

**Characteristics and Potential of Triangular Development  
Cooperation (TDC):  
Emerging Trends, Impact and Future Prospects  
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# **Characteristics and Potential of Triangular Development Cooperation (TDC): Emerging Trends, Impact and Future Prospects**

## **I. Introduction**

The growing interest in triangular development cooperation (TDC) is often seen to be associated with a misconception that this is a new tool for development cooperation. On the contrary, TDC has always been there as an instrument for engagement between various countries at different stages of development. However, it has been receiving a greater attention ever since when some of the countries entered the middle-income-countries (MICs) group. It was in late 1950s when India and USA together worked for establishing radio network across Nepal and Afghanistan and also for constructing the main capital road of Kathmandu.<sup>1</sup> There is a fair possibility that there would be many more such instances from other regions as well.<sup>2</sup>

In fact, Japan has been working with the idea of TDC for more than a decade now. It was in 1975 that Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) dedicated itself for promoting South–South Cooperation (SSC), which also gets reflected in the JICA ODA Charter. In 1985, Japan and Brazil began the first triangular cooperation scheme through the third country training programme (TCTP).<sup>3</sup>

Germany is engaged in arrangements like “triangular” cooperation probably for around 25 years or so though may not be calling it as triangular cooperation for instance, in 1986, Germany supported technology transfer from China to Mali.<sup>4</sup> Germany started to supported triangular cooperation particularly in Latin America (Chile) after the start of the new millennium. From there it spread to triangular cooperation with Mexico and Brazil. Other major actors like Spain and others are also not exactly new to this process.

The fresh impetus however, has also come in from some of the recent developments. The Rio+20 outcome document, ‘The Future we Want’, categorically calls for enhanced support for triangular cooperation which may provides much needed additional resources to the

implementation of development programmes.<sup>5</sup> The Development Working group of G-20 has also given similar message. The outcome document from the *Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness* gave a fresh impetus to the TDC late last year, when it recognised SSC as an important building block in order to achieve wider development goals. Earlier in 2009, the Council of the European Union explicitly requested Member States to explore options for South-South and triangular cooperation.<sup>6</sup> The events organised by the multilateral institutions have also given a push like the High Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation held in Nairobi (in December 2009) and the High Level Event on South-South Cooperation and Capacity Development hosted by the Government of Colombia (in March 2010).

With the new status of emerging economies, the MICs are increasingly playing the role of pivotal countries apart from expanding their well-established approach of SSC. Depending on specific situations and context, the key drivers for a TDC may be either a provider country or a pivotal country. In most of the cases, high-income economies are the providers of TDC while MICs play as pivotal. In some cases, it has been observed that some of the alert partner countries also lead such engagements, and this largely depends on the sectoral choices that are opted for. It would be useful to elaborate the reasons why MICs are legitimate and credible to share their successful development experiences with LICs. Within 30 years, China has overcome major economic challenges. In 2011, China's GDP reached US \$ 7.3 trillion which was 16 times more than that of 1978. Similarly, experience of Brazil with *Bolsa Família* of providing financial assistance to poor Brazilian families is a successful example of social security. Chile and others also bring in important success in overcoming national poverty and challenges associated with it.

Now this obviously raises some queries related to TDC. For example, does a country drafts its policy on TDC or is it a bottom-up phenomenon? If it is a top-down process, then how this is institutionally addressed at the ground level? Is it a linear progression of an on-going bilateral programme or is it a specially designed venture? What role do line ministries, agencies and local missions play and how respective foreign ministries link with them?

The horizontality of TDC is another important issue, for example, are different actors at the same level? Who prevails with modalities and how, if at all, a common understanding is reached on

accounting and other reporting mechanisms? Apart from several photo-ops that TDC provides, when there is a high-level political commitment to the TDC, inherent to this dynamic is also a question of who gets visibility and credit for TDC. There is also the issue of how partner economies view TDC. How is this helping them and in what way they feel how the prevailing practices may be improved further?

It is not easy to answer all these questions, and it is extremely difficult to do this in a brief note such as this one, but we have still tried to respond to some of the issues raised and have left others for a follow-up work. The rest of this paper is structured as follows: Section II maps out the broad TDC patterns and their sectoral focus, while Section III attempts to identify key drivers. Section IV links up TDC with the idea of effectiveness and the efficacy of such engagements, and the last section draws conclusions.

The limitation of this paper is in terms of the concept of TDC that we are trying to map down. TDC is defined in different ways and this has come out categorically clear from studies by UNECOSOC (2008), UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (2009), Ashoff (2010), Schulz (2010) and others.<sup>7</sup> In this paper, we are following TDC in terms of a DAC member as the provider, an emerging economy as the pivotal and a low income country (LIC) as the partner. There are many other combinations possible, for example two MICs coming together with or without a multilateral organisation or a DAC member with a multilateral agency, but are not discussed here. The UN agencies and other international organisations, such as UNDP, FAO and UNCTAD, have their own role in various TDCs. However, they are also not being considered *per se* though they do appear in discussions where they are directly involved in the kind of cases being discussed in this paper.

## **II. Patterns and Sectoral Focus of TDC**

In this study, we took into account nearly 260 cases of TDC as listed across various publications, reports and presentations.<sup>8</sup> This is of course not an exhaustive list. It is just indicative list for understanding emerging trends in the pattern of engagement across various TDCs. At the outset, it confirms the commitment of growing number of countries in the categories of both provider and pivotal countries. The trend suggests that the number of partner countries is also

continuously increasing. The idea of TDC is achieving greater acceptance due to several factors, which are analysed in subsequent sections. It is interesting to note that the idea of ‘provider’ and ‘pivotal’ is a very dynamic concept, as the status of countries, particularly of the emerging economies, keeps on changing from pivotal to provider in several instances. In fact, in some cases these countries also benefit from external assistance.

As the broad trend suggests, Japan and Germany have given huge impetus to the process of TDC and are closely followed by USA. Out of 260 cases analysed, it was found that Japan entered in 94 partnerships, followed by Germany with 45 partnerships and the USA with 16 partnerships. The key findings of our survey are presented in Annex 1.

#### ***A. Japan and Germany Continue as Lead Providers***

As the data indicate, Japan and Germany are the lead providers for TDC. Since 2000, Japan has been providing TDC, closely followed by Germany. The policy decisions related to TDC came up in 2003 in Germany. Japan has engaged Brazil and Mexico in a major way in their respective area of influence for TDC (Annex 2b), while Germany has engaged Brazil and Chile in a major way (Annex 2a). One interesting feature of Japan’s partnership is the growing diversity of partners where more members from ASEAN are being engaged in TDC. In Germany’s case, the growing focus is on North African economies, where Chile, Brazil and Mexico independently play an important role. As it seems, there are different strategies adopted by Japan and Germany. Japan supports various activities through its own resources while Germany deepens the level of participation through mobilisation of resources by various stakeholders.

Among the priority areas for key provider countries, there are major differences between Japan and Germany. Japan has attached more attention to capacity building, followed by agriculture and health-related TDC. Out of 94 projects (which we analysed in our survey), 23 per cent focused on capacity building, followed by agriculture (18 per cent) and health (15 per cent). In addition, child labour and other social concerns are emerging areas of emphasis in the TDC approach from Japan. Education, which was there since late 1990s in Southeast Asia and Africa, is now being expanded to cover Latin America as well. This may give a new profile to TDC from Japan. In case of Germany (with 45 projects included in this study), the major focus is on



environment (22 per cent), followed by development related projects (17 per cent) and efforts for institutional building (13 per cent). The new areas of interest for Germany are biodiversity management, government capacity building. Capacity building and finance continue to get attention in the strategy for TDC.

Japan has evolved following modalities for engagement with pivotal countries. They are joint cooperation projects; joint training programmes; third country training programme and joint seminars and workshops. The triangular development cooperation initiatives are called as 'Partnership Programmes' by Japan. Currently, Japan has such programmes with 12 countries including Brazil, Singapore and Egypt.<sup>9</sup>

Germany's triangular cooperation programme focuses on developing learning networks in areas of urban management and city development strategies, though there are several projects with focus on rural development and other areas. The urban infrastructure financing is supported by Germany and the ADB in several countries. Along with IDB in El Salvador, Germany has supported public housing policy. The strategy of scaling up has helped in these areas as scale of economies is rather easily achieved with larger projects. Brazil and Germany are engaged in Mozambique for institutional strengthening of meteorology related institutions and also for risk management and disaster prevention strategies. Germany–Brazil TDC in Peru has led to the construction of environmental technology centre. Germany and Brazil are also working for SME promotion in Peru and Paraguay<sup>10</sup>.

### ***B. Canada and USA Exhibit More Interest***

Canada and USA have exhibited growing interest in TDC. In this study, we could gather information for 17 projects from the USA and 12 projects from Canada. For both the countries, the major impetus is quite recent may be from 2009 onwards. As is clear from Annex 3a, the focus countries of most of the US initiatives in TDC are Chile and Brazil in Southern America and recently South Africa in the African region. The major sectoral focus is on capacity building, followed by social sector development, with emphasis on safety nets, and other areas that have appeared include agriculture, health, trade, education, industrial development and infrastructure

development. It was way back in 1950s when India and USA joined hands together constructing roads and installing radio network in the South Asian region.

Canada has actively participated in triangular cooperation since 2003. The distribution of its TDC partnerships is geographically very wide and covers different regions (Annex 3b). India, Brazil, South Africa and Tunisia are the countries that have figured for TDC partnership with Canada. It seems that Canada is encouraging multiple partnerships, as it has supported projects with regional institutions for various activities such as capacity building through seminars and workshops and specific social sector service with some of the leading civil society organisations.

In Africa and Latin American regions, Canada is taking specific interests in promoting training and other support through projects aimed at gender equality and good governance. A technical assistance fund of C\$15.9 million has been established with South Africa to support projects in these areas for 5 years. CIDA is also promoting deployment of experts from southern MICs to LICs for the period 2008–2013.<sup>11</sup> This would cover Rwanda, Burundi and Southern Sudan. Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy (PALAMA) is the lead agency from South Africa. The project would involve capacity building for project management, financial management, human resource management and monitoring and evaluation in the areas of water, food, health, peace and security.<sup>12</sup>

### ***C. Brazil and Chile as Lead Pivotal Countries***

Brazil and Chile made conscientious decisions to promote triangular cooperation and have been proactive in promoting TDC. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) has a special division to deal with the technical and economic cooperation with other developing countries. This division has strengthened Brazil's cooperation across sectors and with different countries. Abdenur (2009) tracked 86 projects from Brazil and reported that half of these projects are in Latin America, 25 per cent in South Africa and 25 per cent in Timor-Leste. The series of these projects was initiated in 2003. In our survey, we considered 54 projects where Brazil is playing the role of a pivotal. Half of projects are in Africa and half in Latin America.. In the African region, Japan is the biggest partner of Brazil with 13 projects of collaboration, followed by Germany with 5 projects, France, USA and Norway with 2 projects each and UK and Italy with

1 project each. In the Latin American region, Germany is the biggest partner with 9 projects, followed by Japan with 8 projects, Spain with 5 projects, UK with 3 projects, Canada with 2 projects and USA with 1 project.

The projects that we have analysed in this study for Chile are nearly 36. Of the total, USA and Japan have an equal share of 28 per cent, while Germany has a share of 33 per cent. Korea, Spain and Finland have only one project each. Interestingly, almost all TDC engagement of Chile is in Latin American region, except in one case, where it has partnered with Germany in Congo for job creation for youth. Incidentally, Germany and Brazil also partner in Congo for an urban reconstruction programme, which has emerged as an area of interest for Germany. The SSC for Chile is managed through the Chilean Agency for International Cooperation (AGCL).<sup>13</sup> The basic philosophy is to use trade for economic development and this is also the basis for development cooperation policy. Aid for trade occupies a major place in the scheme of support for other developing countries. Chile has identified the following six areas as priority for SSC and TDC: (1) design and evaluation of public policy and social development; (2) strengthening of institutions; (3) stimulating productive capacity; (4) regional integration; (5) strengthening of governance and democracy; (6) capacity building and training of human resources in Chile.

#### ***D. Umbrella Programmes***

Unique initiatives by different institutions and countries are emerging in the form of umbrella projects. In these types of initiatives, some of the multilateral institutions pool-in resources for addressing challenges across various sectors and this way the initiative assumes multi-provider and multi-sectoral approach (See Annex 7). The Asian Development Bank (ADB) along with UNDP and World Bank launched a major programme for several countries, such as in Central Asia through Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation for accelerated economic growth, poverty reduction, transport connectivity and trade facilitation. The IsDB was also part of this project. The ADB also launched similar project with support from China for countries like Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. The IsDB launched a similar project for Africa countries, for example in Guinea Conakry, Somalia, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Chad and Comoros. China has participated in two such projects along with OPEC, UNIDO and UNDP for SME technology exchange as well as for training and infrastructure building.

Italy has supported SSC project on technology and knowledge transfer for 25 African countries through UNCTAD's network of Centres of Excellence located in South Africa, Tanzania, India, Egypt and China. These centres provide training for scientists and technology experts. Similarly, Tunisia supports South-South project for training on cyber security for 15 African experts. This project is an initiative to upgrade the skills of engineers on the technical aspects of preventing cybercrimes and for enhancing computer security.

### ***E. Continued Importance of Capacity Building***

The area of capacity building has attracted maximum number of instances of triangular cooperation (Annex 5). Almost 25 per cent of TDC come from capacity-building-related initiatives. Japan has taken major lead in this area, followed by few other countries, including Germany, France and EU, and some multilateral institutions, including IDB, IMF and FAO. An interesting case is the financial support to Tunisia from multilateral institutions, such as the EU and bilateral governments such as France and Germany, to carry out development projects within the framework of triangular cooperation.<sup>14</sup> Within this framework, France has funded the training of Nigerian doctors by Tunisian physicians.<sup>15</sup>

In our database, there are 62 projects of capacity building, of which Japan stands out with 37 per cent while all others countries are far behind (USA at 6 per cent, followed by Germany and Norway at less than 5 per cent). Among the pivotal countries, Brazil has the largest number of projects (8), followed by Tunisia (7) and South Africa (5). World Bank is also playing an important role as pivotal with participation in almost 6 projects. Among the partners, the share of Africa is largest with 39 per cent, whereas Latin America and Asia have a share of 27 per cent each.

The areas of training programmes include administrative capacity building, infrastructure building, health and education. In the sectoral profile, administrative capacity building is the key focus area, with almost 40 per cent of the projects being in this domain. This is followed by efforts for skill development (34 per cent), education (10 per cent), humanitarian and disaster

management skills (8 per cent), sanitation and urban management (6 per cent) and business council capacity building (2 per cent).

#### ***F. Health and Agriculture are the New Sectors for TDC***

In the emerging dynamics of TDC, capacity building is being followed closely by addition of health and agriculture as the key areas for partnership (Annex 6). Major push for these areas is coming from Japan, which has a share of 61 per cent in the total projects related to agriculture and 40 per cent share in the projects related to health sector. In the agriculture sector, Chile has taken lead as a pivotal country with almost 10 projects, which are confined largely to Latin American region. Then follow Brazil and Mexico with 6 and 4 projects each. Interestingly, apart from training programmes in this area, technology transfer for production and specific techniques for advanced practices are increasingly being promoted. There is only one project of South Korea in our database. South Korea's TDC with Peru and Algeria is for enhancing potato seed production. In this project, South Korea paid for construction of research facilities for seed potato production, equipment, technical cooperation in hydroponics, disease inspection, breeding, tissue culture and certified seed production, while Peru provided technical knowledge for potato breeding. Algeria established a potato research institute with sufficient land for construction of the institute. This has helped Algeria manage its imports of potato from European and other countries.<sup>16</sup>

In the health sector, Japan is the major provider (15 projects), followed by UK (2 projects) and France (2 projects)<sup>17</sup>. Brazil is the key pivotal country (18 projects), followed by Chile (6 projects) and Tunisia (4 projects). Out of all the 38 projects, 37 per cent have been in Africa and 58 per cent in Latin America. However, this is one sector in which wide variety of actors have stepped in. There are several provider and pivotal countries with just two or three initiatives in the sector. As shown in Annex 6, some of the actors are multilateral institutions like UNAIDS, UNICEF and UNFPA. This sector also has an increasing concentration of multiple actors and where the focus is on system wide support particularly for building specific components of health sector framework. Reproductive-health-related programmes are emerging areas for support.

### ***G. Proactive Strategy from Multilateral Institutions***

As it emerges, an increasing number of multilateral organisations are now entering in TDC with bilateral or other multilateral agencies. Some of the leading agencies are UN World Food Programme (UN WFP), World Bank and UNDP. Other lead players are Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) as well as FAO, ADB, UNEP, UNAIDS and UNICEF. Recently, the World Bank launched a major programme on South–South knowledge exchange. This programme has given immense opportunity for another impetus for SSC. Since 2007 there has been a major jump in the activities of all these agencies.

An interesting dimension is the direct linkage of these agencies with countries that were hitherto considered as ‘pivotal’ but are now playing the role of ‘providers’. China’s umbrella programmes with ADB are important instances in this context. Some of the emerging economies have also teamed up with other multilateral agencies for wider disseminations of its development priorities under multi-dimensional programmes (Annex 7). China for instance has joined UNIDO under ‘lighten-up’ Africa project, which was launched in 2009 with complete financial funding from China. Similarly, Brazil is leading the support to UNICEF and other agencies for Southern Ties Network Initiative for providing support for anti-retroviral. In some cases, multiple donors are engaged along with new set of ‘providers’. For instance, in 2009 Japan joined Thailand and international organisations UNDP and UNICEF for capacity building programmes in South Asia, Middle East and African economies. Similarly, Canada initiated a C\$1.2 million programme with Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru, El Salvador and Cuba for capacity building among government officials for handling issues related to economic sustainability, gender equality and human rights. EU’s partnership with Malaysia for SMART School Project in Myanmar and Laos is another example of emerging partnership.

Regional economic groupings are also playing an important role in terms of guiding various development projects according to the regional requirements, for example the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) initiated a project under umbrella programme for addressing issues related to economic growth, poverty reduction, trade facilitation, trade policy and energy management. This project is funded by ADB, WB, UNDP, EBRD, IMF and IsDB,

and the beneficiary countries include Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

At the sectoral level, the UN WFP is one of the leading agencies engaged in several food-supply-related programmes, which have been launched in the last few years for some of the most difficult terrains like Lebanon and Haiti. The World Bank programme was initiated in 2008. The focus of most of the programmes by multilateral institutions is on capacity building, followed by initiatives in health and agriculture sectors. Within the capacity building programmes, finance and audit-related trainings exceed all other areas, followed by support for archaeological restoration.

### **III. Key Drivers for TDC**

As is clear from Section II, it is Japan and Germany that dominate this area of development engagement. During our research, it emerged that countries have different reasons and contexts for promoting and engaging in TDC. However, the common strategy is to hook up with LICs through the best possible linkages. If the diaspora-based linkages of Brazil with Africa assume importance for Japan for entering in TDC, in case of Germany it is the regional influence of classical aid recipients, who are identified as partners (anchors) by Germany. Similar strategy is also followed by Japan in other regions where advanced ASEAN economies are engaged for reaching out to the CLMV (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam) economies.

**Spain** has committed itself for TDC, as per its Third Master Plan of 2009–2012, which in fact is a continuation of its policy from the Second Master Plan (2005–2008).<sup>18</sup> In Spain, the highest support for triangular cooperation has come from a royal decree of 2010 concerning grants related to international cooperation. However, the legal basis for TDC comes from International Development Cooperation Law (1998).<sup>19</sup>

In terms of the formalisation of the TDC, particularly with lusophone countries, Spain is quite advanced as compared to other providers. It primarily focuses on Spanish-speaking countries and has signed several agreements with Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile and Uruguay. It has evolved methodological framework with Mexico with detailed guidelines. The lead for these

activities comes from Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID)—the official arm for development cooperation. According to JICA (2012), there are not many instances of TDC, except for few select projects delivered to Guatemala, Peru and Nicaragua through Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Chile in the areas of governance, transport, rural development, industry, environment and humanitarian assistance. Almost all of these activities are related to training activities, except humanitarian assistance for Haiti and Honduras. The partners have been from the same region and include Bolivia, Haiti and some Central American and Caribbean countries. The Spanish idea is to tap on the accomplishments of the MICs, as built by Spain over the years through its aid programmes.<sup>20</sup>

In **Germany's** case, TDC as an instrument has been there since 1990s.<sup>21</sup> However, in recent times, it seems that due to growing limitations with the resources Germany has decided to narrow down the base for partner economies and adopted what is now called as “anchor country” programme, which was launched in 2004 by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). This programme has been revised and taken to the next step. In 2011, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) launched a ‘Strategy for Development Cooperation with Global Development Partners’. This programme identified 15 nations as anchor countries, with whom strategic ties would be developed, because these economies are more or less ‘anchor’ for higher growth in their respective regions. In addition to this, other factors that might have catalysed Germany’s engagement with TDC is the new context coming from adoption of MDGs, commitment for aid effectiveness agenda and Germany’s linkages with the Heiligendamm process. The idea is that Germany would accomplish these linkages by actively engaging in the TDC. Since the anchor country programme of Germany is operationalised through pivotal countries that have strong regional focus and linkages, it gets direct advantage in terms of higher scope for commercial and strategic engagement. The major partners for Germany are Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Thailand and South Africa<sup>22</sup>. EU (2012) lists preference of Germany in the order of Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico. In 2012, the Federal Foreign Office (FFO) published a strategy paper on, ‘Shaping Globalization, Expanding Partnerships and Sharing Responsibility’ which was developed jointly by all Federal Government Ministries under the leadership of the Federal Foreign Office for promoting



cooperation with new partners in shaping globalisation and managing global challenges. This is the strategic framework which TDCs are embedded in. The objectives as stated are:

- Improving the effectiveness of development measures through complementarity of know-how, experiences and financial resources.
- Promoting cooperation with new partners in global agendas. TDC provide the opportunity of underpinning global dialog with effective cooperation in implementing measures.
- Scaling-up of good practices in bilateral development cooperation.
- Promoting South-South cooperation.

In some of these projects, anchor countries have financed at par with Germany. For example, for a training system project (GIRESOL Network) that involves the implementation of an integrated waste management, Mexico and Guatemala have both provided finance equal to that of Germany. According to the financial planning, the estimated budgets for the two phases of cooperation demonstrates that Germany which was having share of only 35 per cent in the initial phase further reduced its financial commitment to 18 per cent in the phase two of the project while that of Guatemala increased from 33 per cent to 77 per cent. The other partners in the project is Mexico.<sup>23</sup>

Germany's strength lies in areas such as secondary education (covering vocational and technical schools) and in providing leadership for creating global public goods in different areas. Germany also has strong focus on private sector development and in that context TDC emerges as an important tool. This supplements very well with the growing loan component in the bouquet German development assistance<sup>24</sup>.

**Japan's** commitments for TDC have been for quite long now, almost more than a decade. Unlike in case of Germany, where the idea of TDC has come from the top as a part of the diplomatic initiative on anchor countries, in Japan it is more of a bottom-ups approach. However, the launching of these initiatives is preceded by high-level political announcements<sup>25</sup>. The sectoral institution engaged in areas such as fisheries, remote sensing, S&T training are on their own initiating partnership development programmes. For instance, JICA launched a major

programme in the area of remote sensing in collaboration with General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration (MTA) for upgrading the mineral research technology by utilising remote sensing data of satellite. On the other hand, infrastructure works are rapidly progressing in each city of Iraq<sup>26</sup>.

Turkey has emerged as one of the partners of Japan for triangular development, as the strength of MTA was used for providing support to Iraq and to other countries in the Middle East. In this project, training program is organised in Turkey for Iraqi participants. This training program includes both theory and know-how of RS & GIS and also intense knowledge on practical applicability so that participants can disseminate in order to contribute to the socioeconomic development of Iraq. Apart from this, ASEAN, Mexico and Argentina are the other partners. Within the African region, Japan is trying to use strengths that African nations have created for expanding TDC. For instance, Japan provided assistance to Kenya for S&T training for junior high school so as to build science base in Kenya. Recently, Japan funded a programme for Kenyan teachers so that they share their knowledge with students in Uganda. Same programme is also being extended to Congo.

For **Brazil**, its foreign policy commitment for SSC is a top priority, as there is a strong appreciation of the fact that countries at different stages of economic development may offer development assistance and cooperation at different levels. However, Brazil also appreciates the limitations of SSC and one of these is certainly the availability of adequate resources. With North providing support for bridging the resource gap, the South may provide effective and appropriate solutions on the basis of their own experience.<sup>27</sup> These would not be theoretical solutions. It is in this context that Brazil initiated TDC first with Japan and later on with several countries including Germany, Cuba and IBSA (India, Brazil and South Africa).

### ***Initial Strength as a Building Block***

Initial bilateral experience between provider and pivotal and between pivotal and partner economies is a precondition for a successful TDC. As discussed earlier, Brazil and Japan have been collaborating since late 1950s. With this positive history of bilateral cooperation, the idea of TDC emerged. JICA supported technology for agriculture production with improved

productivity of soya bean in Brazil, eventually making Brazil a world leader in this crop production.

Similarly, Germany has supported the establishment of nuclear-energy-based steel production plants in Brazil. Brazilian crude steel output has recently gone up by almost 5% in 2012 to 36.8 million tonnes. The nuclear plant was purchased from Westinghouse of the USA but the purchase did not include the transfer of sensitive reactor technology. (This technology was later supplied by Germany as part of a comprehensive nuclear agreement between Brazil and West Germany, which was signed by President Ernesto Geisel in 1975.)

### ***Regional Linkage as Motivation***

The historical linkages play a major role in evolving TDC and this explains the lead role that Brazil plays in the realm of TDC. According to a recent report from the Rio de Janeiro Federal University, a large number of workers from several African countries (Angola, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast area) immigrated to Brazil and now together they constitute nearly 49.6 per cent of black or mixed-blood population compared to the 49.4 per cent of white population.<sup>28</sup>

The linkage between Brazil and Portuguese-speaking countries and some of the African countries is an obvious choice for TDC. After independence, Timor-Leste wanted to establish a Portuguese identity and so Brazil was approached to help develop basic school curriculum for teaching Portuguese language and also for developing administrative capacity for judiciary and intelligence agencies.<sup>29</sup> Brazil also provided temper proof voting machines. A project initiated for 2012 aims at sending Portuguese professors to Timor-Leste so as to train teachers in Portuguese language and arts. Brazil has agreed to send professors to teach in the National University of Timor-Leste, and will host Timorese students at the National University of Luso-Afro-Brazilian Integration in the northern Brazilian state of Ceará.

Similarly the strength of Mexico in Central American and Caribbean region has assumed significance for Japan, Spain and Germany to have TDC with Mexico in that part of the world. The partner countries include Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Dominican Republic and Saint Lucia.<sup>30</sup> The areas for cooperation with Japan and Germany are environmental

management, agriculture as well as areas associated with civil protection, whereas with Spain TDC is for establishing community kitchens in Haiti.

There are also instances when regional commitment of pivotal countries plays an important role in building on the regional aspirations of the provider countries, for instance, as a commitment for ASEAN integration process, India decided to support efforts for accomplishing economic growth in the lesser advanced members of ASEAN, viz., Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV) through various measures. One of the measures was to support entrepreneurship development in the CLMV region and thus Entrepreneurship Development Institutes were established across the CLMV countries. GIZ from Germany collaborated with one such centre in Laos to run their training programmes for skill development. This support from GIZ helped in generating additional revenue for the centre and India provided the infrastructure support for this.

#### ***Growing Development Profile of Partner Economies***

In some cases, emerging economies also provide impetus for development cooperation with partner economies. For instance, in 2004 Brazil funded the establishment of International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG) in collaboration with UNDP. Later, in 2009, IPC-IG organised a special programme for Timor-Leste for developing social security programme on lines of *Bolsa Familia* called *Bolsa Mae*. Nearly 10,000 people are beneficiaries of *Bolsa Mae* programme, which has a budget of US\$876,153. The line ministries from Brazil (National Secretariat of Income and Citizenship, MDS; Secretariat of Strategic Affairs, SAE, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) collaborated with IPC-IG for implementing this major training programme.

#### **IV. Emerging Modalities and Necessary Measures for Higher Gains**

As is clear from the previous sections, there is no established way of matchmaking so as to launch effective TDC. The rationale and modalities may vary from case to case and from countries to countries. Different settings create very different situations, which at times may not be favourable for TDC. The idea of visibility and credibility always remain high on both the sides of pivotal and provider countries. Horizontality is often suggested as a solution, but that

again is easier said than done. The development partners should be given central role while accounting practices of providers and pivotals are being shared so that the partners do not face the impediments in a TDC due to incompatibilities associated with a TDC.

### ***Emerging Modalities in TDC***

#### ***A. Financing***

The central feature for success of any engagement is how the financing pattern is preferred. With the evolution of TDC, different practices have emerged facilitating different arrangements for financing of TDC engagements. Although there is no specific ordering of various financing arrangements, according to the reports from different key agencies engaged in TDC, the following four distinct practices have emerged. This may be joint funding where provider and pivotal come together to finance different activities or it be in form of parallel funding, where independent financing is undertaken. It may also take form of provider funding, where pivotals get financial support from the providers to implement the programmes or of trilateral funding, where partner also joins provider and pivotal for funding of different components of their programmes.

#### ***B. Interregional Linkages***

Most of the pivotal countries have intensified their cooperation in their respective regions. In some cases they have shared the strengths, which are indigenously developed, and in many other instances they share the capacities created through the support of the provider countries. TDC is largely being seen in the later cases like Japan supporting Kenya for creating mathematic education in Uganda, something on which Japan earlier invested in Kenya. Scope needs to be explored as to how support or partnership may be expanded in cases where pivotals are acting as providers, for instance, the umbrella programmes launched by China in which several countries receive assistance at multi-sectoral levels.

At present only multilateral institutions are participating in these cases. Similarly, the focus of Thailand is on neighbouring countries such as Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam, where support from Japan has helped in bridging the resource gap in several instances. In 2009,

Thailand contributed 28 million baht (USD 0.82 million) financing 37 projects.<sup>31</sup> In the Latin American region, an example of this type is Argentina, which has initiated a TDC in collaboration with Brazil, Canada, Italy, Japan, Spain, and IFAD, where the third party funding would not cross 30 per cent and the remaining 70 per cent would be contributed by Argentina.

Participation of high income economies may bring in specific expertise which might be relevant for those specific cases in a regional context. The support programmes for Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) not only by regional leaders like Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore but by others such as Japan, China and India are examples for such efforts. This is more evident in the area of training programmes where one finds the programmes in three distinct forms: (i) bilateral training programmes, (ii) joint training programmes and (iii) third country training programmes, which brings in pivotal countries or international agencies.

The sectors are chosen as per the context and specific sectoral requirements and specialisations. Indonesia, for instance, has specialisation in agriculture, while Thailand and Malaysia have expertise in industrial, trade and investment policy formulation processes and in facilitating development of small and medium enterprises. Accordingly, these countries have entered in TDCs where they have strong presence. Common language and cultural linkages also play an important role in inter- and intraregional linkages. As discussed earlier, Portuguese as a link between Brazil and Portuguese-speaking countries is an interesting case in this context.

### ***C. Institutionalisation***

Turkish and Egyptian funding of a South–South Industrial Cooperation Centre (SICC) at a cost of US\$10 million is an excellent illustration of how developing economies are attaching growing importance to long-term engagement and commitment. This centre is expected to promote strategies for industrialisation. South Africa's efforts to revitalise 'New Africa–Asia Strategic Partnership' (NAASP) is also an effort to move for institutionalisation.

### ***Measures for Higher Gains***

In this section we discuss the measures that may be undertaken for enhancing the efficacy of TDC engagements by the three stakeholder countries, that is, provider, pivotal and partner

countries. At the outset, in this regard, mutual trust and political will may push matters to some extent but it may not be the most feasible policy option. Following are some recommendations for the stakeholder countries in TDCs.

#### *A. Role for LICs*

There are several similarities in the development challenges that the LICs and the pivotal countries face. The expertise from the pivotal countries and resources from the providing economies provide a unique opportunity for expanding development frontiers. The LICs may leverage the linkages with pivotal and provider countries to their advantage for building institutions and human resource strength for overcoming challenges specific to development.

This requires greater preparedness at the end of the partners themselves. Some factors, for example, similar developmental experiences, common cultural context and regional proximity of LICs and pivotals, may help in selecting relevant and appropriate choices. The LICs would have to walk extra mile for exploring how best the transaction costs and modalities are addressed in the TDCs. This is where greater awareness and close relations between LICs and the pivotal economies may play an important role. The ability of LICs to articulate their needs with pivotals is also important in this context.

#### *B. Role for Pivotal Countries*

While some of the pivotal countries like Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Chile have leveraged TDC, reaping on respective strengths, some other pioneers from SSC have not exhibited enough interest in TDC. There might be different reasons for this, for example, China may not require resource support but South Africa, even with limited resources, may prefer to engage directly with its neighbours. Although there are instances when South Africa has opted for TDC, it still seems to be on low priority. Ideas on visibility and nature of partnerships may have been some of the factors that may have kept countries like India and others away from TDC at bilateral levels, though there are several instances of India's engagement with multilateral agencies.

As has emerged, TDC is possible at different levels and in different forms. Pivotal countries can design TDC as a country-led initiative or as an activity of a multilateral institution it provides

support to. Depending on individual context and preference, emerging economies have opted for specific linkages.

China has initiated umbrella programmes, though on a very limited basis, and India has engaged in TDC with some of the multilateral institutions. With Post-Busan Interim Group (PBIG) paving way for global partnerships, it may be important to bring in mutual trust through appropriate combination of building blocks to begin with. The pivotal countries get advantage of consolidating their delivery institutions and also get a chance to build on the expertise providers have built over the years. The resource support from providers may also help in strengthening regional integration processes.

The role of impact evaluation and selection of modalities are important limitations that many provider countries face with several pivotal countries. Since there are limited domestic institutional mechanisms and most of them are still struggling with setting up of their own agencies and administrative mechanisms, there are no major clarities on methodologies for impact evaluation and monitoring of expenditures incurred or efforts made for amelioration of specific sectors in partner economies. There is a need for pivots to pay more attention on this aspect of their TDC engagement. Lessons may be drawn from the innovative mechanism emanating from bilateral experiences like audit of social projects by communities in Nepal and other South Asian countries, which are assisted by India.

### *C. Role for Providers*

At the outset, providers for development cooperation would have to overcome their own perceptions about SSC and this is the reason why political and ideological conflicts are often seen as impediments for engaging in TDC. The idea that the SSC does not bring in accountability, transparency emanates more from this flawed perception, which needs to be corrected. It also brings in the idea that SSC is an instrument to overcome visibility of North–South aid flows.

Overcoming some of these challenges would open up TDC for those development providers who may not be enjoying the advantages of initial engagements as building blocks for TDCs.



However, efforts should be made to begin with activities where trust with pivotals is built, but if pressure on cost sharing emerges as the key concern, then TDC is not seen going too far. Individual endeavour to seize visibility is also seen as a potential hazard.

The strategy adopted by Japan offers us a lesson of confining initial engagements to triangular training programmes. This type of strategy, as a small step for TDC, may open up the larger canvass for far more concerted action. Associated with this is improving on predictability. Consistent commitment for such smaller steps may further help in bringing in greater predictability. Germany's experience exhibits that an early planning and consultation with pivotal countries may help in reducing the transaction cost and that engaging in productive economic activities, along with training programmes, may also be a helpful strategy. Spain, USA and Canada in limited cases have also increasingly deployed this strategy.

## **V. Concluding Remarks**

In the days to come, the diversity of TDC and its scope to contribute in the evolution of new relationships in the realm of development cooperation is likely to expand. The need to further expand and deepen the TDC is already being felt across different regions and sectors. The fact that it has the potential to bring in horizontal cooperation at par with SSC is being seen as a major factor contributing to this potential. However, there are countries which have yet to explore and realise full potential of the TDC. Success in this area for a provider country, it seems, would always be relative to its own achievement with various instruments for TDC whether it is through training programmes or infrastructure projects or even financing. The yardstick should be once own starting point and possible areas for experimentation with TDC. It is not a bus that one would miss, as compared to those who are already on it. If country 'A' has sufficiently advanced in this area, it does not mean that country 'B', or any other provider country for that matter, has missed the TDC bus. If one is not on it, the loss would be of one's own movement on the trajectory of development cooperation as it brings in consolidation of one's own work with pivotal countries in the partner countries. There are other benefits of TDC – like underpinning global partnerships with implementing measures, promoting SSC, making

use of complementarities In that sense it is actually a path to bring in better returns on earlier expenditure and managing (or minimising) future costs of similar efforts in third countries.

In the beginning, small steps on this path are always going to be most productive. Small steps in TDC may help evolve level of engagement with optimum utilisation of resources, for instance, most of the provider and pivotal countries that are engaged in TDC began with exchange of knowledge or training programmes. It is a move in terms of building trust through ground-level engagements with support from the top. Japan, for instance, along with many others, has dominated this form of engagement. Many of providers still focus on that approach while few have advanced in the realm of actual production or in management of certain productive economic activities; for instance, Germany has launched urban renewal projects in some areas. The latter are emerging more from ground, where impetus from top at political level and engagement at the level of operational agencies is extremely important for conception and eventual implementation. Japan has launched a long-term collaboration programme in Mozambique with help of Brazil for turning arid savanna into major cultivation area for crops like soyabean, rice, wheat, etc. Apart from agriculture this project is also helping build irrigation canals from Limpopo river into more than 300 km area supporting 12000 farming households.<sup>32</sup>

During engagements, both provider and pivotal country may have to be more willing and open to each other on issues of legitimacy, visibility and on leveraging credit out of such engagements, which eventually may provide sustainability to the relationship. The strength would of course come from their previous engagements so that TDC is more path-dependent in terms of its outcome. As discussed before, it should be in the areas of respective strengths of the countries. Point of collaboration should be the one when maximum complementarities are accomplished. There is no clear evidence on scope and implications for scaling-up of TDC. With this issues related to possible choices between fragmented and small projects viz. a viz. systematic and larger projects come up. Probably considering scaling-up, which though makes sense from policy perspective, may not be the best way to do it because in any case TDC emanates from strategic vision of both provider and the pivotal countries, which is highly context specific and can be generalised only with the risk of compromising the efficacy of the project. However, in some sectors, such as urban management, scaling-up may in fact enhance efficacy.

The idea that TDC involves huge negotiation costs and thereby higher transaction costs (in some context along with bargaining cost) could not be substantiated. Moreover, these costs may be managed with communications at all stages of engagement and with due designation of national agencies particularly by the LICs. The TDC comes in more from willingness of all the three stakeholders. In most of the cases, it is a natural extension of the on-going bilateral programmes.

As it has emerged, most of the TDC cases are in the area of knowledge exchange and capacity creation across partner economies. As the Rio+20 outcome document also emphasised on the need for enhanced capacity building for sustainable development through strengthening technical and scientific cooperation including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. Similar emphasis for expanding social protection floors within LICs has come from the report of the G-20 Development group. Although this is an essential initial investment, how LICs utilise this knowledge and capacity for economic development and societal growth is an important issue. The LICs so far have been a passive partner of the possible linkages between them; however, with growing role of provider and pivotal, the LICs should also come forward in suggesting as to how best a possible matchmaking may facilitate in accomplishing specific policy goals. In one of the interviews with a partner economy official, the feeling of ‘training fatigue’ was revealed. It came out that several of their officials are on various different training programmes throughout a year, but have very limited opportunities to place that knowledge to work in their own system. This calls for much more substantive role for LICs in the process so that enrichment efforts have relevance for goals and aspirations of LICs.

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### Annex1: Sectoral Distribution of TDC across Provider Countries

Sectors/ Providers	Agriculture	Environment /Biodiversity	Health	Infrastructure/ Industry / Development	Capacity Building/ Education	Institutional Building/Govt .	Trade/ Finance	Umbrella Programme	Others	Total Number of cases
Multilateral institute	4	1	9	1	11		6	2	1	<b>35</b>
Multiple Providers	1	1	5	2	4	1		3		<b>17</b>
Canada	2	1	1	2	2	2			2	<b>12</b>
France	2		2		2					<b>6</b>
Germany	1	13	2	8	3	9	3		2	<b>45</b>
Japan	17	6	15	6	25	14			3	<b>94</b>
Norway					3	1				<b>4</b>
Spain		2	1		1	2				<b>9</b>
UK			1	2						<b>3</b>
US	2		1	6	5	2	1			<b>17</b>
Others	2	1	1	1	10	1	1		1	<b>19</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>260</b>

Notes: 1. Other providers includes Belgium, Finland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, South Korea, Sweden, Other.

2. Other sectors includes Peace keeping, Gender equality and others.

Source: Muthayan Sal (2011), World Bank (2011), Haas, Jorg-Werner (2011), Bandoro, Adik B. (2011), (2009a), UNDP, (2009b) AECID (2010) JICA (2012). SEGIB (2011).



## Question

### Annex 2a: TDC by Germany

Year	Theme	Project	Donor Country	Pivotal Country	Beneficiary Country	Allocation	Source
	Development	Economic and Local Development in the Rio Apa Area in the Department of Concepcion	Germany	Chile	Paraguay		JICA (2012)
2005-2014	Institution Building	Support of regional economic cooperation in Central Asia	Germany	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan		JICA (2012)
2009-2015	Development	Regional Network for Integrated Waste Management in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region	Germany	Egypt, Algeria, Yemen, Jordan, Libya, Lebanon, Morocco, Mauritius, Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia	Egypt, Algeria, Yemen, Jordan, Libya, Lebanon, Morocco, Mauritius, Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia		JICA (2012)
2007-2011	Health	Sub-regional SSC HIV/AIDS	Germany	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean countries		JICA (2012)
2008-2011	Biodiversity	Ethiopia Sustainable Supply Chain for Industrial Bamboo Production	Germany	Fortune Enterprise Plc. (Blue Nile Furniture Factory), China (Experts), UK (Training)	Ethiopia		JICA (2012)
2008-2011	Environment	Environment network of Maghreb associations and companies	Germany	Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco	Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco		JICA (2012)
2003-09	Others	Combating Desertification in the Caribbean/Central America	Germany		Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras		JICA (2012)
2008-13	Institution Building	Institutional Strengthening of National Institute of Metrology	Germany	Brazil	Mozambique	Between 0.8 to 4 Mn. Euros	Haas, Jorg-Werner (2011)
2006-10	Finance	Public Housing Projects	Germany	Chile	Paraguay (Public Housing Ministry)		Haas, Jorg-Werner (2011)
2006-10	Finance	Public Housing Projects and Public policy on housing	Germany	Chile	El Salvador		Haas, Jorg-Werner (2011)
2008-12	Infrastructure	Germany-Brazil-Mozambique – Sharing quality standards	Germany	Brazil	Mozambique		<a href="http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49209_201&amp;ID2=DO">http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49209_201&amp;ID2=DO</a>

							<u>TOPIC</u>
2010-13	Institution Building	Construction of an Environment Technology Centre	Germany	Brazil	Peru	Between 0.8 to 4 Mn. Euros	Haas, Jorg-Werner (2011)
2007-09	Development	Support for the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC)	Germany	Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC)	African Countries		JICA (2012)
2004-06	Environment	Environmental and Safety Management in South American Ports	Germany	Uruguay, Uruguay's Port Administration (ANP)	Chile, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay		JICA (2012)
2011-13	Environment	Risk Management and Disaster Prevention	Germany	Brazil	Mozambique	Between 0.8 to 4 Mn. Euros	Haas, Jorg-Werner (2011)
2004	Capacity building	Solid Waste Project: GRIESOL Network	Germany	Mexico	Guatemala	/	UNDP, 2009 Enchancing South-South and Triangular Cooperation
2007	Finance	Experiences from the Trilateral Cooperation (TriCo) Fund	Germany,	South Africa	African Countries	5 million Euro from Germany, Contributions by South Africa (at least 30% of the overall project costs)	<a href="http://www.southsouth.info/">http://www.southsouth.info/</a>
2009	Capacity Building	Institutional Strengthening of National Institute for Standardization and Quality (Metrology and Quality Control)	Germany	Brazil	Mozambique		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Capacity Building	Setting up the Audit Commission of Mauritania by training 30 magistrates in Tunisia and appointing Tunisian experts and consultants for institutional support	Germany	Tunisia	Mauritania		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Development	Triangular schemes for fostering South-South cooperation	Germany	Brazil,	Haiti		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Development	Fund for triangular co-operation aiming to share the Chilean development experience with other Latin American countries (examples: consumer protection in El Salvador, promotion of local economies in Paraguay or land use planning in Colombia)	Germany	Chile, Germany	Latin American Countries		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Development	Community-based rural tourism	Germany	Colombia	Costa Rica		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Environment	Technological Centre for the Environment	Germany	Brazil	Paraguay		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Health	Fighting AIDS in Latin America and the Caribbean (e.g. Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay)	Germany	Brazil	Latin American Countries		Fordelone (2009)

2009	Infrastructure	Municipalities' solid waste integral management	Germany	Mexico	Dominican Republic		Fordelone (2009)
2010	Infrastructure	SSC for Renewable Energy Capacity Development and Technology Exchange	Germany	India	Developing Countries		JICA (2012)
2011	Agriculture	Develop pectinid farming technology in the Department of Magdalena	Germany	Chile	Colombia	170000	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Biodiversity	Institutional capacity-building to promote sustainable forest management	Germany	Chile	Nicaragua	7254	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Development	Jobs and Youth	Germany	Chile	Dominican R.	28441	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Environment	Hazardous waste	Germany	Chile	Colombia	18371	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Environment	Environmental Technology Center	Germany	Brazil	Peru*	5322832	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Environment	Second generation of environmental agents for integral solid waste management	Germany	Mexico,	Ecuador	327820	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Environment	Second generation of environmental agents for integral solid waste management	Germany	Mexico, Germany	Dominican R.		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Government	Experience sharing	Germany	Colombia	Guatemala		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Government	Consumer protection	Germany	Chile	Colombia	6940	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Government	Trafficking in persons	Germany	Chile	Uruguay	28001	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Infrastructure	Strengthen the National Housing Department (SENAVITAT)	Germany	Chile	Paraguay	23551	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Others	Social safety nets triangular project	Germany	Chile	El Salvador		SEGIB (2011).
2012	Biodiversity	Regional organization in their efforts to protect the biodiversity of rain forests	Germany	The Amazon cooperation Treaty	Latin America and the Asian countries		JICA (2012)
2012	Development	Conditional Social Transfers in El Salvador and Paraguay	Germany	El Salvador, Paraguay	El Salvador, Paraguay		JICA (2012)
2012	Institution Building	The use of ICT for Tax Administration iTAX - a computerized integrated tax administration system	Germany	Tanzania, Philippines	Tanzania, Philippines		JICA (2012)
After 2013	Environment	Environment Management in the Amazon region	Germany	Brazil	Peru	Between 0.8 to 4 Mn. Euros	Haas, Jorg-Werner (2011)
After 2013	Environment	Strengthening Water Regulation Agencies	Germany	Brazil	Peru	Between 0.8 to 4 Mn. Euros	Haas, Jorg-Werner (2011)
After 2013	Institution Building	SME Promotion	Germany	Brazil	Paraguay	Between 0.8 to 4 Mn. Euros	Haas, Jorg-Werner (2011)
After 2013	Institution Building	Institutional Strengthening of National Institute of Promotion of SME	Germany	Brazil	Mozambique	Between 0.8 to 4 Mn. Euros	Haas, Jorg-Werner (2011)

## Annex 2b: TDC by Japan

Year	Theme	Project	Donor Country	Pivotal Country	Beneficiary Country	Allocation	Source
/	Capacity Building	Training of faculty engaged in health research at Brazilian Institutes	Japan,	Brazil	Africa	/	UNDP, 2009 Enc South and Triang (pp. 167, Break Chapter 7)
1986-2002	Capacity Building	Training on Artificial Insemination of Dairy Cattle	Japan	Japan, Indonesia	Indonesia, and various countries		JICA (2012)
1987-	Agriculture	Rice Cultivation Techniques	Japan	Egypt	27 African countries	/	UNDP, 2009 Enc South and Triang
1992	Capacity Building	Integrated village management Approach	Japan	Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; Thailand	Cambodia		Bandoro, Adik B.
1994	Capacity Building	Sustainability and leverage impact of development technical assistance	Japan	Thailand	ASEAN	/	UNDP, 2009 Enc South and Triang (pp. 172 )
1995	Capacity Building	Attachment Programme for Cambodian Nursing Tutors	Japan	Cambodia	Afghanistan	/	UNDP, 2009 Enc South and Triang (pp. 171)
1997	Institution Building	Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme for the 21st Century: JSPP 21	Japan	Singapore			JICA (2012)
1998	Capacity Building	Strengthening Science and Mathematics in Secondary Education (SMASSE) in Niger	Japan	Kenya	Niger	/	UNDP, 2009 Enc South and Triang (pp. 84)
1998	Institution Building	Japan-Egypt Triangular Technical Cooperation Programme for the Promotion of SSC in Africa	Japan	Egypt	African region		JICA (2012)
1998-2013	Education	SMASE-WECSA: Strengthening of mathematics and Science Education - Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa	Japan	Africa	Africa		JICA (2012)
1999	Institution Building	Japan-Tunisia Triangular Technical cooperation Programme for the Promotion of SSC in Africa	Japan	Tunisia	Africa region		JICA (2012)
1999-2008	Health	Clinical Immunology of Infectious Disease and Introduction to Molecular Biology	Japan	Egypt	21 African countries	/	UNDP, 2009 Enc South and Triang (pp. 102 )
2000	Institution Building	Japan-Brazil Partnership Programme: JBPP	Japan	Brazil	Pan-Amazon countries Angola		JICA (2012)

					Mozambique		
2001	Infrastructure	Taishin Project	Japan	Mexico	El-Salvador	0.4 (mexico's contribution for phase 1)	UNDP, 2009 Enc South and Triang
2001	Institution Building	Partnership Programme for joint cooperation between Japan and Argentina: PPJA	Japan	Argentina	Peru, Paraguay		JICA (2012)
2001	Institution Building	Japan-Chile Partnership Programme: JCPP	Japan	Chile	Costa Rica, Colombia		JICA (2012)
2001-2013	Education	AUN/SEED-Net: ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network	Japan	Southeast Asia	Southeast Asia		JICA (2012)
2002	Development	JICA-ASEAN Regional Forum (JARCOM)	Japan	ASEAN (4)	CLMV	/	UNDP, 2009 Enc South and Triang (pp. 81)
2002	Institution Building	Japan-Philippines Partnership Programme: JPPP	Japan	Philippines	Timor Leste		JICA (2012)
2002-04	Capacity Building	Experts in fishery techniques, navigation and shipbuilding mechanics to vocational training centre	Japan	Tunisia	MAURITANIA		Fordelone (2009)
2002-2012	Health	Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability	Japan	Asia-Pacific Region	Asia-Pacific Region		JICA (2012)
2003	Institution Building	Japan-Mexico Partnership Programme: JMPP	Japan	Mexico	Paraguay, El Salvador		JICA (2012)
2003	Institution Building	Japan-Indonesia Partnership Program: JIPP	Japan	Indonesia	African Region		JICA (2012)
2003	Institution Building	Japan-Thailand Partnership Programme: JTTP	Japan	Thailand	Timor Leste		JICA (2012)
2003	Institution Building	Japan-Morocco Triangular Technical cooperation Programme for the Promotion of SSC in Africa	Japan	Morocco	Africa region		JICA (2012)
2003-2007	Health	PROMESA project for improving health of animals	Japan	Argentina	Peru	0.285	UNDP, 2009 Enc South and Triang (pp. 60 )
2004	Capacity Building	Triangle of Hope	Japan	Malaysia	Zambia	/	UNDP, 2009 Enc South and Triang
2004	Institution Building	Japan-Jordan Partnership Programme: JJPP	Japan	Jordan	Arab Countries		JICA (2012)
2004-04	Agriculture	Development of Peruvian Scallops in Casma	Japan	Chile	Peru	/	UNDP, 2009 Enc South and Triang (pp. 87)
2005-2010	Capacity building	Project of Capacity Development for the improvement of Livestock Hygiene in the Southern Part of South America	Japan	South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay)	South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay)		JICA (2012)
2005-2010	Peace keeping	Malaysia-Japan – Achieving Peace in Multi-	Japan	Japan	Malaysia		http://www.impac

		Cultural Societies				
2006-08	Capacity Building	Training for trainers in fisheries development	Japan	Tunisia	Gabon	Fordelone (2009)
2007-12	Capacity building	Projects on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America "BOSAI"	Japan	Central America	Central America	JICA (2012)
2007-2008	Health	Hospital Management through 5S-Kaizen-TQM	Japan	Sri Lanka	Africa	JICA (2012)
2007-2010	Health	Building capacities at the Josina Machel Hospital	Japan	Brazil	Angola	Share of Japan's Contribution :US\$ 549,450.00 (76.04%) Share of Brazil's Contribution :US\$ 173,129.97 (23.96%) <a href="http://www.so">http://www.so</a>
2008	Capacity Building	Malaysia Technical Cooperation Programme	Japan	Malaysia	African and other developing countries	Malaysia (MTCP funding) UNDP, 2009 Enc South and Triang (pp. 101 )
2008-2010	Peace Keeping	Consolidation of Peace for Multiculture Nations	Japan	Malaysia	Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan	JICA (2012)
2008-2010	Capacity Building	Participatory Agriculture Extension (Agency for Agricultural Human Resource Development (AAHRD) jointly with JICA trained Indonesian agriculture officers	Japan	Japan, Indonesia	Indonesia, and various countries	JICA (2012)
2008-2018	Agriculture	CARD: Coalition for African Rice Development	Japan	Asia	Africa	JICA (2012)
2009	Agriculture	Cooperation projects with the JICA in the area of fishery	Japan	Morocco	African countries	Fordelone (2009)
2009	Agriculture	Agricultural Assistance	Japan	Indonesia	Madagascar	Fordelone (2009)
2009	Agriculture	Rice Production project	Japan	Vietnam	Madagascar	Fordelone (2009)
2009	Agriculture	Aquaculture	Japan	Mexico	Honduras	Fordelone (2009)
2009	Capacity Building	Professional training Programme	Japan	Brazil	Angola	Fordelone (2009)
2009	Capacity Building	The Partnership Programme for Joint Co-operation	Japan	Argentina	Latin American Countries	Fordelone (2009)
2009	Capacity Building	Annual training programmes since 1985, benefiting 2 200 trainees	Japan	Egypt	African countries	Fordelone (2009)
2009	Capacity Building	Share expertise in the design and maintenance of monitoring systems and automation of industrial processes	Japan	Colombia	South and Central American Countries	Fordelone (2009)
2009	Development	Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)	Japan	Asia and Africa,	African countries	Fordelone (2009)
2009	Development	Triangular schemes for fostering South-South cooperation	Japan	Brazil,	Haiti	Fordelone (2009)
2009	Environment	Environment and disaster prevention	Japan	Mexico	Guatemala	Fordelone (2009)
2009	Health	Improvement of Children's Health Services	Japan	Brazil	Madagascar	Fordelone (2009)
2009	Health	Integrated management of plagues	Japan	Mexico	Nicaragua	Fordelone (2009)

2009	Health	Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-Creation Project: experience sharing in hospital management	Japan	Sri Lanka	African countries		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Industry	Industry and manufacturing	Japan	Mexico	Paraguay		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Infrastructure	Improvement of water services and sanitation in the Zambezia province	Japan	Brazil	Mozambique		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Infrastructure	Development of national strategy and framework of reference (priority areas, action lines and involved actors) for solid waste management	Japan	Mexico	Guatemala		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Infrastructure	Water waste management (3 year program)	Japan	Tunisia	Iraq		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Capacity Building	Capacity building of drug law enforcement	Japan	Thailand	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Capacity Building	Police training and capacity building	Japan,	South Africa	Congo		Fordelone (2009)
2009-2010	Health	Hospital Management through 5S-Kaizen-TQM	Japan	Sri Lanka	Africa		JICA (2012)
2011	Agriculture	Obtain single cell protein with torula yeast on a coffee pulp juice and sugar cane molasses substrate	Japan	Mexico	El Salvador		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Agriculture	Diagnostic and formulation of operational and local disaster risk management plans for forests	Japan	Mexico	El Salvador		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Agriculture	Sesame seed production for small farmers	Japan	Mexico	Paraguay		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Agriculture	V International Course "Sustainable Cattle Production for Small and Medium-scale Farmers"	Japan	Chile, Japan	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Agriculture	Training course for the sustainable production of vegetables	Japan	Brazil	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Agriculture	V International Course on Production of Organic Vegetables	Japan	Brazil	Dominican R.		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Agriculture	Develop pectinid farming	Japan	Chile	Colombia	41764	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Agriculture	I International Course "Bivalve Mollusc Seed Production"	Japan	Chile,	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Agriculture	II International Course "Bivalve Mollusc Seed Production"	Japan	Chile, Japan	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Capacity Building	V International Training Course in Remote Sensing using ASTER Data	Japan	Argentina	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Capacity Building	IV International Course on civil protection and disaster prevention	Japan	Mexico	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Capacity Building	V International Course "Rehabilitation Policies and Social Inclusion Strategies for Persons with Disabilities - An Integral Vision"	Japan	Chile, Japan	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Development	International Course on Urban Management Practices	Japan	Brazil	Dominican R.		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Development	Child labor eradication project	Japan	Brazil, ILO	Ecuador	800089	SEGIB (2011).

2011	Development	Project for inclusive rehabilitation of persons with disabilities	Japan	Chile	Bolivia	31283	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Education	Academic exchange	Japan	Uruguay, Argentina	Uruguay, Argentina		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Environment	Comprehensive management of the Chimborazo Province watershed	Japan	Chile	Ecuador	6406	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Environment	Garbage and solid waste management	Japan	Mexico	Guatemala		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Environment	Beginner training course for tropical jungle monitoring	Japan	Brazil	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Environment	VI International Course for Latin American and Caribbean Park Rangers	Japan	Argentina	Dominican R.		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Environment	Workshop on climate change adaptation strategy in Yucatan	Japan	Mexico	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Government	International course on urban management	Japan	Brazil	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Government	International Course on Reforming the Criminal Justice System in Latin America Phase II	Japan	Costa Rica,	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Health	Strengthen the early warning system (EWS)	Japan	Chile	Paraguay	27649	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Health	Training course for human birth delivery care	Japan	Brazil	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Health	Course on the development of biological immunity in public health	Japan	Brazil	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Health	International course for the humanizing of care for women and newborns	Japan	Brazil	Dominican R.		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Health	International Course on Development of Immunobiologicals for Public Health	Japan	Brazil	Dominican R.		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Health	IV International Course on uterine cancer prevention and control	Japan	Mexico	Nicaragua		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Industry	Reconnaissance visit of the FIOCRUZ drug manufacturing plant	Japan	Brazil	Peru		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Infrastructure	International training course on urban train systems	Japan	Brazil	Dominican R.		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Infrastructure	I International Course on Management and Operating System Techniques to Reduce and Control Water Loss	Japan	Brazil	Dominican R.		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Others	Improve construction technology and energy dissipation systems for earthquake-resistant social housing	Japan	Mexico	El Salvador		SEGIB (2011).
Ongoing	Agriculture	Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique	Japan	Brazil	Mozambique		JICA (2012)



### Annex 3a: TDC by USA

Year	Theme	Project	Donor Country	Pivotal Country	Beneficiary Country	Allocation
2009	Capacity Building	Programme for staff of the Ecuadorian Internal Revenue Service to visit and learn best practices from the Chilean Internal Revenue Service.	US	Chile	Ecuador	
2009	Capacity Building	Strengthening of the National Popular Assembly of Guinea-Bissau	US	Brazil	Guinea-Bissau	
2009	Capacity Building	US/South Africa tri-lateral assistance: a mechanism for the South African Government to utilise its expertise to provide needed services in other African countries. It also provides a means for the government to enhance its capacity to deliver foreign assistance and improves inter- and intra-ministerial co-operation	US	South Africa,	African countries	
2009	Development	Triangular schemes for fostering South-South cooperation	US	Brazil,	Haiti	
2009	Education	Scholarships for Latin American students to pursue a graduate degree in a Chilean university	US	Chile	Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Countries from Central America and the Caribbean	
2009	Health	Support for the programme of prevention and control of malaria	US	Brazil	Sao Tome and Principe	
2011	Agriculture	Plant health exploratory/diagnostic mission	US	Chile	El Salvador	2022
2011	Agriculture	Plant health exploratory/diagnostic mission	US	Chile	Paraguay	3297
2011	Capacity Building	Field training in fuel consumption tests for improved firewood cook stoves	US	Peru	Bolivia	
2011	Development	Social protection	US	Chile	El Salvador	739
2011	Development	Support implementation of the Săso Pyhau social safety net system	US	Chile	Paraguay	841
2011	Government	Internal audit of customs	US	Chile	Paraguay	1009
2011	Government	Support public administration	US	Chile	Paraguay	379
2011	Industry	Develop production	US	Chile	Paraguay	57
2011	Trade	Support for REDIEX (import export network)	US	Chile	Paraguay	509

### Annex 3b: TDC by Canada

Year	Theme	Project	Donor Country	Pivotal Country	Beneficiary Country	Allocation
1959	Agriculture	The Government of India had provided a sum of Rs. 50000 out of the Indian aid funds towards the cost of freight on a shipment of 1000 tons of wheat given by Canada to Nepal as aid under the Colombo Plan	Canada	India	Nepal	
2003-2010	Institution Building	APEC Economic Integration Program	Canada	Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam	Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam	Can \$
2006-08	Gender Equality	Aboriginal Women: Forces of Change	Canada	Atencio-Gonzales, Felix		Can \$
2006-2010	Institution Building	Institute of Public Administration of Canada - Good Governance Program	Canada	Uganda, Mali, Malawi, Philippines	Uganda, Mali, Malawi, Philippines	Can \$
2006-2011	Infrastructure	Rooftops Canada Program	Canada	India	Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	Can \$
2008-2013	Biodiversity	Support to Natural Resource Management Training	Canada	Congo, Democratic Republic, Cameroon, Gabon		Can \$
2008-2013	Capacity Building	Improved capabilities with MDIs; government departments; Strengthened capacity at PALAMA	Canada	South Africa (Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy (PALAMA))	Rwanda; Burundi; Southern Sudan	CAD 10 Million
2009	Capacity Building	The Public Sector Training and Development Project in Countries emerging from conflict	Canada	South Africa	Burundi, Rwanda, Southern Sudan	
2009	Development	Establishment of a trade and export promotion structure	Canada	Tunisia	Niger	
2009	Health	Triangular programmes and actions in the area of health (immunisation)	Canada	Brazil	Haiti	
2009-2013	Gender Equality	Regional Women's Economic Empowerment Project	Canada	Oxfam Quebec	Jordan, Lebanon, West Bank and Gaza, Tunisia	Can \$
2011	Agriculture	Aquaculture and Amazonian Fish	Canada	Brazil	Bolivia	

#### Annex 4: TDC by France

Year	Theme	Project	Donor Country	Pivotal Country	Beneficiary Country
2011	Agriculture	Support to the coffee sector	France (0.9M euros)	Columbia	Haiti
2010	Health	Maternal Milk Factory	France (155.000 euros)	Brazil	Haiti
2010	Spatial Research	Support to a center of expertise and set up of an antenna	France (9Meuros)	Brazil	Gabon

#### Annex 5: TDC in the area of Capacity Building

	Sector	No. of cases	%
1	Humanitarian and Disaster	5	8
2	Administration	25	40
3	Education	6	10
4	Sanitation and Urban	4	6
5	Skill development	21	34
6	Business Council	1	2
		62	100

## Annex 6: TDC in Health and Agriculture

	Year	Theme	Project	Donor Country	Pivotal Country	Beneficiary Country
1		Health	Network of experts providing AIDS services	UNAIDS/UNFPA	Brazil	Latin America
2		Health	Diagnostic kits, pharmacovigilance and health sector management	DFID	Brazil	Ecuador, Peru
3	1959	Agriculture	The Government of India had provided a sum of Rs. 50000 out of the Indian aid funds towards the cost of freight on a shipment of 1000 tons of wheat given by Canada to Nepal as aid under the Colombo Plan	Canada	India	Nepal
4	1987-	Agriculture	Rice Cultivation Techniques	Japan	Egypt	27 African countries
5	1999-2008	Health	Clinical Immunology of Infectious Disease and Introduction to Molecular Biology	Japan	Egypt	21 African countries
6	2000	Health	Zambia Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS	UNDP	Thailand	Zambia
7	2001-04	Health	Kollo Project on Reproductive health and family planning	France	Tunisia	Niger
8	2002-2012	Health	Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability	Japan	Asia-Pacific Region	Asia-Pacific Region
9	2003-2007	Health	PROMESA project for improving health of animals	Japan	Argentina	Peru
10	2003-2008	Health	Blindness Reduction Campaign in Niger	IsDB	Tunisia	Niger
11	2004	Health	'Laco-Sul-Sul' (Southern Ties Network Initiative for providing support for anti-retrovirals (ARVs)	Brazil, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA	Brazil	7 countries in Latin America & Africa
12	2004-04	Agriculture	Development of Peruvian Scallops in Casma	Japan	Chile	Peru
13	2007-09	Agriculture	Joining efforts around Seed Potato Production in Algeria	Korea, Peru	Algeria	Algeria

14	2007-2008	Health	Hospital Management through 5S-Kaizen-TQM	Japan	Sri Lanka	Africa
15	2007-2010	Health	Building capacities at the Josina Machel Hospital	Japan	Brazil	Angola
16	2007-2011	Health	Sub-regional SSC HIV/AIDS	Germany	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean countries
17	2008-2018	Agriculture	CARD: Coalition for African Rice Development	Japan	Asia	Africa
18	2009	Agriculture	Cooperation projects with the JICA in the area of fishery	Japan	Morocco	African countries
19	2009	Agriculture	Donation to UNWFP to support triangular cooperation projects	UN World Food Programme	Colombia	Haiti
20	2009	Agriculture	Training in agriculture of conservation	France	Brazil	Mozambique
21	2009	Agriculture	Training in the area of fish-farming	France	Brazil	Cameroon
22	2009	Agriculture	Agricultural Assistance	Japan	Indonesia	Madagascar
23	2009	Agriculture	Rice Production project	Japan	Vietnam	Madagascar
24	2009	Agriculture	Aquaculture	Japan	Mexico	Honduras
25	2009	Health	Triangular programmes and actions in the area of health (immunisation)	Canada	Brazil	Haiti
26	2009	Health	Training courses in reproductive health – a two-year term project – infant and maternal mortality	France	Tunisia	Nigeria
27	2009	Health	Fighting AIDS in Latin America and the Caribbean (e.g. Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay)	Germany	Brazil	Latin American Countries
28	2009	Health	Short- and medium-term professional training in the health sector	Italy	Tunisia	Niger
1	2009	Health	Improvement of Children's Health Services	Japan	Brazil	Madagascar
2	2009	Health	Integrated management of plagues	Japan	Mexico	Nicaragua

3	2009	Health	Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-Creation Project: experience sharing in hospital management	Japan	Sri Lanka	African countries
4	2009	Health	Water resources and sanitation	Spain	Brazil	Bolivia
5	2009	Health	Support for the control of HIV	UK	Brazil	Peru
6	2009	Health	Support for the programme of prevention and control of malaria	US	Brazil	Sao Tome and Principe
7	2009-2010	Health	Hospital Management through 5S-Kaizen-TQM	Japan	Sri Lanka	Africa
8	2011	Agriculture	Aquaculture and Amazonian Fish	Canada	Brazil	Bolivia
9	2011	Agriculture	Develop pectinid farming technology in the Department of Magdalena	Germany	Chile	Colombia
10	2011	Agriculture	Obtain single cell protein with torula yeast on a coffee pulp juice and sugar cane molasses substrate	Japan	Mexico	El Salvador
11	2011	Agriculture	Diagnostic and formulation of operational and local disaster risk management plans for forests	Japan	Mexico	El Salvador
12	2011	Agriculture	Sesame seed production for small farmers	Japan	Mexico	Paraguay
13	2011	Agriculture	V International Course "Sustainable Cattle Production for Small and Medium-scale Farmers"	Japan	Chile, Japan	Nicaragua
14	2011	Agriculture	Training course for the sustainable production of vegetables	Japan	Brazil	Nicaragua
15	2011	Agriculture	V International Course on Production of Organic Vegetables	Japan	Brazil	Dominican R.
16	2011	Agriculture	Develop pectinid farming	Japan	Chile	Colombia
17	2011	Agriculture	I International Course "Bivalve Mollusc Seed Production"	Japan	Chile,	Nicaragua
18	2011	Agriculture	II International Course "Bivalve Mollusc Seed Production"	Japan	Chile, Japan	Nicaragua
19	2011	Agriculture	Caripuy Project activities / food production phase	UN/WFP	Chile	Bolivia
20	2011	Agriculture	Caripuy Project activities / food production phase	UN/WFP	Chile	Guatemala

21	2011	Agriculture	Plant health exploratory/diagnostic mission	US	Chile	El Salvador
22	2011	Agriculture	Plant health exploratory/diagnostic mission	US	Chile	Paraguay
23	2011	Health	Technical cooperation project between countries on health issues (equipment management; service networks and development of an integral care model; technology management and care for vulnerable groups)	Cuba, Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)	Cuba, Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)	Ecuador
24	2011	Health	Strengthen the early warning system (EWS)	Japan	Chile	Paraguay
25	2011	Health	Training course for human birth delivery care	Japan	Brazil	Nicaragua
26	2011	Health	Course on the development of biological immunity in public health	Japan	Brazil	Nicaragua
27	2011	Health	International course for the humanizing of care for women and newborns	Japan	Brazil	Dominican R.
28	2011	Health	International Course on Development of Immuno-biologicals for Public Health	Japan	Brazil	Dominican R.
29	2011	Health	IV International Course on uterine cancer prevention and control	Japan	Mexico	Nicaragua
30	2011	Health	Workshops to share experiences targeting poverty and infant chronic malnutrition in Latin America	Spain-FAO	Brazil,	Ecuador
31	2011	Health	Workshops to share experiences targeting poverty and infant chronic malnutrition in Latin America	Spain-FAO	Brazil, Spain-FAO	Paraguay
32	2011	Health	Workshops to share experiences targeting poverty and infant chronic malnutrition in Latin America	Spain-FAO	Brazil, Spain-FAO	Peru
33	2011	Health	Support the Nutrition Department at the Ministry of Health of Ecuador	UN/WFP	Chile	Ecuador

34	2011	Health	Monitor implementation of the recommendations by the E. Atalah mission	UN/WFP	Chile	Dominican R.
35	2011	Health	Strengthen the National Program for Nutritional Food Aid	UN/WFP	Chile	Paraguay
36	2011	Health	Project to implement national food policies	UN/WFP	Chile	Paraguay
37	2011	Health	Food safety project	UN/WFP	Chile	Paraguay
38	Ongoing	Agriculture	Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique	Japan	Brazil	Mozambique

### Annex 7: TDC by Multiple Providers

Year	Theme	Project	Donor Country	Pivotal Country	Beneficiary Country	Allocation	Source
1995-2008	Capacity Building	Institutional Development of the Sanitation Sector in Senegal (Training in health sector). WB helped in match-making	Tunisia, World Bank	Tunisia	Senegal	/	UNDP, 2009 Eng South and Triang Cooperation (pp.
2002-08	Capacity Building	SMART School Project	EU, Malaysia	Malaysia	Myanmar, Laos	/	UNDP, 2009 Eng South and Triang Cooperation (6.2
2004	Health	'Laco-Sul-Sul' (Southern Ties Network Initiative for providing support for anti-retrovirals (ARVs)	Brazil, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA	Brazil	7 countries in Latin America & Africa	/	UNDP, 2009 Eng South and Triang Cooperation (pp.
2006	Umbrella Programme	The South-South Gate (SS-GATE) System	China, OPEC, UNDP	China	Global	15 (from china alone)	UNDP, 2009 Eng South and Triang Cooperation (pp.
2007-09	Agriculture	Joining efforts around Seed Potato Production in Algeria	Korea, Peru	Algeria	Algeria	1.8	<a href="http://www.sc">http://www.sc</a>
2009	Capacity Building	Trilateral co-operation for annual training programmes: Thai International Postgraduate Programme (TIPP), Annual International Training Courses (AITC), and annual training courses	Japan, Thailand, Int. Org.: Colombo Plan, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF	More than 50 countries in South Asia, the Middle-East, Commonwealth of Independent States, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean	More than 50 countries in South Asia, the Middle-East, Commonwealth of Independent States, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean		Fordelone (2009



2009	Capacity Building	Training in areas such as finance, trade promotion, World Trade Organisation matters and information technology. Since 2004, a total of 114 officials have been trained	Singapore, EC	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam		Fordelone (2009)
2009	Umbrella Programme	Lighten up Africa project	China, UNIDO	China	10 African countries		UNDP, 2009 Eng South and Triang Cooperation (pp
2009	Umbrella Programme	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC)	ADB, World Bank, UNDP, EBRD, IMF, IsDB	ADB, World Bank, UNDP, EBRD, IMF, IsDB	Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan		JICA (2012)
2010-12	Development	Economic Sustainability, Gender Equality and Human Rights	Canada, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru, El Salvador, Cuba	Canada, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru, El Salvador, Cuba	Canada, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru, El Salvador, Cuba	Can \$ 1.2	JICA (2012)
2011	Development	Project Paraguay entre Todos. Nationwide social development	Germany/Australia	Chile	Paraguay*	47969	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Environment	Project to share park ranger experience	Colombia, Argentina	Colombia, Argentina	Costa Rica*	7158	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Government	Sharing Municipal Development Experiences	Germany/Sweden	Colombia	Guatemala	7819	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Health	Technical cooperation project between countries on health issues (equipment management; service networks and development of an integral care model; technology management and care for vulnerable groups	Cuba, Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)	Cuba, Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)	Ecuador	75000	SEGIB (2011).
2011	Health	Workshops to share experiences targeting poverty and infant chronic malnutrition in Latin America	Spain-FAO	Brazil,	Ecuador		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Health	Workshops to share experiences targeting poverty and infant chronic malnutrition in Latin America	Spain-FAO	Brazil, Spain-FAO	Paraguay		SEGIB (2011).
2011	Health	Workshops to share experiences targeting poverty and infant chronic malnutrition in Latin America	Spain-FAO	Brazil, Spain-FAO	Peru		SEGIB (2011).

## **Annex 8: List of Persons Interviewed**

- Norberto Moretti, Minister Counselor, Brazil
- Tinh Pangpaseuth, LIEDC, Lao PDR
- Phonephet Boupha, Ministry Of Education, Lao P.D.R
- Iwaoka Izumi, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Lao PDR
- Rajesh K Sachdeva, Embassy Of India, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- Tep Oeun, Ministry Of Labour And Vocational Training, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- Kenichi Ito, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Thailand
- Gustavo Martins Nogueira, Embassy o Brazil, New Delhi
- Shinichi Yamanaka, JICA India, New Delhi
- Dinur Krismasari, JICA, Jakarta, Indonesia
- Wonhyuk Lim, Center of International Development, Korea Development Institute, Seoul, Korea
- Yuba Raj Bhusal, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Nepal
- Jitendra Hargovan, National Treasury, Republic of South Africa
- Banchong Amornchewin, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), Thailand
- Ifar Subagiyo, Brawijaya University, Indonesia
- H.E. Carlos Sergio Sobral Duarte, Embassy of Brazil, New Delhi
- Indrajit Coomaraswamy, Colombo
- Prabodh Saxena, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
- T.C.A. Ranganathan, Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai
- Masahiro Tawa, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Tokyo, Japan

- Dinesh Bhatia, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi
- Sengmany Keolangsy, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Laos

## End Notes:

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<sup>1</sup> See for details Chaturvedi (2012a).

<sup>2</sup> For instance, Freres (2011) notes of NATO countries engaging with developing countries in Soviet bloc or TDC between Slovakia and Canada in Slovak priority countries.

<sup>3</sup> JICA (2010).

<sup>4</sup> Personal communication with Ulrich Wehnert

<sup>5</sup> See para 260, 277 and 280 of this document.

<sup>6</sup> Reisen1 Mirjam van (2011)

<sup>7</sup> Different individual donor agencies are coming up with studies according to their own concerns in this area. See JICA (2012)

<sup>8</sup> A list of source material is given in Annex 1.

<sup>9</sup> JICA (2010).

<sup>10</sup> Haas (2011).

<sup>11</sup> Muthayan (2010).

<sup>12</sup> Muthayan (2010)

<sup>13</sup> Established in 1990, this agency was moved out from the Ministry of Cooperation and Plannification to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MINREL) in 2005.

<sup>14</sup> Reisen1 Mirjam van (2011)

<sup>15</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> Kyung-Moo (2011).

<sup>17</sup> See Annex 4 for details.

<sup>18</sup> EU (2012). Also see OECD (2012).

<sup>19</sup> Freres (2011).

<sup>20</sup> EU (2012).

<sup>21</sup> EU (2012).

<sup>22</sup> Wehnert (2009).

<sup>23</sup> Macht(2011).

<sup>24</sup> Personal communication with Mr. Hendrik Schmitz Guinote, First Secretary, Development Affairs, Permanent Mission of the Germany to the United Nations, New York, 24 May 2012.

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<sup>25</sup> Personal communication with Mr. Nozomu Yamashita, First Secretary, 24 May 2012.

<sup>26</sup> Personal communication with Mr. Nozomu Yamashita, First Secretary, 24 May 2012. For details, please see <http://www.jica.go.jp/turkey/english/activities/activity18.html>.

<sup>27</sup> Personal communication with the local mission of Brazil in NY.

<sup>28</sup> Marco Press (2009).

<sup>29</sup> Personal Communication with Mr. Fábio Moreira Carbonell Farias, First Secretary, 24 May 2012.

<sup>30</sup> SRE (2011).

<sup>31</sup> JICA (2012).

<sup>32</sup> Hongo (2009).