

# VI. Broadening the Partnership

## 1. Promotion of South-South Cooperation

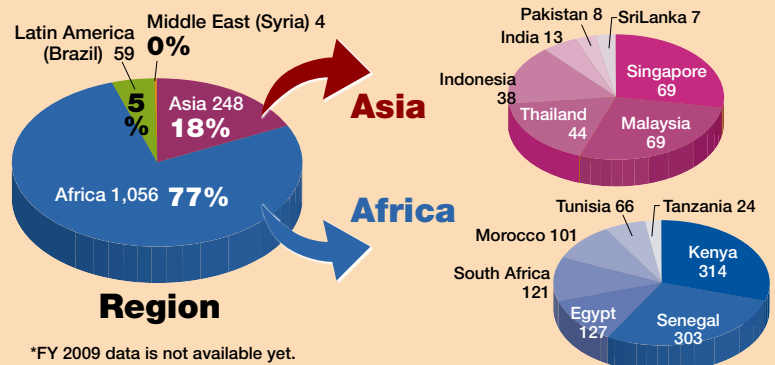
Since its inception, the TICAD process has attached great importance to South-South Cooperation, which is now adopted by a wide range of TICAD partners. The main tools of Japan's triangular cooperation are Third Country Training and Third Country Experts, which support Asia-Africa cooperation as well as cooperation within the African continent which now accounts for the greater portion of such cooperation. For example, TICAD IV flagship programmes such as the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science

in Education (SMASE) programme, the Total Quality Management for Better Hospital Services programme, the "School for All" programme, the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), the One Village One Product (OVOP) initiative, and the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) initiative provide great opportunities for triangular cooperation, and both Asia-Africa and Africa-Africa tripartite components are incorporated.

### Japan's Support for Triangular Cooperation

Under the 2008 Third Country Training Programme, a total of 1,367 people from Sub-Saharan Africa (45 countries) participated in 72 courses organized in third countries as in the Figure. With regard to Africa-Africa cooperation, JICA courses took place in 7 countries in the continent namely Kenya, Senegal, Egypt, South Africa, Morocco, Tunisia, and Tanzania in 2008. In addition, a total of 12 Third Country Experts (Philippine:1, Indonesia:3, Brazil:1, Kenya:5, Mali:2) were dispatched to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2008.

### The Number of participants from Sub-Saharan Africa in the Third Country Training Programme according to the venue by region and by country within Asia and Africa (FY2008)



### ● Japan-Brazil Cooperation in Mozambique

Following successful cooperation in the Cerrado region in Brazil, which, after 20 years of assistance by Japan, has become one of the major grain-producing areas in the world, Japan, Brazil and Mozambique in September 2009 reached an agreement to cooperate for agricultural development in the tropical savannah region

of Mozambique. The actual contents of the cooperation will be decided after the joint study is completed in March 2010.



Meeting of representatives from Japan, Brazil and Mozambique



Previous landscape in the Cerrado region (savannah) of Brazil



Present landscape in the Tropical Savannah of Mozambique



Present landscape in the Cerrado region of Brazil

(Photos: JICA)

### Support for Triangular Cooperation by Other TICAD Partners

#### ● UNDP:

Through Japanese funding, UNDP is contributing to the promotion of Asia-Africa cooperation through such programmes as the Africa-Asia Business Forum and the Africa-Asia Development University Network (AADUN).

#### ● The World Bank:

Established the South-South Experience Exchange Trust Fund (SEETF) to facilitate just-in-time knowledge and experience exchanges among policy makers and practitioners in developing countries. To date, 26 African countries have participated in 10 exchanges with Asian and other African countries to share experiences. South-South cooperation is increasingly incorporated into the World Bank's operations, and is a core component of the World Bank Institute's programme.



#### ● **African Development Bank (AfDB):**

Jointly with the Government of Tunisia and JICA, AfDB has been conducting training on management of public finances, and is planning to establish a trust fund for South-South cooperation.

#### ● **Asian Productivity Organisation (APO):**

The APO has been transferring productivity improvement tools and techniques developed in Asia to members of the Pan-African Productivity Association (PAPA) since 2006. PAPA began coordinating with the AU in 2009 for productivity promotion in the AU membership. The AU plans to host a workshop on public-sector productivity in 2010 to which PAPA will contribute its collective productivity enhancement expertise with support from the APO.

#### ● **Thailand:**

Actively implementing Asia-Africa cooperation. In agriculture, a project creating a Model village in Lesotho was successfully completed under the concept of self-sufficient economy and new agricultural theory. In health, training courses were organized on prosthesis development for Burundi and management of long-term adherence to ART (anti-retroviral therapy) and malaria prevention and control for other African countries.

## 2. Deepening Regional Integration

Japan's engagement in the deepening of regional integration is primarily through the promotion of regional infrastructure development, One Stop Border Posts (OSBP), and various intra-regional south-south cooperation. Its further strengthening of collaboration with the AU as well as RECs is being actively pursued.

The World Bank, in addition to assistance for regional transport and power projects, supported a number of new investments, analytical work and technical assistance to promote regional integration in 2009. New investments were approved for regional ICT in-

frastructure and promotion of regional centers of excellence in agricultural research in East Africa, environmental protection and livelihoods development in the Nile and Lake Victoria Basins, and strengthening of regional financial and regulatory institutions in Central Africa. Highlights of the analytical and technical support programmes included a study on strengthening food security in Southern and Eastern Africa through trade liberalisation and regional integration and technical assistance for COMESA and ECOWAS to set up the institutional and management structures for their new infrastructure funds.

## 3. Broadening Other Partnerships

### **Partnerships with the Private Sector**

As stated in section "II.2. Trade, Investment, and Tourism", efforts to strengthen public-private partnerships are continuing. Public support for businesses taking on the new form known as "BOP

business" has begun, and as a result, diversification can be expected in the future in the activities of both Japanese companies and civil society actors involved with African development.

### **Collaboration with Civil Society**

Civil society has been closely involved in the TICAD process, and civil society representatives from both Japan and Africa have participated in past TICAD meetings. The web-based database launched by the Annual Progress Report 2009 is open to all relevant parties engaged in actions in accordance with the aims of

YAP. This year the activities of eight new civil society groups have been recorded in the database. There is also a unique example of African civil society, namely the Civil Commission for Africa (CCFA) contributing to monitor Japan's ODA hospital projects in Uganda.

### **Cooperation with Academia**

A survey conducted by MEXT in 2007 identified that a total of 140 individual agreements on cooperation (including students exchange, dispatch of professors/researchers/administrative staff, credit exchange, joint research, and scholarships) have been made between Japanese Universities and African Universities/Institutes.

Most of these agreements are managed independently by each

university, although some are linked to specific projects or programmes implemented by the Japanese government such as SMASE, E-JUST, Programme of Founding Research Centers for Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases, "Dispatch of Science and Technology Researchers" scheme, and "Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development" programme.