



V. UNCRD AFRICA-ASIA EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

- ❑ **IS DESIGNED TO CREATE AND STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL LINKAGES BETWEEN AFRICAN AND ASIAN TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS, AND PROMOTE SOUTH-SOUTH COLLABORATION.**



AFRICA-ASIA EXCHANGE

- ❑ IS PART AND PARCEL OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION; WHICH
- ❑ WAS ESTABLISHED AT AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE IN *BANDUNG (INDONESIA)* IN 1955
- ❑ SINCE THEN SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION HAS BECOME AN INTEGRAL ASPECT OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION.



THE RATIONALE FOR ASIA- AFRICA COOPERATION

- ❑ **AFRICA AND ASIA HAVE MANY THINGS IN COMMON, AND THEIR CAPACITIES AND RESOURCES ARE OFTEN COMPLEMENTARY AND EXIST AT DIFFERENT BUT RELATIVELY CLOSE LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT; AND**
- ❑ **THE REVOLUTION IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY HAS CREATED NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN ASIA AND AFRICA.**

UNCRD'S ASIA-AFRICA EXCHANGE PROGRAMME IS DESIGNED TO

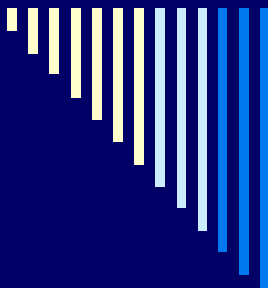
- ❑ TO INVOLVE ASIAN SCHOLARS AND POLICY-MAKERS IN ATC;
- ❑ PROVIDE A FORUM FOR ASIAN AND AFRICAN REGIONAL PLANNERS AND SCHOLARS TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES THROUGH OUR POLICY SEMINARS; AND
- ❑ COLLABORATE WITH ASIAN COUNTER PARTS TO ORGANIZE TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN ASIAN COUNTRIES.



SINCE THE PROGRAMME WAS LAUNCHED RESOURCE PERSONS FROM

- ❑ THAILAND
 - ❑ Japan
 - ❑ INDIA
 - ❑ BANGLADESH
 - ❑ SRILANKA
 - ❑ SINGAPORE
 - ❑ The Philippines
 - ❑ HONGKONG
 - ❑ MALYASIA
 - ❑ AUSTRALIA
 - ❑ INDONESIA
- PARTICIPATED IN OUR
VARIOUS PROGRAMMES**





THROUGH THE PROGRAMME WE HAVE
ORGANIZED STUDY TOURS FOR AFRICAN
PLANNERS AND POLICY MAKERS TO

- ❑ **SINGAPORE**
- ❑ **INDONESIA; AND**
- ❑ **THE PHILIPPINES TO
ENABLE THEM TO LEARN
FROM THE EXPERIENCES
OF THESE ASIAN
COUNTRIES**



A RETURN STUDY TOUR WAS ALSO ORGANIZED FOR ASIAN POLICYMAKERS TO

- KENYA; AND
- TANZANIA



IN 2001 AND 2002 WE ORGANIZED

- **TRAINING COURSES IN URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IN SINGAPORE IN COLLABORATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SINGAPORE.**



THE TRAINING COURSE

- WAS HOSTED BY THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE



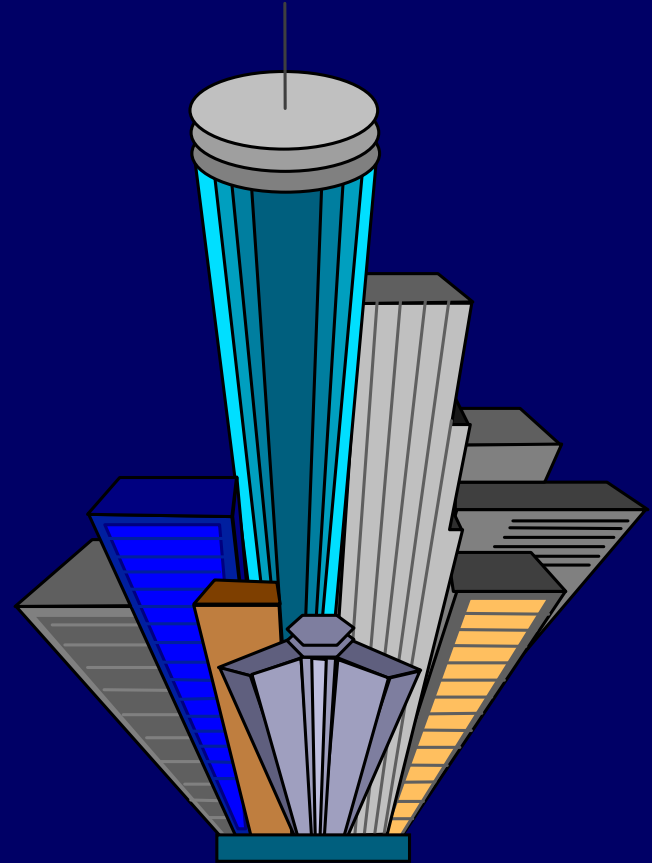
THE TRAINING COURSE

- WAS ATTENDED BY ABOUT 30 PLANNERS FROM AFRICA



IN COLLABORATION WITH THE MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT

- ❑ A TRAINING COURSE ON IT FOR THE PUBLIC SECTOR WAS ALSO ORGANIZED IN KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA FROM 2 TO 16 MARCH 2002
- ❑ THE COURSE WAS HOSTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (INTAN)



THE COURSE WAS ATTENDED BY

- ❑ **FOURTEEN MIDDLE AND SENIOR-LEVEL PLANNERS FROM AFRICA AND FIVE POLICYMAKERS FROM MALAYSIA**



THAILAND TRAINING COURSE ON IT

- ❑ **WAS ALSO ORGANIZED IN BANGKOK, THAILAND FROM 22 APRIL TO 4 MAY 2002**
- ❑ **IN COLLABORATION WITH BANGKOK METROPOLITAN ADMINISTRATION**
- ❑ **ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY HOSTED THE COURSE**



THE COURSE WAS ATTENDED BY

- **TWENTY MID- AND SENIOR LEVEL PROFESSIONAL PLANNERS AND ADMINISTRATORS FROM BOTSWANA, CAMBODIA, CHINA, ETHIOPIA, GHANA, KENYA, LAO PDR, NAMIBIA, THE PHILIPPINES, THAILAND, UGANDA, VIETNAM AND ZAMBIA**



THROUGH THIS EXCHANGE

- UNCRD HAS ORGANIZED FOR AFRICAN AND ASIAN SCHOLARS TO WORK TOGETHER AND PREPARE A TRAINING MANUAL: UNCRD TEXTBOOK SERIES # 6 *REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN AFRICA AND ASIA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY*





A NEW PROJECT: AFRICA-ASIA COOPERATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE

The project is initiated by:

- ☐ **Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, (SU/TCDC), UNDP**
- ☐ **United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA);**
- ☐ **United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD); and**
- ☐ **JICA**

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT ARE TO

- ❑ Train African & Asian planners on decentralized governance;
- ❑ Build the institutional capacity of training and research institutions of participating counties on decentralized governance;
- ❑ Create institutional linkages between African and Asian local institutions; and
- ❑ To create a forum for African and Asian policymakers to discuss what constitute good practices in local governance.





LESSONS LEARNT

- **Most African countries have a large rural base with only a small portion of their population living in urban areas. Asian countries, on the other hand, are a highly urbanized states with a high per capita income. There are cultural differences in the manner in which both societies are organized and developed.**



LESSONS FOR AFRICA

- ❑ Through visionary thinking, proper identification of their comparative advantage, meticulous planning and relentless implementation, Asian countries have transformed themselves from a poor underdeveloped country to industrialized countries. In the case of, Singapore and Malaysia, they have also developed into important financial hubs in the world economy. These policies and achievements hold valuable lessons for African countries.



IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS IN ASIAN COUNTRIES DEVELOPMENT PROCESS:

- ❑ STRONG AND COMMITTED LEADERSHIP**
- ❑ ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS**
- ❑ LEADERS WITH VISION**
- ❑ CONSCIOUSLY PLANNED DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES**
- ❑ EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT POLICIES; AND PROGRAMME; AND**
- ❑ EFFECTIVE AND STRONG PRIVATE-PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP.**



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

