Triangular Cooperation in the Framework of the SDGs Implementation

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Addressing three fundamental issues of triangular cooperation

1. Can triangular co-operation make substantial and decisive impact in achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals?

2. What value could triangular cooperation bring to today’s development cooperation?

3. What are main lessons learned from Japan’s experiences of triangular cooperation?
Fundamental changes from the MDGs-era to the SDGs-era

1. Development + emerging and global challenges
2. Global challenges > Regional and global approach
3. Global Partnership

Transformative approach
Three features of triangular cooperation

1. Triangular cooperation encourages **knowledge sharing and co-creation** among actors with different background.

2. Triangular cooperation is a process of **long-term capacity development to realize sustainable development** in a target country or region.

3. Through a series of activities, triangular cooperation **contributes to development of mutual trust and partnership** among relevant actors.

Source: Created by Akio Hosono and Masato Tokuda
In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together. These are some of the good traditions of Japan’s cooperation which have supported self-help efforts of developing countries and aimed at future self-reliant development.

“On the basis of these traditions, Japan will continue to provide cooperation aimed at developing countries' self-reliant development by emphasizing their own initiatives and self-help efforts as well as further deepening dialogue and collaboration with them while taking advantage of Japan’s experience and expertise. In these processes, Japan will attach importance to building the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, regulations and institutions.”

Outstanding experiences (1)

• Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) makes efforts to share its wisdom with other mine-ridden countries such as Colombia, Laos and Angola
Outstanding experiences (1)
(continued)

- Landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO):
  Number of victims: over 1,000 per year by 1999
- The Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)
  - JICA’s support to CMAC: from 1999 to 2011
  - Destroyed 2.3 million mines
  - Developed effective methods and systems to demine

(C) Eri Komukai
Outstanding experiences (1) (continued)

Triangular Cooperation in mine Action

CMAC

JICA

Colombia (2010-2011)

Laos (2012-2014)

Angola (2014-2015)
Outstanding experiences (1) (continued)

10 INAD (The National Institute for Demining) officials visited Cambodia, and agreed framework of south-south cooperation between CMAC, INAD and JICA in 2012.

CMAC team sent to Angola for needs survey in 2014.

Triangular cooperation
Two-weeks training courses (tailor made) were executed three times in Cambodia with participation of INAD officials (10 persons per course, totally 30) in 2014 and 2015 <as of 2015>.

Source: Eri Komukai, modified by Tokuda
Outstanding experiences (2) (continued)

• **Chagas disease transmission** by Rhodnius Prolixus interrupted in most of Central American countries through **triangular cooperation** where JICA supports regional South South cooperation for the common goals while it also assists respective countries through bilateral cooperation.
• **Chagas disease**: one of the most serious tropical disease in Latin America. however, can be prevented

• “Central American Initiative of Chagas Disease Control” (la Iniciativa de los Países de Centroamérica : IPCA) in 1997: aims at the interruption of transmission by 2010 in the region

• 7 countries (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua)
  + Panama and Pan American Health Organization of World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)
Outstanding experiences (2) (continued)

- JICA’s cooperation with Central American countries in *capacity development* for Chagas disease control

|         | 1975 ~ 1985 | 1991 ~ 1996 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 00 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---------|--------------|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| IPCA (OPS) |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Guatemala |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Medidas contra oncocercosis |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Investigación de enfermedades tropicales |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Plan de Medidas contra Chagas |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Medidas contra Chagas |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Medidas contra Chagas II |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| El Salvador |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Medidas contra Chagas I |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Medidas contra Chagas II |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Honduras |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Medidas contra Chagas I |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Medidas contra Chagas II |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Nicaragua |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Medidas contra Chagas |              |              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
Outstanding experiences (2) (continued)

Regional Common Goal: “Central American Initiative of Chagas Disease Control” (IPCA)

Central American countries

Support of regional south-south cooperation

Country-focused cooperation
Outstanding experiences (2) (continued)

• Remarkable achievements of Chagas disease control in the region.

➢ Estimated number of people infected with Chagas: decreased from 1,770,000 in the 1990s to 807,000 in 2006.

Outstanding experiences (3)

“Triangle of Hope” project in Zambia (2006-2012)

- Improving the investment climate and inviting foreign direct investment, based on Malaysian experience
Outstanding experiences (3) (continued)

• Malaysia’s successful experience in transforming the economic structure by inviting FDI
• Malaysian expert: former Deputy Director General of the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority
• A mission dispatched to explore possibility to support Zambia
Outstanding experiences (3) (continued)

- Concept of “Triangle of Hope”
  >> 12 Action Agendas

**Phase 1** (2006-2009)
- Establishment of monitoring system
- Information and administrative infrastructure

**Phase 2** (2009-2012)
- Strengthening capacity of Zambia Development Agency

Source: Yukimi Shimoda 2012
Outstanding experiences (3) (continued)

“The 10 economies improving the most in the ease of doing business in 2009/10” (Business doing report 2011)

Succeeded in opening mobile phone factory in Lusaka in 2009


(C) LusakaTimes
Lessons learned from JICA’s experience

• Valuable experience and development solutions of the South

• The North has vital roles;
  * brokering of knowledge sharing
  * facilitator and catalyst
  * realization of sustainable capacity development

• Improvement of institutional capacity and delivery methods (=Center of Excellence)
JICA’s contribution in international debates

JICA’s publications (*downloadable at JICA Research Institute (JICA-RI) web site*)

Side event at 1st High level meeting of GPEDC (April, 2014)
Recent publications

[Triangular Cooperation]

• Honda & Sakai, “Triangular Cooperation Mechanisms: A Comparative Study of Germany, Japan and the UK”, April 2014,

• Honda, “Japan's Triangular Cooperation Mechanism: With a Focus on JICA's Activities”, April 2014, JICA Research Institute,

• Hosono, “Potential and Challenges for Emerging Development Partners: The Case of Indonesia”, March 2015

• Kato & Honda, “Tackling Global Challenges through Triangular Cooperation: Achieving Sustainable Development and Eradicating Poverty through the Green Economy”, October 2013,

• Kato, “Scaling Up South-South and Triangular Cooperation”, November 2012

(All published by JICA Research Institute)

Thank you for your attention.