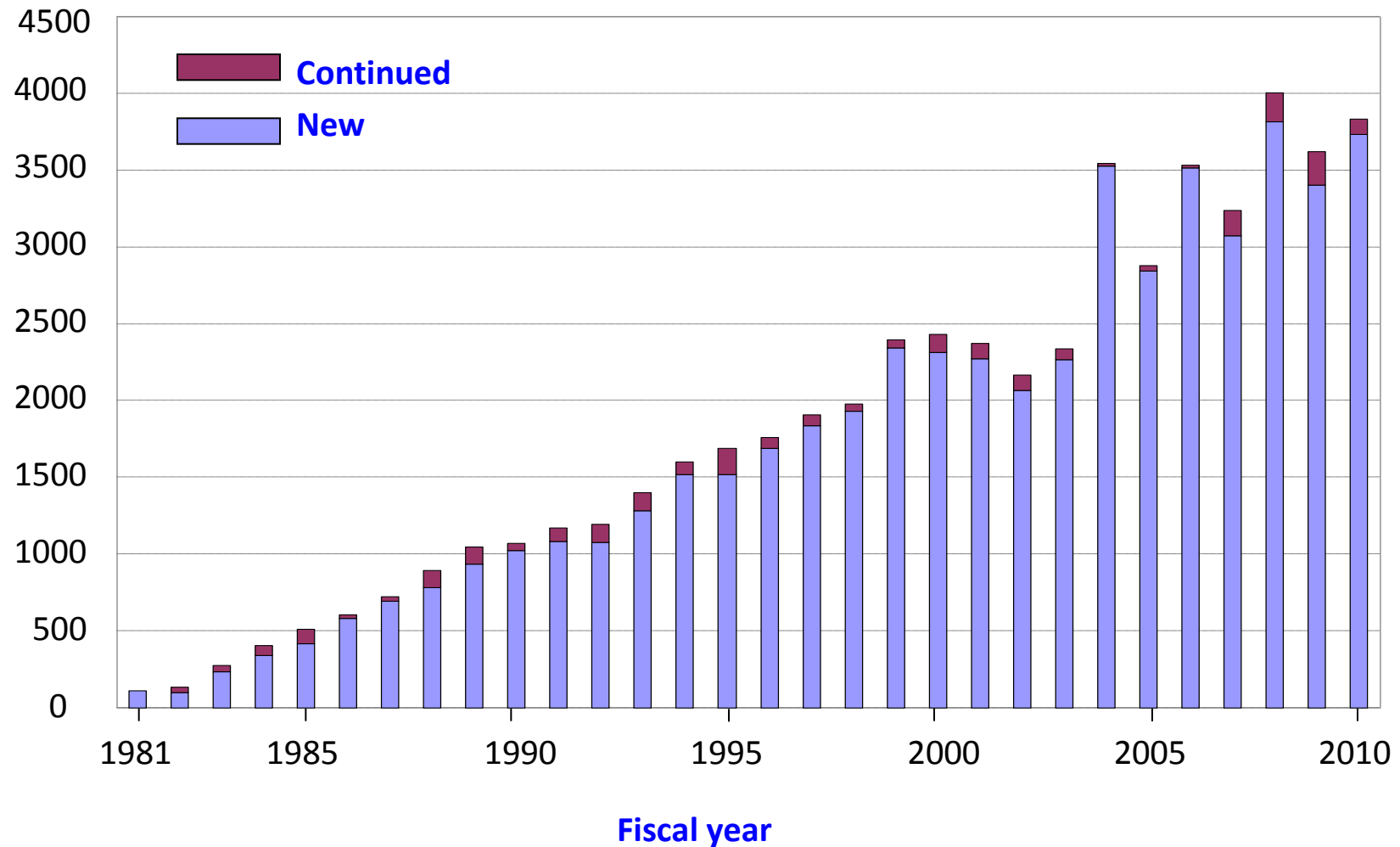


CULTIVO INDUSTRIAL: Faena en el mar y en tierra para manejo de long-lines (Tongoy, IV región)



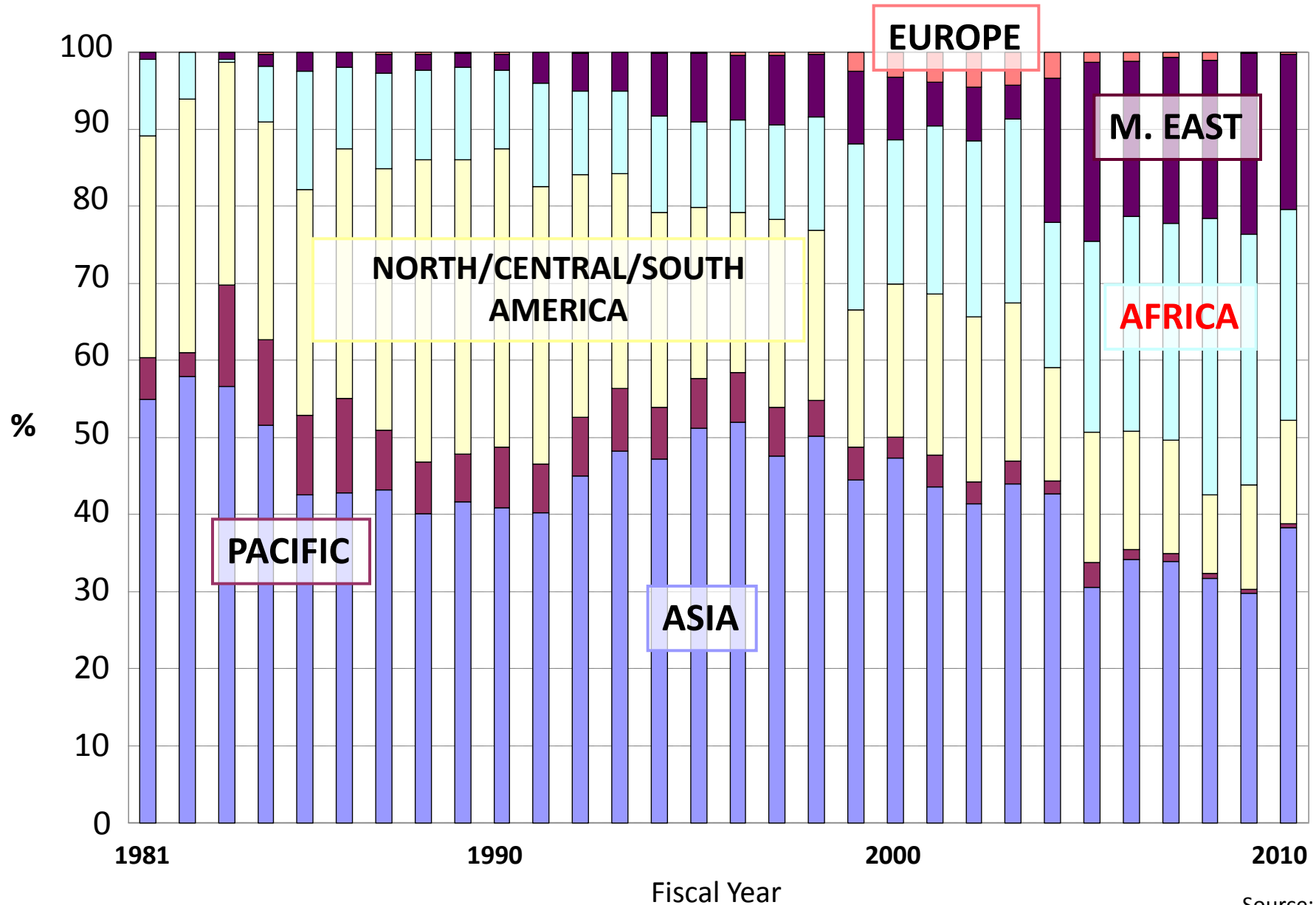
- Third country training programs (TCTP) (1975~) organized by JICA

Number of persons

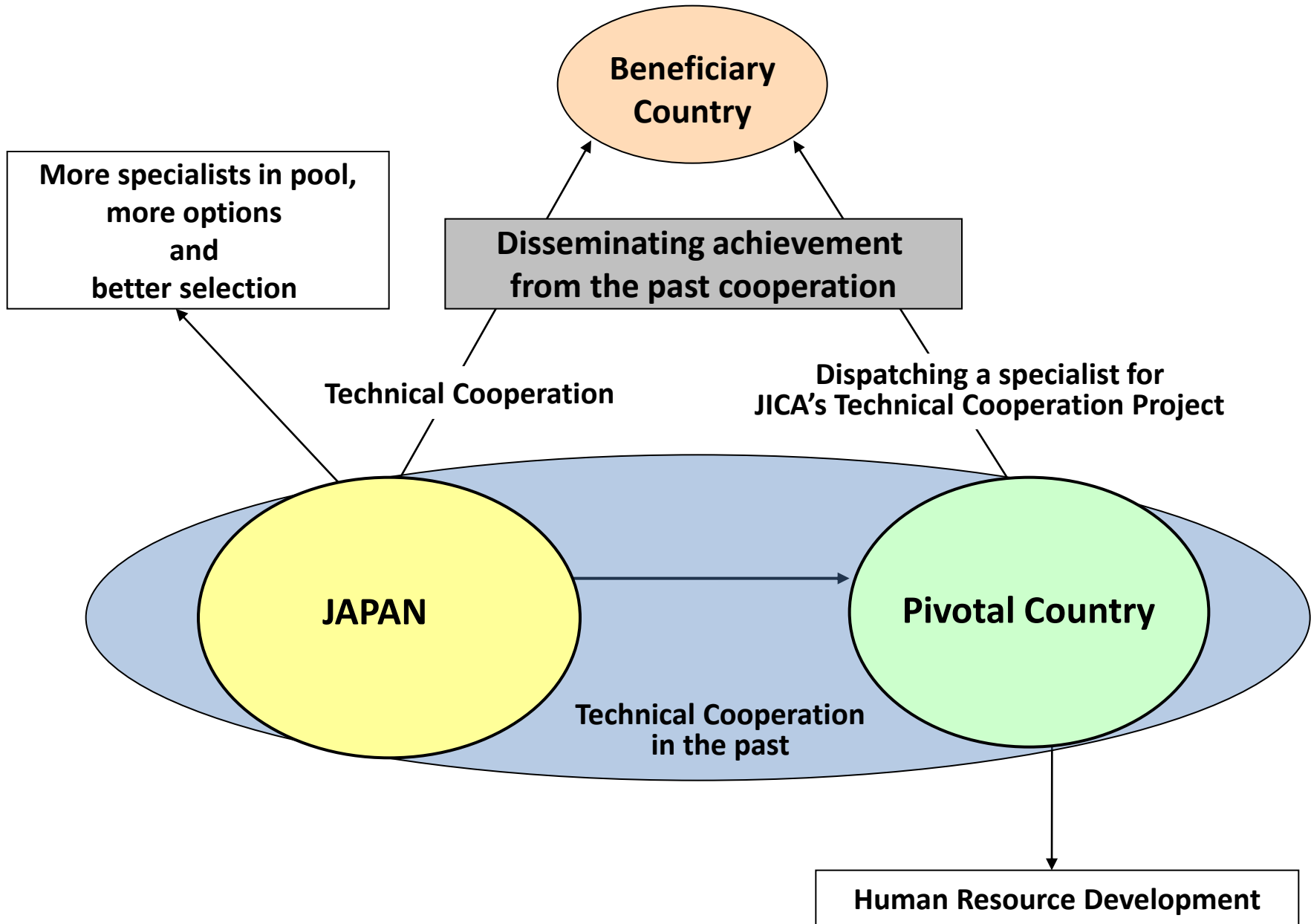


Change in % TCTP Participant by Region

Participants from Africa have been increasing

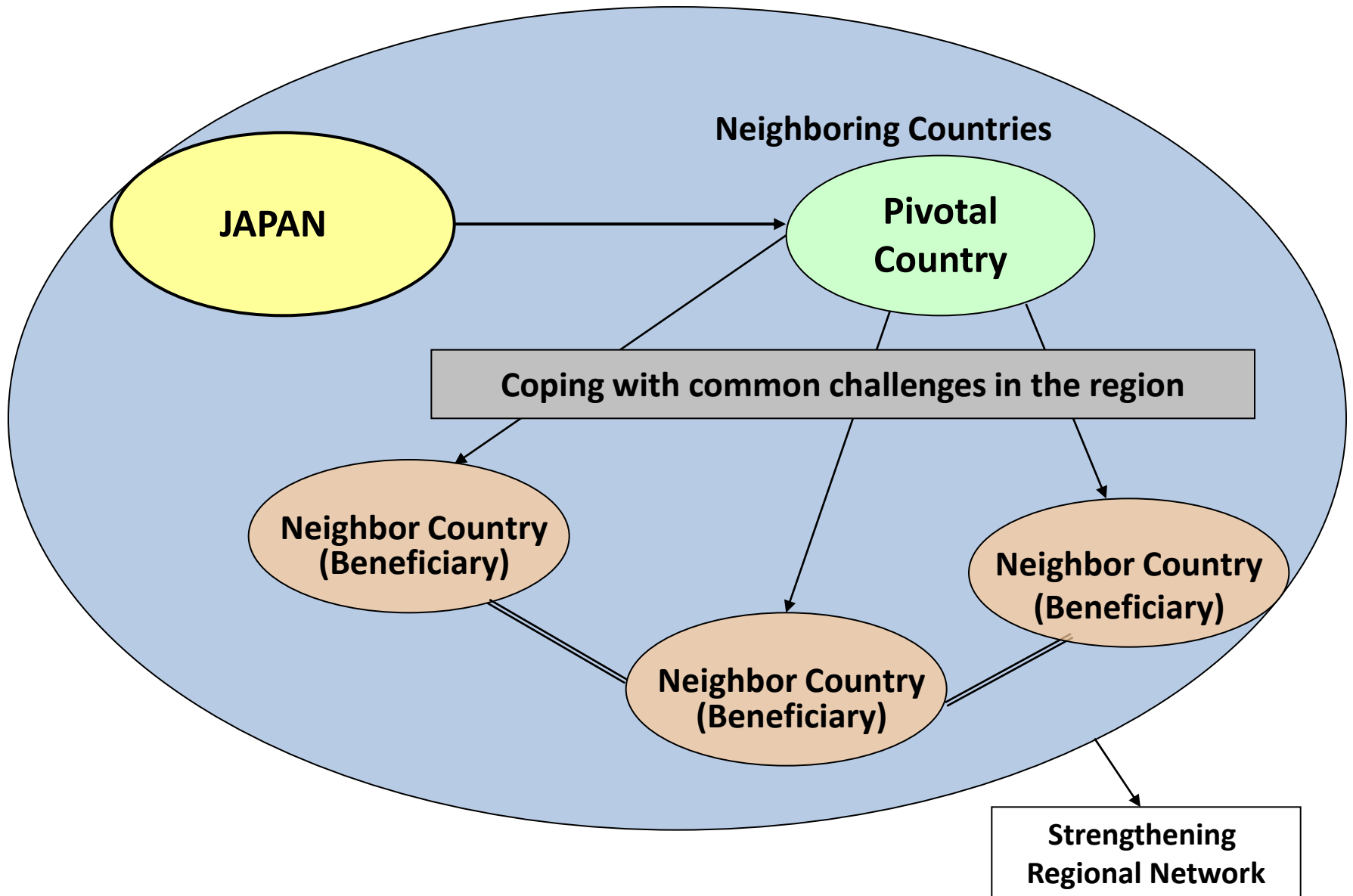


(3b) Third Country Specialist Dispatch



(3c) Regional Cooperation 1

Coping with common challenges in the region



Examples of regional cooperation

- Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) (Involvement of many countries and its institutions as well as international institutions)



Examples of regional cooperation

- The Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) (Participation of more than 30 countries in the region)



AUN/SEED-Net

- ASEAN University Network/ Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network
- An educational network established in 2001 that contributes to industry and the building of communities of expertise in the ASEAN region
- Preparation Phase: 2001-03; Phase 1: 2003-08; Phase 2: 2008-13
- The AUN/SEED-Net consists of 19 leading institutions of 10 ASEAN countries and 11 leading Japanese supporting universities

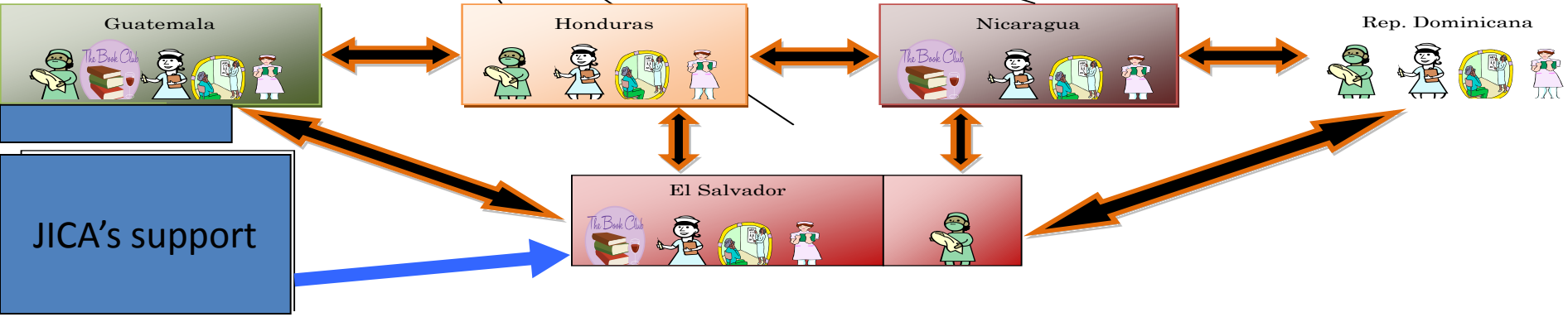
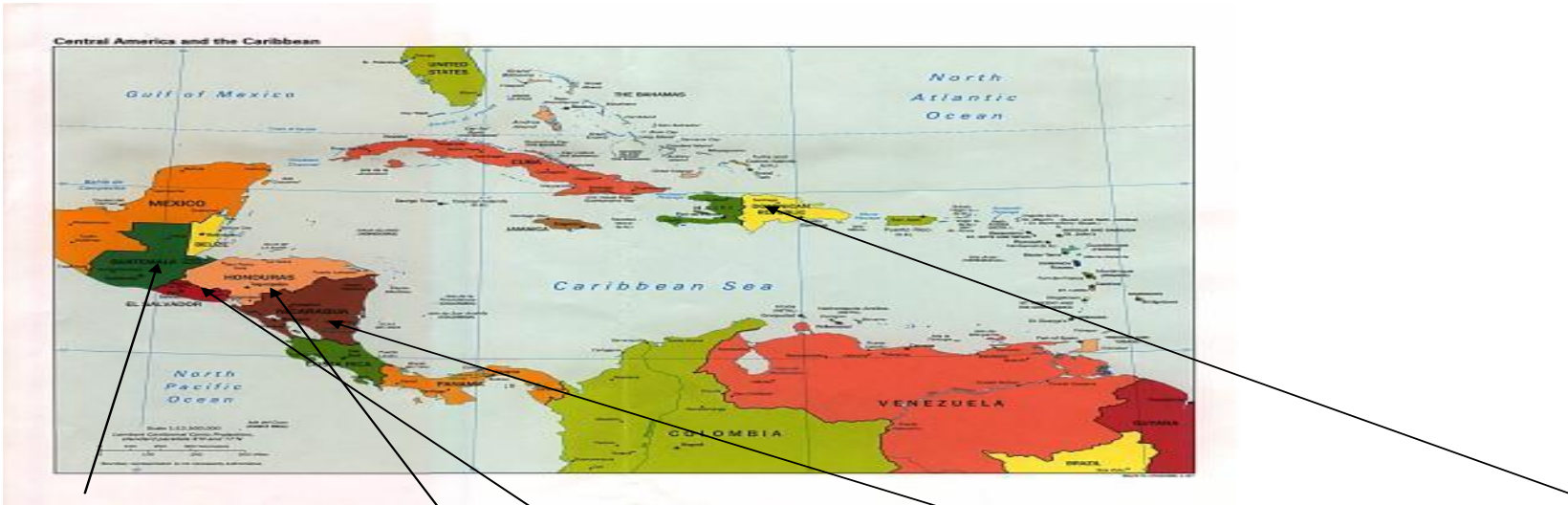
SMASE-WECSA

- Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education- Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa
- Based on JICA's cooperation in establishing institutionalized in-service training for mathematics and science teachers in Kenya in 1998
- SMASE-WECSA Association was established in 2001; 33 member countries and 12 projects launched as of 2009
- JICA believes that this kind of support will enable African countries to develop the capacity to learn from peers in Africa and to develop new ways of solving their own problems

Examples of regional cooperation

- **Project “Angels”**: Project for Strengthening the Basic and continuing Nursing Education in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic
- This program was awarded special prize of SSC Expo 2010
- For details, refer to the Global Health Forum

PROYECTO ANGELES



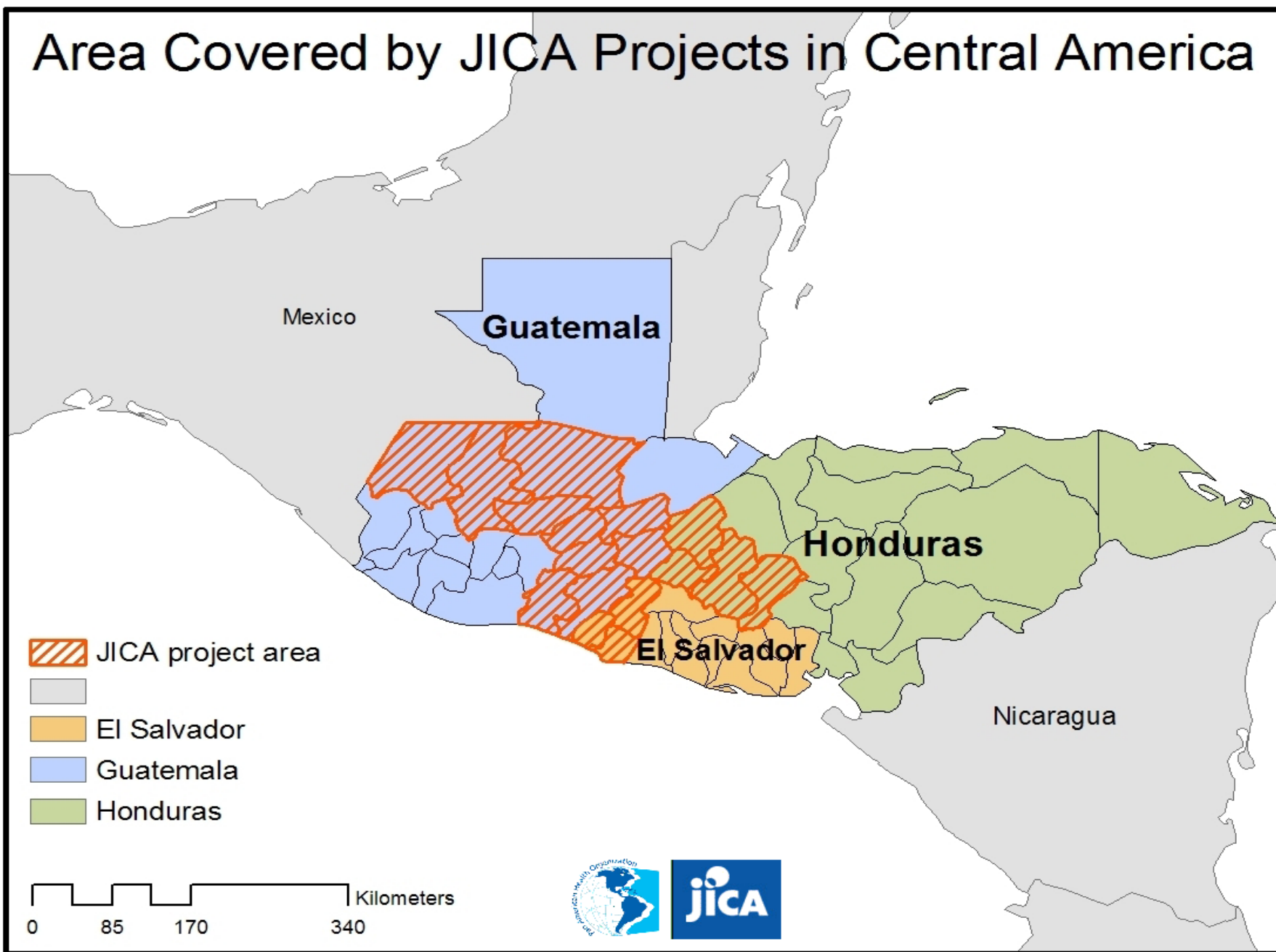
Chagas Disease Control Project

- life-threatening illness caused by the protozoan **parasite**, *Trypanosoma cruzi* (*T. cruzi*). It is found mainly in Latin America, where it is mostly transmitted to humans by the faeces of triatomine bugs, known as '**kissing bugs**' (According to WHO)
- 7.5 million patients in Latin America (est.)
- 2.4 million patients in Central America (9% of population of the region, JICA knowledge site)
- Immediate drug treatment is effective during the acute phase, but since **no effective medicine has been developed to treat the disease in its chronic stage, many could die** from cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure.

Chagas Disease Control Project

- Chagas is the most serious infectious disease next to Malaria, however,
- Chagas is a neglected tropical disease (WHO)
- Chagas is a silent disease
- Chagas is the disease of the poor
- JICA project in Central America (El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala): Participatory Chagas Disease Monitoring (PCDM) System

Area Covered by JICA Projects in Central America



The impact of JICA project

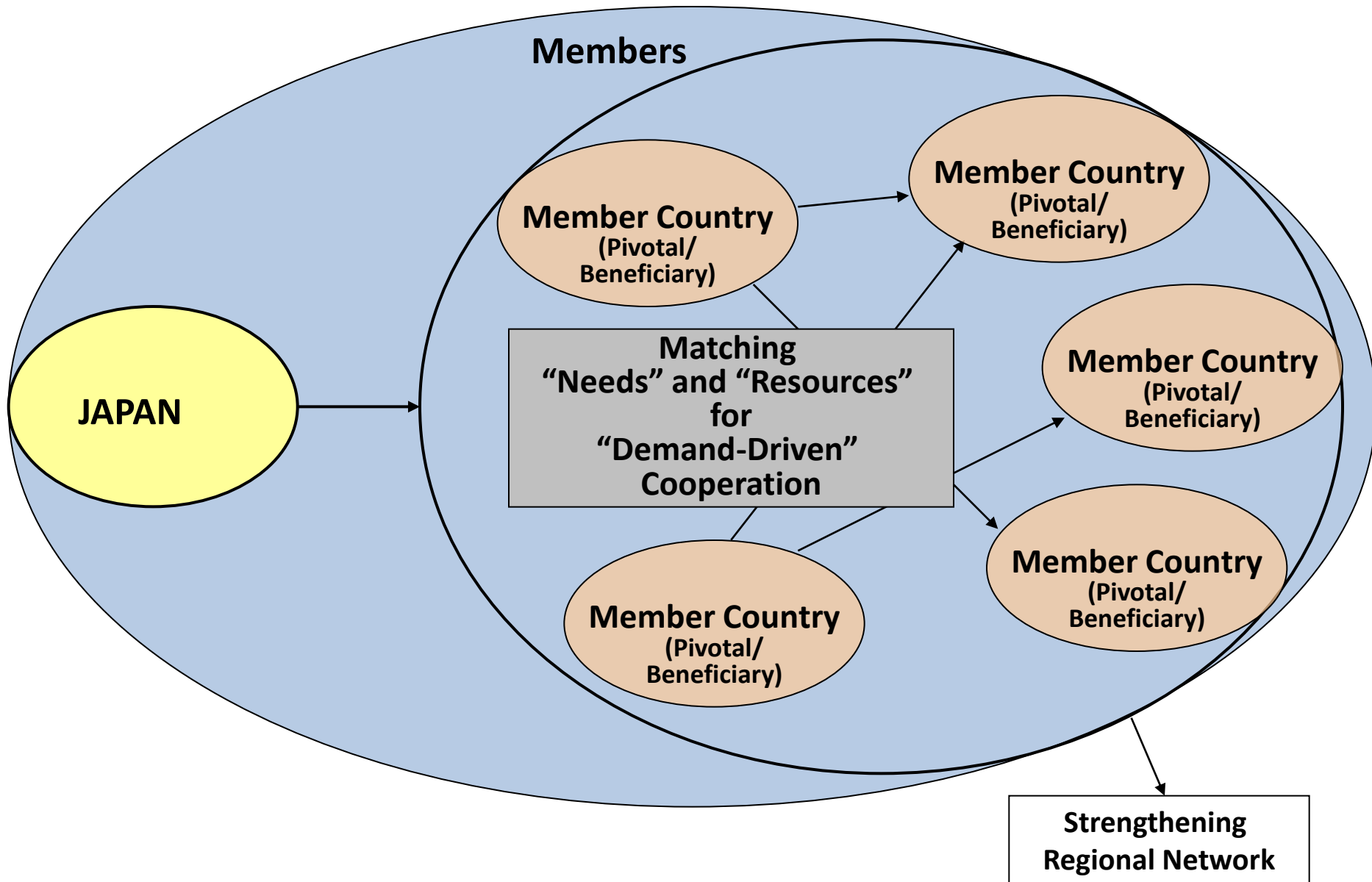
- As JICA support spreads throughout Central America, in November 2008 the WHO certified Guatemala as having, for the first time in Central America, interrupted Chagas disease transmission via introduced species. It is believed that El Salvador and Honduras are also close to interrupting transmission via the introduced species. (“On the Trail of the Assassin Bugs”, *The Japan Journal*, Oct. 2009)





(3d) Regional Cooperation 2

Matching “Needs” and “Resources” for “Demand-Driven” cooperation



JARCOM : Japan's Innovative Triangular Cooperation with ASEAN Countries

- **Overview:**
- **JICA-ASEAN Regional Cooperation Meeting (JARCOM)** was a unique triangular cooperation framework in South-East Asia. Originally designed as a mechanism to **formulate good quality SSC projects**, it gradually **evolved into a forum to discuss common development challenges** in the region. While the northern donor stepped back as a facilitator, its all-stakeholder-participatory and transparent process **enhanced the ownership of both recipients and providers**. Peer pressures among ASEAN members nurtured self-help efforts and leaderships in the South.
- JARCOM was an effective approach of **triangular cooperation to strengthen CD for SSC**.

JARCOM (continued)

- **Participating Countries:** Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam, Timor-Leste (mainly as recipients), Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand (mainly as providers), Japan (donor for the triangular cooperation)

JARCOM: Outcomes and Lessons Learned

- Important and planned outcomes were the **formulation of good projects**. Between 2004-2007, 86 training projects
- **Successful matching rates** during the same period increased impressively from 28% to 78%
- Unexpected achievements include **mobilization of resources from “new providers”**
- Introduction of **“Regional Approach”** to SSC was also unplanned outcome.
- JARCOM contributions for **SSC-Aid Effectiveness synergies: Alignment with national priorities; enhanced ownership; Support to emerging donors; Reducing costs for Southern partners**

Table 14: Results of project identification and formulation through JARCOM

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of project ideas proposed	36	51	43	23
Number of projects realized in any form (percentage of successful matches)	10 (28%)	31 (61%)	27 (63%)	18 (78%)

Source:UNDP/JICA(2009)

J-SEAM

Making the South-South Cooperation Demand-Driven through “Japan-Southeast Asia Meeting for South-South Cooperation (J-SEAM)”

J-SEAM is an attempt to promote South-South Cooperation based on the beneficiary countries' needs for technical cooperation. It aims to formulate and implement well-prepared South-South Cooperation, improve South-South Cooperation quality and maintain and enhance the network between JICA and the member agencies in Southeast Asian countries (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam and Timor-Leste).

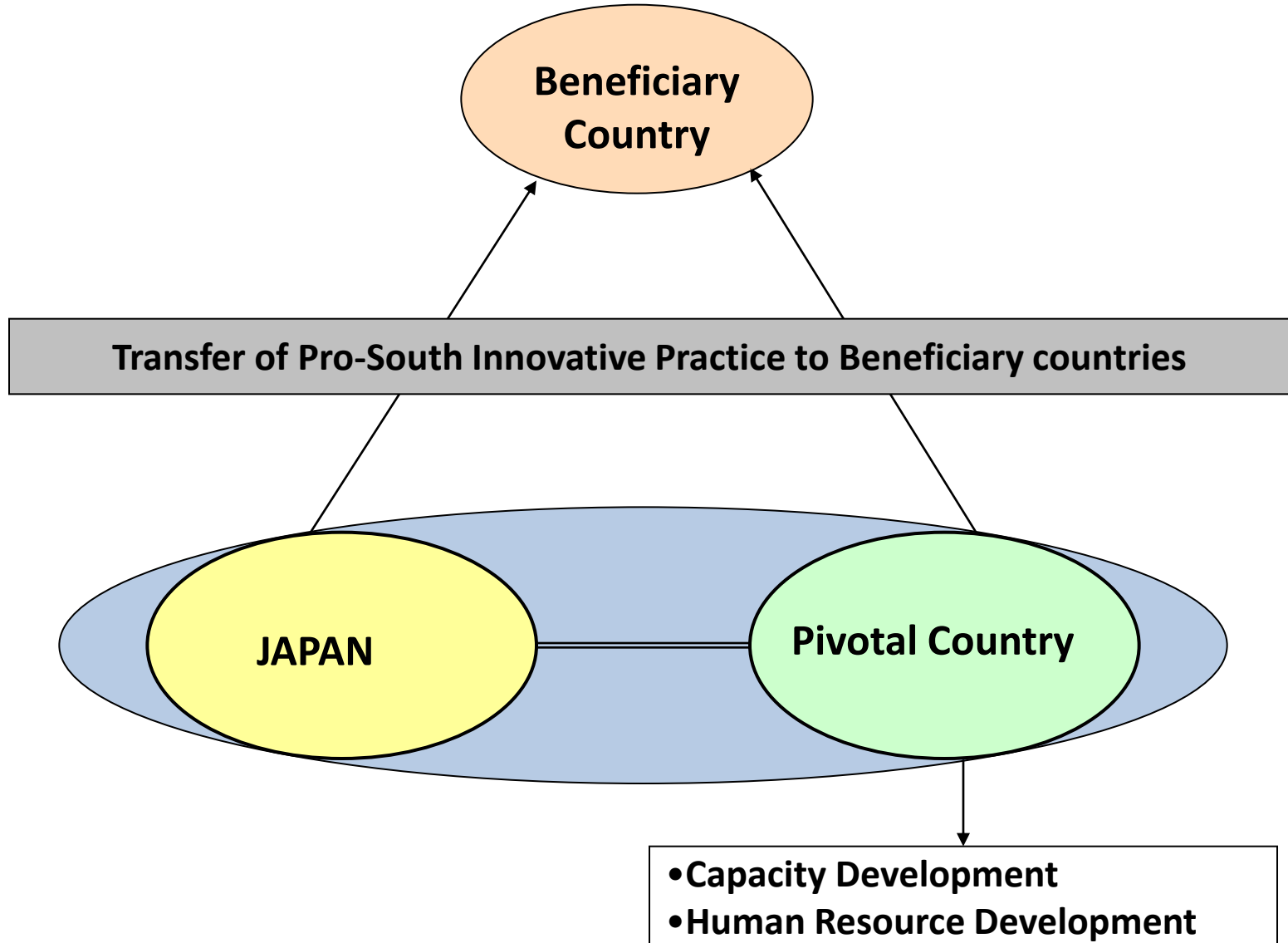
Main activities of J-SEAM

1. Conduct of an annual meeting at the practical level
2. Dispatch of project formulation study missions
3. Conduct of workshops and seminars to facilitate project formulation
4. Coordinating activities between beneficiary countries and resource countries to facilitate project formulation

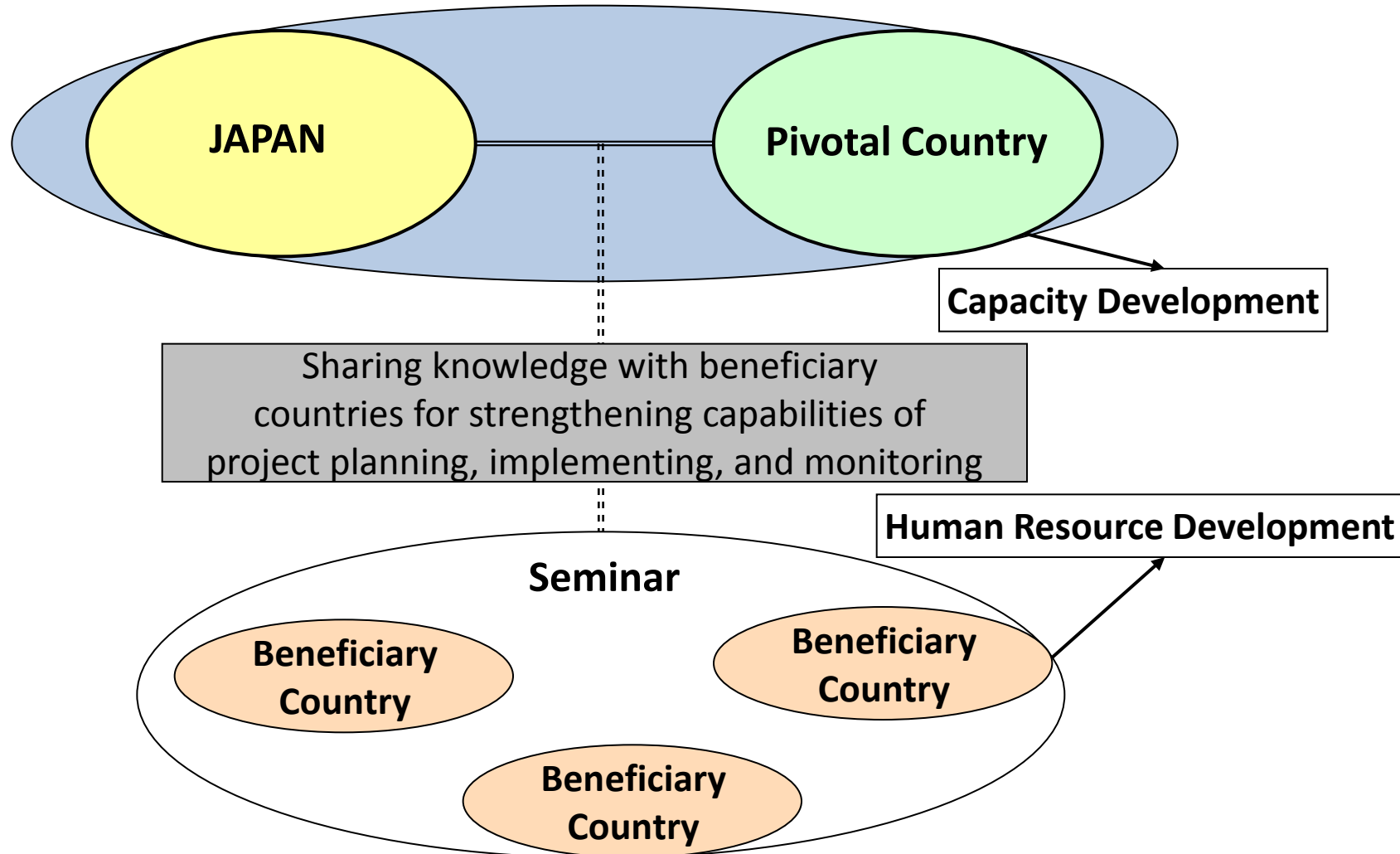
(3e) Joint Project

(including combination of different modalities)

(example: Prosavanna, Japan Brazil and Mozambique triangular cooperation)



(3f) Joint Seminar

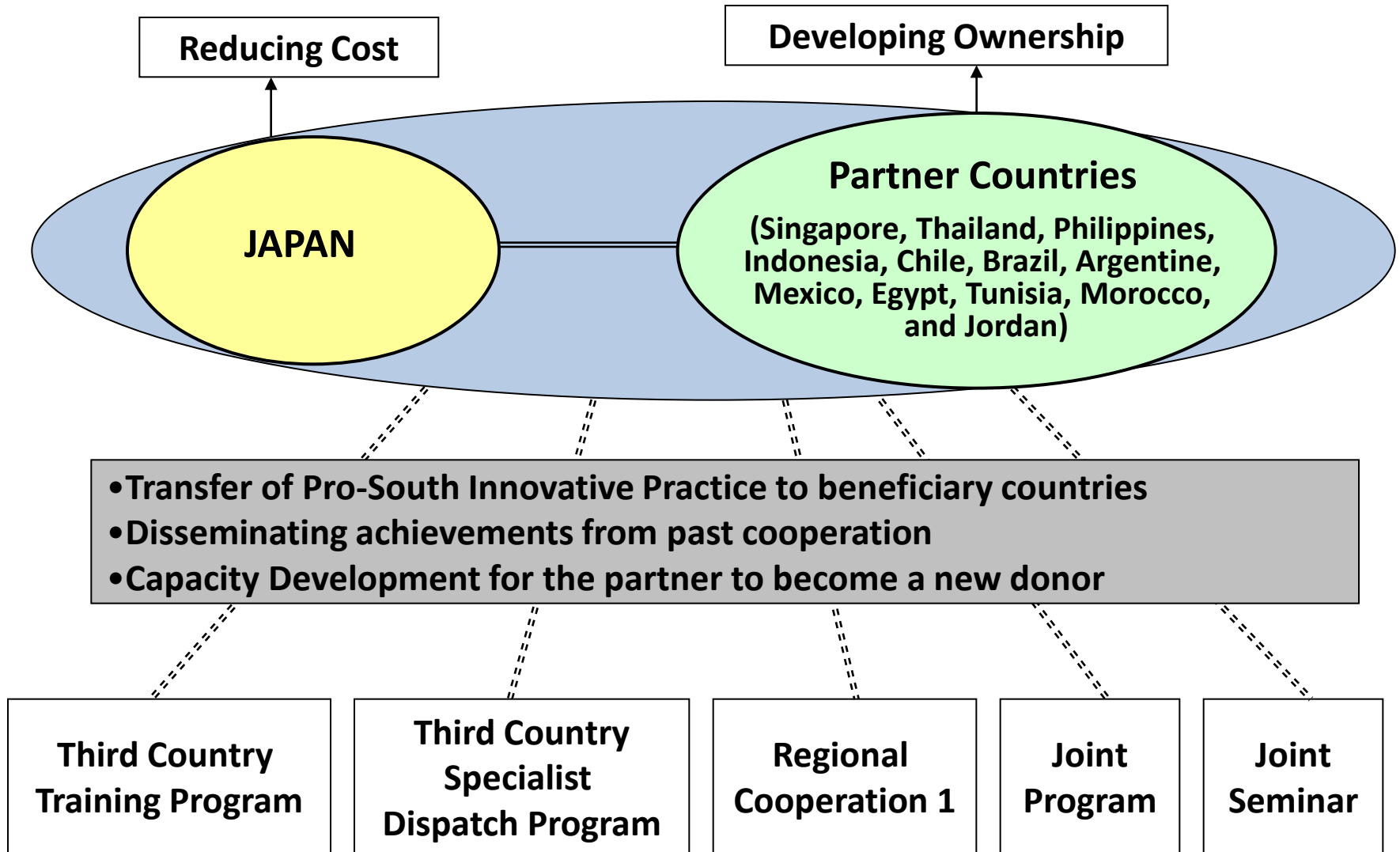


JICA supports SSC also by organizing training and dialogue

- **TRAINING AND DIALOGUE PROGRAMS**
- **Region-Focused Training Program: Strengthening for Implementation Capability of Development Training under South-South Cooperation**
- **JICA and international organizations joint initiatives**

(3g) Partnership Program

(Advanced form of Triangular Cooperation)



Partnership Program

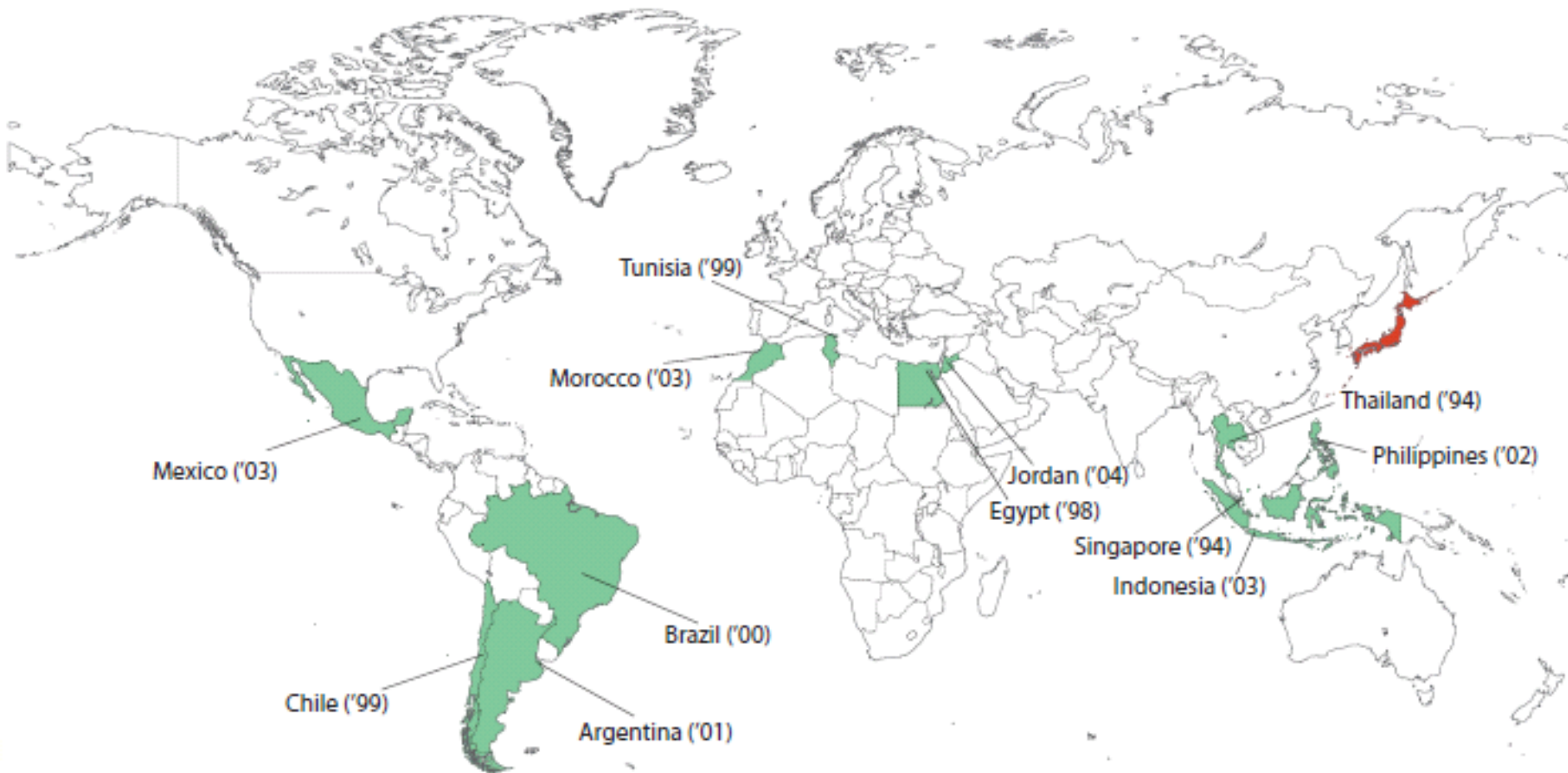
*Challenge to Inclusive and Dynamic Development
through Triangular Cooperation with New Partners*



Partnership Program

- Strategic and Comprehensive Framework to jointly implement technical cooperation for the beneficiary countries
- Share the knowledge and experience on aid management with the counterpart organization.

JICA's Partnership Program with 12 countries in the world



Partnership Program Member Countries (as of November, 2009)

Examples of JCPP Projects

Japan Chile Partnership Program

Cuba:
Acuicultura de Peces del mar
(2001-2003)

El Salvador:
Reproduccion y Manejo de
Ganado Bovino
(2003-2006)

Ecuador:
Gestion organizacional y
Economica de los Pescadores
Artesanales (2004-2007)

Perú:
Desarrollo de la Acuicultura de la
Concha de Abanico (2004-2007)

Cursos Internacionales en Chile :

- **Rehabilitacion y Estrategias de Inclusion Social (2006-2010)**
- **Produccion Bovina (2006-2010)**
- **Produccion de Semillas de Moluscos Bivalvos(2009-2011)**
- **Restauracion Ambiental para Manejo Sustentable de Cuencas Hidrograficas (2009-2011)**



República Dominicana:
Fortalecimiento de la Capacidad
Docente (2002-2005)

El Salvador:
Fotalecimiento de la gestion
comercial e institucional de
EXPORTA (2006-2009)

Costa Rica:
Incorporacion del modelo de atencion
biosicosocial (2006-2009)

Colombia:
Acuicultura de Moluscos (2008-
2010)

Bolivia:
Apoyo de implementacion de la
potilica de Rehabilitacion (2008-
2010)

Paraguay:
Fortalecimiento del Servicios
Departamentales de Atencion
“ÑANGAREKO ÑEPYRŪ “ (2009-
2011)

Advantages of Partnership Programs: Lessons Learned

- *With the framework of Partnership Programs triangular cooperation is implemented with more coordinated and systematic modalities:*
- Joint planning and periodic consultation between Japan and partner country;
- Combination of different cooperation schemes such as third country training courses, third country experts, joint seminar/workshop, etc.

Some relevant cases of innovation/innovative solutions shared by Partnership Programs

- JIPP (Japan Indonesia PP): Integrated Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Services with Mother and Child Health (MCH) Handbook in the era of decentralization
- JSPP 21 (Japan Singapore Partnership Program for the 21st Century): Community Policing Strategies evolving from the Koban system of Japan and the NPC system of Singapore

Some relevant cases of innovation/innovative solutions shared by Partnership Programs (continued)

- PPJA(PP for Joint Cooperation between Japan and Argentina): Strengthening of Packaging Department in National Institute of Technology and Standardization (INTN) of Paraguay

Other Examples in the world

(http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/thematic_issues/south/)

Malaysia - Zambia
ZIPP-ToH: Zambia Investment Promotion Project - Triangle of Hope
Trade and Investment Phase1: 2006-2009 Phase2: 2009-2012
 To build a conducive economic and business environment that will spur local and foreign investment.



Brazil - Mozambique
Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique
Agriculture Is now starting.
 To facilitate increases in food production capacity and reduce poverty in the tropical savannah.



Malaysia - Afghanistan, Iraq and Sudan
Consolidation of Peace for Multicultural Nations
Peace Building 2008 - 2010
 To enhance the multicultural understanding of public officials via lessons from the experiences of other plural societies, namely Malaysia.



Southeast Asia
AUN/ SEED-Net: ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network
Education Presentation: 2001-2003 Phase1: 2003-2008 Phase2: 2008-2013
 An educational network established in 2001 that contributes to industry and the building of communities of expertise in the ASEAN region.



Central America
Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America "BOSAI"
Disaster Management 2007 - 2012
 To reduce risks and damages caused by disasters by increasing the disaster management capacity of communities and local government.



South America
Project of Capacity Development for the Improvement of Livestock Hygiene in the Southern Part of South America
Agriculture 2005 - 2010
 To improve the status of animal health, and to contribute to the improvement of livestock productivity in this region.



Asia - Africa
CARD: Coalition for African Rice Development
Agriculture 2008 - 2018
 To double the rice production in Africa from 14 million to 28 million tons per year by 2018.




Africa
SMASE-WECSA: Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education - Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa
Education Phase1: 1998-2003 Phase2: 2003-2008 Phase3: 2009-2013
 To improve mathematics and science education and human resource development in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa.



Asia - Africa Knowledge Co-creation Program
Hospital Management through 5S - KAIZEN - TQM
Health Group1: 2007-2008 Group2: 2009-2010
 To improve the management of hospitals in the day-to-day processes enabling better quality of health services by 5S-KAIZEN-TQM from Japan and Sri Lanka to African countries.




Asia - Pacific Region
Asia - Pacific Development Center on Disability
Social Inclusion Phase1: 2002-2007 Phase2: 2007-2012
 To create a network of international collaboration between the non-government and government sectors in Asia-Pacific countries to empower people with disabilities.



South America
Project of Capacity Development for the Improvement of Livestock Hygiene in the Southern Part of South America
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Participating Countries
 Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay
<http://provetur.mef/>

5S : Sort, Set, Shine, Standardize, Sustain
 TQM : Total Quality Management

Participating Countries
 Group1: Eritrea, Kenya, Nigeria, Madagascar, Malawi, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda,
 Group2: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, D.R. of the Congo, Niger, Mali, Morocco

Added-value of Triangular Cooperation: Lessons Learned

- **Lessons Learned: Synthesis**
- Facilitate the scale up of the past North-South Cooperation especially sharing innovation and innovative solutions for the South
- Enhance quality and volume of SSC, especially capacity development and formation of network of professionals and practitioners of the South
- Generate synergy of South-South and North-South Cooperation
- Accelerate regional and inter-regional cooperation

4. TICAD Process and SSC

TICAD IV emphasizes the importance of SSC

- **Broadening Partnership** :One of the 5 areas of the Yokohama Action Plan of TICAD IV (Tokyo International Conference for African Development IV)
 - **Introduction** -
- The TICAD process has consistently embraced the concept of “Ownership” and “Partnership” and the scope of the “Partnership” with Africa has expanded steadily.
- Asia-Africa cooperation is one of the key elements of the TICAD process that progresses through mutual learning and sharing of best practices and technology between the two regions.

TICAD IV emphasizes the importance of SSC (continued)

- Promote South-South Cooperation, in particular Asia-Africa Cooperation
- Transfer efficiently skill and technique, share knowledge and experience, and promote joint research within Africa and between Asia and Africa.
- Encourage the full use of existing institutions mandated in the field of South-South cooperation, such as the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) and National Productivity Organizations in both Asia and Africa.
- (TICAD IV Yokohama Action Plan, 30 May 2008)

TICAD process and Asia-Africa Cooperation (1)

TICAD I highlighted the importance of Asia-Africa Cooperation.



Asia Africa Forum was initiated to promote policy dialogue between Asia and Africa and to share Asian development experience with Africa.

Bandung (1994), Bangkok (1997), Kuala Lumpur (2000)



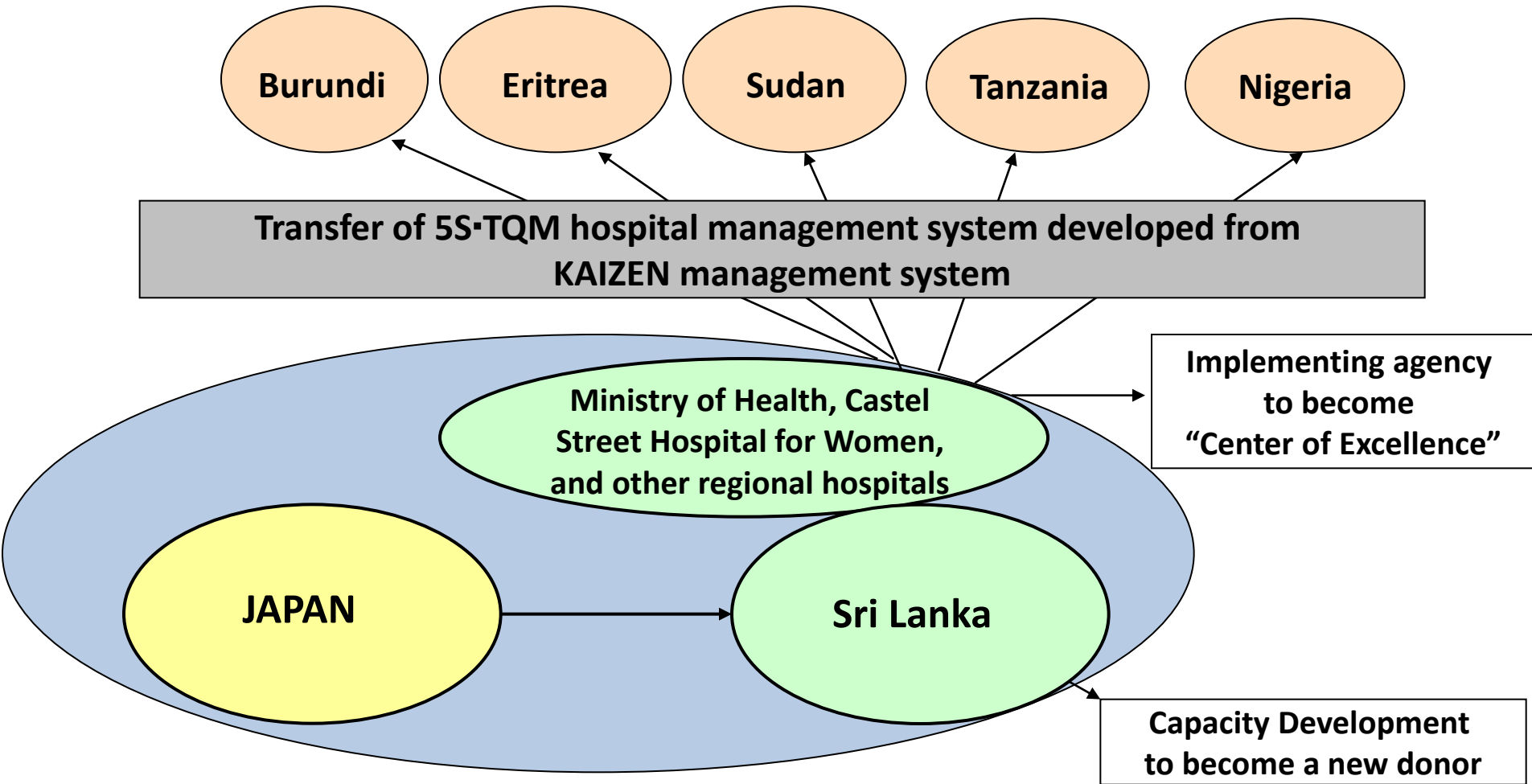
Bandung framework for Asia-Africa Cooperation emphasized the importance of **human resources development and institution-building** as one of the priority areas.



“Total Quality Management for Better Hospital management” project has been launched in 15 countries in Africa, referring to management tools such as 5S and Kaizen used in Sri Lanka and Japan.

TQM for Better Hospital Management

5S: Management tool originated in Japan



AAKCP (Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-creation)

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

BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHS
AUGUST 2007



Before
5S

OPEN REGISTRY

FEBRUARY 2008



MID.
YEAR

August 2008



After
1year

The Hospital Pharmacy before 5S





**The same pharmacy !
thanks to 5S**

TICAD process and Asia-Africa Cooperation (2)

Asia-Africa Business Forum

(face to face negotiations between African and Asian companies aiming at identifying business partners)

1st forum: Kuala Lumpur (1999)

110 companies from 24 African countries and 120 companies from 6 Asian companies participated, and 27 MoUs concluded

2nd forum: Durban (2001)

158 companies from 17 African countries and 72 companies from 5 Asian companies participated, and 97 MoUs concluded

3rd forum: Dakar (2004)

121 companies from 14 African countries and 26 companies from 6 Asian companies participated, and 55 MoUs concluded

4th forum: Dar es Salaam (2007)

168 companies from 16 African countries and 44 companies from 7 Asian companies participated, and 55 MoUs concluded

5th forum: Kampala (2009)

330 people participated from 29 African countries and 6 Asian countries
13 MoUs concluded

5. Future challenges

Enhance sustainability and impact of SSC/Triangular Cooperation

- Promote and assure “demand-driven” approach
- Enhance ownerships as well as partnership
- Involve diverse actors, including private sectors and NGOs
- Strengthen **innovation** and knowledge management on SSC/Triangular Cooperation

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(continued)

Thank you very much

- This presentation is personal and preliminary
- Comments welcome