

VI. Broadening the Partnership

1. Promotion of South-South Cooperation

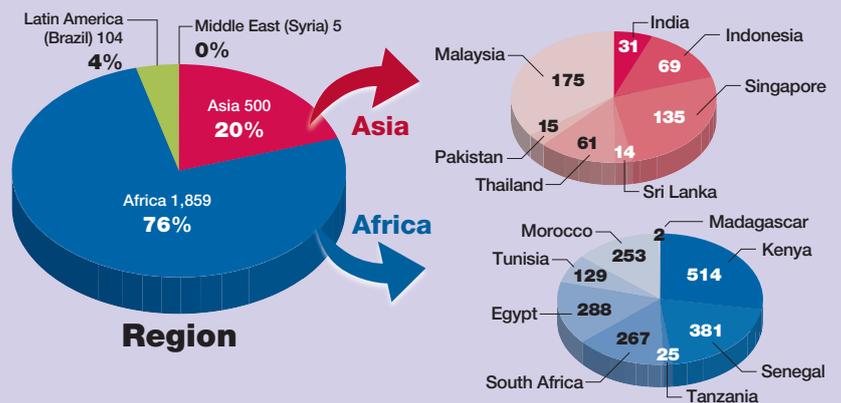
The main tools of Japan's triangular cooperation are Third Country Training and Third Country Experts. Through these efforts, Japan supports Asia-Africa cooperation, Africa-Latin America cooperation,

and cooperation within the African region which currently shares the greater part of such cooperation including OSBP, OVOP, SMASE, and CARD.

Japan's Support for Triangular Cooperation

Under the Third Country Training Programme conducted in 2008 and 2009, a total of 2,468 people from Sub-Saharan Africa (45 countries) participated in 144 courses organised in third countries. With regard to Africa-Africa cooperation, JICA courses were held in eight countries, namely Kenya, Senegal, Egypt, South Africa, Morocco, Tunisia, Tanzania, and Uganda. In addition, a total of 17 Third Country Experts (Philippines: 1; Indonesia: 7; Brazil: 2; Kenya: 5; Mali: 2) were dispatched to Sub-Saharan Africa.

Number of participants from Sub-Saharan Africa in the Third Country Training Programme by region and by country within Asia and Africa



Africa-Africa Cooperation

● Egypt: Rice Cultivation Techniques Training Course

Rice supply in Sub-Saharan African countries cannot keep up with the increasing demand. Under this situation, JICA's "Training Course on Rice Cultivation Techniques for Africa" has been implemented in Cairo, Egypt to utilise Egypt's advanced rice cultivation techniques to double rice production in Africa.

In 2010, 20 agricultural promoters and administrators from 13 African countries joined the course and studied mechanised farming techniques to expel worms, economics of rice production and other topics for five months in the International Agricultural Centre in Egypt.

This training course is an example of the South-South cooperation that Egypt is conducting with Japan's assistance.



Trainees planting rice as one programme of the course



Lecture at the international agricultural centre in Egypt

(Photos:JICA)

Support for Triangular Cooperation by Other TICAD Partners

UNDP:

Through Japanese funding, UNDP in collaboration with UNESCO has been supporting activities that contribute to the promotion of Asia-Africa cooperation, including the Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF) and the Africa-Asia Development University Network (AADUN). Regarding the AADUN, a strategy was formulated and a charter for its Research Council was agreed among universities and research institutions from six African countries (Algeria, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) and four Asian countries (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand) in 2009. The Secretariat has been set up in the University of Malaya in Malaysia and a total of 21 universities are engaged in the AADUN activities.

The World Bank:

Through the South-South Experience Exchange Facility (SEETF) established in 2008, 17 African countries were granted about US\$604,000 to participate in five knowledge exchanges in 2010. To mainstream South-South exchanges, in November 2010, the World Bank Institute conducted a "South-South Knowledge Exchange Competition." Seven African proposals shared funding of almost US\$300,000.

Vietnam, Thailand:

Vietnam and Thailand are actively moving ahead with Asia-Africa cooperation. Thailand has been cooperating in the OVOP initiative and a professor from Thai University made a presentation on OTOP (One "Tambon" (Village) One Product) at the First African Intraregional OVOP Seminar held in Kenya in November 2010 and provided some recommendations for the activities in Africa so as to facilitate the exchange of experiences between Asia and Africa. Vietnam has sent a number of experts especially in the education and health sectors to Angola and



Mozambique as well as in the agriculture sector to Mali, Mozambique, Madagascar, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Chad, and Guinea in 2008 - 2010. In addition, in 2010 Vietnam has signed eight MOU/ Cooperation Agreements in fields of agriculture and rural development, aquaculture, plant quarantine, and etc. with six African countries (Algeria, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Namibia, Chad, and Egypt).



Vietnam's Deputy PM and Foreign Minister Pham Gia Khiem at the 2nd Vietnam-AfricaForum (Photo: MOFA of Vietnam)

2. Deepening Regional Integration

Based on the AU vision of “an integrated, peaceful and prosperous Africa, driven by its own people, to take its rightful place in the global knowledge economy,” AUC developed the Pan-African University (PAU) project, which is the cornerstone of the AU policy to revitalise African Higher Education. By the AU Assembly’s decision of July 2010, the Heads of the State and the AU Governments selected five different thematic areas to constitute PAU and allocated one of them to each of the five geographic regions.

Through its regional programmes, UNDP has been supporting the deepening of regional integration and capacity development of

regional and sub-regional institutions such as AU, ECOWAS, SADC and EAC. Against this backdrop, project proposals on Capacity Development on Trade Negotiation for African Diplomats and on Strengthening Institutional Capacity of the Regional Economic Communities for Private Sector and Inclusive Market Development in Africa have been submitted for implementation with funding from the Government of Japan. These are expected to strengthen RECs’ capacities in the area of Private Sector Development and to equip key African negotiators with essential skills, knowledge and networks necessary to more effectively engage in global trade negotiations.

3. Broadening the Partnership

Partnerships with the Private Sector

As stated in section II.1, the Government of Japan has been promoting “Development of Integrated Infrastructure Systems”. For example, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) in cooperation with MOFA, METI, and ARIB (Association of Radio Industries and Businesses), has been working since May 2010 to diffuse the ISDB-T digital terrestrial broadcasting (DTB) system (Japanese/Brazilian system) in Africa focusing on the SADC region as a foothold. At the SADC ICT Ministers’ Meeting in Nov. 2010, it

was agreed to adopt the European system (DVB-T2) as the recommended standard but allowing individual member countries to decide on which system they wish to adopt individually. In Feb. 2011, senior officials of the Government of Angola visited Japan and concluded a Memorandum regarding the ICT sector, including DTB. Japan will convene seminars in conjunction with broadcasting trial in Botswana and Angola shortly, and the DR Congo and Zambia have expressed interest in the ISDB-T system.

Collaboration with Civil Society, NGOs and Foundations

Civil society, NGOs and Foundations have been closely involved in the TICAD process, and civil society representatives from both Japan and Africa have participated at the Ministerial Follow-up Meetings as well. The activities of 25 civil society groups/NGOs/foundations have already been recorded in the database launched last year in fiscal 2009 (as of March 2011).

Japan Platform (JPF) has been implementing projects to promote the return of refugees and IDPs and to assist community development in Southern Sudan. It is running at 770 million yen through ODA in FY2010. (JPF is a framework whereby NGOs, the business community and the government cooperate in emergency/reconstruction assistance.)

Cooperation with Academia

There are a number of individual agreements on cooperation between Japanese Universities and African Universities/Institutes. Some of them are connected to specific projects or programmes implemented by the Japanese Government such as E-JUST. In addition, there are others that Japanese Universities are directly involved in cooperation with the governments of African countries. For example, in Ethiopia, the National Graduate Institute for Policy

Studies (GRIPS) has been engaged in the policy dialogue for industrial development with the Prime Minister of Ethiopia since June 2009 together with JICA. The GRIPS supports JICA’s “Study on Quality and Productivity Improvement (‘Kaizen’ Project)” designed to improve the quality and productivity of local private companies through “Kaizen” (continuous improvement) which is taking firm root in the industrial development in Ethiopia.