

An Overview of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

February 2012

Japan International Cooperation Agency



This report provides a reference for better understanding of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation for staff members of JICA. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of JICA.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
I. SSC and TDC from Emerging Countries	4
1. Asian Countries.....	5
1-1. China	6
1-2. India	7
1-3. Singapore	8
1-4. Thailand	9
1-5. Indonesia.....	11
1-6. Malaysia	12
2. Latin America and Caribbean Countries	14
2-1. Argentina	15
2-2. Brazil	15
2-3. Chile	16
3. Middle East African Countries.....	16
3-1. Tunisia	16
3-2. Egypt	17
3-3. South Africa.....	18
II. SSC and TDC Conducted by International Organizations	21
1. UNDP (United Nations Development Programme).....	21
2. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)	22
3. UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization).....	24
4. ILO (International Labor Organization)	25
5. UNESCO (United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization).....	27
6. UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)	28
7. UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)	30
III. SSC and TDC Conducted by Traditional Donors	32
1. Japan	32
2. Germany.....	33
3. Canada	34
4. Spain.....	35
IV. Sharing the Experience and Framework of SSC and TDC	37
1. Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, UNDP	37
2. Development Assistance Committee (DAC)	37
3. World Bank Institute (WBI)	39
4. The Group of 77 at the United Nations (G77).....	40
V. The Way Forward.....	41
Annex: Main Projects and Partnership Programs of SSC and TDC Conducted by Traditional Donors	42
Reference	53

List of Tables

Table 1: Major Economic Indicators of Emerging Countries	4
Table 2: China's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)	6
Table 3: India's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)	7
Table 4: Singapore's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)	9
Table 5: TICA's Trilateral and Regional Cooperation in 2009	10
Table 6: Thailand's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)	11
Table 7: Indonesia's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)	12
Table 8: Malaysia's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)	13
Table 9: SSC and TDC Projects Conducted in the Latin American Region (selected)	14
Table 10: Egypt's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)	17
Table 11: Actions Implemented by South Africa	18
Table 12: South Africa's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)	19
Table 13: TDC Projects Conducted by UNDP (selected)	22
Table 14: TDC Projects Conducted by FAO (selected)	24
Table 15: TDC Projects Conducted by UNIDO (selected)	25
Table 16: TDC Projects Conducted by ILO (selected)	26
Table 17: TDC Projects Conducted by UNESCO (selected)	27
Table 18: TDC Projects Conducted by UNCTAD (selected)	30
Table 19: Implemented Projects by Regions and Sectors	31
Table 20: TDC Projects Conducted by Spain	36
Table 21: The WBI Approach to SSC	39
Table 22: JICA's Main Projects and Partnership Program of SSC and TDC (selected)	42
Table 23: SSC and TDC Projects Conducted by Germany	46
Table 24: TDC Projects Conducted by CIDA (selected)	50

Introduction

South-South cooperation (hereafter SSC) and Triangular (development) cooperation (hereafter TDC) have been highlighted and became a prominent agenda for international development cooperation in the last few years, however, SSC is not a new stream and has been debated for several decades. Following this trend, the issue of TDC was raised all major events and workshops such as at the meetings of the OECD/DAC, the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (SU/SSC), the Policy Dialogue on Development Cooperation and the meetings of the G8, G20, the Task Team on South-South Cooperation of the Working Party for Aid Effectiveness, OECD/DAC or the Organization of American States (OAS)¹.

Other meetings were held specifically only to discuss SSC and TDC in the workshop/meetings below;

- (i) The High Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation held in Nairobi in December 2009 and the Nairobi Outcome Document was endorsed².
- (ii) The “1st International Symposium on Triangular Cooperation: New Paths to Development” held in Brasilia in May 2009, jointly convened by the cooperation agencies of Brazil and Germany, and the European Commission.
- (iii) The workshop “European Union (EU) Triangular Cooperation in the context of Aid Effectiveness,” sponsored by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) in March 2010 in Madrid, when Spain assumed the EU Presidency³.
- (iv) The High Level Event on South-South Cooperation and Capacity Development hosted by the Government of Colombia that endorsed the “Bogotá Statement” on SSC in March 2010⁴
- (v) Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo) held in Geneva in November 2010 at the ILO Headquarter⁵

The concept note (listed as (iii) above) on TDC endorsed by the EU in the workshop among the EC, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, UK and UNDP, regards SSC and TDC as an ongoing process of reforming EC technical cooperation, and communication tools among EU donors to avoid duplication in formulating the EU mapping exercises for SSC and TDC. It indicates that the EC is making effort to generate evidence-based TDCs, and develop the criteria and principles in effective TDC. It states that increasing the EU’s visibility and developing a proper approach in TDC can have difference to the other TDC

¹ Secretaria General Iberoamericana (SEGIB) (2010) .p.68

² United Nations (2009) Nairobi Outcome Document
<http://southsouthconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/GA-resolution-endorsed-Nairobi-Outcome-21-Dec-09.pdf>

³ The concept note is available at
http://www.dev-practitioners.eu/fileadmin/Redaktion/GroupsFolders/Division_of_Labour/triangular_cooperation/E_U_triangular_cooperation_workshop_report_and_concept_note_170310.pdf

⁴ http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=48980_201&ID2=DO_COMMUNITY

⁵ The summary report is available at <http://www.southsouthexpo.org/>

supporting countries/organizations⁶.

In the High Level Event on SSC and CD in Bogota, Colombia (listed as (iv) above), the importance of diversity of development (SSC, TDC, cooperation among more than three actors, and so forth) was reaffirmed and more than 100 best practices of SSC and TTC were collected from the participant countries. Within the Bogota statement, instead of Aid Effectiveness in the Paris Declaration, development effectiveness was used for further result-based development outcomes while improving transparency, and monitoring of development cooperation. This statement was important input for the 4th High Level Forum for Aid Effectiveness in Bussan, Korea, 2011.

In the GSSD Expo (listed as (v) above), successful evidence-based interventions by developing countries were presented in order to address development challenges for achieving MDGs and shape an inclusive partnership under the changing global economic situation. The Expo in 2010 was hosted by ILO and the main topic was social protection and decent works as well as other development topics discussed including the role of southern think-tanks, media and communication, food security, climate change, HIV/AIDS, global Health, education and so forth. The motto of this event is “*Solutions! Solutions! Solutions!*”, which seeks the strongest and most successful Southern development solutions to the complex challenges facing the South.

These events were facilitated and encouraged by debates among traditional donors that provide TDC such as Japan, Germany and middle-income countries (MICs) and emerging countries such as Brazil, Colombia, Thailand, China, and the Arab countries that are not members of the OECD. MICs are playing important roles in the international development architecture as providers of development assistance utilizing their unique experiences as both providers and recipients of aid.

In these events, three main points were discussed, based on the SEGIB (2010) summary⁷;

- (i) Triangulation reduces cultural and linguistic barriers among cooperation partners; facilitates the participation of new actors in international cooperation; and fosters access to new sources of funding for development⁸.
- (ii) The need to promote and strengthen SSC and TDC with peer-learning from the “best practices” and promote expansion of SSC, for example, in the aspect of impact management and financing solutions such as joint, parallel, and unilateral funding⁹.
- (iii) The effectiveness of TDC needs to be boosted through other channels, such as

⁶ see EU Concept Note listed on footnote No.3.

⁷ SEGIB (2010) p.68-69

⁸ www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/32/43705278.pdf

⁹ According to the German, Brazilian and Spanish cooperation agencies, TDC usually matches one of the following three funding formulas: (i) joint funding (fund co-financed by a traditional donor and a new provider); (ii) parallel funding (donors manage their contributions separately); and (iii) unilateral funding (the traditional donor funds the project, while the new provider is responsible for technical execution of the project)(AECID (2010),p.69 and OECD website www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/32/43705278.pdf

improved coordination between the parties and creation of an information system to support decision-making and policy design¹⁰.

SSC and TDC in other than socio-economic activities are highly concentrated in institutional capacity-building for government agencies and civil society, and the environment. For example, some projects train civil servants in human development and management, strengthened citizen services, or transferred criminal law technology; others seek to share experience in sustainable environmental management, especially waste management¹¹.

In a recent G20 Summit in Seoul, the Multi-Year Action Plan on Development as Annex II of the Summit statement¹² emphasizes SSC and TDC as an innovative tool in the field of trade, food security, growth with resilience, domestic resource mobilization and knowledge sharing through developing knowledge management platforms and capacity building for SSC.

In this regard, this report explores the current situation of the SSC and TDC projects/policies of the traditional donors, international institutions and the emerging countries. There are unique characteristics in each country/institution reflecting its development strategy or policy while aligning to the development strategies of the recipient countries.

¹⁰ UNECOSOC (2008), p.68-69

¹¹ SEGIB (2010) ,p.117-118

¹² The statement is available at http://www.g20.org/Documents2010/11/seoulsummit_annexes.pdf

I. SSC and TDC from Emerging Countries

The landscape around ODA has been changing in relation to other types of development cooperation including the initiatives by the middle-income and emerging countries listed below. They have increased their economic and political presence while developing their economies, where for example their GDP growth is around 5% or sometimes close to 10%, even under the global economic depression. The amount of ODA they receive has been decreasing, to almost zero or below zero in some countries, because they have just returned their ODA loans. This phenomena has occurred not only in the so-called BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), but also in ASEAN and Arab countries, and their economic booms are in sharp contrast to the economic recession in developed countries.

Table 1: Major Economic Indicators of Emerging Countries

Country	Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
Argentina	GNI per capita (\$)*	5,170	7,700	8,870	10,430	14,110
	GDP growth (%) **	-2.40	-2.85	-0.79	9.18	6.76
	Total ODA amount (\$)***	168.09	137.13	53.77	83.96	103.98
	ODA received (% of GNI)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.05	0.0
Brazil	GNI per capita (\$)*	5,050	6,210	6,830	8,260	10,180
	GDP growth (%) **	-4.30	4.42	4.31	3.16	5.14
	Total ODA amount (\$)***	146.8	231.7	239.5	191.5	427.5
	ODA received (% of GNI)	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.028	0.03
Chile	GNI per capita (\$)*	4,430	7,150	8,880	11,090	13,430
	GDP growth (%) **	3.70	10.63	4.49	5.56	3.69
	Total ODA amount (\$)***	103.6	155.3	46.4	99.3	58.6
	ODA received (% of GNI)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.14	0.0
China	GNI per capita (\$)*	800	1,480	2,340	4,130	6,280
	GDP growth (%) **	3.80	10.90	8.40	11.3	9.60
	Total ODA amount (\$)***	1,516.9	2,515.1	1,298.2	1,751.1	1,493.3
	ODA received (% of GNI)	0.57	0.48	0.14	0.08	0.03
Colombia	GNI per capita (\$)*	4,180	5,450	5,730	7,030	8,550
	GDP growth (%) **	6.04	5.20	4.39	4.73	2.73
	Total ODA amount (\$)***	91.8	174.9	193.1	627.0	956.6
	ODA received (% of GNI)	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.45	0.42
India	GNI per capita (\$)*	890	1,180	1,560	2,290	3,040
	GDP growth (%) **	5.53	7.57	4.03	9.30	5.12
	Total ODA amount (\$)***	810.2	1,126.2	710.1	1,032.8	1,671.6
	ODA received (% of GNI)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.22	0.2
Malaysia	GNI per capita (\$)*	4,590	7,140	8,370	11,220	13,900
	GDP growth (%) **	9.01	9.83	8.86	5.33	4.71
	Total ODA amount (\$)***	458.95	107.64	43.74	20.03	153.64
	ODA received (% of GNI)	1.11	0.13	0.05	0.02	0.07

Country	Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
South Africa	GNI per capita (\$)*	5,540	5,990	6,610	8420	10,140
	GDP growth (%) **	-0.32	3.12	4.15	5.28	3.68
	Total ODA amount (\$)***	N/A	377.74	475.29	638.9	1,045.8
	ODA received (% of GNI)	N/A	0.3	0.4	0.28	0.4
Thailand	GNI per capita (\$)*	2,820	4,530	4,860	6,420	7,830
	GDP growth (%) **	11.17	9.24	4.75	4.60	2.46
	Total ODA amount (\$)***	742.9	829.6	695.6	-190.5	-671.5
	ODA received (% of GNI)	0.9	0.5	0.6	-0.10	-0.2

* GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)

** GDP growth (annual %)

*** Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Total (current US million\$)

Source: World Bank, Databank website <http://databank.worldbank.org/>

Moreover, the southern countries are interested in becoming involved in development assistance as ODA providers or actors of SSC/TDC in this economic situation. SSC has received considerable attention as a philosophy for development since the 1960s. The relevance of SSC arises as one developing country's experience can be replicated in other co-developing countries. However, SSC has not been undertaken only for development assistance to other developing countries but for partnership and solidarity in development. As the level of development of those countries, SSC has attracted more developing countries. In addition, due to the aid effectiveness movement in the developed world, traditional donors have started exploring the possibility of TDC.

This chapter describes intuitional settings and actual assistance in the SSC and TDC of each developing country such as the Asian region (China, India, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia), Latin American and Caribbean region (Argentina, Brazil, and Chile), and African region (Tunisia, Egypt, and South Africa).

1. Asian Countries

The Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong-China, and Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, China and India have accumulated capacity during their development. SSC is becoming more important for these countries as the diversity in levels of development and hence range of complementarities has widened in Asia. The increase of intra-regional trade and investment flows also shows that complementarities among Asian developing countries have become more important since most of SSC are undertaken intra-regionally. Over time, a number of cooperation initiatives have been undertaken by Asia-Pacific countries at bilateral, sub-regional and broader regional levels¹³.

¹³ Kumar (2008) p.4-11

1-1. China

(1) Overview

Concerning the SSC, ideas of equality and mutual benefit are the fundamental principles behind China's cooperation, and provide the basis for the country's vision of SSC. Alden (2008) noted that China would rather talk about partnership and cooperation with other southern countries instead of solely providing aid¹⁴.

The China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), a special unit under the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), has an SSC Division specially dedicated to the promotion of SSC activities. The China SSC Network, formerly the China Technical Cooperation amongst Developing Countries (TCDC) Network, was established by the SSC Division of CICETE. Various institutions around China are involved in providing technical support to other developing countries and have developed applied technologies in fields such as micro hydropower, biogas and solar energy. The network aims to enhance China's SSC with other developing countries through economic and technical exchanges, joint research and the formulation of public-private partnerships¹⁵.

(2) Case Studies

Table 2: China's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)

Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
ADB	Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam	Greater Mekong Sub-region Economic Programme ¹⁶	With assistance from the ADB, the six countries (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam) of the GMS launched a program of sub-regional economic cooperation to enhance their economic relations, building on their shared histories and cultures, covering nine sectors: agriculture, energy, environment, human resource development, investment, telecommunications, tourism, transport infrastructure, and transport and trade facilitation.	started in 1992
ADB, EBRD, IMF, IsDB, UNDP, World Bank	Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) ¹⁷	This program is a partnership working to promote development through cooperation, leading to accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction. By promoting and facilitating regional cooperation in the priority areas of transport, trade facilitation, trade policy, and energy, CAREC helps Central Asian and neighboring countries realize their immense potential in an increasingly integrated Eurasia.	started in 2009

Source: <http://www.adb.org/gms>, <http://www.adb.org/carec>

¹⁴ JICA /UNDP (2009) p.16

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ <http://www.adb.org/gms>

¹⁷ <http://www.adb.org/carec>

1-2. India

(1) Overview

The cooperation programme of the Government of India (GoI) started when the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC) was launched in 1964. This program as well as the Special Commonwealth Assistance for Africa Programme (SCAAP) are managed under the Technical Cooperation Division of the Ministry of External Affairs administrators. With ITEC and SCAAP together, GoI has cumulatively assisted 156 countries in Africa, Asia, Central Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America, providing over US\$2 billion worth of technical assistance since 1964. ITEC and SCAPP are fully funded by the GoI¹⁸ so that these programmes seem not to be supported by traditional donors. In addition to these programmes, a new Development Partnership Programme (DP) was launched in January 2005 and the Development Partnership Division was created under the Ministry of External Affairs to administer the resources for this new programme¹⁹.

SSC-Software Technology (SSC-ST) initiatives are supported by various agencies in Asia, and this area of support is the most active in TDC of India, however, the range of assisting areas is varied from development and implementation of information systems (technology transfer), to providing financial assistance and investment to software industries of other countries. GoI is also offering scholarships and training schemes to students from other developing countries²⁰.

(2) Case Studies

Table 3: India's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)

Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
100% Government of India-funded	156 partner countries	ITEC (Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation) Civilian Training Programme ²¹	The ITEC Civilian Training Programme was created to share Indian expertise in a range of fields to develop human capital in other developing countries (particularly the LDCs). The Government of India provides participants in the programme return airfare, course fees, accommodation, and a modest allowance. Participants may take courses from 45 reputed Indian institutions in government, information technology, telecommunications, management, SME/rural development, renewable energy, and other specialized disciplines. The ITEC Civilian Training Programme trains close to 5,000 participants per year. This cost amounts to approximately US\$11 million annually	ongoing

Source: http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49445_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

¹⁸ <http://itec.mea.gov.in/>

¹⁹ JICA /UNDP (2009), p.20

²⁰ Kumar (2008),p.32

²¹ http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49445_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

1-3. Singapore

(1) Overview

In 1992, the Government of Singapore (GoS) created the Technical Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (TCD-MFA), so that TCD-MFA could consolidate various technical assistance programmes under one organization. At the same time, the Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP) was started as the country's main technical cooperation body²².

The TCD-MFA's activities focus on enhancing diplomatic relations with the recipient developing countries. TCD-MFA entrusts the design and implementation of each training course to various public and private training institutions, almost 60 institutions in total in Singapore (FY2007/2008)²³.

The SCP started with 41 training course under a budget of US\$17 million in 1992 and expanded to more than 300 courses with SG\$519 million in 2007²⁴. According to the analysis on the officially published list of SCP training courses, the transportation sector, especially civil aviation, constituted the largest area of training at 46 percent of the total. Utilizing the characteristics of an island country, GoS provides training in the field of aircraft accidents, safety management, fire management, and port management²⁵. In contrast to the overall focus areas of the SCP, priority areas for courses under the programme differ by partner country and international organization, reflecting each partner's cooperation policy and mandate. For example, under the JSPP21 Programme (a joint training programme with the Government of Japan²⁶), governance (at 27 percent), private-sector development (18 percent) and information technology (14 percent) were the three main areas implemented in 2006²⁷.

The SCP training courses are categorized into three fields; (i) bilateral training programmes, (ii) joint training programmes (third-country training programmes; TCTP) and (iii) the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI)²⁸.

As for the bilateral training programmes, they are organized through an independent initiative by the GoS and are implemented by the TCD-MFA. Such programmes include the Small Island Developing States Technical Cooperation Programme (SIDSTEC) under the SIDSTEC framework; more than 150 training courses have been implemented for 700 participants from 41 SIDS to date²⁹.

²² JICA/UNDP (2009),p.35

²³ *Ibid*,p.35-37

²⁴ *Ibid*.

²⁵ *Ibid*, p.41

²⁶ Under the Japan-Singapore Economic Partnership Agreement, January 2002, Japan agreed to support Singapore in the area of Human Resource Development in ICT and e-Government (Kumar, N. (2008) p.31).

²⁷ JICA /UNDP (2009), p.42

²⁸ *Ibid*.

In the case of Third-Country Training Programmes (TCTP), GoS provides third country training programmes (*triangular*), with 16 countries including Australia, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, New Zealand, and the European countries. It also has TDC arrangements with 19 international organizations including ADB, ADBI, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth Secretariat, ESCAP, IAEA, ICAO, IMO, IMF, UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, WHO, WIPO, WTO, among others³⁰.

(2) Case Studies

Table 4: Singapore's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)

Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
IMF	Asian-Pacific Countries	IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute (STI)	Then IMF Managing Director Mr. Michel Camdessus and Singapore's Minister for Finance Dr. Richard Hu inaugurated the STI, which is the IMF's first regional training institute in Asia, on 4 May 1998. The STI offers training in the formulation and implementation of macroeconomic and financial policies to officials of Asian-Pacific countries. STI has organized over 153 training courses and has received over 4,299 participants.	ongoing
World Bank Institute	Asian-Pacific countries	Singapore-World Bank TCTP	The World Bank Institute (WBI) and MFA have a partnership to provide technical assistance to developing countries in the Asia Pacific region and beyond. Since 1997, under the Singapore-World Bank TCTP, 20 joint training courses have been conducted for over 533 government officials. The training courses included fields in environmental management, urban development, hospital reform, finance, healthcare and information technology.	ongoing

Source: <http://app.scp.gov.sg/>

1-4. Thailand

(1) Overview

In the 1990s, Thailand started assisting other countries using its own resources, though they had started providing assistance by The Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) in 1950. The priority of Thailand's cooperation has been to assist neighboring countries such as Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam, however, the range of cooperation has been expanded to other regions such as South Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean as well as to Eastern Europe and Central Asia. In 2003, Thailand formally acknowledged its status as an "emerging donor" and set up the Thailand

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ Kumar (2008), p.19

Technical Cooperation Agency (TICA) in 2004, as a replacement for DTEC³¹.

According to TICA, there are two main types of assistance. One is project cooperation, which is composed of dispatching Thai experts and youth to other countries in the areas of agriculture, banking, economics, education, finance, public health, transport and science and technology. The other is in support of infrastructure projects in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and the Maldives, including roads, bridges, dams and power stations in the form of concessional loans. The amount of total ODA in 2005 ODA was 0.05 percent of GNI and 70% was provided in concessional loans, and 83% was distributed to neighboring countries³².

TDC with international development agencies and bilateral donors has conducted activities, in cooperation with JICA and UN agencies including UNIDO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF through various activities, ranging from training courses, study tours, and study programmes, to the secondment of experts and volunteers, as well as the provision of equipment and financial support for organizing seminars and conferences. In 2009, the total number of SSC and TDC projects/courses was 37 with 596 participants in 13 sectors, contributing 28 million Baht (listed below)³³.

The Third-Country Training Programme consists of TDC under which trainees from developing countries are funded by Thailand's development partners and are trained in Thailand. This is one of TICA's strategies for creating added value and complementarities to other strategies. The programme provides participants from other developing countries with firsthand experience of Thai development activities. The Trilateral and Regional Cooperation Programme is funded by the Thai Government and its partners and emphasizes human resources development, particularly through group training courses, study programmes and sub-regional cooperation programmes³⁴.

Table 5: TICA's Trilateral and regional cooperation in 2009

Sector	No. of Courses	No. of Participants	Thailand's contribution
Agriculture	4	69	4,982
Culture	1	25	90
Economy	1	10	538
Education	1	15	758
Energy	1	17	576
Infrastructure and public utilities	1	24	1,123
Natural resource and environment	7	104	5,887
Public health	9	113	5,242
Science and technology	2	20	1,142
Social development	3	84	3,911
Tourism	2	40	776

³¹ JICA/UNDP (2009), p.52

³² JICA/UNDP (2009), p.54

³³ <http://www.tica.thaigov.net/tica/>

³⁴ JICA/UNDP (2009), p.55

Sector	No. of Courses	No. of Participants	Thailand's contribution
Trade, service and investment	2	50	400
Transport	3	25	2,877
TOTAL	37	596	28,303

Source: TICA website <http://www.tica.thaigov.net/tica/index.jsp?sid=1&id=65&pid=1>

(2) Case Studies

Table 6: Thailand's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)

Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
Japan	Asian-Pacific Countries	Asia-Pacific Development Centre on Disability (APCD)	JICA and the Government of Thailand have joined hands to establish a regional centre to promote empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier free society in developing countries in Asia-Pacific. Set up in 2002, the Centre has started conducting third-country training courses for other Asia-Pacific countries on ICT, community based rehabilitation, disability equality training among others for empowering the disabled participants from Thailand as well as from CLMV countries and the region to enhance inclusiveness	ongoing

Source: Kumar (2008) p.20

1-5. Indonesia

(1) Overview

The Government of Indonesia (GoI) actively garners greater cooperation between Asia and Africa, and convened the Asia-Africa Summit in 2005 that launched the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP). The GoI has also been implementing many activities under the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) and has organized 38 training programs relating to the economic and social sectors in the last two years, involving 380 participants from 41 developing countries in the Asia-Pacific, Africa, Middle East, and East Europe region³⁵.

In addition to the training, the GoI in collaboration with several donor partners dispatched Indonesian experts to other developing countries. While for capacity building purposes, the GoI continuously offers post-graduate education programmes annually for 50 to 75 fellows from other developing countries. These programmes are conducted at various universities in Indonesia and encouraged the full use of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Center for South-South Technical Cooperation³⁶.

The GoI started a development research project on SSC policy design with JICA Indonesia

³⁵ JICA website http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/thematic_issues/south/pdf/sstc_en.pdf

³⁶ http://ssc.undp.org/unssc_uploads/HLC_reports/hlc15/Indonesia.pdf

Office in 2011 in order to establish the SSC policy and framework.

(2) Case Studies

Table 7: Indonesia's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)

Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
Japan	various countries	Participatory Agriculture Extension	Participatory Agriculture Extension: In line with wide-ranging reforms in 1998—including democratization, decentralization and public governance, the Agency for Agricultural Human Resource Development (AAHRD) decided to modify its training system for agricultural extension officers with the "Bottom-up Approach" by introducing—among others—more participatory training, which was successfully disseminated to Indonesian officers by AAHRD in cooperation with JICA. To share the Indonesian experience with other countries, GOI and GoJ (government of Japan) agreed to jointly organize "Training of Trainers for Participatory Training Program on Agricultural Extension Methodology" ³⁷	2008 -2010
Japan	various countries	Training on Artificial Insemination of Dairy Cattle:	The strengthening of the artificial insemination centre in Indonesia was jointly established by the GoI (Directorate General of Livestock Services, Ministry of Agriculture) and the GoJ (JICA). The project was implemented in Singosari AI Center from 1986 to 2002. The center carried out training programs since 1986 and trained 5602 trainees from both Indonesia and overseas. To better share Indonesian experience in artificial insemination with other countries, GOI and GoJ agreed to conduct the "Development Countries Training Course of Artificial Insemination on Dairy Cattle" under the JICA's Third Country Training Program ³⁸	1986 -2002

Source: http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49187_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC
http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49182_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

1-6. Malaysia

(1) Overview

Malaysia's technical cooperation programme collaborates with international organizations, such as UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCAP and bilateral donors such as Japan, to provide training,

³⁷ http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49182_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

³⁸ http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49187_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

study visits and practical attachments in Malaysia to third country officials. The areas of support are various and include technical and skills training in computer networking, technology, welding, electrical and electronic system servicing, as well as and small-scale industries' development. Malaysia has also dispatched technical experts, under the ASEAN-Japan project, to assist in the reconstruction and development of Cambodia, by providing training to war veterans in the 1990s³⁹.

The Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) under the Prime Minister's Office was launched in 1980, signaling the country's commitment to SSC through sharing its development experience with other countries. The MTCP was founded on the view that the development of a country depends on the quality of its human resources, and therefore emphasizes capacity development in collaboration with the United Nations, JICA and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC). In this programme, international organizations utilize the skills of Malaysian experts to train participants from other developing countries⁴⁰.

(2) Case Studies

Table 8: Malaysia's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)

Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
Japan	Zambia	Investing in the Triangle of Hope	The Project aims at facilitating the promotion of trade and investment to Zambia with JICA's technical assistance. The project pays special attention to how best successful economic development experience in East Asia (in this case, Malaysia) can be utilized in the context of present economic development challenges in Zambia as well as other countries in Africa. The project is led by a Malaysian advisor (Former Deputy Director-General of Malaysia Industrial Development Agency), who has 30 years of practical experience in successfully promoting trade and investment in Malaysia as the backbone of economic development in Malaysia with three important actors, Government, Public Services and Private Sector working hand-in-hand as Triangle of Hope ⁴¹ .	2006-2012

Source: http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49126_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

³⁹ UNECOSOC (2008), p.16 Training courses are aiming to promote resettlement of the returnees, internally displaced persons, demobilized military personnel and the local population (<http://www.mfaic.gov.kh/mofa/Products/1733-cambodia-asean-japan-joint-cooperation.aspx>)

⁴⁰ JICA /UNDP (2009), p.32

⁴¹ http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49126_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

2. Latin America and Caribbean Countries

(1) Overview

In Latin America and Caribbean countries, there is long history of SSC or as it is sometimes called “horizontal cooperation”. SSC is a mechanism for the exchange of knowledge and experience in diverse fields and the goal of this cooperation is for countries at similar stages of development to share and transfer information⁴².

The general modalities of SSC in Latin America and Caribbean countries are categorized below⁴³;

- (i) Expert sharing since 1994
- (ii) Training to offer its know-how to receiving countries
- (iii) Technical assistance by sending professionals to provide technical assistance to similar institutions in another country
- (iv) Technical exchange among two or more countries with similar levels of development exchange methodologies and information about programs or other topics of common interest

(2) Case Studies

Table 9: SSC and TDC Projects conducted in the Latin American region (selected)

Donor	Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities
Japan (cost share: 76%)	Brazil (cost share: 24%)	Angola	Building capacities at the Josina Machel Hospital	In this project, professionals of Josina Machel Hospital (JMH), Lucrecia Paim Maternity Hospital (LPM), 13 primary healthcare centers, and other hospitals were trained in the following five areas: hospital administration, equipment maintenance, nursing care, radiology and laboratory. The training course was conducted by Brazilian Experts and Angolan professionals under the coordination of Japan, Brazil and Angola with utilizing the facility of Josina Machel Hospital, which was rehabilitated by the Grant Aid Cooperation of Japanese Government ⁴⁴ .
Germany	Chile	Paraguay	Economic and Local Development in the Rio Apa Area in the Department of Concepcion	Promote public-private cooperation processes to develop the local economy based on the endogenous potential of the northern reaches of the Department of Concepcion (Eje del Río, San Lázaro, Colonia José Félix López, San Carlos) and provide training for entrepreneurs, organize service chains, and develop local products.

⁴² http://www.redsocial.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=72&Itemid=186&lang=en

⁴³ *Ibid*

⁴⁴ http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49229_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

Donor	Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities
Germany	Mexico	Dominican Republic	GIRESOL Network to strengthen integral management of solid waste	The project is intended to build the Dominican Environmental Promoter Network for the Prevention and Integral Management of Solid Waste (RED GIRESOL DOMINICANA) and train Dominican environmental promoters.

Source: Based on information from SEGIB (2009), p.117-118

2-1. Argentina

Argentina has conducted TDC projects in collaboration with Brazil, Canada, Italy, Japan, Spain, and IFAD, and anticipates extending this support to new initiatives in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO. In principle, third party funding can only account for up to 30 percent of project funding, with the remaining 70 percent being Argentinean. Argentina provides mainly technical cooperation, but recently moves towards more long-term institutional engagement. One example of such TDC is the Haiti Food Security Project, funded in conjunction with Brazil, Canada, Spain and IFAD, whereby experts were trained in Creole with the aim of teaching Haitian women in the countryside how to strengthen food security⁴⁵.

2-2. Brazil

Brazilian TDC initiatives with traditional donors and multilateral agencies have focused on Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, East Timor, Latin America and Haiti (with Argentina). Its partners have included Canada, Germany, Spain, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, Norway and ILO, World Bank. Its triangular programmes have covered areas such as vaccinations, school feeding, reforestation, malaria eradication, waste collection, public health (mainly HIV/AIDS prevention), education, and a variety of agricultural issues. Brazil's role in TDC is reflected in the institutional history of government agencies that deal with international technical assistance. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), which was established in the late 1980s coordinates Brazil's international technical cooperation, both that received from foreign donors and that provided to other countries. The ABC also provides some debt relief and food/emergency assistance. Brazil has also set-up a TDC project to train nationals of Angola and Guinea Bissau in public administration.

More recently, Brazil has been partnering with other Southern regional leaders in technical assistance, notably South Africa and India, to expand and extend triangular cooperation into a wider-reaching network for South-South cooperation⁴⁶.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶

<http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0c54e3b3-1e9c-be1e-2c24-a6a8c7060233&lng=en&id=46819>

2-3. Chile

Chile's TDC is centered on the provision of technical assistance to Latin American and Caribbean countries in partnership with Japan (JICA), Germany (GIZ), Sweden, Finland, EU, FAO, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. For example, Finland has financed Chilean long-term technical assistance to develop small and medium-sized business focusing on furniture production in Nicaragua. In 2006, Chilean technical assistance accounted for 7 percent of the total cost of triangular projects in which Chile participated, with traditional donors and programme countries contributing 49 and 44 percent, respectively⁴⁷.

3. Middle East African Countries

As Africa is becoming a centre of development issues, several Southern partners have established cooperation arrangements with Africa recently such as those below;

- China–Africa partnership (Forum on China–Africa Cooperation (FOCAC): 1996)⁴⁸
- India–Africa partnership (India–Africa Forum Summit: 2008)⁴⁹
- Turkey–Africa partnership (Turkey–Africa Cooperation Summit 2008)⁵⁰
- Republic of Korea–Africa partnership (Republic of Korea–Africa Forum: 2006)⁵¹

3-1. Tunisia

(1) Overview

Tunisia has carried out more than 64 projects within the framework of TDC with financial support from multilateral institutions, such as AfDB, BADEA, EU, IsDB, OPEC Fund, UNDP and the World Bank, and bilateral governments, including Canada, France, Germany and Japan. Tunisia has provided technical assistance and capacity building expertise, mainly to Arab and African countries, in the field of basic and reproductive health services, agriculture, fisheries, vocational training, tourism, public administration and teaching. For example, France has funded the training of Nigerian doctors by Tunisian physicians and Japan has supported Tunisian experts in fishery techniques, navigation and shipbuilding mechanics to conduct training programmes in Mauritania⁵².

In addition to technical cooperation, traditional donors and multilateral institutions have also been providing financial support for Southern-led multilateral or regional capacity building and training institutions. One example is in the macroeconomic and financial management area, where institutions such as the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute for Eastern and Southern African (MEFMI), the Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos

⁴⁷ UNECOSOC (2008), p.16

⁴⁸ UNCTAD (2010) South-South Cooperation: Africa and the New Forms of Development Partnership, Economic Development in Africa Report 2010, p.13

⁴⁹ *Ibid*, p.16

⁵⁰ *Ibid*, p.17

⁵¹ *Ibid*, p.18

⁵² UNECOSOC (2008), p.16

(CEMLA), BCEAO/BEAC Debt and Macro Management Training Programmes (Pole Dette) and the West African Institute for Financial Management (WAIFEM) have been funded. There are also academic collaboration programmes such as the African Economic Research Council (AERC), funded by traditional donors⁵³.

3-2. Egypt

(1) Overview

Egypt is a key actor in the context of SSC supporting development projects in many developing countries. Aside from the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa (EFTCA)(details are in the table below), Egypt has sent at least 90 short-term and 140 long-term experts to provide training and facilitate knowledge-sharing on a variety of issues, including health, agriculture, water resources and education⁵⁴. Furthermore, while establishing the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Commonwealth (EFTCC), Egypt also actively conducts cooperation on SSC. One of the examples is the Turkish-Egyptian cooperation in Africa, where a ten-million-US dollar centre for transferring technology was set up to promote innovation-based industrial development among African countries. And also the South-South Industrial Cooperation Centre (SICC) was recently established for promoting SSC in the industrial field⁵⁵.

(2) Case Studies

Table 10: Egypt's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)

Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
-	African countries (more than 30 countries in Africa)	Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa (EFTCA)	EFTCA has assisted the implementation of a larger number of projects in African countries mainly in areas such as health, agriculture, education, environment, water and irrigation among others. The government of Egypt has provided experts and food, medicine and logistic assistance to many African countries. The number of projects is at least 45 as of 2009. Egypt received scholars from Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Ethiopia and Kenya to acquire joint water resources diplomas for the academic year 2007/2008, in coordination with the Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University.	ongoing

⁵³ UNECOSOC (2008), p.16

⁵⁴

http://www.insouth.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=67:egypt&catid=31:country-windows&Itemid=86

⁵⁵ *Ibid*

Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
Islamic Development Bank	Islamic countries	Trilateral Cooperation on South-South Basis with Islamic Development Bank	Cooperation between the Fund and the Bank will be promoted to benefit African countries in the fields of communication and information technology, as well as the rehabilitation of health, educational, and professional institutions. Recipient countries are Guinea Conakry, Somalia, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Comoros, and other African countries.	2007-ongoing

Source: UNECOSOC (2008), p.16

3-3. South Africa

(1) Overview

As South Africa sees itself as the leader of the South, it has been very active in the field of SSC. In 2008, government ministries were reorganized and the South African Department of Foreign Affairs was reformed to the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DRICO), which focuses on foreign diplomacy and international cooperation. The ministry's strategies, such as the Strategic Plan 2010 - 2013 and the Medium Strategic Framework for 2009-2014 put the emphasis on SSC. Especially in the Strategic Plan, "strengthening the SS relationships" has been set as the third priority and currently a development agency is in the establishment process⁵⁶. The focus of their activities is itemized below;

- (i) Continued active engagement with organizations of the South (such as NAM, G77 and China)
- (ii) The implementation and monitoring of IBSA Agreements and Action Plans as well as facilitating sectoral co-operation in order to deliver tangible results for South Africa
- (iii) Revitalizing the New Africa Asia Strategic Partnership (NAASP) as a vehicle for South-South socioeconomic co-operation
- (iv) Engage and support international efforts aimed at finding lasting solutions to regional and global conflicts situations.

Currently the DRICO has been promoting five actions to strengthen SSC, based on the above items.

Table 11: Actions implemented by South Africa

Action/Program	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Status
Strengthen India, Brazil, South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA)	An Inter-Departmental Strategy Workshop is being planned in order to re-focus South Africa's engagement within IBSA, as well as to allow for civil society consultations. Approved IBSA Fund projects are in the process of being implemented	On-going

⁵⁶ Department of International Relations and Cooperation, Republic of South Africa (2010) p.13
<http://www.dfa.gov.za/departement/strategic%20plan%202010-2013/strategic%20plan%202010-2013.pdf>

Action/Program	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Status
Active engagement in the New Africa Asia Strategic Partnership (NAASP)	A Co-Chairs Meeting of Senior Officials took place in Aug-08 in Bali, Indonesia to discuss the NAASP Ministerial Summit and the outcomes of the Palestinian Capacity Building Conference	n/a
Implementation of the Beijing Action Plan in the Forum for China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)	As part of the preparations for the 4th FOCAC Ministerial Meeting to be held late 2009, the DFA held a series of consultations during the month of Jan-09 with various stakeholders including academia	n/a
Active engagement with Organizations of the South (NAM, G77+China, etc.)	A South African delegation led by Minister Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula, Minister of Home Affairs attended the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Non-aligned Movement on the Advancement of Women in Guatemala City, Guatemala, 21-24 Jan-09	On-going
Support Multilateral efforts aimed at finding a lasting solution to the conflict in the Middle East	SA's position and efforts to strengthen the Middle East Peace Process articulated through Bilateral and Multilateral mechanisms. The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation led engagements in support of such efforts, including participating in the NAM Committee of Palestine.	On-going

Source: South African Government Information: Governments' Program of Action 2008 & 2009

South Africa has been involved in a few TDC projects with traditional donors. For example, a police training and capacity building in Rwanda funded by Sweden, and in the Democratic Republic of Congo, funded by Japan⁵⁷. On the other hand, South Africa actively participates in TDC activities with emerging countries.

One of the recent SSC alliances (June 2003) is the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Trilateral fund, which is an initiative between India, Brazil and South Africa to promote SSC and exchange. The main purpose of this initiative is to promote SSC and dialogue in order to achieve common positions on issues of international importance, to explore trade and investment opportunities, to promote international poverty alleviation and social development, exchange of information, technologies and skills, as well as to complement each other's competitive strengths into collective synergies⁵⁸. IBSA created the IBSA Fund for Poverty Alleviation, the first initiative of cooperation for development in the basis of trilateral SSC and the fund has projects in Haiti, Guinea Bissau and in Laos (in phase of implementation) coordinated by the South-South Unit of the UNDP⁵⁹.

(2) Case Studies

Table 12: South Africa's SSC and TDC Projects (selected)

Providers	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
Ghana, South	Kenya	Pan African Infrastructural	The PAIDF raises money from private investors and pension funds from its many	ongoing

⁵⁷ UNECOSOC (2008), p.16

⁵⁸ IBSA Trilateral' web site <http://www.ibsa-trilateral.org/> and

http://www.insouth.org/index.php?option=com_sobi2&sobi2Task=sobi2Details&sobi2Id=107&Itemid=68

⁵⁹ *Ibid*

Providers	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
Africa, Tunisia		Development Fund	<p>member countries across Africa and invests the money in overseas markets. The profits from those investments are used to fund projects across Africa.</p> <p>Investments-One of the ways in which the PAIDF raises funds for its projects is to accept investments from the private sector in different countries as well as to work with the governments in various countries to gain access to the Employees' Pension Fund. They invest this money in European and American markets, which are better suited to handling large investments. The fund targets investment that will have a short- and long-term cash flow.</p> <p>Infrastructure-One of the major infrastructural developments in which the PAIDF pledged to invest is the Kenyan Mobile Network Operator Essar Telecom Kenya Holdings Ltd (ETKHL). Essar was chosen because it has a vision to expand its network beyond the Kenyan borders and to the rest of the east African region. The PAIDF pledged a US\$93.75 million investment in Essar. Essar intends to use this investment to spread its network coverage, increase its number of employees to 350 and to improve its products and services.</p>	

Source: http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49371_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

II. SSC and TDC Conducted by the International Organizations

SSC and TDC have a long history and the number of countries and organizations involved in SSC has expanded significantly over the 30-year period. SSC has been attracting considerable attention among international donors and recipient countries. As Southern providers of development cooperation play an increasingly important role, SSC is playing a vital role in narrowing the development gap as the amount of financial assistance from traditional donors decreases. The Buenos Aires Plan of Action agreed in 1978 established a fundamental framework to promote SSC in international community and more than ten UN organizations, including UNDP and FAO have been implementing SSC in collaboration with traditional donors, such as Japan.

The chapter explores the SSC policies and activities implemented by seven UN organizations, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, ILO, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNEP. In addition, the chapter also looks at SSC activities conducted by DAC and WBI as a representative SSC platform.

1. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The (1) Overview

UNDP has been recognized as a dynamo for promoting SSC by donors and recipients and has been playing a crucial role in promoting its initiatives. The history of SSC in the UNDP goes back to the 1970s. After the UN General Assembly in 1974, the UNDP hosted a Special Unit for TCDC⁶⁰, which is a center in the UN for promoting SSC and adopted the “New Dimension” in 1975. In 2003, the unit changed the title to the Special Unit for SSC. Japan has been financially supporting the unit, through the fund, “Japanese Human Resources Development Fund (JHRDF), currently called JAPAN-UNDP Partnership Fund. Japan has topped up a fund for it for the purpose of SSC since 2001⁶¹. The UNDP is in charge of the United Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC). In the UNDP Strategic Plan 2008-2010, the UNDP decided to “put efforts into a mainstream South-South approach by enhancing the coherence and coordination of UN system support to SSC and TDC through policy research and dialogue”⁶². To align with it, the UNDP revised its cooperation framework and set the Fourth Cooperation Framework for South-South Cooperation (2009-2011)⁶³. The Executive Board has allocated a total of US\$13.5 million in core resources for implementing the framework for 3 years and the Special Unit aims to mobilize an additional \$15 million from non-core resources such as special contribution to a particular initiative, third party cost sharing, such as the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund, parallel financing and special fund management arrangement⁶⁴.

There is no official data on how the budget of TDC is spent, and the lack of reliable data

⁶⁰ TCDC stands for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

⁶¹ JICA(2006),p2

⁶² UNDP (2007), p.14

⁶³ Draft Forth Cooperation Framework for South-South Cooperation (2009-2011) is available at http://ssc.undp.org/uploads/media/SSC_CF4.pdf

⁶⁴ For further information, please refer to DP/CF/SSC/4/Rev.1, http://ssc.undp.org/uploads/media/SSC_CF4.pdf

on triangular development cooperation is a particular problem⁶⁵. According to the UNDP report, *Report on the implementation of the third cooperation framework for SSC (2005-2007)*, the total regular resources allocated to the Special Unit for SSC was 3.5 million US\$. Disbursement was 4.9 million US\$ in 2005 and 5.424 million US\$ in 2006.

(2) Case Studies

The UNDP has implemented a variety of projects under the banner of SSC or TDC, from poverty reduction to capacity building to newly emerging donors. Some of the projects implemented by the UNDP are shown in the table below.

Table 13: TDC Projects Conducted by UNDP (selected)

Projects	Partner	Recipient	Overview
Global Facility for Community-Based Disaster Risk Management: GFDRM ⁶⁶	Algeria, Benin, Brazil, China and others	Southern countries	The GFDRM is an avenue to widen the scope of SSC involvement in capacity building, project development, monitoring and evaluation.
Bridging South-South Cooperation and Emerging Donor Roles: Strengthen Turkey's Participation in international Development Cooperation ⁶⁷		Turkey	Turkey is a pivotal country of TC among developing countries and increased its ODA to 714.60 million \$ in 2006. However, Turkey needs to improve the quality of the technical cooperation mechanism. Thus, The overall objective of the project is to strengthen national capacities for the Government of Turkey as an emerging donor, through the capacity development of the Turkish Agency for Development (TİKA).
Housing and Employment Sunshine Project ⁶⁸	China	Ethiopia	1. Residential demonstration zone - to address housing problems and provide employment opportunities to raise well-being in an environment- and climate-friendly manner. 2. Centralized industrial park - to promote employment, income, government revenue, economic growth, well-being and sustainable national and regional development.

Source: UNDP website

2. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

(1) Overview

The FAO established its own SSC initiative to support the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) in 1996⁶⁹. SPFS was launched in 1994 as a flagship programme to boost food production in order to decrease rates of hunger and malnutrition and is currently transferring its

⁶⁵ UNECOSOC (2008), p.8

⁶⁶ JICA/UNDP(2009) "Networking and learning together Experiences in South-South and TDC in Asia" P70-72

⁶⁷ <http://www.undp.org.tr/Gozlem2.aspx?WebSayfaNo=1439>

⁶⁸ UNDP "Housing and Employment Sunshine Project"

⁶⁹ JICA/UNDP (2009)

focus more on active advocacy and support to large-scale, multi component national programmes and regional programmes for food security⁷⁰.

The FAO's SSC programme is established through tripartite agreements among the cooperating country, recipient country and the FAO. Cooperation focuses on technical assistance. By April 2010, 40 agreements had been signed and more than 1,400 experts and field technicians had worked in the field⁷¹. The framework of SSC in the FAO is to support experts and technicians who are dispatched to the recipient countries for two to four years. A relatively longer period of contract is one of the features of the FAO cooperation⁷². In addition, through donor funding, the FAO makes a financial contribution by providing international travel expenses, installation grants, subsistence allowance, and medical insurance. China is strongly committed to FAO SSC, dispatching experts and technicians to Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria and Caribbean and Pacific island countries. The largest recipient is Nigeria and China sent 500 experts and field technicians to Nigeria in the field of food security such as water management, agriculture, livestock, and aquaculture⁷³.

The FAO is shifting toward a "Strategic SSC Alliance" with selected countries. In March 2010, the FAO and China reached an agreement to launch a new trust fund, amounting to 30 million USD in order to support African countries. Strategic Alliances have been formed among Indonesia and Argentina and are under negotiation with India and Morocco⁷⁴.

(2) Case Studies

The FAO identified a project in Papua New Guinea as a success story of SSC on its website⁷⁵. The project was launched in 2004 and was supported by the Philippines in introducing new technologies, strengthening implementation of water control systems and crop intensification, livestock and aquaculture development and post-harvest processing. The Government of the Philippines sent five experts and six field technicians, and provided financial assistance and agricultural equipment.

In addition, there are two projects listed in the report titled "Networking and learning together: Experiences in SSC and TDC in Asia" published by JICA/UNDP; Philippine's cooperation with Pacific Islands and Vietnam's cooperation with Africa and Lao PDR. Project details are shown below.

⁷⁰ For update on this programme, see www.fao.org/spfs

⁷¹ All SSC agreements are shown at <http://www.fao.org/spfs/south-south-spfs/ssc-spfs/en/>

⁷² JICA/UNDP (2009), p.77

⁷³ *Ibid*, p.81

⁷⁴ For update this information, see <http://www.fao.org/spfs/south-south-spfs/ssc-spfs/en/>

⁷⁵ For update on this programme, see <http://www.fao.org/spfs/south-south-spfs/success-ssc/papua-new-guinea/en/>

Table 14: TDC Projects Conducted by FAO (selected)

Partner country	Recipient country or region	Details
Philippines	Pacific islands countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 experts and 17 technicians were dispatched. • Providing new technology in the area of crops, water management, livestock and fisheries.
Vietnam	Benin, DRC, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Mali, and Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 experts and 326 technicians were dispatched. • Contributing to programme management, field level activities, set-up monitoring and evaluation system. • Demonstrating new technologies. • Disseminating simple Vietnamese tools

Source: JICA/UNDP (2009), p.79-82

3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

(1) Overview

Based on the importance of SSC for industrial development in developing countries and further expansion of trade and widening of its development impact, UNIDO, as a specialized UN agency, has been playing a significant role in promoting SSC by bringing forward its expertise and time-tested field experience in support of developing countries⁷⁶. As institutional infrastructure to achieve its goals, first the UNIDO Center for South-South Industrial Cooperation (UCSSIC) in New Delhi was established in February 2007, with the deep commitment of India to increase opportunities to co-work among the countries of the South⁷⁷. China and Indonesia also hosted UCSSIC respectively in Beijing and Jakarta to promote trade, investment, and industrial development. The Centers in those three countries assumed specific sectors; India as Information Technology, China as Micro Hydro Power and Indonesia as Agro Industry⁷⁸. Additional establishments of the Centers are planned in countries, such as Iran, Morocco, South Africa, and Brazil⁷⁹.

Purposes of UNIDO Center for South-South Industrial Cooperation are as follows⁸⁰.

- Exchange expertise and experience
- Network institutions and enterprises
- Replicate best practices to reduce poverty
- Strengthen national and local innovation systems

(2) Case Studies

UNIDO has implemented several projects implemented. The two projects below are conducted in collaboration with India.

⁷⁶ JICA/UNDP (2009) p.91 and UNIDO (2006)

⁷⁷ India hosted a UNIDO Center for South-South Industrial Cooperation

⁷⁸ Saedah, E. (2008)

⁷⁹ For more information, refer to <http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=6821>

⁸⁰ <http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=950>

Table 15: TDC Projects Conducted by UNIDO (selected)

Project title	Recipients	Contents
Sanjaya Lall Memorial Conference on India-Africa Cooperation in Industry, Trade and Investment	13 African countries – Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia	28 delegates from 13 African countries participated in the 5-day Conference. Apart from training sessions on Trade and Industrial Policy, it also had six focus modules on: a) Cluster development strategies b) ICT applications in industry c) Cost-effective housing and building materials d) Renewable energy e) Pharmaceuticals f) Leather
India-China Technology and Investment Cooperation Initiative – Energy Efficient and Environment-friendly Stoves	China, entrepreneurs, representatives from 8 state governments and NGOs.	Workshop-cum-demonstration and technical exchanges

Source: UNIDO website <http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=6821>

In addition, UNIDO cooperated with private entities to promote SSC. “UNIDO-VIMTA South-South Training Facility for Testing Laboratories” is shown on UNIDO’s website. UCSSIC in India launched the program in partnership with a local partner, Vimta Labs Ltd⁸¹. It supports the quality control system that is necessary when most developing countries export their products to international markets. The overall goal is to increase the capacity of staff working in laboratories to test the quality of products. The program provides training to chemists, scientists, analysts and laboratory management staff from food and agro testing laboratories in developing countries, particularly LDCs.

4. International Labor Organization (ILO)

(1) Overview

The ILO understands the importance of input from the South to developing countries and has begun supporting SSC in partnership with Brazil to tackle challenges including child labour, social protection and international labour standards since 1987⁸². “With its tripartite structure⁸³ and its Decent Work Agenda established on universal human values, the ILO has been well positioned to help facilitate partnerships among ministries of labor and workers organizations in

⁸¹ Vimta Labs Ltd. is India’s leading contract research and testing organization. For further information, refer to <http://www.vimta.com/>

⁸² ILO (2010) ILO Newsletter #19. p.2 <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/pardev/download/relations/newsletter-19.pdf>

⁸³ ILO has a unique structure. Governments, employers, and workers form the organization. It enables members to debate and cooperate with each other.

the TDC process in the Americas, Asia and Africa”⁸⁴.

Table 16: TDC Projects Conducted by ILO (selected)

Period	Project Title
1987	Technical cooperation agreement – ILO-Brazil, other countries of Latin America and Africa
2003	MoU – ILO-Brazil, technical cooperation programme for the promotion of the DWA
2003-05, 2007	Direct trust funds earmarked for workers’ social inclusion, social dialogue, and gender
2005	Mozambique and Angola – child labor
2007	MoU – ILO-Brazil: SSC Initiative to combat child labor in Haiti
2008	Knowledge sharing and contribution from Brazil, US \$300,000 on forced labor and social security
2009	ILO-Brazil Complementary Agreement: promotion of SSC US\$ 4 million dollars October – Cooperation projects under an agreement involving Bolivia, Ecuador, East Timor, and Paraguay
2010	Expanded cooperation for recovery efforts following the earthquake in Haiti Four additional agreements (forced labor, green jobs, child labor and social protection).

Source: ILO (2010) ILO Newsletter #17

The ILO is currently implementing SSC and TDC initiatives and has set three objectives; firstly to increase the institutional awareness of the existing South-South initiatives and identify possible activities; secondly, to identify potential and existing partners; to mobilize resources and promote interagency cooperation on the Decent Work Agenda; and finally, to foster political dialogue and support for SSC initiatives among ILO constituents⁸⁵. As explained above, since the 1980s, the main partner has been Brazil and in collaboration with Brazil, ILO has implemented various projects mainly in Portuguese-speaking African countries.

Moreover, beyond the SSC, the ILO has agreed the first North-South-South TDC with US and Brazil to campaign against child labor in Haiti in 2010⁸⁶

In November 2010, ILO hosted a Global South-South Development Expo 2010 in Geneva⁸⁷.

(2) Case Studies

In the Global South-South Development Expo held in November 2010, the ILO-IPEC⁸⁸ project received the SSC Award for Innovation. The project is called the “Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes and Labor Inspections: Joint Action from Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and

⁸⁴ *Ibid*

⁸⁵ ILO (2010) ILO Newsletter #17

⁸⁶ For more information, refer to

http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/press-and-media-centre/press-releases/WCMS_141747/lang--en/index.htm

⁸⁷ For more information, refer to <http://www.globalmarch.org/news/291110-1.php>

⁸⁸ IPEC stands for International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor

Paraguay”. The project was funded by the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation and the United States Department of Labor, through the ILO-IPEC. The project aims to exchange good practice and lessons learned in an effort to empower socially excluded and discriminated populations through the implementation of social programs and policies, particularly labor inspections and conditional cash transfer programs to eliminate child labor⁸⁹.

5. United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

(1) Overview

Unlike other UN organizations, UNESCO’s activities and involvement in SSC started in the later 2000s. In 2006, UNESCO recognized the importance of SSC as a key modality of development and a tool for achieving more effective and efficient development⁹⁰. In 2007, UNESCO Executive Board established a new program, called “UNESCO SSC/Funding for Education” and it has been fully operational since 2008. There are several unique points of the Fund; (i) it is dedicated exclusively to supporting projects in the field of education, (ii) the Fund was established on the initiative of countries of the South, (iii) funding pooled is only from developing countries⁹¹; (iv) projects are selected on the basis of regional priorities, and the Fund promotes Education for All⁹².

(2) Case Studies

The Fund implemented four pilot projects in the Arab states, Asia-Pacific region, Africa and Latin America and Caribbean countries. The details of each project are explained as follows.

Table 17: TDC Projects Conducted by UNESCO (selected)

Project	Region	Objectives	Budget
Teaching/learning approaches and materials in view of a mother-tongue-based multilingual education	Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stock-taking/review of language policies and use of mother-tongue-based teaching and learning in Africa • Identification and publication of best practices in Anglophone and Francophone Africa on education based on mother-tongue and/or national languages. 	US \$40,000

⁸⁹ For more information, refer to

http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/press-and-media-centre/news/WCMS_149454/lang--en/index.htm

⁹⁰ UNESCO (2006), p.2.

⁹¹ The Fund seeks additional financial support from the North

⁹² For further information, refer to Innovation Institutional Arrangement: The example of the UNESCO South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education

Project	Region	Objectives	Budget
Development of monitoring and information approaches and systems to monitor progress in adult education and literacy through SSC cooperation and exchange	Arab States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review current practices in NFE-MIS in the Arab States and to learn from existing practices in the region; • To provide participating countries with tools and methodologies to enable them to review their existing NFE databases and to develop robust systems which would allow them to cater to the information needs of all NFE and literacy stakeholders; • To strengthen the exchange of intra-regional knowledge, experience and research capacity through networking and advocacy to improve NFE and literacy provision especially to girls and women. 	US \$40,000
ICT in education teacher training	Asia-Pacific	The project aims to build on the work carried out in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Asia-Pacific region since 2002, to develop materials for ICT in education teacher training, and to establish an online platform to share the materials with teacher training institutions	US \$40,000
SSC in Promoting Disaster Preparedness in Schools in Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America and the Caribbean Region	The project aims to develop capacity of education officers responsible for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) within the Ministries of Education to better coordinate response to disaster situations, and involve Latin American and Caribbean schools of the UNESCO Associated Schools Network (ASPnet) in the promotion of a culture of prevention and disaster preparedness at school level, especially in those schools located in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.	US \$40,000

Source: UNESCO Executive Board 184th Session “Summary of the Round Table on SSC/Funding in Education: Opportunities and Challenges”

6. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

(1) Overview

The structure of the global economy has been changing to a more multi-polar system, as the roles of large developing countries, Brazil, China, and India become increasingly significant. The UNCTAD is expected to play vital roles in supporting cooperation among the Southern countries. UNCTAD XI was held in Brazil in 2004, and UNCTAD envisioned itself as serving as a platform to support cooperation; providing a forum for exchange of views; generating and spreading information; helping in institutional capacity building; trading negotiations; analytical work evaluating trade agreements; and facilitating technical cooperation projects⁹³. Moreover, one of most recent publications of UNCTAD, “*UNCTAD Economic Development in Africa Report 2010*”, emphasizes the importance of the South in achieving the development goals and roles of the South for further development in Africa. The report argues that SSC opens new opportunities for Africa and stresses the need for policies at the national level to ensure Africa-South cooperation⁹⁴.

⁹³ For more information, refer to “Forum on Regionalism and South-South Cooperation / The Case of Mercosur and India”

⁹⁴ UNCTAD(2010), p.128

(2) Case Studies

There are no comprehensive data or information on UNCTAD's SSC or TDC activities. However, there are several press releases of the projects implemented by the UNCTARD. Some of the press releases on projects are shown in the table below.

Table 18: TDC Projects Conducted by UNCTAD (selected)

Project	Cooperating Partner	Recipients	Details
SSC project supports technology and knowledge transfer ⁹⁵	Italy ⁹⁶	25 African countries	UNCTAD's Network of Centres of Excellence supports technology and knowledge transfer to Africa through the training of scientists and technology experts. Centers are located in South Africa, Tanzania, India, Egypt, and China
South-south project supports training on cyber security for African experts ⁹⁷	Tunisia ⁹⁸	15 African Countries	Upgrading engineers' skills on the technical aspects of preventing cybercrime and enhancing computer security.

Source: UNCTAD press release

7. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

(1) Overview

As stated on the UNEP website, the Bali Strategic Plan (BSP) for Technology and Capacity Building is considered to be a cornerstone of the work of UNEP⁹⁹. With the arguments about the role of SSC within UN organizations since 2000, the UNEP has embarked on a process to actively promote the streamlining of the SSC approach in implementing the capacity building components, since the UNEP regarded SSC as a key implementation mechanism of BSP. The UNEP emphasizes the three points below¹⁰⁰.

- (i) The experience and success of many countries in the South in specific environment-related areas can provide valuable impetus, ideas and means for other countries in the South to address similar concerns and challenges;
- (ii) SSC can increase the flow of information, resources, expertise and knowledge among developing countries at reduced cost;
- (iii) Technology transfer among developing countries as well as capacity building in environmentally sound use of technologies and sustainable use and management of natural resources are keys for the development of the South.

In 2005, the UNEP established its own South-South coordination unit in order to adopt a strategic approach to promote the integration of SSC arrangements. Currently, UNEP's SSC unit co-works with UNDP's Special Unit for SSC, NEPAD, China-Africa Cooperation Forum,

⁹⁵ For more information, please refer to the UNCTAD press release, <http://www.unctad.org/templates/Page.asp?intItemID=4640&lang=1>

⁹⁶ The Government of Italy provided financial assistance. However, the amount of assistance is not declared.

⁹⁷ For more information, please refer to the UNCTAD press release, <http://www.unctad.org/TEMPLATES/Webflyer.asp?docID=10654&intItemID=1634&lang=1>

⁹⁸ Cooperating organization is the Tunisian National Agency for Computer Security (NACS).

⁹⁹ <http://www.unep.org/south-south-cooperation/Policy/tabid/1758/Default.aspx>

¹⁰⁰ UNEP South-South Cooperation website, <http://www.unep.org/south-south-cooperation/>

Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Network of African Environment Protection Agencies¹⁰¹.

(2) Case Studies

The UNEP had long and deep discussions with senior government officials, representative of donor organizations, the UN and other international organizations, G-77 and China regarding the contents of roles of the unit and collaborations with them in high-level consultation in Jakarta, Indonesia in November 2005. The consultation identified regional priorities that could be addressed through SSC arrangements, a range of options for increased coordination and cooperation, the development of new partnerships and the leveraging of resources both financial and technical including the sharing of best practices to provide the necessary grounding for SSC initiatives¹⁰².

The chart below shows the number of projects implemented by each regional office as of 2008.

Table 19: Implemented Projects by Regions and Sectors

Organizations	Projects	Regions/Sectors
UNEP/ROLAC	14	Latin America and Caribbean region
UNEP/ROWA	3	West Asia
UNEP/ROA	1	Africa
UNEP/DTIE	13	Technology, Industry and Economics
UNEP/DEPI	4	Environmental Policy Implementation
UNEP/DEWA	2	Early Warning and Assessment
total	37	

Source: UNEP GC25/INF/19 Activities to promote SSC

¹⁰¹ <http://www.unep.org/south-south-cooperation/Actors/tabid/1760/Default.aspx>

¹⁰² <http://www.unep.org/south-south-cooperation/UNEPsWork/tabid/1761/Default.aspx>

III. SSC and TDC Conducted by Traditional Donors

The traditional donors have growing interest in supporting SSC and TDC because of the recognition of the potential of these forms of assistance¹⁰³. Another reason for this trend was the holding of the Accra High Level Forum for Aid Effectiveness in 2008 when SSC and TDC was officially recognized as an effective modality for capacity development (CD) of developing countries. Based on the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) Agendas endorsed in the HLF3, DAC donors recognize SSC and TDC to promote the capacity of the developing countries and strengthen the relationships between DAC donors and providers of SSC as well as among Southern partners¹⁰⁴

Among the DAC donors, Japan has emphasized SSC and TDC cooperation as an effective modality and has long experience in this field, based on the ODA Charter and Medium Term Policy¹⁰⁵. Moreover, Japan and Spain integrated objectives for triangular cooperation in their development cooperation policies¹⁰⁶. Germany and Canada participate in projects mainly in Africa and Latin America regions.

In this chapter, we summarize the practices of SSC and TDC of DAC donors such as Germany, Canada, Spain and others that promote SSC and TDC activities.

1. Japan

(1) Overview

SSC and TDC projects from Japan are mainly conducted by JICA and JICA has supported SSC since 1975 in the efforts of developing countries and to prioritize their own development strategies, which is one of the most important philosophies of Japan's ODA¹⁰⁷. JICA has placed great emphasis on capacity development (CD) and based on the ODA Charter and Medium Term Policy, which clearly indicates that through SSC "Japan will actively promote South-South cooperation in partnership with more advanced developing countries in Asia and other regions¹⁰⁸".

JICA recognizes that SSC among developing countries contributes to global development because it complements the traditional, North-South cooperation, and provides an opportunity for a Southern country to enhance its capacity and gradually transform itself into a provider (donor) of assistance¹⁰⁹.

¹⁰³ Kumar (2008), p.5

¹⁰⁴ http://www.oecd.org/document/51/0,3746,en_2649_37413_43385523_1_1_1_37413,00.html

There is a Task Team for South-South Cooperation of the Working Party for Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF) as an OECD/DAC subsidiary body. (<http://www.aideffectiveness.org/Themes-South-south-Triangular-Cooperation.html>)

¹⁰⁵ see the next section in Japan's SSC and TDC cooperation

¹⁰⁶ Kumar (2008), p.3

¹⁰⁷ JICA website http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/thematic_issues/south/pdf/pamphlet01_01.pdf

¹⁰⁸ Japan ODA Charter of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/reform/revision0308.pdf>

¹⁰⁹ JICA website http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/thematic_issues/south/pdf/pamphlet01_01.pdf

(2) Case Studies

JICA conducted SSC and TDC mainly in the form of technical cooperation including training as well as supporting the south-south network/framework such as ASEAN University Network (AUN/SEED-Net), which is a university network for engineering field and Japan-Southeast Asia Meeting for South-South Cooperation (JSEAM), which attempts to promote SSC based on the beneficiary countries' needs for technical cooperation and enhance the network between JICA and the member agencies in Southeast Asian countries. In 2009, JICA conducted Partnership Programs (PP) with 12 countries¹¹⁰. "Partnership" here means equal relationships among partner countries and traditional donors with mutual respect through working in joint programs. Under the PP, partner countries and Japan work for common development outcomes based on the long partnership of bilateral development assistance, so that win-win relationships can be achieved.

The main SSC and TDC Projects involve Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education (SMASE) in African and Asian countries, disaster risk management (known as "BOSAI" projects in Japanese), Peer-to-peer collaboration facilitated by the Asia Pacific Center on Disability (APCD), and Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), which supports the aspect of both human capacity and institutional capacity development. JICA has begun to support partner countries in the planning and monitoring stages¹¹¹. Each project conducted by JICA is listed in the Annex.

2. Germany

(1) Overview

Germany commits to TDC in 15 so-called anchor countries, which are mostly emerging countries and seen as critical partners in the global and regional governance¹¹². Most of the technical cooperation from Germany is provided through GIZ (former GTZ). GIZ has been operating a number of SSC and TDC cooperation projects and set this as a priority area¹¹³. Germany collaborates through bilateral¹¹⁴ and multilateral development cooperation organizations as well as new actors including emerging countries, major international foundations and civil society groups in this area. GIZ regards TDC as an indispensable tool for enhancing the effectiveness of development cooperation through jointly developed concepts, complementary services and the competitive drive for ideas¹¹⁵.

¹¹⁰ Same as above.

¹¹¹ JICA website http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/thematic_issues/south/pdf/pamphlet01_02.pdf

¹¹² AECID (2010) Concept Note of Triangular Cooperation in the context of Aid Effectiveness http://www.dev-practitioners.eu/fileadmin/Redaktion/GroupsFolders/Division_of_Labour/triangular_cooperation/E_U_triangular_cooperation_workshop_report_and_concept_note_170310.pdf

¹¹³ GIZ website <http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/lateinamerika-karibik/30161.htm>

¹¹⁴ GIZ coordinate their activities in various sectors at country level with the AusAID on international cooperation issues especially in Viet Nam.

GIZ has been involved in various arrangements, notably in Latin America (Brazil, Chile and Mexico) as well as in Asia and Africa. Especially between Brazil and Germany, they have more than 40 years of close relationship of technical cooperation and TDC combines the complementary strengths of both countries¹¹⁶.

(2) Case Studies

While a wide range of SSC and TDC projects from health to the environment in Latin America has been implemented by Germany, there are prioritized areas in each country (e.g., Protection of Rain Forests, Renewable energy, Integrated Regional Development, Cooperation with Private Sector, and SSC for Brazil). Projects are mainly focused on the environment, health, and educational sectors through sending experts or providing training with several Southern countries, sharing the project costs¹¹⁷. Above all, GIZ has long experience in the field of environmental protection and appropriate technology through ISAT (Information and Advisory Service on Appropriate Technology) since 1980s¹¹⁸.

Germany also promotes networking and the exchange on a human rights-based approach, for instance through a stronger SSC between development cooperation programmes or cooperation with the NGO forum on human rights regarding experience with the implementation of a human rights-based approach on the ground¹¹⁹. Each projects conducted by GIZ is listed in Annex.

3. Canada

(1) Overview

Canada has conducted their SSC and TDC projects mainly in the African region (several projects are conducted in Latin America and a few in Asia). Overall prioritized themes of ODA are (i) Increasing food security, (ii) Securing the future of children and youth, (iii) Stimulating sustainable economic growth and the cross-cutting themes are (i) Increasing environmental sustainability, (ii) Promoting equality between women and men, (iii) Helping to strengthen governance institutions and practices¹²⁰.

Assistance for fragile and conflict affected countries are emphasized in *Report on Plans and Priorities 2010-2011*, the amount for this assistance were about 20% of the total CIDA's budget in 2010¹²¹. Training courses in the South/MIC countries or sending experts from the partner countries from the South listed below. More programs have shifted from a bilateral to a

¹¹⁵ GIZ website <http://www.gtz.de/en/unternehmen/29747.htm>

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁷ JICA (2006) p.42

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁹ GIZ website <http://www.gtz.de/en/themen/politische-reformen/demokratie-rechtsstaat/14761.htm>

¹²⁰ CIDA website <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-1015144121-PWW>

¹²¹ CIDA (2011) Report on Plans and Priorities 2010-2011, p.9
<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rpp/2010-2011/inst/ida/ida-eng.pdf>

trilateral relationship with cost sharing of the projects, while sometimes collaborating with the private sector¹²².

(2) Case Studies

One of the main characteristics of CIDA's projects is to promote gender equality or good governance issues. Assistance for gender equality is implemented in both Africa and Latin American regions in the aspect of women's empowerment for labor and the business market. It is notable that a capacity building technical assistance fund was established in South Africa to improve governance in the Southern African countries, although SSC and TDC is mostly provided in the form of technical assistance. The fund is relatively large (15.9 million Canadian dollars or 5 years) and the results/experience in managing the fund would contribute to other projects. Each project conducted by CIDA is listed in the Annex.

4. Spain

(1) Overview

Spain is keen to utilize their experience in other Spanish speaking countries in the Latin American region for SSC and TDC cooperation since Spain integrated objectives for TDC in their development cooperation policies¹²³, while their history of development assistance is relatively short since they joined DAC in 1991¹²⁴.

Most of the projects under SSC and TDC cooperation are conducted in the form of technical assistance and are provided by the Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID)¹²⁵, the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP)¹²⁶, the NGOs (projects through NGOs comprise almost 30% of the total ODA in Spain), and Decentralized Cooperation Activities such as regional, provincial and municipal levels.

Spanish Master Plan 2009-2012 contains TDC, while exploring opportunities to use TDC more broadly in the partnership frameworks with several MICs¹²⁷. The Spanish presidency

¹²² JICA (2006), p.42

¹²³ http://www.comunidadessegura.org/files/Triangular_Cooperation_Aid_Effectiveness_11_DEC_09%5B1%5D.pdf, p.3

¹²⁴ <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/article/spains-practice-technical-cooperation> It is notable that Spanish cooperation for the Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund in 2009 was implemented to 7 Latin American countries targeting for MDG 7. To this end, Spain pledged some US\$1.5 billion to the region over a four-year period. And the Fund executed \$236 million in eight countries. For many countries, the Fund accounted for 25% to 40% of their ODA from Spain (Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) (2010), p.130).

¹²⁵ AECID (www.aecid.es) is a semi-autonomous aid agency under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. AECID manages almost one-third of Spain's bilateral overseas development assistance, which totaled some 3.5 billion Euro in 2008.

¹²⁶ FIIAPP (www.fiiapp.org) is a foundation at the service of the Spanish administration in the area of international technical cooperation for development. The foundation has a public mandate to support processes of democratic construction and social cohesion in developing countries.

¹²⁷ AECID (2010)

indicated that Spain would conduct a first survey and mapping of how EC member states work through TDC initiatives and identify how donors more generally work with SSC and TDC¹²⁸. This information was indicated in the EU Concept Note for SSC and TDC, titled “Triangular cooperation in the context of aid effectiveness – Experiences and views of EU donors” drafted by AECID and presented at the workshop “The European Union’s Triangular Cooperation in the context of aid effectiveness” in March 2010¹²⁹.

(2) Case Studies

There are not many projects and most of them are delivered as technical cooperation to Spanish-speaking countries (Guatemala, Peru, and Nicaragua¹³⁰).

Table 20: TDC Projects Conducted by Spain

Partner	Recipient	Action/Project	Sector
Argentina	Paraguay	Strengthen management and individual development for civil servants	Government and Civil Society
		Development of a productive roadway system transport	Transport
		Strengthen the production fabric for timber, agroindustry, textiles and leather	Industry
	Haiti	Promoting a healthier diet, the project improves the production of fresh vegetables in truck farms and encourages food production led by families, schools, communities and institutions	Rural development
Brazil	Haiti Honduras	Following hurricanes Ike and Gustav, the operation aimed to deliver Brazilian and Spanish humanitarian aid to Haiti and Honduras.	Humanitarian Aid
Bolivia	El Salvador	Technical assistance in non-conventional waste water treatment technologies	Environment
Chile	Paraguay	Improving the capacities of public servants of the Secretary of Public Function in Paraguay, Chile and Spain have engaged in a programme supporting the national reform process	Public sector reform

Source: Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) (2010), p.72 and AECID (2010)

¹²⁸ <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/article/technical-cooperation-and-spains-eu-presidency>

¹²⁹ AECID (2010)

¹³⁰ Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) (2010), p.126

IV. Sharing the Experience and Framework of SSC and TDC

1. Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, UNDP

(1) Overview

The Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (SU/SSC) was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1978. Hosted by the UNDP, the primary mandate is to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation on a Global and United Nations system-wide basis. This Unit is different from the one that supports the implementation of SSC/TDC programs financed by the UNDP and is currently formulating a unique architecture to facilitate cooperation among academies, SSC Expo (as mentioned in the introductory part), and South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange Gate (SS-GATE)¹³¹

SU/SSC compiled the comprehensive report on SSC/TDC titled “*Enhancing South-South and Triangular Cooperation*” in 2009 and concluded some critical evidence for the success for the SSC/TDC projects coming from the wide range of evidences of the actual projects/programs conducted around the world¹³². It identified the factors of success; policy and institutional framework; comparative advantage; demand-driven approach; sustainability; and achievement of results¹³³. And the importance of a pivotal country’s willingness to share its development experience and active mobilization of its country resources, demand-driven approach (such as match-making and joint needs assessment), and beneficiary country’s ownership and active participation in the projects/programs of the beneficiary country (especially in the process of planning, development and M&E for the projects/programs) was stressed in the report even under the different social, cultural and linguistic situations¹³⁴.

2. Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

(1) Overview

The Task Team on SSC (TT-SSC) was launched in September 2009 and since then it has brought partner countries, especially MICs, donors, civil society, academia, regional and multilateral agencies together under a common objective of mapping, documenting, analyzing and discussing evidence on the synergies between the principles of aid effectiveness and the practice of SSC. Derived from the Accra Agenda for Action’s commitment to inclusive partnerships, the TT-SSC is a southern-led platform hosted at the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF) at the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The TT-SSC’s analytical work focuses on the practice of technical cooperation conducted by Middle

¹³¹ UNDP SU/SSC website (<http://ssc.undp.org/>) and SS-GATE System explores ways of increasing the flow of technologies and finance in addition to the existing technology shows, exhibitions and development cooperation in order to establish virtual and physical venues where entrepreneurs, civil society organizations and local governments in developing countries can interact and obtain needed technology, asset and finance in a secure environment. (see <http://ssc.undp.org/uploads/media/GATESBro09.pdf>)

¹³² This report can be obtained at http://southsouthconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/E_Book.pdf

¹³³ UNDP (2009), p.11

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*, p.13 However, of course there are advantages of a similar social/cultural situation and use of the same language.

income countries and share experience and evidence with other partners¹³⁵.

The Momentum for SSC seems to begin from the Accra High Level Forum for Aid Effectiveness (HLF3) held by Ghana and OECD/DAC in 2008¹³⁶ and the endorsed policy note called Accra Agenda for Action (AAA). AAA recognizes the importance of exchange of experience between developing countries for capacity development in the form of the SSC or TDC since middle-income countries (MICs)' experts sometimes transfer relevant assistances in an appropriate manner while SSC complements the traditional assistance¹³⁷.

AAA indicates SSC as;

- *We recognize the importance and particularities of **South-South cooperation** and acknowledge that we can learn from the experience of developing countries. We encourage further development of **Triangular Cooperation**. (para 19 b)*

- *South-South cooperation (...) plays an important role in international development cooperation and is a valuable complement to North-South co-operation (para 19e)*

Under the leadership of Colombia, which chairs TT-SSC, a broad Southern-led analytical process gathered more than 110 case stories and they were presented the Bogota High-Level Event (HLE) on SSC and Capacity Development in March 2010. The HLE brought the curtain down with the Bogota statement, recognizing the aid effectiveness agenda as a valuable reference for SSC.

There are three main work streams set as post-Bogota and in preparation for the 2011 Busan HLF below;

- (i) Deepening the analytical work
- (ii) Knowledge sharing and engaging the practitioner community
- (iii) Policy advocacy and outreach

In 2011 at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, SSC/TDC were recognized as one of the major drivers of development cooperation, reflecting rapid expansion of non-ODA flows.

The outcome document¹³⁸ of the forum states;

- ***South-South and triangular co-operation**, new forms of public-private partnership, and other modalities and vehicles for development have become more prominent, complementing North-South forms of co-operation. (para 5)*

- *(...)**South-South and triangular co-operation** have the potential to transform developing countries' policies and approaches to service delivery by bringing effective, locally owned solutions that are appropriate to country contexts. (para 30)*

¹³⁵ OECD (2009)

¹³⁶

<http://www.accrahlhf.net/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/ACCRAEXT/0,,contentMDK:21761556~menuPK:4910954~pagePK:64861884~piPK:64860737~theSitePK:4700791,00.html>

¹³⁷ http://www.comunidadesequera.org/files/Triangular_Cooperation_Aid_Effectiveness_11_DEC_09%5B1%5D.pdf

¹³⁸ <http://www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhlf4/fr/actualites/698.html>

- (...)We will strengthen the sharing of knowledge and mutual learning by:
- a) *Scaling up – where appropriate – the use of triangular approaches to development co-operation.*
 - b) *Making fuller use of **South-South and triangular co-operation**, recognising the success of these approaches to date and the synergies they offer.*
 - c) *Encouraging the development of networks for knowledge exchange, peer learning and co-ordination among **South-South co-operation** actors as a means of facilitating access to important knowledge pools by developing countries.*
 - d) *Supporting efforts to strengthen local and national capacities to engage effectively in **South-South and triangular co-operation**. (para 31)*

3. World Bank Institute (WBI)

(1) Overview

Recognizing the potential of SSC and knowledge exchange, the WBI intends to make intellectual contribution to SSC. With the partnership of regional development banks, regional organizations, UN organizations, and countries in the South¹³⁹, WBI is responsible with the following integrated set of initiatives, such as the Managing the South-South Experience Exchange Trust Fund (SEETF), Contributing to the aid effectiveness debate, and capturing and facilitating South-South Practice in the Bank operations.

Table 21: The WBI Approach to SSC

Approaches	Activities
Managing the South-South Experience Exchange Trust Fund (SEETF)	The SEETF aims to further the World Bank’s knowledge sharing agenda by drawing on the accumulated expertise of partner countries. This nimble, demand driven funding mechanism is designed to respond quickly and efficiently to the needs of reformers in low income countries. In recognition of the innovative nature of SEETF, the United Nations presented the World Bank Group with an Innovation Award during the 6th UN Day for SSC in 2009.
Capturing and Facilitating South-South Practice in Bank Operations	WBI has established a one-stop shop to help World Bank staff design, develop, and deliver learning and knowledge exchange events, strategies, and programs. We also contribute to the South-South debate through an active community of practitioners (www.southsouth.info), documenting cases and capturing lessons learned.

Source: Based on the World Bank Institute (2009)

In addition, the WBI has been supporting the TT-SSC of DAC, under the programme of “Contributing to the Aid Effectiveness Debate”, with knowledge, advice, and financing and established a one-stop shop to help World Bank staff design, develop, and deliver learning and knowledge exchange events, strategies, and programs. WBI also contributes to the South-South debate through an active community of practitioners¹⁴⁰.

¹³⁹ Including China, Colombia, India, and Mexico, as well as Denmark, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, and the UK.

¹⁴⁰ WBI website cited on Jan 2010 <http://www.southsouth.info>

4. The Group of 77 at the United Nations (G77)

(1) Overview

The Group of 77 (G-77) is the largest intergovernmental organization of developing states in the United Nations since its establishment in 1964. G77 provides the means for the countries of the South to articulate and promote their collective economic interests and enhance their joint negotiating capacity on all major international economic issues within the United Nations system, and promote South-South cooperation for development¹⁴¹.

Every five years, G77 convened a South Summit and there have been two summits so far in 2000 and 2005. The Annual Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the G77 is also convened regularly at the beginning of the regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York. Periodically, Sectoral Ministerial Meetings in preparation for UNCTAD sessions and the General Conferences of UNIDO and UNESCO are convened¹⁴².

G77 also initiates resolution and decisions in the UN General Assembly and its Committees as well as various UN bodies and specialized agencies. Sometimes joint declarations, action programmes and agreements on development issues are designed and G77 adopts these declarations/documents¹⁴³.

According to a statement made at the High Level Committee on SSC in 2010, G77 emphasized that SSC should be based on the basic principles of complete equity, mutual respect, mutual benefit, and broad-based partnership and solidarity. It also clearly noted that SSC cannot and should not replace traditional, North-South cooperation nor aid¹⁴⁴. The new chairman from Argentina has mentioned that SSC is a paradigm that grows out of the traditional concept of “aid” in his statement of January 2011.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴¹ G77 website <http://www.g77.org/doc/>

¹⁴² *Ibid.*

¹⁴³ *Ibid*

¹⁴⁴ G77 (2010) para 4 and para 6

¹⁴⁵ G77 (2011) p.4

V. The way forward

SSC and TDC projects/programs are implemented in a number of countries and institutions in various fields and various levels. They have been regarded not as an emerging tool in the short –period boom, but as an innovative modality under the situation of the long economic recession and limited ODA resources from traditional donor countries. As the G77 statement in 2011 also mentioned, SSC is expected to be a paradigm shift from the traditional concept of development assistance.

However, there are challenges in promoting SSC and TDC. Agencies in Southern countries where SSC projects/programs still need support for capacity building as the implementing agencies and managing projects/programs with coordinating several other actors. Moreover, transparency and mutual accountability are the same challenges for both South and the North providers of development assistance according to the Bogota HLM and the viewpoints of the South.

Utilizing several initiatives such as TT-SSC and CD Alliance of DAC, the UN leads initiatives on SC/TDC, and capacity4dev, in corporate with the traditional donors, it is expected to expand the network and formulate strategic perspective on SSC/TDCs for addressing MDGs.

Annex: Main Projects and Partnership Programs of SSC and TDC Conducted by Traditional Donors

Table 22: JICA's Main Projects and Partnership Programs of SSC and TDC (selected)

Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
SSC and TDC Projects				
Malaysia	Zambia	Investment Promotion Project; Triangle of Hope	To build a conducive economic and business environment that will spur local and foreign investment.	Phase 1:2006-2009 Phase 2:2009-2012
Malaysia	Afghanistan Iraq Sudan	Consolidation of Peace for Multicultural Nations	To enhance the multicultural understanding of public officials via lessons from the experience of other plural societies, namely Malaysia	2008-2010
Sri Lanka	Africa*	Hospital management through 5S- KAIZEN- TQM	To improve the management of hospitals in the day-to-day health services by 5S-KAIZEN-TQM (5S: Set, Shine, Standardize, Sustain/ TQM: Total Quality Management) from Japan and Sri Lanka to African countries. *Group 1: Eritrea, Kenya, Nigeria, Madagascar, Malawi, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda *Group 2: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, D. R. of the Congo, Niger, Mali, Morocco	Group1: 2007-2008 Group2: 2009-2010
Southeast Asia		AUN/SEED-Net: ASEAN University Network/ Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network	An educational network established in 2001 that contributes to industry and expertise in the ASEAN region.	Preparation: 2001-2003 Phase 1: 2003-2006 Phase 2: 2008-2013
Asia-Pacific Region		Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability	To create a network of international collaboration between the non-government and government sectors in Asia-Pacific countries to empower people with disabilities.	Phase 1: 2002-2007 Phase 2: 2007-2012
Central America		Projects on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America "BOSAI"	To reduce risks and damage caused by disabilities by increasing the disaster management capacity of communities and local governments.	2007-2012
South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay)		Project of Capacity Development for the improvement of Livestock Hygiene in the Southern Part of South America	To improve the status of animal health, and to contribute to the improvement of livestock productivity in the region.	2005-2010

Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
Brazil	Mozambique	Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique	To facilitate increases in food production capacity and reduce poverty in the tropical savannah.	Ongoing
Asia	Africa	CARD; Coalition for African Rice Development	To double the rice production in Africa from 14 million to 26 million tons per year by 2018.	2008-2018
	Africa	SMASE-WECSA: Strengthening of mathematics and Science Education – Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa	To improve mathematical and science education and human resources development in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa.	Phase 1: 1998-2003 Phase 2: 2003-2008 Phase 3: 2009-2013
Partnership Program (selected)				
Latin America and the Caribbean Countries				
Argentina	Peru Paraguay	Partnership Programme for Joint Cooperation between Japan and Argentina : PPJA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of Animal Health in Peru • Strengthening laboratory of microbiology and bromatology in National Institute of Technology and Standardization (INTN) of Paraguay • Strengthening of Packaging Department in National Institute of Technology and Standardization (INTN) of Paraguay 	Concluded in May 2001.
Chile	Costa Rica Colombia	Japan – Chile Partnership Programme: JCPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of biopsychological model in National Rehabilitation Center of Costa Rica • Shellfish aquaculture development in Colombia • Training for Sustainable Bovine Production on Small and Medium Agriculture 	Concluded in June 1999.
Mexico	Paraguay El Salvador	Japan - Mexico Partnership Programme: JMPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Production of Sesame Seeds for Small Farmers in Paraguay • Enhancement of the Construction Technology and Dissemination System of the Earthquake-Resistant "Vivienda Social" in El Salvador • Promotion and empowerment of Maquila in Paraguay 	Concluded in October 2003.
Brazil	Pan-Amazon countries Angola Mozambique	Japan – Brazil Partnership Programme: JBPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for Capacity Building of Josina Machel Hospital in Angola • TDC for Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique • International Course on Agroforestry Systems Technology for Pan-Amazon Countries 	Concluded in March 2000.

Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
Asia and Pacific Countries				
Indonesia	African Region	Japan - Indonesia Partnership Programme : JIPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro Finance for African Region-Establishing Micro Finance Institution (MFI) • Integrated Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Services with • Mother and Child Health (MCH) Handbook in the Era of Decentralization • Project for Diffusion of Appropriate Agriculture Technology 	Concluded in December 2003
Philippines	Timor Leste	Japan - Philippines Partnership Programme : JPPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resource Development Assistance Package for Timor Leste (English Language Training Course) • Human Resource Development Assistance Package for Timor Leste (Results Monitoring and Evaluation Course) 	Concluded in January 2002.
Singapore		Japan - Singapore Partnership Programme for the 21st Century : JSPP 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Policing Strategies evolving from the Koban system of Japan and the NPC system of Singapore • Maritime Safety Management • Non-Conventional Water Resources and Environmental Management in Water Scarce Countries 	Concluded JSPP in January 1994. And in May 1997, started JSPP21.
Thailand	Timor-Leste	Japan - Thailand Partnership Programme : JTTP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization of Irrigation Water Management for Sustainable Development • IT Bridging Programme for Laos • Capacity Building on HIV/AIDS Counseling and Management for Timor-Leste 	Concluded in August 1994. And in December 2003, Started JTTP Phase 2.
African and Middle East Countries				
Egypt	African region	Japan – Egypt Triangular Technical Cooperation Programme for the Promotion of South–South Cooperation in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Course for Clinical Immunology for Africa • Rice Cultivation Techniques for Africa • Quality Management of Concurrent Infections Control of TB/HIV for Africa 	Concluded in October 1998.
Jordan	Arab countries	Japan - Jordan Partnership Programme : JJPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource development for Palestine, Yemen and other Arab Countries in the field of water resource, agriculture, etc. • Human resource and institutional capacity development prioritized for the reconstruction of Iraq in the field of Agriculture, Electricity, Water Supply, Public Security(Police), etc. 	Concluded in December 2004.

Partner	Recipient	Project Name	Major Cooperation Areas /Activities	Period
Morocco	African region	Japan - Morocco Triangular Technical Cooperation Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seafood Processing • Road Maintenance and Construction Equipment in IFEER • Maternal and Child Healthcare 	Concluded in September 2003.
Tunisia	African region	Japan – Tunisia Triangular Technical Cooperation Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainers of training for behavior change communication in sexual and reproductive health with focus on improvement of mother and child health • Design of waste water treatment plant for Iraqi engineers • Public Finance Management 	Concluded in March 1999.

Source: Based on JICA website

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/thematic_issues/south/pdf/pamphlet01_04.pdf

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/thematic_issues/south/pdf/pp_ssc.pdf

Table 23: SSC and TDC Projects Conducted by Germany

Partner	Recipient	Description / Amount(Euro)	Period
Latin America and the Caribbean Countries			
Title: Sub regional South-South Cooperation HIV/AIDS			
Brazilian Ministry of Health International Centre for Technical Cooperation (Centro Internacional de Cooperaçao Técnica; CICT) UNAIDS, DFID, BMZ, KfW	11 Latin America and the Caribbean countries <i>(*)Since 2002, GTZ has been supporting Brazil's efforts to establish and improve national AIDS programs in 5 countries: Paraguay, Colombia, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After strengthening its own capacities through training for medical staff in hospitals, NGOs, and providing equipment for laboratories, establishing patient registers and a control system for the logistics of medical supplies, Brazil is collaborating successfully with other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. National solutions for the global HIV/AIDS pandemic have been improved. 	2007 - 2011
Title: Regional organizations in their efforts to protect the biodiversity of rain forests			
The Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) of Amazon riparian countries, ASEAN, the Commission for the Forests of Central Africa (COMIFAC)	Latin American countries and Asian countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project aims to promote capacity development for sustainable forest management and biodiversity for Latin America and Asian countries and held a conference in Indonesia in 2009 in order to exchange the South-South experience and discuss issues of compensating the people who live in the lower basin and to introduce common legal standards to prevent the exploitation of valuable natural resources and climate certificate based on forest conservation¹⁴⁶ 	N/A
Environmental and Safety Management in South American Ports			
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Oriental del Uruguay, Uruguay's port administration (ANP), The Uruguayan navigation centre (CENNAVE), The regional trainer network ATAS	Chile, Paraguay, Argentina Puerto Madryn (Argentina) Montevideo (Uruguay) Valparaiso (Chile) Asunción (Paraguay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port and environmental authorities and local businesses in South American ports are taking measures to reduce risks to the environment and accidents in the handling of ship and cargo waste and in the transfer of dangerous goods. Focus is on the introduction of environmental and safety management systems that conform to international standards. Appropriate training material is provided for the purpose. Individual staff members have been trained as internal auditors to test the efficiency of the management systems and to secure their continuity¹⁴⁷. 	2004- 2006

¹⁴⁶ <http://www.gtz.de/en/aktuell/28176.htm>¹⁴⁷ <http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/lateinamerika-karibik/paraguay/18818.htm>

Partner	Recipient	Description / Amount(Euro)	Period
Title: Combating Desertification in the Caribbean/Central America			
	Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Dominican Republic, Haiti and Honduras are prepared for coordinated implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. The partner countries are supported in elaborating and implementing national action programs to combat desertification. These programs will be linked to the extent possible to national strategies for sustainability and poverty reduction¹⁴⁸. 	2003-2009
Title: Conditional Social Transfers in El Salvador and Paraguay			
El Salvador, Paraguay	El Salvador, Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In El Salvador implemented a conditional social transfer program to address primarily families living in extreme poverty and it is the key element of the national social development strategy. It seeks to improve the respective families' quality of life, regular school attendance and preventive healthcare and provides families' opportunities for self-help and integration into the labor market in the long-run. The same applies to Paraguay and it aims to achieve the twin objectives of short-term poverty reduction and the long-term improvement of the people's human capital are of primary interest. GTZ provided services such as technical consultancy and capacity development: process-oriented program-expansion, establishment and development of decentralized monitoring and evaluation capacities, promotion of regional exchanges, and strengthening of SSC in the area of basic social protection¹⁴⁹. 	N/A
Asia and Pacific Countries			
Title: Support of regional economic cooperation in Central Asia			
Ministry of Industry & Trade, Kazakhstan Ministry of Economic Development & Trade, Kyrgyzstan Ministry of Economic Development & Trade, Tajikistan Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations, Investments, & Trade, Uzbekistan; Turkmenistan	Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is advising the ministries in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan on trade issues. Equal attention is being paid to both the administrative and technical obstacles to trade, and regional exchanges are being promoted. Customs procedures are being assessed, as is the conversion from the old GOST structure (Gossudarstvenny Standart – government standard for Russia and the CIS countries) to a high-quality infrastructure based on modern, international standards (ISO) and cost-benefit studies were being carried out¹⁵⁰. 	2005-2014

¹⁴⁸ <http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/lateinamerika-karibik/12041.htm>

¹⁴⁹ <http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/gtz2008-en-conditional-social-transfers-in-el-salvador-and-paraguay.pdf>

¹⁵⁰ <http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/europa-kaucasus-zentralasien/26949.htm>

Partner	Recipient	Description / Amount(Euro)	Period
Title: South-South Cooperation for Renewable Energy Capacity Development and Technology Exchange			
India	Developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delhi International Renewable Energy Conference 2010 (DIREC 2010) was held in 2010 and the side event "SSC for Renewable Energy Capacity Development and Technology Exchange" emphasized new trends in SSC, highlighting opportunities for capacity development and technology innovation for accelerated dissemination of renewable energy¹⁵¹. 	2010
African Countries			
Title: The use of ICT for Tax Administration iTAX – a computerized integrated tax administration system			
Tanzania, Philippines	Tanzania, Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax administrations mobilize financial resources in order to secure the provision of public services such as education, infrastructure, health services, or social protection. An efficient, fair and transparent tax system not only improves fiscal performance but also furthers good governance and strengthens state legitimacy. In this project aims to achieve an improvement of taxation processes and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), by enhancing efficiency and transparency in Tanzania and the Philippines. Improvement of tax assessment and collection system was also conducted¹⁵². 	N/A
Title: Regional Network for Integrated Waste Management in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region			
Egypt, Algeria, Yemen, Jordan, Libya, Lebanon, Morocco, Mauritius, Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia	Egypt, Algeria, Yemen, Jordan, Libya, Lebanon, Morocco, Mauritius, Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing quantities of waste are becoming a problem for countries of the Middle and Near East (MENA) region and are having adverse effects on the environment, the quality of drinking water, and human health. Across the MENA region, different parties in the public and private sectors are looking for technical, financial and organizational solutions, particularly for waste management in cities, but also in industry, agriculture and medical facilities. This project aims to provide the basic principles for a sustainable and integrated waste management system in the MENA region and its member countries¹⁵³. 	2009-2015

¹⁵¹ <http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/gtz2010-en-energy-news15-october.pdf.pdf>

¹⁵² <http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/gtz2009-en-ict-tax-administration.pdf>

¹⁵³ <http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/afrika/mauretaniien/30607.htm>

Partner	Recipient	Description / Amount(Euro)	Period
Title: Support for the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC)			
Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (Central Africa Forests Commission, COMIFAC) Headquarters in Cameroon	African countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMIFAC) and its executive secretariat (CES), along with relevant actors from national forest programs, ensure implementation of the Convergence Plan and the introduction of sustainable management practices for forest and natural resources, in line with the priorities set jointly for German coordination of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership. • COMIFAC is a member of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) between Central African states, industrialized countries, international and bilateral development institutions as well as international environmental organizations that were launched in 2002. • CBFP offers a communication and coordination platform for around forty partners engaged in countries in the Congo Basin. From 2008 to 2010, Germany oversaw CBFP facilitation¹⁵⁴. 	2007-2009
Title: Environment network of Maghreb associations and companies			
Tunisian Union for Commerce, Industry and Artisans (UTICA), Algiers Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CACI), Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises (CGEM)	Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of the Network of Maghreb Enterprises for the Environment (Réseau des Entreprises Maghrébines pour l'Environnement – REME), companies and associations have become more closely networked. • Their members are known for local environmental protection and for having the relevant standards and tools required for an export-oriented economy. Knowledge transfer has been initiated among small and middle-sized businesses in the region¹⁵⁵. 	2008-2011
Title: Ethiopia Sustainable Supply Chain for Industrial Bamboo Production			
Fortune Enterprise Plc. (Blue Nile Furniture Factory) China (Experts) UK (training)	Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a sustainable supply chain of high-value composite bamboo materials for industrial production and for income generation amongst farmers; improving the investment climate for the bamboo industry. • Moreover, awareness building on HIV/AIDS forms part of the training for employees and smallholder farmers. Job creation for women is emphasized¹⁵⁶. 	2008 – 2010

Source: Based on the information from the GIZ website <http://www.gtz.de/en/>

¹⁵⁴ <http://www.gtz.de/en/praxis/16975.htm>

¹⁵⁵ <http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/maghreb-naher-osten/tunesien/30001.htm>

¹⁵⁶ <http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/gtz2009-en-psb-ethiopia-bamboo-fortune.pdf>

Table 24: TDC Projects Conducted by CIDA (selected)

Partner	Cost sharing	Description	Amount (million Canada \$)	Period
Latin America and the Caribbean Countries				
Title: Support to Natural Resource Management Training				
UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL, Canada	Congo, Democratic Republic: 70% Cameroon: 15% Gabon: 15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project aims to help fill that gap through activities such as program reviews, training the trainer programs and regional consultations, and by emphasizing SSC. To strengthen institutional and technical capacities of training institutions (universities and colleges) in three Central African countries in sustainable management of natural resources, public administrations, private sector companies and NGOs 	4.8	2008 - 2013
Title: Economic Sustainability, Gender Equality and Human Rights				
	Honduras: 21% Nicaragua: 21% Colombia: 14% Guatemala: 10% Peru: 10% El Salvador: 9% Cuba: 8% Canada: 7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main purpose of the program is to work directly with Latin American partners to improve the lives of men and women by reducing poverty. CoDev's program focuses on gender equality and citizen participation for good governance through economic sustainability by improving labour rights; the quality of public education; and promoting basic human rights. The program also facilitates and promotes exchange of south-south, north-south and south-north experiences. 	1.2	2010 - 2012
Title: Aboriginal Women: Forces of Change				
Atencio-Gonzales , Felix	Canada: 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project is a series of seven articles about the situation and the challenges that Indigenous women of the Americas are facing today. It is also about the progress they make every day for their families and their communities in terms of basic human needs, basic education, gender equality, human rights, democracy/good governance, and private sector development. This series of articles explains how the North-South and South-South exchanges and collaboration are helping to foster concrete changes in Indigenous communities through experience sharing, knowledge transfer, and capacity building. 	0.007	2006 - 2008
Asia and the Pacific				
Title: APEC Economic Integration Program				
Conference Board of Canada	Indonesia: 20% Philippines: 20% Cambodia: 10% Laos: 10% Thailand: 20% Vietnam: 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the program is to assist six countries in Southeast Asia to comply with WTO obligations (Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines) and/or WTO accession requirements (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia) and to strengthen their capacity to take advantage of their WTO rights. The project focuses on trade in agricultural goods, trade facilitation and customs administration, General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and financial services. It enhances the knowledge and skills of government officials in these specific areas through focused training delivered regionally, and 	9.9	2003 - 2010

Partner	Cost sharing	Description	Amount (million Canada \$)	Period
		develops and supports thematic knowledge networks to enhance south-south dialogue. The Conference Board of Canada implements the project in collaboration with the Estey Centre for Law and Economics in International Trade.		
Africa				
Title: Regional Women's Economic Empowerment Project				
Oxfam Québec	Jordan: 25% Lebanon: 25% West Bank and Gaza: 25% Tunisia: 25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project's main components consist of: capacity-building for better business development services (BDS) and building the capacity of key partner organizations through training, mutual learning, information exchanges, development activities, cross-training activities, best practices seminars, national and regional workshops, South-South training, and exchanges of resources. This includes capacity needs assessments and capacity development plans for each partner organization focusing on better business development services, policy reform, empowerment for women and youth, strategic planning, networking, and collective action. 	8.5	2009 - 2013
Title: Capacity Building Technical Assistance Fund				
National Treasury- IDC, South Africa	South Africa: 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Capacity Building Technical Assistance Fund (CBTAF) supports South African initiatives to improve governance. More specifically, it helps build accountable public institutions and improve the capacity of government departments to deliver services. The goal of this project is to contribute to improved service delivery, particularly for poor and vulnerable populations in South Africa in support of the South African Government's Program of Action. The project provides technical assistance learning exchanges between civil society organizations and government departments, as well as government-to-government exchanges (South-South and between South Africa and Canada). The project also provides direct support to the Technical Assistance Unit of the South African National Treasury. The mandate of the Technical Assistance Unit is to improve the sustainable management of public finances through the provision of technical assistance and management support to other government departments (national, provincial and local). 	15.9	2007 - 2012
Title: Institute of Public Administration of Canada - Good Governance Program				
Institute of Public Administration of Canada	Uganda: 30% Africa multiple countries: 15% Mali: 12% Malawi: 8% Philippines: 8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Institute of Public Administration of Canada's (IPAC) good governance program aims to foster responsive, democratic governance by reinforcing the capacity and sustainability of state institutions in developing countries. Program objectives include: increasing the capacity of national governments to deliver more effective programs and services to reduce poverty; strengthening the leadership, management, and technical capacities of strategically selected governments and public 	3.5	2006 - 2010

Partner	Cost sharing	Description	Amount (million Canada \$)	Period
	Americas multiple countries: 8% Indonesia: 7% Kenya: 7% Namibia: 5%	sector associations to promote democratic governance; and developing and maintaining effective partnerships and public engagement.		
Title: Rooftops Canada Program				
Rooftops Canada Foundation Inc. - Foundation Abri International India	India: 25% Kenya: 25% Tanzania: 25% Zimbabwe: 25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The goal of the program "The Challenge: Urban Poverty, Housing, and HIV/Aids" is to reduce poverty in urban local communities by delivering sustainable housing and human settlements through civil society organizations. Rooftops Canada supports partners in Sub-Saharan Africa, and India with capacity building activities such as short-term technical assistance missions, study and exchange visits (both South-South and North-South), and knowledge sharing. These activities contribute to building the capacities of partners in four broad skill areas: (1) internal governance and systems; (2) community-based housing development and management; (3) sustainable communities, including gender equity, environmental sustainability, HIV/AIDS prevention and risk management; and (4) replicability, which includes advocacy to improve local and national enabling environments and housing finance. 	3.9 + 0.65 Additional support for activities in Africa.	2006 - 2011

Source: CIDA website <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/C914612E06DA55F3852574A200370A3D?OpenDocument>

Reference

- Department of International Relations and Cooperation, Republic of South Africa (2010) *Strategic Plan 2010-2013*
<http://www.dfa.gov.za/departement/strategic%20plan%202010-2013/strategic%20plan%202010-2013.pdf>
- FAO (2010) Special Programme for Food Security, Success story in Pacific island
<http://www.fao.org/spfs/south-south-spfs/success-ssc/papua-new-guinea/en/>
- FAO (2010) South-South Cooperation Programme
<http://www.fao.org/spfs/south-south-spfs/ssc-spfs/en/>
- FAO (2010) Special Programme for Food Security www.fao.org/spfs
- Group of 77 (2010) Statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by H.E. Ambassador Abdullah M. Alsaidi, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations, Chairman of the Group of 77, at the Multistakeholder Dialogue on "Implementing Sustainable Development" (New York, 1 February 2010)
<http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=100203>
- Group of 77 (2011) Statement by Ambassador Jorge Ariuello, Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations, on the occasion of Argentina's Assumption of the Chairmanship of the Group of 77 for the year 2011 (New York, 12 January 2011)
<http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=110112b>
- IATI (2010) Briefing on the International Aid Transparency Initiative prepared for Round Table I of the High Level Event on South-South Cooperation, Colombia, March 24-26, 2010
http://www.aidtransparency.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/IATI-and-South-South-cooperation_final_formatted_180310.pdf
- Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) (2010) *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2010*, SEGIB Studies No. 5
<http://segib.org/publicaciones/files/2010/12/sur-sur-ingles.pdf>
- ILO (2010) Newsletter No.19 dated on September 2010
http://www2.undprcc.lk/ext/South-South_cooperation/Participants.php
- ILO (2010) Brazil, U.S. and ILO to expand the fight against child labor in post-earthquake Haiti-first ILO North-South-South "triangular agreement"
http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/press-and-media-centre/press-releases/WCMS_141747/lang-en/index.htm
- ILO (2010) ILO-IPEC project receives South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation
http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/press-and-media-centre/news/WCMS_149454/lang-en/index.htm

- JICA (2006) Thematic Guidelines on South-South Cooperation
- JICA (2011) *JICA's World*, Vol. 28, January 2011 (in Japanese)
- JICA/UNDP (2009) Networking and Learning Together: Experience in South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Asia, Bangkok, Thailand
- Jansky, L. (2010) *Perspective for South-South Cooperation between UNU and UNESCO: Lessons from the past and views for the future*, South-South Cooperation Programme Working Paper No.41, 2010
- Kumar, N. (2008) *South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Asia-Pacific: Towards a new paradigm in development cooperation*, RIS Discussion Papers (RIS-DP #145)
<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/pdf/background%20study%20final.pdf>
- OECD (2009) The Task Team on South-South Cooperation at a Glance (2009-2010)
http://www.impactalliance.org/file_download.php?location=S_U&filename=12600388361TT-SSC_At_a_Glance_-_Nov_2009.pdf
- OECD (2010) TT-SSC work plan 2010-11 - July 2010-December 2011 (18 months)
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/53/46081294.pdf>
- Saedah, E (2008) South-South Cooperation Indonesia-UNIDO program
http://www2.undprcc.lk/ext/South-South_cooperation/Participants.php
- Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID) (2010) *Triangular cooperation in the context of aid effectiveness – Experiences and views of EU donors*
http://www.dev-practitioners.eu/fileadmin/Redaktion/GroupsFolders/Division_of_Labour/triangular_cooperation/EU_triangular_cooperation_workshop_report_and_concept_note_170310.pdf
- United Nations (2009) Nairobi Outcome Document
<http://southsouthconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/GA-resolution-endorsed-Nairobi-Outcome-21-Dec-09.pdf>
- UNCTAD (2004) Regionalism and South –South cooperation: The case of Mercosur and India,
http://www.unctadxi.org/templates/Event_75.aspx
- UNCTAD (2010) *Economic Development in Africa, Report 2010 South-South Cooperation: Africa and the New Forms of Development Partnership*
- UNDP (2007) *UNDP strategic plan, 2008-2011-Accelerating global progress on human development*
- UNDP (2008) *Draft forth Cooperation Framework for South-South cooperation (2009-2011)*
- UNDP Evaluation Office (2007) *Evaluation of UNDP Contribution to South-South Cooperation*
- UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (2009) *Enhancing South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Study of the Current Situation and Existing Good Practices in Policy, Institutions, and Operation of South-South and Triangular Cooperation*
http://southsouthconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/E_Book.pdf

UNECOSOC (2008) Background Study for the Development Cooperation Forum-Trends in South-South and triangular development cooperation

UNEP (2008) *Activities to promote South-South cooperation*

UNESCO (2006) Education for All, Note on South-South Cooperation

UNESCO and G77 Innovation Institutional Arrangement: The example of the UNESCO South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education

<http://www.g77.org/paris/documents/pdf/Presentation%20of%20SCC%20Fund%20in%20Education.ppt>

UNESCO (2010) Summary of the Round Table on South-South Cooperation/Funding in Education: Opportunities and Challenges

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001886/188645m.pdf>

UNIDO (2006) *Industrial development, trade, and poverty reduction through South-South cooperation*

Secretaria General Iberoamericana (SEGIB) (2009) *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2009*

World Bank Institute (2009) Focus on South-South Knowledge Exchange

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/WBI/Resources/213798-1259011531325/6598384-1268250571502/south_overview_nospread.pdf

World Bank Institute (2010) *Development Outreach*, Vol. 12, No. 2, October, 2010