

North-East Asia Development Cooperation Forum
Session 3: South-South and Triangular Cooperation
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South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Who Gets What and How?

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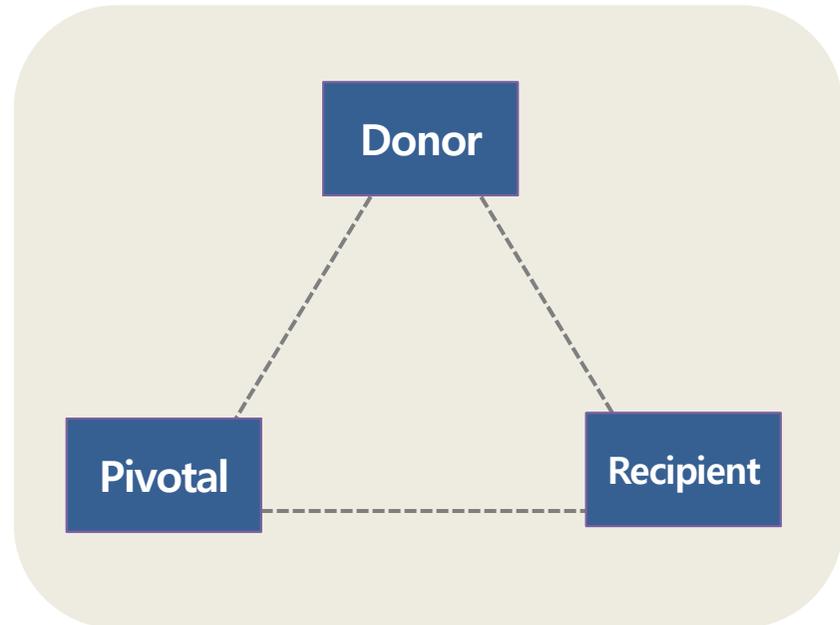
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- Started in 1980s and recent growing
- Emerging new partners including China, India and Brazil
- Important role of emerging countries in Int'l development agenda
- Shift of global architecture for development effectiveness
- Shortage of financing of development



Source: OECD (2013); JICA (2013); Chaturvedi (2012); McEwan & Mawdsley (2012); Ashoff (2010); Schulz (2010); Fordelone (2009); Kumar (2008)

Stated Motivations

- Enhancing effectiveness and efficiency of development
- Ensuring Sustainability
- Developing partnership among donor, pivotal and recipient countries
- Improving development capacity of pivotal countries
- Strengthening regional cooperation
- Enlarging financing of development

Unstated Motivations



Source: OECD (2013); JICA (2013); Chaturvedi (2012); UNDP (2009);
UNECOSOC (2008); Fordelone (2009); Kumar (2008)

		Japan	Germany
Similarity		1) Purpose of TrC: Enhancing development effectiveness and efficiency, Mutual learning among donor, pivotal and recipient countries, Shortage of financing of development, Encouraging South-south cooperation, Strengthening regional cooperation and network 2) Most projects are national level (high alignment with recipients' national development policy) 3) The scale of TrC is relatively small 4) Written agreement is required to pivotal and recipient countries	
Difference	Pivotal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 active pivotal countries including Brazil and Mexico through PP (Partnership Program) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of pivotal countries exists but not bounded
	Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No special fund for TrC Counted in Bilateral cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Fund for TrC: TriCo Fund, LAC Fund
	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture, Health, Capacity Building, Child Labor, Social Issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment, System management, Bio-diversity
	Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bottom-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top-down

Source: JICA Interview (Aug. 2014); Honda et al (2014); BMZ (2013); Chaturvedi (2012)

KOICA TrC (1995-2013)

Pivotal	Recipient	Sector	Modality	Duration/Scale
Singapore	Asia-Pacific and Africa	Intellectual property right, trade investment policy and FTA, Urban development, sustainable development and so on.	Matching fund 50:50, inviting trainees, onsite training	1995-2013/ Total 94 courses, 1,517 beneficiaries
Israel	Vietnam, Thailand	Irrigation system development, agriculture in drought area	Matching fund 50:50, inviting trainees, onsite training	1997-2001/ Total 5 courses, 126 beneficiaries
Egypt	Africa	Information and communication	Matching fund 80:20, onsite training	2007/ 1 course, 9 beneficiaries
Chile	Latin America	Aquaculture, E-government	Matching fund, onsite training	2003-2013/ Total 11 courses, 169 beneficiaries
Mexico	Latin America (10 countries)	Climate change, Green growth	Matching fund, online training, onsite workshop	2011-2013/ Total 3 courses, 67 beneficiaries
Peru	Algeria	Agriculture	Manufacturing technology support	2007-2009/ \$1.8 million
Colombia	Caribbean States	Automobile, automation and electronics	Vocational training	2011-2013/ \$0.3 million

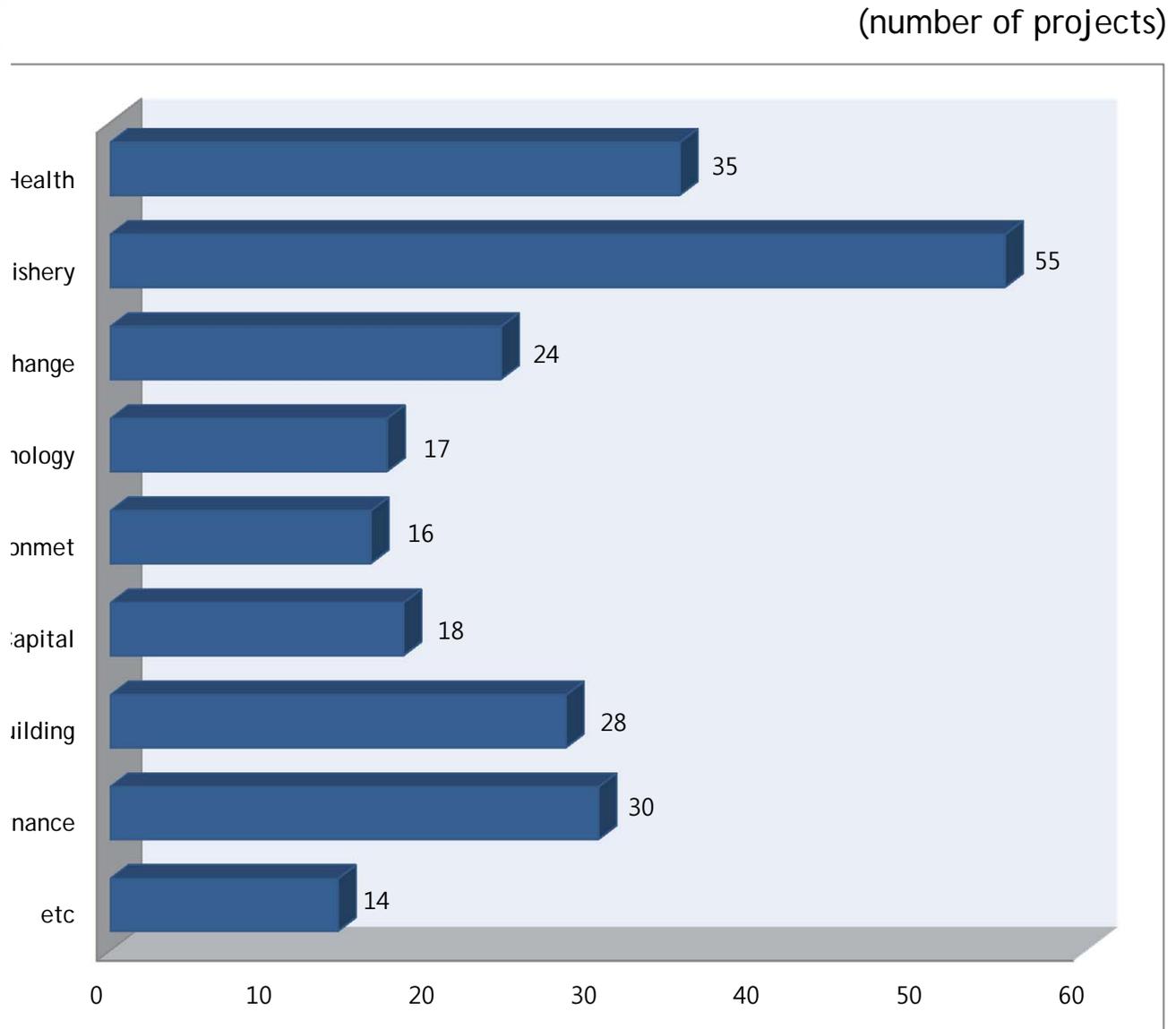
Source: KOICA (2014)

- Compatibility of language and culture with recipient countries
- Similarities in socio-economic environments with recipient countries
- Former cooperation experience (Partners of bilateral cooperation)
- Containing development experience and unique technology
- Political and diplomatic relations
- Recognition, Accountability, Governance

Source: Honda et al (2014); OECD (2013 a, b); JICA (2013); BMZ (2013); Chaturvedi (2012); UNDP (2009)

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4888

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ly (52), U.S. (22), Canada (9), France (5), etc. (37)