

UNDP/Japan Partnership Supporting South-South Cooperation



Innovative Triangular Cooperation towards the
Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

United Nations Development Programme



What Is South-South Cooperation?

Developing countries working together to find solutions to common development challenges through sharing experiences.

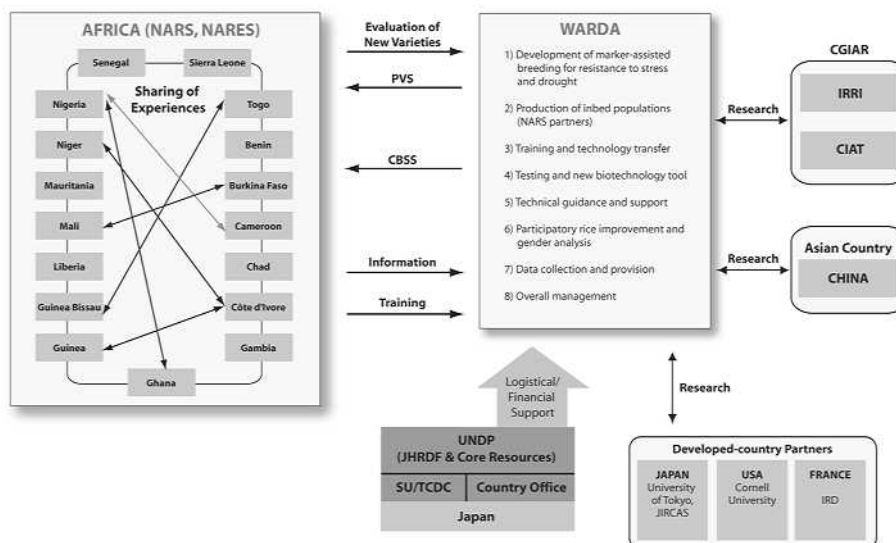
Characteristics

- Ownership by developing countries
- Complement to North-South cooperation
- Sharing of appropriate technology and good practices among developing countries
- Building new partnerships among developing countries
- Diversifying and expanding their development options and economic links

What Is Triangular South-South Cooperation?

- A form of South-South cooperation that fosters development by leveraging the best features of cooperation between developing countries with support from developed countries
- Triangular South-South cooperation complementarily addresses constraints to South-South cooperation such as:
 - 1) Weak institutional capacity
 - 2) Insufficient funding
 - 3) Limited expertise and technology
- Donors promoting triangular South-South cooperation
Japan, Canada, EU, Finland, Ireland, Germany, U.K., U.S.A.

Africa-Asia Joint Research: Interspecific Hybridization Between African and Asian Rice Species



Development and Dissemination of NERICA Rice

Key elements of the system

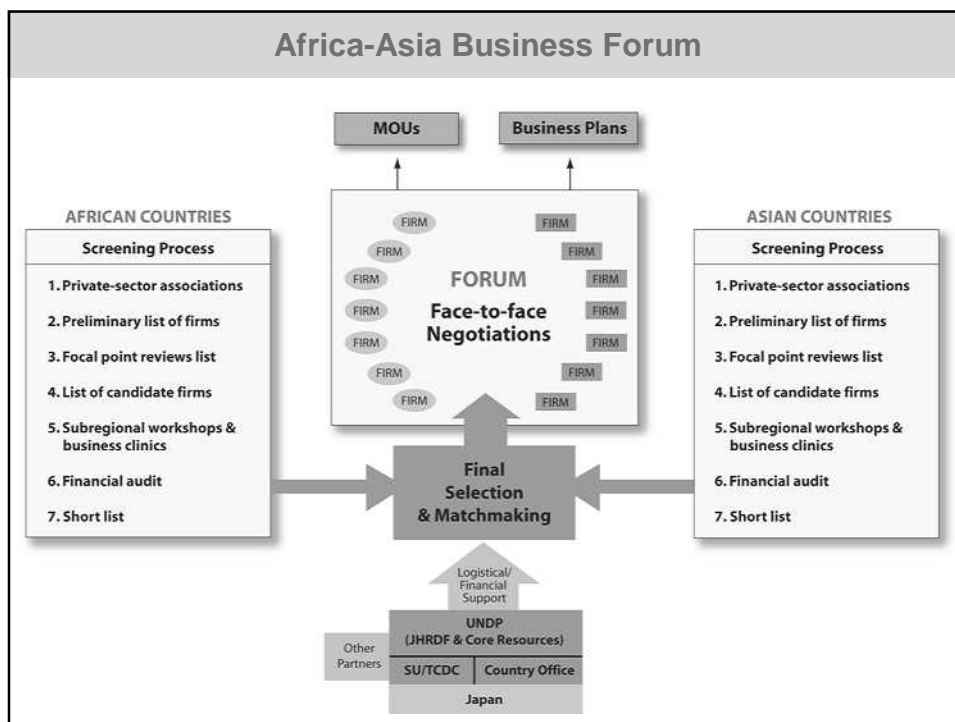
1. Vital role of WARDA as the centre of excellence in the management of the network
2. Complementary division of research: advanced laboratory research and field evaluation
3. Participatory approaches to varietal selection and seed multiplication (PVS and CBSS)

Achievements

1. Development of more than 3,000 rain-fed upland NERICA lines
2. Development of more than 300 rain-fed lowland NERICA lines, which will be ready for dissemination in 2004
3. Launch of the African Rice Initiative (ARI) in 2002

ARI targets (by 2006)

- Cultivated area of 210,000 ha in West and Central Africa
- Production of 744,000 tons/year in West and Central Africa
- Rice-import substitution value of almost US\$88 million
- 1.7 million African farmers exposed to NERICAs



Ensuring Successful Matchmaking

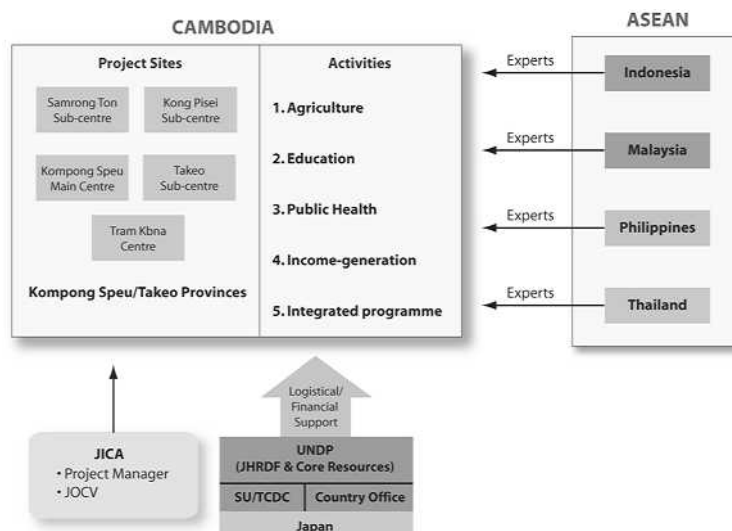
Key elements of the system

1. Forum as a facilitated business opportunity for matchmaking between African and Asian business people
2. Capacity development of candidate business people in the screening process
3. Consultancy services for identified partners

Achievements

1. 27 MOUs were signed during AABF I – 4 out of 9 joint ventures had a combined value of US\$24.5 million
2. 97 MOUs were signed during AABF II – 21 out of 37 joint ventures had a combined value of \$74 million

Rural Development and Resettlement Project



Effective Advisory Services by Resident Experts

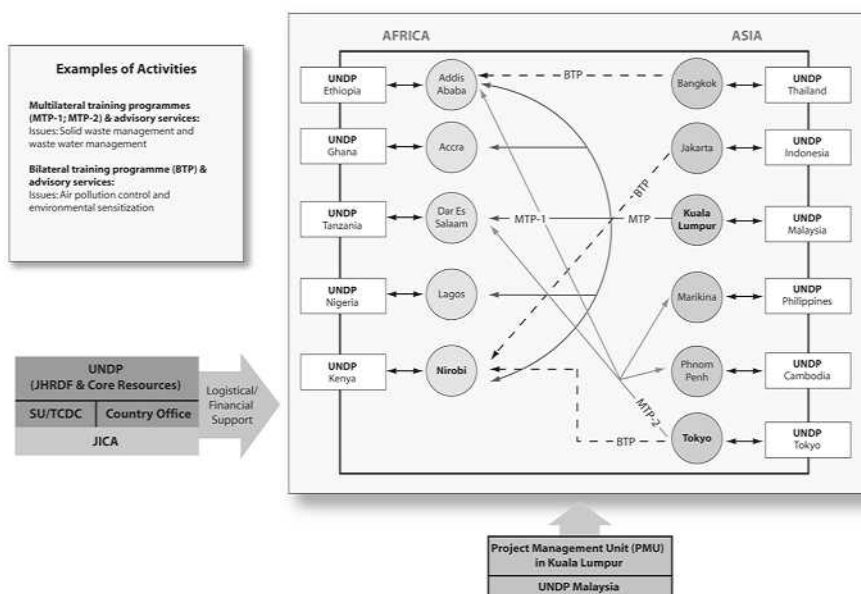
Key elements of the system

1. Advisory services of resident experts and volunteers provided by four ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
2. Capacity development of farmers and refugees to improve their sustainable livelihoods
3. Grass-roots approach for quick impact and recovery in the post-conflict situation

Achievements

1. Assistance in the formation of 1,930 farmers' groups
2. Training of 117,000 farmers in improving agriculture (e.g., rice farming, growing of vegetables, reforestation)
3. Training of over 9,500 village inhabitants in income-generating skills (e.g., dressmaking, handicraft production)

Africa-Asia Eco-partnership Programme



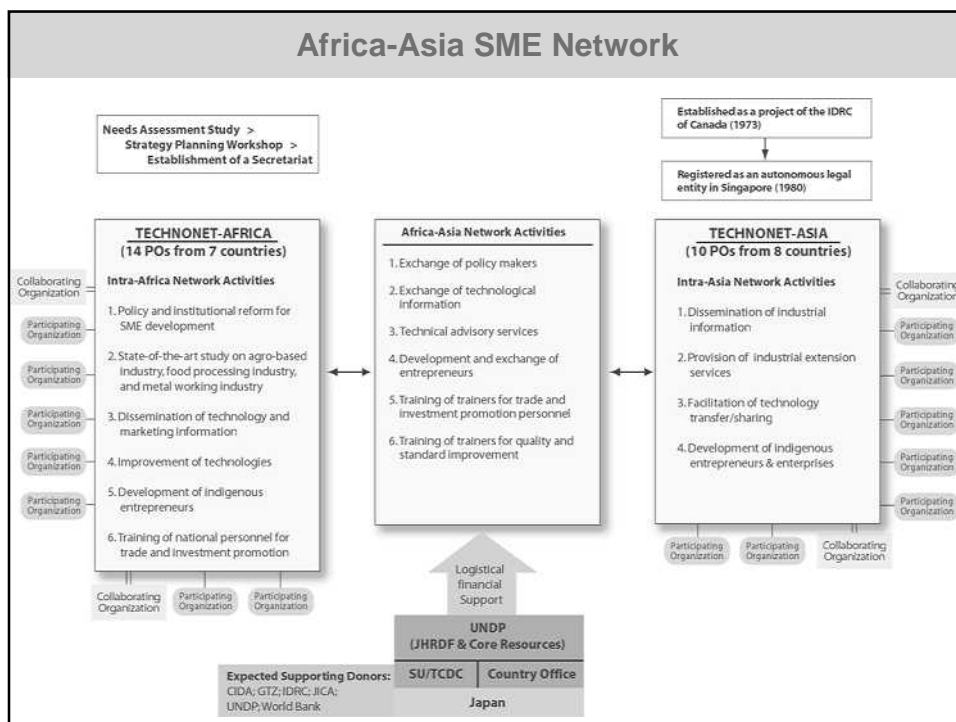
Unique Partnership for Sharing

Key elements of the system

1. Partnership for sharing specific good practices of identified partners in solid waste management, air pollution control and wastewater management
2. Action-oriented partnerships: seven multilateral and four bilateral training programmes and eleven local action plans
3. Promotion of public-private partnership and community participation

Expected achievements

1. Policy and institutional reforms for building ecologically sound societies
2. Practices of public-private partnership and community participation by participating cities
3. An Eco-partnership web site for sharing information



South-South Cooperation by Sister Networks

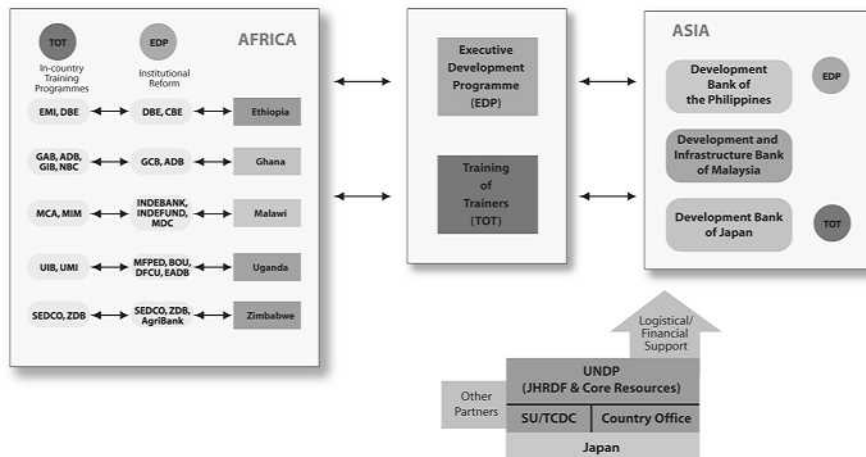
Key elements of the system

1. Twinning system between African and Asian SME networks: TECHNINET AFRICA and TECHNINET ASIA
2. Sharing good practices through intra- and interregional collaboration
3. Strong ownership of participating institutions to conduct activities

Expected achievements

1. Policy and institutional reforms to promote African SMEs
2. Development of technology and entrepreneurship in 3 strategic industries: Agro-based industry, Food processing industry, and Metal working industry
3. Capacity development of participating organizations
4. Increased sustainability of TECHNINET AFRICA

Credit Analysis and Development Finance in Africa



Innovative Approach to Training of Trainers

Key elements of the system

1. Twinning system to train executives and trainers of financial institutions in selected African countries (EDP &TOT)
2. In-house/In-country training programmes by trainers
3. Sharing experiences through case studies in Africa and Asia

Expected achievements

1. Strengthened capacity of selected African financial institutions to conduct credit analysis
2. More effective banking services for SMEs

Four Approaches to Triangular South-South Cooperation

Approaches	Characteristics	Variations
1. Hosted training & study	Transfer of skills or knowledge from host institution to individuals from recipient countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings and conferences • Adhoc courses and workshops • Study tours • Training of trainers
2. Advisory services	Resident or short-term experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building in post-conflict situations • Strengthening a centre of excellence
3. Networking	Multilateral exchange of information, expertise and/or good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilateral exchange of expertise • Capacity-building and technology dissemination
4. Partnership for sharing	Forums for partnership development among identified partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral partnerships (1- or 2-way) • Multilateral partnerships

Lessons Learned

There are key elements to ensure success of triangular South-South cooperation:

1. Ownership of Southern institutions with own ideas
2. Effective institutional mechanism/system with the participation of stakeholders to pursue, coordinate, and integrate the functional activities
3. Sufficient amount of financial resources from reliable sources to run the project activities
4. Support from Northern institutions to provide advanced and/or complementary technologies and expertise
5. Facilitator to integrate the above four elements

Japan's Contribution to UNDP for South-South Cooperation

- Total contribution: US\$26 million (1996-2002)

US\$ million

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	TOTAL
2.0	2.0	4.0	5.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	26.0

- 54% of the resources were appropriated for the TICAD follow-up projects for Africa/Asia cooperation
- 40 projects were implemented between 1996 and 2002