

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): External Consultant, ICRIER

City: New Delhi, India

[AFR-24] South Africa—Development in the Southern African region

Organization(s): South African Department of Trade and Industry and Department of Transport

Country(ies): Provider: South Africa. Recipient: Mozambique, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and the Southern Africa region

Overview: The SDI is a project made up of a cluster of projects designed to develop small communities through infrastructural development. The main project under the SDI is the Maputo Development Corridor, which involves the Maputo Corridor Toll Road, the railway from Ressano Garcia to Maputo, and the Maputo Port and Harbor. Other secondary projects are in the fields of agriculture, mining, and tourism. The development from the SDIs would mean future cooperation among the Southern African countries as the SDIs were spread across various provinces in the region.

Duration: Maputo Development Corridor launched on June 6, 1998

Budget (optional): In all, 694 projects have been identified, to the estimated value of R 1,148 billion/\$182 billion in the tourism, education, craft, commercial and agriculture sectors, including substantial opportunities for communities and small businesses. Ten development initiatives have been designated and have already generated around 400 investment projects valued at R 83 billion.

[AFR-25] India-Tanzania-Uganda—Boosting dairy cooperatives

Organization(s): World Bank

Country(ies): Provider: India. Recipients: Tanzania and Uganda

Overview: A knowledge-sharing initiative was launched in 2008 to collate and apply lessons

from India's successful experience in developing its dairy sector to support more rapid growth of Tanzania's and Uganda's dairy industries. Participants in the exchange were exposed to a range of new strategies for increasing milk and dairy product consumption and improving marketing and production practices. The improved understanding and subsequent adoption and adaptation of these key strategies are intended to improve food security, nutrition, and incomes in the poorest communities in these two countries.

Duration: August 2008; 1 year

Budget (optional): \$60,000

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Michael Wong; Moses Kibirige

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Senior Private Sector Development Specialist; Financial and Private Sector Development

City: Washington, DC

[AFR-26] Morocco-Mauritania—Achievement of Millennium Development Goals related to drinking water supply and sanitation

Organization(s): National Office of Potable Water (ONEP) (Morocco) and the International Water and Sanitation Institute (on launching phase)

Country(ies): Provider: Morocco. Recipient: Mauritania under the coverage of the Global Water Partners Alliance (GWOPA) (UN-HABITAT) with support from the water and sanitation operators in the following countries: France (Agua de Paris, SIAAP); Belgium (SWDE, *Vivaqua*); Burkina Faso (ONEA); and Spain (Spanish Cooperation Agency, AECI)

Overview: The cooperation between ONEP and SNDE aims at the development of capacities of the Mauritanian operator to turn it into a competent tool, enabling it to accomplish its public service missions and allowing the country to reach the MDGs related to water supply.

This South-South cooperation is not intended to be exclusive; it is expected to be open toward

Northern countries through support from a network of water operators and northern cooperation agencies (France, Belgium, and Spain). This cooperation has evolved toward twinning partnerships sponsored by the GWOPA UN-HABITAT.

Duration: Estimated in three to five years (It will be specified after issuing the ongoing diagnostic study and after the second round table, planned for June 2010 in Nouakchott)

Budget (optional): AECI has established a credit line of US \$600,000 to fund consultancy expenses in order to finance primarily the work of experts from ONEP for Sub-Sahara Africa, with a particular priority on the Mauritania project. Other partners from the operator network (Paris Water, Vivaqua, SWDE, ONEA, and ONEP) have officially declared after the Rabat Round Table that they will make in-kind contributions for the provision of the necessary workforce corresponding to fifteen men per day during the preparatory phase (diagnostic study), and that they would be ready to continue making in-kind contributions in order to make true certain actions that result from the action plan agreed upon for June 2010.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Samir Bensaid

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): General Director International Water and Sanitation Institute, organization affiliated to the National Office of Potable Water, in charge of capacity development of the App Research

City: Rabat, Morocco

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Director, Research and Evaluation, AWEPA

City: Amsterdam, The Netherlands

[AFR-29] South Africa–Kenya—Pan African Infrastructural Development Fund

Organization(s): South Africa's Public Investment Corporation, Governments Employees Pension Fund, Development Bank of Southern Africa, ABSA Bank, Old Mutual, African Development Bank, the Standard Bank Development Group, Liberty Life, Ghana's Social Security and National Insurance Fund, and Metropolitan Life South Africa.

Country(ies): Providers (initial investors): Ghana, South Africa, and Tunisia. Recipients: Kenya, and in the future its member countries across Africa

Overview: The PAIDF raises money from private investors and pension funds from its many member countries across Africa and invests the money in overseas markets. The profits from those investments are used to fund projects across Africa.

Duration: Started in 2007 and has a fifteen-year investment horizon

Budget (optional): Initial target is to raise US \$1 billion. So far, US \$625 million has been raised by the investors in the fund.

[AFR-30] Ireland–Liberia–Timor-Leste—Trilateral learning on women, peace, and security

Organization(s): Department of Foreign Affairs (Ireland)

Country(ies): Ireland, Northern Ireland, Timor-Leste, and Liberia

Overview: The Conflict Resolution Unit of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Ireland is partnering with women and men from Ireland/Northern Ireland, Liberia, and Timor-Leste in a cross-learning process on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security. The broad purpose of the process is to understand

and learn from those directly affected by conflict on how best to promote and protect women's leadership and interests in conflict resolution and peace building.

Duration: January 2009 until ongoing to completion in December 2010

Budget (optional): US \$1 million

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Liz Higgins

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Principal Development Specialist, Policy Planning and Effectiveness Unit, Irish Aid

City: Dublin, Ireland

[AFR-31] Brazil—Sharing a quiet social revolution

Organization(s): Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Alleviation (MDS) and the World Bank

Country(ies): The Bolsa Família Program (BFP) has been the object of multiple requests for study tours and visits. Until December 2009, this process involved visits from about thirty countries, including lusophone Africa, Costa Rica, Nigeria, India, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, and Panama, among others. Representatives from MDS also participated in seminars in Morocco, India, Colombia, and Egypt.

Overview: As the largest conditional cash transfer in the world and one of the first in its kind, the BFP is unique in its institutional arrangements—especially those that favor coordination among sectors and cooperation between States—as well as its scale of operations. It is also a successful experience from a political and social perspective. This has attracted attention both in Brazil and abroad, and moved several countries in the first stages of implementation of a CCT to ask for advice from the BFP team. That cooperation takes place in the form of visits to the federal management of the program and through technical cooperation activities with MDS.

Duration: South-South Cooperation between the BF team and the African countries started in 2005 and has increased year after year. The Brazilian government is improving the channels by which cooperation takes place and is now working on projects with more specific timelines along with its partners.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Francisco Ochoa

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Consultant, Social Protection Unit, Human Development Department, World Bank

City: Washington, DC

ASIA PACIFIC

[AP-1] Cambodia–Timor Leste—Learning exchange on aid management

Organization(s): Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for Development of Cambodia (CRDB/CDC) of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the National Directorate for Aid Effectiveness of the Ministry of Finance (Timor-Leste), and the Government of Timor-Leste

Country(ies): Cambodia and Timor-Leste (and Japan)

Overview: During 2009, Cambodia and Timor-Leste engaged in an exchange intended to help Timor-Leste, that is, the National Directorate for Aid Effectiveness (NDAE) of the Ministry of Finance, set up an information management system that can serve as a tool for the NDAE in its policy dialogue, management, and coordination of development cooperation projects and programs supported by development partners in Timor-Leste. During the exchange, the two countries also shared with each other initiatives, experiences, knowledge, and lessons learned in managing development cooperation activities, in particular those in the last five years. The learning exchange involved a series of activities including an exchange

of visits of officials directly responsible in the area of interest. The cooperation between CRDB/CDC of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the NDAE was enabled financially by the Japan International Cooperation Agency offices in both countries.

Duration: June to September 2009

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): HENG CHOU

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Sr. Policy Specialist, Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board/Council for Development of Cambodia, Royal Government of Cambodia

City: Phnom Penh, Cambodia

[AP-2] AsDB – Asian-Pacific CoP on MfDR

Organization(s): Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Country(ies): Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji Islands, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Vietnam as at December 2009 (Open to all Asian Development Bank's (ADB) developing member countries)

Overview: AsCoP-MfDR, created in 2006, was the first regional developing country network on managing for development results (MfDR). ADB is the secretariat.

AsCoP-MfDR gives members access to good practices, tools, and training opportunities on MfDR through peer-to-peer learning activities, including specific South-South collaborations.

The success of AsCoP-MfDR influenced the creation of the Latin American and Caribbean CoP and the African CoP. The OECD-DAC recently reaffirmed regional CoPs as essential hubs for learning and promoting MfDR-based country systems.

Duration: Phase I: 2006–2010 (fifty-four months). Phase II: 2010–2012 (planned for thirty-six months)

Budget (optional): Phase I: Asian Development Bank: US \$900,000. In-kind contribution from the partner organizations (Singapore's Civil Service College supported by Singapore's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy of the National University of Singapore, and the Asia-Pacific Finance and Development Center in Shanghai supported by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China).

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Farzana Ahmed

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Principal Coordinator, Asia Pacific Community of Practice on MfDR, Asian Development Bank

City: Manila, Philippines

[AP-3] DAD – South-South learning on aid information and development effectiveness

Organization(s): Synergy International Systems, Inc., United Nations Development Programme, International Aid Transparency Initiative, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia

Country(ies): Afghanistan, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, India, Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, Namibia, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Yemen

Overview: The 2009 Development Assistance Database (DAD) Community of Practice (CoP) Workshop, which took place from October 5–9 at Synergy's Global Learning Center in Yerevan, Armenia, brought together forty-five government officials from thirteen southern countries. The central goal of the DAD CoP Workshop was to facilitate the systematic sharing of South-South knowledge on and experiences in managing country-level aid information management systems (AIMS) so as to strengthen national capacities for aid management and coordination.

Duration: October 5-9, 2009

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Richard Bradley

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Aid Effectiveness Advisor

City: Washington, DC

[AP-4] Capacity Development for Development Effectiveness (CDDE) Facility

Organization(s): Government of Nepal, Government of Sri Lanka, Government of Bangladesh, Government of Samoa, Green Movement of Sri Lanka/Reality of Aid, INFID Indonesia/Reality of Aid, Member of Parliament of Indonesia/Inter-Parliamentary Union, Asian Development Bank, Government of Japan, United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, and a range of other governments and other stakeholders in the region

Country(ies): Nineteen countries across Asia-Pacific have benefited from the CDDE Facility to date, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam.

Overview: The CDDE Facility was set up in response to the request from partner countries that more systematic and predictable support be provided to partner countries grappling with the localization and implementation of PD and AAA principles and actions.

The CDDE Facility aims to contribute to the three key results areas:

1. Asia and the Pacific signatories will achieve the Paris Declaration targets by 2010 and the AAA actions by the time of the Fourth High Level Forum in 2011.
2. Asia and the Pacific countries establish South-South networks that deliver real improvements in national capacities for development effectiveness.

3. Asia and the Pacific countries contribute to the strengthening of international aid policies and aid architecture.

The CDDE Facility offers the following key features:

1. Initiatives developed by partner country governments and other stakeholders including civil society organizations (CSOs) and parliaments.
2. The Asia-Pacific Aid Effectiveness Community of Practice is a multi-stakeholder group giving emphasis to broadening partnerships as articulated in the Accra Agenda for Action.
3. Members include representatives from partner country governments, legislature, CSOs, and donor partners.

Duration: The CDDE Facility was launched in March 2009; it is continuing, and demand for its services is increasing. The current time frame for results monitoring is up to end 2011.

Budget (optional): ADB: US \$200,000; Government of Japan: US \$30,000; UNDP: US \$125,000; World Bank: US \$50,000; World Bank Institute: US \$30,000; Total: US \$435,000

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Mr. Lava Awasthi

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of Nepal

City: Katmandú, Nepal

[AP-5] Thailand – Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability

Organization(s): Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), Government of Thailand Foundation of the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD Foundation), and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Country(ies): As the regional center on disability and development, APCD has been collaborating with thirty-two countries in the Asia and Pacific. ASEAN subregion is one of its priorities.

Overview: Facilitating persons with disabilities (PWDs) and their groups/organizations in the context of disability and development, APCD provides training and information support based on its network in the Asia and Pacific region. Particularly, APCD's approach is to mobilize resources at all levels (individual, organizational, and societal) in collaboration with more than thirty focal point organizations (government ministries/agencies in charge of disability) and around 200 associate organizations (self-help groups/organization of PWDs, and grassroots nongovernmental organizations at the national level).

Duration: Phase I: August 2002–July 31, 2007. Phase II: August 2007–July 31, 2012

Budget (optional): 1) About 30 percent from TICA/MSDHS and the Government of Thailand; 2) About 30 percent from APCD Foundation; 3) About 40 percent from JICA

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Mr. Akiie Ninomiya

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Executive Director, APCD

City: Bangkok, Thailand

[AP-6] Argentina-Bangladesh—Water management for water and food security

Organization(s): Training Center of the Bangladesh Chemical Society, Dakha, and Dr. Javier Quagliano and the R&D Institute of the Ministry of Defense (Buenos Aires)

Country(ies): Argentina, Bangladesh

Overview: This case is about cooperation between Argentina and Bangladesh for dealing with arsenic contamination of water and food. In Bangladesh arsenic is in waters that supplies a population of a hundred million. Moreover, well waters are used

mainly for irrigation in agricultural production and toxic migrates to crops, as in certain areas of Argentina cropland. Solving this problem with scarce resources is a big challenge and needs different approaches from very different countries and cultures.

Duration: 2007 to date

Budget (optional): 2000

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Dr. Abul Basher Miah; Dr. Javier Quagliano

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Head of Institute; Associate Projectist

City: Dakha, Buenos Aires

[AP-7] AsDB PASO—Investing in aviation safety in the Pacific

Organization(s): Council of Directors (comprising representatives of each member country that sets policy and monitors implementation and enforcement of technical findings of PASO), National Civil Aviation Authorities of member countries (CAA), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, private air transport service operators, Asian Development Bank (Pacific Department), and the International Civil Aviation Organization

Country(ies): PASO member countries that are currently parties to the Pacific Islands Civil Aviation Safety and Security Treaty (PICASST) are the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Countries that are also members of PASO but not parties to the PICASST are Australia, Fiji, and New Zealand. Associate member organizations of PASO are the Asian Development Bank, Association of South Pacific Airlines, US Federal Aviation Agency, and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. PASO membership is open to all Pacific Island Forum member countries.

Overview: The PASO project is a regional technical cooperation through intergovernmental

finance and institutional development to improve safety and security standards within the aviation sector of the Pacific Islands participating countries.

Aviation safety and security are public goods; however, given the small and fragmented nature of the Pacific aviation sector, it is difficult to provide the necessary oversight on a national and regional basis to ensure adequate provision. Aggregation of services or functions on a regional basis creates economies of scale and scope that transform their provision.

The Pacific Plan recognizes that a new and innovative approach to the unique challenges that the Pacific Island countries face is through a framework of greater regional cooperation and integration—the PASO project is aligned to this proposition.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Mr. Robert Guild

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Principal Transport Specialist, Pacific Department, Asian Development Bank

City: Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines

[AP-8] Thailand ACMECS—Human resources development

Organization(s): Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Country(ies): Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Vietnam, and Thailand

Overview: Human resource development and capacity building projects/activities provided to member countries in seven areas of cooperation: trade and investment facilitation, agricultural cooperation, industrial and energy cooperation, transport linkages, tourism cooperation, public health, and environment.

Duration: Since the first ACMECS Summit on November 12, 2003, in Bagan, Myanmar

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Mrs. Jitkasem Tantasiri

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Director of Thai Cooperation Branch I, Development Cooperation Bureau, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand

City: Bangkok, Thailand

[AP-9] Japan—South-South networking around paddy fields

Organization(s): International Network for Water and Ecosystem in Paddy Fields (INWEPF)

Country(ies): Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam

Overview: A South-South network to improve policies and practices related to paddy (rice) agricultural systems in Monsoon Asia. INWEPF holds annual general meetings and more frequent

among ASEAN members nurtured self-help efforts and leaderships in the South.

Duration: 2002–2007 (duration of JARCOM annual meetings)

Budget (optional): Budgets for SSC training are varied depending on the number of trainees, travel costs, duration, and subject matter, but roughly ranging from US \$30,000 to US \$80,000. Some pivotal countries shared the costs with JICA (Malaysia: 50 percent; Singapore: 50 percent; and Thailand: approximately 30 percent).

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Ms. Yasuko Matsumi (author of case story); Mr. Tatsuhiro Mitamura (focal point of JICA headquarters)

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Former Regional Project Formulation Advisor, JICA Regional Support Office for Asia (Thailand), currently Project Formulation Advisor at JICA Egypt Office; Assistant Director, Development Partnership Division Operations Strategy Department, JICA

City: Cairo, JICA Egypt Office (current country of residence); JICA headquarters, Tokyo, Japan

[AP-11] Malaysia-Japan—Achieving peace in multicultural societies

Organization(s): Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Government of Malaysia, Malaysia Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP), International Institute of Public Policy and Management (INPUMA), and the University of Malaya

Country(ies): Malaysia

Overview: Malaysia as a multicultural and religious nation with successful economic and social development can provide other developing countries with unique opportunities to learn how the Government of Malaysia has been managing its complex cultural and religious aspects with different ethnicities as a nation. A total of twenty-four government officials from Afghanistan, Iraq,

and Sudan were invited to the program. The 2009 course was the fifth year of the six-year cooperation with MTCP and JICA. In the past we had also invited participants from Sri Lanka, East Timor, and Bosnia-Herzegovina based on their current situation and needs.

Duration: Two weeks every year from 2005 to 2010

Budget (optional): Cost of conducting the course is shared by the MTCP and JICA on a 50 percent-each basis.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Dr. Khadijah Khalid

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Executive

- Organizing international exchange on poverty reduction through sharing of knowledge, information, and experiences;
- Providing training and consultancy services to professionals involved in poverty reduction worldwide;
- Organizing theoretical and applied research for knowledge building, policy analysis and advocacy.
- Cooperating with international organizations to design and implement poverty reduction programs for specific needs in developing countries.

Duration: Started in 2005. Ongoing

Budget (optional): IPRCC Revenue and Expenditures in 2008 (excluding capital investments): Total revenue: US \$3.44 million. Total expenditures: US \$2.287million.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Ms. Li Xin

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Deputy Division Chief, Division of Exchanges, IPRCC

City: Beijing, China

[AP-13] Bangladesh-Korea—ICT Training Centre for education

Organization(s): Bangladesh Bureau of Education Information & Statistics (BANBEIS), Ministry of Education

Country (ies): Bangladesh

Overview: In pursuance with national ICT policy 2002 to foster knowledge-based society, Bangladesh Bureau of Education Information and Statistics (BANBEIS), in collaboration with Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) initiated a project “Establishment of Bangladesh-Korea ICT Training Center for Education (BKITCE)” to facilitate building appropriate IT infrastructure by setting up and operating a state-of-the-art Training Center in the country with 5 (five) ICT labs in the renovated

and remodeled BANBEIS Computer Division as the centre of excellence.

Duration: July 2006 – June 2009

Budget (Optional): Total: US\$ 1.78 million (Project Aid : US\$1.6 million, Govt.: US\$ 0.18 million)

Name of Primary Contact Person: (1) Mr. Monowar Ahmed (if not available, please contact) (2) Mr. Rafique Ahmed Siddique

Title of Primary Contact Person: JCS Coordination Officer, Aid Effectiveness Unit, Economic Relations Division (ERD)

City: Dhaka, Bangladesh

[AP-14] Bangladesh-Korea—BARD community development

Organization(s): Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Kotbari, and Comilla

Country(ies): Bangladesh, Korea

Overview: Bangladesh and the Republic of Korea share the common strategy for accelerated poverty reduction and achievement of other Millennium Development Goals. In pursuance with common development approach, Korea International Cooperation Agency and BARD launched the Integrated Community Development Project in Burichang Upazila of Comilla District in Bangladesh. The project aims at establishing a participatory community development model to champion the national priority by improving institutional and physical infrastructure of the rural community and enhancing the capacity of the people’s organization in the planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluation of development objectives.

Duration: July 2008–June 2011

Budget (optional): Project Aid: US \$3.44 million. Government: US \$.08 million. Total: US \$3.52 million

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Dr. Kamrul Ahsan

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Project Director, Integrated Community Development Project in Burichang Upazila of Comilla District in Bangladesh

City: Comilla, Bangladesh

[AP-15] AsDB Cambodia-Vietnam—Twinning of water utilities

Organization(s): Binh Duong Water Supply Sewerage Environment Company Limited (BIWASE) and Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA)

Country(ies): Provider: Cambodia (PPWSA). Recipient: Vietnam (BIWASE)

Overview: Asian Development Bank (ADB) has adopted and improved on twinning as a development strategy for its Water Operators' Partnership (WOPs) Program. The WOPs program promotes knowledge sharing and builds the capacity of water operators and utilities in the Asia and Pacific region. Among its key initiatives is the twinning of twenty water utilities and operators in the Asia-Pacific region.

Where most twinning arrangements pair off entities with similar characteristics on the assumption that they will share similar problems and solutions, ADB's approach is to match a stronger water and sanitation utility (expert) with a developing utility (recipient). The aim is to enable the latter to improve service coverage and delivery, financial sustainability, and other aspects of its performance.

Duration: July 2007–October 2009

Budget (optional): ADB Advance Payment Facility budget for the BIWASE and PPWSA twinning: US \$31,000

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Paulus van Klaveren; Nguyen Van Thien; Dr. Chea Visoth Ing (PhD)

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Water Supply

Country(ies): Indonesia, Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Egypt, Kenya, and South Africa

Overview: In line with the wide-ranging reforms in 1998—including democratization, decentralization, and public governance—the AAHRD

sider the development strategy for the new federal republic of Nepal through the exchange of views and experiences with Vietnamese counterparts.

Duration: First dialogue program: August 15–24, 2009. Second dialogue program: February 28–March 10, 2010. High-level dialogue programs are under discussion.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Mr. Cao Manh Cuong and Mr. Toru Arai

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Deputy Director General, Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Planning and Investment and Senior Aid Coordination Advisor, JICA Vietnam, Hanoi.

City: Hanoi, Vietnam

[AP-20] Barefoot College—Boosting rural solar energy

Organization(s): Barefoot College; Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation; Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India; multiple governments; multiple nongovernmental organizations

Country(ies): India, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Mali, Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mauritania, Uganda, Benin, Malawi, Rwanda, and Bolivia

Overview: Barefoot College trains rural, uneducated (illiterate and semiliterate) women to build, install, maintain, and repair solar electrification systems for off-grid electrification. Participants from developing countries (mostly in Africa) are trained in six months at the Barefoot campus in Tilonia, Rajasthan. After completing the course, the equipment the women build is shipped to their villages, where it is used to electrify the houses and schools in the community.

Duration: September 2008 to present

Budget (optional): Financial Year 2008-09: Total annual budget: US \$2.5 million (Rs. 46). Sources: Government: 6 percent; Foreign donors: 54 percent; Own sources: 40 percent

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Michael Dickerson

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Consultant, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations

City: New Delhi, India

[AP-21] ITEC India—Indian expertise for sustainable development

Organization(s): Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC); Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India; forty-five institutions in India, and 156 partner countries

Country(ies): India and 156 other developing (partner) countries

Overview: The ITEC Civilian Training Programme was created to share Indian expertise in a range of

tute of Public Policy Studies at Peking University, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, and the Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

Country(ies): PRC and India

Overview: This ADB technical assistance program provided support to PRC and India to implement a program of studies on their development experiences on selected sectors and areas. The main objective of this program is to provide an opportunity for the policy-makers in both countries to learn from each other's experience in meeting their common development challenges.

The underlying theme of this exchange of development experiences is to obtain an Indian perspective on PRC development experience through studies by Indian think tanks and scholars and, likewise, to acquire a PRC perspective on Indian development experiences through studies by PRC think tanks and scholars.

Duration: May 2007 to October 2008. TA Approval to Dissemination Seminar in Hanoi, Vietnam; March 2010: Expected publication of book.

Budget (optional): ADB: US \$954,000, technical assistance resources to cover the costs of consultants, seminars and workshops, exchange visits, publications, and contingencies. In-kind contribution from governments in the form of staff time and facilities besides meeting the indirect/overhead costs (over and above ADB's contribution) incurred by the participating government financed institutions.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Mr. Vankina B. Tulasidhar

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Advisor, IED, Asian Development Bank

City: Manila, Philippines

[AP-23] ASER—Informing education policies with research

Organization(s): Hewlett Foundation (funding), ASER Centre (civil service organization provid-

ing expertise), Uwezo East Africa (civil service organization/recipient)

Country(ies): Provider: United States (funding) and India (expertise). Recipients: Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda

Overview: This case story documents an example of South-South/triangular cooperation in the context of building capacity with regard to primary and elementary education research. It involves a civil society organization from India, the ASER Centre, sharing its expertise and experience with an organization, Uwezo East Africa, operating in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, with funding from the Hewlett Foundation in an effort to build capacity to undertake primary and elementary education research to assess the status of rural education (learning levels, enrollment, and so on).

Duration: 2008 to present

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Michael Dickerson

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Consultant, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations

City: New Delhi, India

[AP-24] Slum Dwellers International—Mutual learning for human development

Organization(s): SDI stands for a transnational federation whose members are hundreds of national organizations from countries across the global south.

Country(ies): SDI affiliates—Mature federations: Philippines, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, Malawi, Zambia, Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Brazil. Emerging federations: Sierra Leone, Swaziland, and Bolivia. New initiatives: Pakistan, Madagascar, Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Honduras. Allied groups: Thailand, Cambodia, Mongolia, Indonesia, Egypt, Nigeria, Angola, Mozambique, Argentina, Venezuela, and Colombia. Different affiliates find different forms of

funding, from self-saving projects to donations made by foundations, development organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the North, and respective national governments.

Overview: SDI operates as a transnational network of local slum dweller organizations that have come together to form federations of the urban poor. Their mission is to “link urban communities from cities across the South to transfer and adapt the successful mobilization, advocacy, and problem-solving strategies they develop in one location to other cities, regions, and countries.”

Duration: Ongoing.

Budget (optional): Each SDI affiliate operates on their own savings and budgets. SDI groups receive grants and loan finance from a wide range of agencies, including local foundations and financing agencies, local and national government sources, embassy and consultant funds, corporations, northern NGOs, northern foundations, bilateral agencies, and multilateral programs.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Surabhi Tandon

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Consultant, ICRIER

City: New Delhi

[AP-25] Laos-Ghana-Zambia—Learning on road maintenance

Organization(s): World Bank and Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic (GoL)

Country(ies): Providers: Ghana and Zambia. Recipient: Lao People’s Democratic Republic

Overview: In the late 1990s, GoL was considering a sustainable financing mechanism for road maintenance. In February 1999, a delegation of key GoL officials visited Ghana and Zambia to learn firsthand from their successes in financing road maintenance. Through the study tour to Africa, the GoL understood that road users were willing to pay for better road services and that

users should be represented in the Road Fund Board. This exchange helped lay the foundation for the GoL decision to create a Road Maintenance Fund, which today covers the maintenance of Lao People’s Democratic Republic entire national road network and a portion of the local road network.

Duration: The exchange between GoL and Ghana/Zambia took place in 1999. The impact is still ongoing.

Budget (optional): Study tour budget: US \$25,000 to \$50,000

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): H.E. Sommad Pholsena

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Minister Ministry of Public Works and Transport

City: Lao People’s Democratic Republic

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

[LAC-1] SEGIB—Ibero-American South-South Cooperation Report

Organization(s): General Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB)

Country(ies): The twenty-two countries that are members of the Conference Ibero-American, namely Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Portugal, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Andorra

Overview: This is about the production of the annual report on South-South cooperation in Ibero-America, which offers a general perspective on South-South cooperation involving Latin American countries. This perspective focuses on the technical dimension and modalities (Horizontal Bilateral, Horizontal Regional, and Triangular) of South-South cooperation.

Duration: Within the framework of the Ibero-American Program for the Strengthening of

Horizontal South-South Cooperation, the Ibero-American South-South Cooperation Report, of annual publication, should remain being published, at least, until its sixth issue (corresponding to 2012).

Budget (optional): The annual budget destined to defray production, composition, proofreading, publishing, and diffusion costs of the report. Practically three-fourths of this budget (US \$80,000) are being granted by SEGIB. The rest of it (about US \$30,000), comes from the United Nations Program for Development and is destined to the English translation of the report.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): José María Vera; Cristina Xalma

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Planning Director of the Cooperation Secretariat of SEGIB; Researcher of the Cooperation Secretariat of SEGIB

City: Madrid, Spain

[LAC-2] Colombia—Sharing cooperation maps

Organization(s): Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Co-operation (Acción Social)

Country(ies): Provider: Colombia. Recipients: Uruguay, Paraguay, El Salvador, Bolivia, and Cuba

Overview: Many Latin American countries need to compile information on the international cooperation programs operating in their territory for the purposes of decision-making and the planning of cooperation by the various stakeholders. Over the past few years, Colombia has developed cooperation maps, which are information systems designed to ensure efficient management and dissemination of international cooperation. Colombia has so far made agreements, through its social action agency, for technology transfer and an exchange of experts with Bolivia, El Salvador, Cuba, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Duration: 2007 to present

Budget (optional): The estimated cost per project is US \$60,000.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Monica Varona Guzman

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): International Cooperation Map Coordinator

City: Bogotá, Colombia

[LAC-3] CARICOM—On-the-job training support for key senior officials

Organization(s): Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat and the Technical Action Services Unit (TASU)

Country(ies): The CARICOM member states are Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. (The Bahamas, Montserrat, and Haiti are currently not part of the CSME.)

Overview: An attachment program providing on-the-job training support for key senior officials with responsibility for implementation of decisions of CARICOM. A host member state was identified where administrative systems are more advanced and a five-day program was developed in collaboration with the CARICOM secretariat to meet a particular capacity need of another member state. A maximum of five officials nominated by the member state with the capacity need are afforded the opportunity in real time to observe and participate, allowing for the transfer and subsequent adaptation of best practices.

Duration: April 2003 to April 2008

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Mr. Melbour Phillip

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Technical Coordinator

City: Georgetown

[LAC-4] OEA—Inter-American Network for Labor Management (RIAL)

Organization(s): Organization of American States (OAS) and Department of Social Development and Employment/Executive Secretariat for Integral Development

Country(ies): The thirty-four states members of OAS: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Santa Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Vicente and the Grenadinas, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Overview: RIAL is the cooperation and technical assistance mechanism between all ministries of labor. Its purpose is to strengthen the institutional and human capacities of these ministries through a mechanism aimed at the integration and divulgence of knowledge and experiences.

Duration: Starting date: May 2006. Currently under execution

Budget (optional): Total (2006–2009): US \$1.4 million. Cofinance: Canada: US \$940 million; OAS: US \$280,000; United States: US \$121,000; Brazil: US \$34,000; Mexico: \$15,000; Argentina US \$10,000

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Maria Claudia Camacho

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): RIAL Coordinator and Labor Specialist, OAS

City: Washington, DC

[LAC-5] Colombia—Sharing experiences in public debt management

Organization(s): Ministry of Treasury and Finance—General Office of Public Finance and National Treasury

Country(ies): Colombia

Overview: During the past ten years, Colombia has developed a debt placement scheme based on the international experience of market makers. For that purpose, a set of rules, a structure, and a strategy were developed, enabling Colombia to build a local debt market and to keep high standards with regards to financing, types of debt, terms, and so on.

Duration: The construction of the LAC Debt Group started about four years ago with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) on the assumption that, given market dynamics, permanent contact allows know-how transference without the establishment of a deadline to finish the work.

Budget (optional): The IDB has provided substantial resources for the annual organization of two-day meetings of all public debt offices. The meetings that took place in Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay have been highlighted, with participation of over eighteen countries. Costs have been defrayed by the public debt offices and by the IDB.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Jorge William Ortiz Linares

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Deputy Director of National Internal Financing

City: Bogotá, Colombia

[LAC-6] El Salvador-Guatemala-Honduras—Water management in the Trifinio region

Organization(s): Office of the Vice President of El Salvador

Country(ies): El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala

Overview: The creation of the Trifinio region meant institutionalizing a South-South cooperation process that began in 1988 between El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Based on the experiences and learning obtained from joint management under the Trifinio Plan, the cooperation consolidated a trinational entity that redefined the borders between the three countries as integration

and development zones. By recognizing the zone as an indivisible entity, it posited that only joint and coordinated action by the three countries could provide effective responses to its social and environmental problems.

Duration: 1997 to present

Budget (optional): The consolidated total investment made in all cooperation in the region, from 1997 to the present day, is currently unknown. Efforts are being made to obtain that information.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Claudia Aguilar Garza

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Director-General of Development Cooperation

City: San Salvador

[LAC-7] OAS—Boosting small tourism enterprises

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nized as the major cause of mortality and morbidity, both at the regional and the global levels.

Duration: Execution period: thirty-six months. Disbursement period: forty-two months

Budget (optional): IDB-FRPG: US \$650,000. Local counterpart: US \$580,000. Total: US \$1,230,000

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Laura Bocalandro

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Coordinator, Regional Public Goods Programme, Inter-American Development Bank

City: Washington, DC

[LAC-9] IDB—Exchanging practices on managing public debt

Organization(s): National Debt Management Offices of the Ministries of Finance and Economy of Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Strategic partners accompanying the initiative are the Inter-American Development Bank, the Monetary Council of Central America, Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank.

Country(ies): Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Overview: This initiative focuses on creating and using knowledge transfer mechanisms and sharing debt management models and protocols by continuously exchanging experiences across countries in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Debt Management Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean. It provides the neces-

sary resources for 1) facilitating shared research in the subject area and knowledge transfer activities among participating countries, including South-South cooperation, 2) designing a regional information system, and 3) developing environments for transfer of capabilities and skills.

Duration: Execution period: thirty-six months. Disbursement period: forty-two months

Budget (optional): IDB: US \$500,000. Local counterpart: US \$200,000. Total US \$700,000

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Laura Bocalandro

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Coordinator, Regional Public Goods Program, Inter-American Development Bank

City: Washington, DC

[LAC-10] IDB—Cooperating on citizens' security and violence prevention in LAC

Organization(s): National Planning Department (Colombia); Secretary of State, Interior and Police (Dominican Republic); Ministry of Government and Police (Ecuador); National Police (Honduras); Ministry of Interior, Vice-Ministry of Internal Security (Paraguay); Ministry of Interior (Peru); and Ministry of Interior (Uruguay). Strategic partners accompanying the initiative are the Inter-American Development Bank and the Institute for Research and Development on Violence Prevention and Promotion of Social Coexistence.

Country(ies): Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay

Overview: Before the inception of this South-South cooperation project, the countries in the Latin American region were searching for a collaborative mechanism that would allow them to deal with high levels of crime and violence through the implementation of preventive and control public policies. Therefore, the South-South cooperation project consisted in the design and implementation of a regional system of nineteen standardized indicators to measure levels of criminality and violence

affecting the citizens of the participating countries. The regional system of indicators made possible the identification, monitoring, and comparison of regional phenomena linked to crime and violence. A common methodology for the measurement of each agreed indicator was developed through the joint collaboration of the participating institutions and countries. Also, the capacity of institutions in each participating country was strengthened in terms of consolidating their institutional coordination skills and internally improving their data collection methods. The project also promoted an inter-institutional dialogue at the national level that resulted in cooperation agreements for continued support in improving the preparation of relevant information.

Duration: Execution period: thirty-six months.
Disbursement period: forty-two months

Budget (optional): IDB: US \$1,800,000. Local counterpart: US \$890,000. Total US \$2,690,000

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Laura Bocalandro

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Coordinator, Regional Public Goods Program, Inter-American Development Bank

City: Washington, DC

[LAC-11] IDB—Coming together in the Trifinio region of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras

Organization(s): Forty-five municipalities from the three countries that comprise the Trifinio region's Upper Lempa River Basic, the Trifinio Plan Commission, the three national governments through their vice-presidencies offices, the thirteen National

of the MERCOSUR countries through developing and implementing a Data Transfer and Validation System (DTVS) to process retiree benefits under MERCOSUR's Multilateral Social Security Agreement. The initiative focuses its resources on promoting a horizontal partnership and capacity development, carrying out baseline studies to assess the situation before the project, developing and implementing the SDSI, training personnel from social security agencies, and disseminating information to stakeholders.

Duration: Execution period: forty-eight months.
Disbursement period: fifty-four months

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Laura Bocalandro

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Coordinator, Regional Public Goods Program, Inter-American Development Bank

City: Washington, DC

**[LAC-13] El Salvador-Mexico-Japan—
TAISHIN (earthquake-resistant popular
housing) project**

Organization(s): Vice Minister of Housing and Urban Development of El Salvador, Mexico's National Center for Disaster Prevention, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Country(ies): El Salvador, Mexico, and Japan

Overview: After suffering a series of severe earth-

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Duration: Phase7()4

cent in first phase and 50 percent in second phase post-2010). Cost of technical assistance from Germany, Brazil, and Mexico: US \$750,000. Total: US \$2,200,000.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Oscar Harasic

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Head of the Department of the Science, Technology and Innovation Office, Department of Economic Development, Trade and Tourism of the Organization of American States

City: Washington, DC

[LAC-15] Germany-Mexico-Guatemala—Managing solid waste

Organization(s): Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Guatemala, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

Country(ies): Mexico, Germany, and Guatemala

Overview: Guatemala was the first country to approach Germany and Mexico requesting assistance to achieve institutional strengthening and capacity development in integrated solid waste management. A first generation of the GIRE SOL Network in Guatemala was formed in 2007 by help of Mexican and international experts. In a second phase, seven Guatemalan environmental promoters from the first generation were trained in Mexico as instructors who then capacitated a second generation of solid waste experts in 2008 and 2009.

Duration: Start: December 2006. End: Official end of support for triangular cooperation: June 2009, but activities are ongoing. Duration: thirty-one months

Budget (optional): According to the financial planning, the estimated budgets for the two phases of cooperation were the following: Total budget of the first generation: 93,750 € (US \$135,000 in 2007): Guatemala: 33 percent; Mexico: 32 percent; Germany: 35 percent. Total budget of

the second phase: 25,200 € (US \$39,000 in May 2008): Guatemala: 77 percent; Mexico: 5 percent; and Germany: 18 percent

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Mr. Axel Macht

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Program Director

City: Mexico City, Mexico

[LAC-16] OAS-Chile-Caribbean—Promoting social protection

Organization(s): Department of Social Development and Employment and the Organization of American States

Country(ies): Provider: Chile. Recipients: Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

Overview: The Puente in the Caribbean is a horizontal cooperation initiative that seeks to strengthen social protection strategies in CARICOM countries by transferring the knowledge and lessons learned on the Chile Puente Program through capacity-building activities. It was launched in June 2007 as a pilot program, involving Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago and is in its second phase with four additional countries. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Government of Chile finance this project.

Duration: June 2007 to December 2010

Budget (optional): CIDA: US \$324,000; Government of Chile: US \$200,000; OAS in-kind contribution: US \$681,685 (approximate). These totals do not reflect the cash and/or in-kind contributions of the recipient countries.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Julie Nurse

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Social Development Specialist

City: Washington, DC

[LAC-17] Spain-Chile-Paraguay—Building triangular partnerships in the public sector

Organization(s): Technical Triangular Cooperation, Civil Service Office of Paraguay (SFP), International Cooperation Agency of Chile (AGCI), Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID)

Country(ies): Paraguay, Chile, and Spain

Overview: This experience is the development of a cooperation partnership between Paraguay, Chile, and Spain in the project “Strengthening of Management and Human Development of public sector workers in Paraguay,” which is currently under execution.

The case centers on the identification and design stages of the project. The process has been characterized by political support and by joint technical and institutional learning, which also entails the construction of a relation and work model.

Duration: The identification process started with a first mission in Paraguay on May 11, 2009. The cooperation agreement and the project document were signed on November 24, 2009. The total period was six and a half months.

Budget (optional): SFP: approximately US \$1,100 (logistics for identification and design meetings in Paraguay, logistics for the agreement signing event and communications on the signed agreement). AGCI: approximately US \$8,400 (design and identification internship in Paraguay—two technicians from AGCI, travel allowance for formulation internship in Chile—two general directors from SFP, agreement signature Internship—AGCI executive director). AECID: approximately US \$4,000 (design and identification internship in Paraguay—one technician from AECID, plane tickets for formulation internship in Chile—two general directors from SFP, and agreement signature Internship—General Coordinator Chile’s Technical Office)

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Cristina Aldama Calles; Izaskun Sánchez Tolosa

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): General Coordinator of Spanish Cooperation in Chile; Person in charge of the project in the Technical Office of Cooperation of Chile

City: Santiago, Chile

[LAC-18] SEGIB—Ibero-American Program of South-South Cooperation

Organization(s): People responsible for Ibero-American Cooperation (directors of Cooperation Agencies/General Directions of Ministries of Foreign Affairs). Promoted and coordinated by the International Cooperation General Direction of the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB).

Country(ies): Sixteen countries have joined and participated in the construction of the program: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay.

Overview: Progress has been made in the debate and reflection on South-South cooperation within the framework of the meetings of Cooperation Directors and in relation to the Ibero-American Conference.

The analysis has served as a basis for the identification of strengths, weaknesses, and challenges of Latin American countries in the field of South-South cooperation (gathered also in the annual South-South Cooperation Report) and in the practice of other Horizontal Programs supported by the SEGIB.

The program of South-South Cooperation Reinforcement, which was approved at the eighth Ibero-American Summit in San Salvador (2008) and prepared for being implemented through 2009, includes guidelines for the improvement of information and coordination systems; human resource building; the annual South-South Cooperation Report; a bank of good practices; and the organization of forums and debates on the subject.

Duration: Three years starting January 1, 2010

Budget (optional): Minimal contributions committed to financial resources: Chile: US \$60,000; Colombia: US \$100,000; El Salvador: US \$10,000; Spain: US \$600,000; Mexico: US \$100,000; Dominican Republic: US \$90,000; SEGIB: US \$500,000. Total: US \$1,5 million. Other participant countries don't rule out making financial contributions, and they have offered human resources as well as their experience and technical resources.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Patricia González; Enrique Maruri; José María Vera

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Manager of the Program; Director of International Cooperation at the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Planning Director of SEGIB.

City: Bogotá, Colombia

[LAC-19] Colombia—Caribbean strategy

Organization(s): Leading organization in the cooperation program: Colombian Ministry of Foreign Relations. Other organizations involved: State Entities for Technical Assistance and Training from the twenty-five countries of the Caribbean basin; institutions in charge of enforcing food security policy in seventeen countries of the Caribbean basin; offices in charge of disaster prevention and assistance in sixteen countries of the Caribbean basin; universities from fifteen Caribbean countries; Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the twenty-five countries; Heart Trust NTA; Association of Caribbean States; Organization of American States; Colombian Ministry of Education; National Learning Service of Colombia; Colombian Institute for Credit and Technical Studies Abroad; Colombian Family Welfare Institute; National University of Colombia; Food Safety Network; Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation (Acción Social); and the Pan-American Development Foundation

Country(ies): Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica,

Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Granada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela

Overview: The Cooperation Strategy for the Caribbean Basin emerged as a response to the needs identified by countries of the region, in terms of knowledge exchange, to consolidate regional economic development. The strategy is centered on the strengthening of institutions in five priority areas: technical education and vocational training, disaster assistance and prevention, food safety and nutrition, bilingualism, and academic mobility. This initiative has a participative approach, in which the main interests and expectations of participant countries are fundamental at each stage of the project.

Duration: First phase: January 2009 to December 2009. Second phase: January 2010 to December 2010

Budget (optional): First phase: Ministry of Foreign Affairs input: US \$458,500; input of national associated institutions: US \$260,000. Second phase: Ministry of Foreign Affairs input: US \$500,000; input of national associated institutions: US \$600,000; input of regional mechanisms: FUPAD US \$500,000; OEA: US \$100,000

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Enrique Maruri Londoño

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Director of International Cooperation, Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

City: Bogotá, Colombia

[LAC-20] Uruguay—Building institutions for horizontal partnership

Organization(s): Planning and Budget Office—Presidency of the Republic, Uruguay

Country(ies): Recipients: Uruguay (partner/recipient), Chile, and Colombia. Partner: Mexico

Overview: In 2007, the Uruguayan government set out to undertake a process of institutional reform regarding international aid management and geared toward increasing the impact of aid in national and regional development. During this process, the program coordination settled for a strategy based upon partnerships with key agencies in the region in the framework of South-South cooperation agreements.

Duration: March 2008 to August 2010

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Martin Rivero Illa

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Program Coordinator/Director of the International Cooperation Department of the OPP

City: Montevideo, Uruguay

[LAC-21] México-Chile—Joint cooperation fund

Organization(s): Economic Relations and International Co-operation Unit/Directorate General of Technical and Scientific Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Relations, And International Co-operation Agency of Chile

Country(ies): Donors and recipients: Mexico and Chile, since this is horizontal cooperation

Overview: The Mexico-Chile Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA), signed on January 28, 2006, provides for the creation of a joint cooperation fund with an annual endowment of US \$2 million during the first three years of operation, with Mexico and Chile each contributing US \$1 million.

The aim of the fund is to finance technical-scientific and education-cultural cooperation programs, projects, and activities in the public sector, based on reciprocity, shared interest, and complementarity, addressing political-institutional, democracy, human rights, economic, environmental, labour, cultural, social, agricultural, forestry, tourism, and educational issues.

Duration: Starting month: March 20, 2007. Finishing month: No specific date

Budget (optional): At the time of writing, annual contributions had been made by Mexico and Chile totalling US \$6 million.

[LAC-22] Argentina-Bolivia—Managing genetic resources in the Tucuman rain forest

Organization(s): National Institute of Farming Technology and Tropical Agriculture Research Center)

Country(ies): Argentina and Bolivia

Overview: Traditionally, forestry activity in Latin America has been characterized for its extractive and selective exploitation of forests, producing high vulnerability on native forests with high-commercial-value resources, such as *Cedrela lilloi* and *Cedrela balansae*. In the Tucuman-Bolivian Forest, a large part of these populations is subject to severe fragmentation and degradation processes, thus requiring the technical cooperation of Argentina and Bolivia in order to evaluate the conservation state of these resources and to delineate some appropriate strategies of joint conservation.

Duration: June 2009 to November 2010

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Dr. Luis Fornes

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Coordinator of the National Project for Native Species Domestication of Argentinean Subtropical Forests (INTA)

City: Tucuman, Argentina.

[LAC-23] Argentina-Peru—Investing in agrarian health

Organization(s): National Agrarian Health Service of Peru (SENASA) and La Plata University (Argentina)

Country(ies): Donor: Argentina. Recipient: Peru

Overview: The Diagnostic Center of Animal Health of SENASA didn't have the required conditions or the trained staff to start its diagnosis work on avian health. For this reason, the center found it

convenient to request assistance from Argentina to train Peruvian professionals on this subject matter.

The project relied on the consultancy of experts from La Plata University in Argentina, who worked for over four years. It was a triangular cooperation project with Japan.

By the end of the project, SENASA counted on trained staff and was carrying out diagnoses it couldn't perform before. The project also impacted universities, partnerships of producers, and professionals who have been indirectly trained.

Duration: Started in 2003 and ended in 2006

Budget (optional): Due to the fact that this is a South-South cooperation project, there was no budget management right from the beginning. The estimated cost of the project was approximately US \$100,000, including in-kind contributions. This is one of the weaknesses in South-South cooperation, since there is no management of a fixed budget and only tickets and travel allowances are estimated.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Carlos Pando Sánchez

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Executive Director, Peruvian Agency of International Cooperation

City: Lima, Peru

[LAC-24] Colombia—Deepening disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration

Organization(s): Office of the High Presidential Counselor for Reintegration (Colombia) (ACR)

Country(ies): Haiti, the Philippines, Brazil, Sri Lanka, the Department of Peace Keeping Operations of the United Nations (DPKO), and Colombia

Overview: Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) processes require not only considerable human and financial resources, but, more importantly, innovative solutions that can only be attained with the contribution of every experienced practitioner in this field. Up to 2009,

there were few mechanisms and forums aimed at promoting the exchange of experiences in DDR. Thus, the TSSC strategy on DDR objective is to provide an actionable plan to improve DDR practices by filling this void. This cooperation strategy began as a response to Colombia's interest in internationalizing its experience and the need to understand the global know-how in DDR. However, the development of the process has taken its own dynamic and follows a path led by the specific needs and interests of the countries that participated in the first International Congress on DDR organized by the ACR.

Duration: The strategy started in February 2009 and it is estimated to end on the first quarter of 2011

Budget (optional): Government of Colombia: US \$500,000; Government of Sweden: US \$50,000; Government of Brazil: US \$30,000; Government of the Philippines: US \$35,000; United Nations Development Program: US \$150,000; UN DPKO: US \$5,000; OIM: US \$50,000. To be funded: US \$250,000. Total: US \$1,070,000

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Juan Viana

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): International Cooperation Advisor, Office of the Presidential High Counselor for Reintegration

City: Bogotá, Colombia

[LAC-25] Ecuador-Bolivia—Fighting together against dengue

Organization(s): Ministry of Public Health of Ecuador

Country(ies): Ecuador. Partner: Bolivia

Overview: In the year 2009, Bolivia presented a large number of dengue hemorrhagic cases in its tropical areas. For this reason the government declared a public health emergency in the area and requested international support. In the past few years, the Ecuadorian government developed technical capacities in order to face and control

the dengue hemorrhagic, thus enabling Ecuador to deliver a mission of ten experts on the subject with the purpose of controlling the epidemic.

The initiative that was implemented focused on:

- Epidemiologic surveillance
- Outbreak control
- Community participation and inter-institutional coordination
- Appropriate clinical management of dengue and dengue hemorrhagic

Duration: Ten days, from March 20–29, 2009

Budget (optional): Estimated budget: tickets and accommodations: US \$42,000; Equipment and inputs: US \$372,000; Experts: US \$5,454.5; Input transportation: US \$16,142.25. Total: US \$435,595.75

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Gustavo Adolfo Giler Alarcón

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): International Cooperation Coordinator, MPH

City: Quito, Ecuador

[LAC-26] Mexico-Ecuador—Sharing electoral systems

Organization(s): Organization of American States (OAS), Department for Electoral Observation and Cooperation, Mexican Electoral Federal Institute (IFE), the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary (TEPJF), and the Ecuadorian National Council for Elections (CNE)

Country(ies): Mexico and Ecuador

Overview: In preparation for Ecuador's general elections in April and May 2009, the OAS and the IFE signed an agreement to provide electoral cooperation to Ecuadorian electoral authorities. To support this initiative, they combined efforts with TEPJF by sending experts to Ecuador to collaborate with CNE staff in electoral organization, communication, electoral training, and other electoral tasks.

Duration: January to March 2009

Budget (optional): US \$208,478

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Maria T Mellenkamp

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Coordinator, Section of Electoral Technical Cooperation/Department for Electoral Cooperation and Observation

City: Washington, DC

[LAC-27] Brazil-Colombia—Rural energization

Organization(s): Mining and Energy Planning Unit, Ministry of Mining and Energy

Country(ies): Recipiente: Colombia

Overview: Brazil's South-South technical bilateral cooperation covers several diverse areas such as agriculture, education, and bio-energy. In 2009, ABC had conducted the implementation of 594 projects and activities in benefit of 56 countries. This included trilateral South-South operations with developed countries and international organizations. From 2003 to 2009, the number of partner countries on Brazilian cooperation grew by 150 percent, with projects and activities of over US \$90 million.

Duration: October 2006 to April 2007

Budget (optional): Total: US \$27,630.00

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Márcio Lopes Corrêa

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): General Coordinator of Multilateral Technical Cooperation

City: Brasilia, Brazil

[LAC-28] Colombia-Chile—Transmilenio as a public transportation option

Overview: The construction of a mass transportation system involves institutional, financial, operational, and even cultural challenges, inasmuch as it constitutes a structuring element of urban planning.

In cities with large populations, mass transportation systems of the BRT (bus rapid transit) kind represent an optimum solution for passenger transportation due to their relatively moderate cost and implementation periods if compared to other alternatives such as subway systems, light trains, and the like. They also allow passengers to interconnect different zones of the cities, generating benefits for users. To be successful, each city must adapt these improvements to its particular basic needs.

Transmilenio, the public mass transportation system of Bogotá, is one of the eldest among its own kind and has consolidated as an efficient, self-sustainable, and successful system. Thus, its experience is useful for the design and implementation of similar systems. Being aware of that, Transmilenio S.A. has designed a portfolio of services in order to share its knowledge with who may require it.

Duration: Initial visits from the Chilean government to Bogotá in order to become familiar with the Transmilenio case: December 2002. Period of consultancy to Aditiva S.A.: August 15 to September 19, 2006

Budget (optional): Technical-assistance contract value between Transmilenio S.A. and Aditiva S.A.: US \$9,000.00

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Martha Lucía Gutiérrez Echeverri

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Trading Director, Transmilenio S.A.

City: Bogotá, Colombia

[LAC-29] Chile-Argentina—Innovating the system of public purchases and contracts

Organization(s): General Secretariat of the Governor's Office of the Buenos Aires Province and *Chilecompra* Office in Chile

Country(ies): Argentina and Chile

Overview: Experience exchanges and technology transfers were performed from the entity

ChileCompra, with the aim to modernize the system of public purchases and contracts of the Province of Buenos Aires (Argentina). The implementation of the system used by ChileCompra entailed significant financial savings. It also responded to the needs of the General Secretariat of the Governor's Office of the Province of Buenos Aires by substantially improving productivity, transparency, and access of small- and medium-sized businesses.

Duration: This experience was initiated in March 2008, when the Provincial Office of Public Management and the Office of ChileCompra made contact. The project is currently under its implementation phase.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Miguel Ángel Mouríño

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Provincial Director of Public Management

City: La Plata, Argentina

[LAC-30] Costa Rica-Chile—Improving the assessment of budget management

Organization(s): General Office of National Budget, Ministry of the Treasury of Costa Rica; Public Budget Office, Ministry of the Treasury of Chile

Country(ies): Provider: Chile. Recipient: Costa Rica

Overview: The promulgation of the new Financial Management and Public Budgeting Law (LAFRPP) No. 8131 of 2001 in the Republic of Costa Rica demands an effective accountability for the use of financial resources based on the development of a programming and assessment methodology of budgetary management for the above-mentioned entities.

In principle, I have been working as an officer with expertise on the topic, and in a latter, more active stage, I have worked in the directive level on the implementation of said methodology with a special emphasis on the organs of the Central Government of Costa Rica.

Duration: Start: 2007. End: At the moment, the project is in the phase of generalizing the experience to the rest of the public sector. This phase was gradually put into effect, having currently advanced to approximately 80 percent, and is anticipated to be concluded by 2012.

Budget (optional): Activities have reached an approximate cost of US \$500,000,00 that were contributed to the Program by the IDB through the PRODEV Program. There was a national counterpart of approximately US \$ 100,000,00, which have fundamentally been assigned in-kind as human-resource provisions and other material resources assigned in the program.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Fabián David Quirós Álvarez

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): General Deputy Director of National Budget

City: San José, Costa Rica

[LAC-31] Argentina-Haiti—Improving public expenditure on childhood

Organization(s): Office of Public Expenditure Analysis and Social Programs (DAGPyPS), Department of the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance (Argentina); National Observatory of Poverty and Social Exclusion, Department of the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (Haiti); Office of Economic Studies, Department of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (Haiti); Argentinean Horizontal Cooperation Fund; funds managed by the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Foreign Trade and Religious Affairs (MRECIyC) (Argentina); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (Haiti)

Country(ies): Argentina, Haiti

Overview: The GPdNH project is a contribution to the strengthening of Haitian government's capacities to quantify, analyze, and make decisions regarding social investment on Haiti's children.

Specifically, the project intends to estimate public resources invested for the growth of children and

adolescents in Haiti on the basis of a methodology developed by DAGPyPS and UNICEF in Argentina.

Duration: The GPdNH project started to gestate by mid-2007, and its effective implementation started in May 2009. The project is expected to conclude by March 2010.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Martin Langsam

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Member of the Argentinean team (from DAGPyPS)

City: Buenos Aires, Argentina

[LAC-32] Peru-Argentina—Olive growing (preliminary)

Organization(s): Export Promotion Commission (PROMPEX) (now known as PROMPERU), National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) of Argentina.

Country(ies): Provider: Argentina (financing through the Argentine Co-operation Fund). Recipient: Peru

Overview: Given its climate and geographic location, Peru is one of the few countries in the world where olives can be left to ripen on the tree before being harvested. Despite these natural advantages, there are a number of deficiencies in the way this crop is cultivated, owing to ignorance of good practices, as well as in its processing (BPM/HACCP/ISO) and in marketing and technical standards.

PROMPEX identified Argentina as a country with experience in growing this crop, and it requested technical assistance from INTA. This was implemented in successive stages with highly positive and sustainable results and visible impact on farmers in the southern zone of Peru.

Duration: 1999–2006

Budget (optional): As it forms part of the South-South scheme, it does not have an identifiable budget, but it is estimated at around US \$100,000.

[LAC-33] OAS—Measuring water courses (preliminary version)

Organization(s): Hydro-meteorological services of countries of the Central American isthmus and the Dominican Republic

Country(ies): Recipients: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic. **Donors:** Germany. **Cooperating organizations:** United Nations Global Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning and United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. Agencies cooperating in the organization IDEAM (Colombia) and World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and INETER (Nicaragua).

Overview: Twenty-one professionals from seven countries received training on techniques for measuring water courses (liquid and solid). The workshop instructor was provided by IDEAM (Colombia). The project was organized by DDS/OAS as part of the “*Programme for flood vulnerability reduction and development of early warning systems in minor river basins in Central America: Development of a regional platform*,” supported by INETER (Nicaragua) and the WMO.

Duration: November 16–27, 2009

Budget (optional): Government of Germany USD 40,000.00; WMO: USD 3,000.00; INETER Nicaragua: USD 6,000.00; IDEAM Colombia: USD 5,000.00

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Javier Lopez

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Coordinator of the “*Programme for flood vulnerability reduction and development of early warning systems in minor river basins in Central America: Development of a regional platform*.”

City: San Bernardino, California

[LAC-34] Costa Rica-Colombia—Promoting community rural tourism

Organization(s): Costa Rica: Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN), Inter-

national Co-operation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship, National Conservation Areas System (SINAC) of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MINAE), Ministry of Agriculture (MAG), Cooprena R. L. Colombia: Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Co-operation (Acción Social), Alternative Development Programme of the Office of the President of the Republic, the Productive Forest Steward Families Programme PFGB-P, and the Presidential Programme to Combat Illegal Crops.

Country(ies): Donors: Costa Rica (technical) and Germany (financial). Recipient: Colombia (technical)

Overview: South-South co-operation helps to create shared responsibility and solidarity between neighboring countries whose specialists understand their economic, cultural, and social reality. This is the first SSC with Colombia on issues in which Costa Rica has wide experience and leadership, involving both public and private organizations. The aim is to strengthen relations between Costa Rica and Colombia by jointly building a solid and permanent bilateral SSC program.

Duration: May 12–22, 2008. Community tourism in Costa Rica and its projection in Central America, supported by COOPRENA R. L. (total duration: eleven days). Support for the exchange of community experiences in managing and restoring ecosystems, supported by MINAE (total duration: five days). Internship on the development of organic agriculture and the restoration of forest ecosystems in Costa Rica, supported by MAG (total duration: five days).

Budget (optional): The total cost of the project was US \$31,189.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): María Chaves Sánchez

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Project Analyst, Multilateral Co-operation Unit, MIDEPLAN

City: San José, Costa Rica

[LAC-35] Colombia-Brazil—Promoting exports through the official postal service

Organization(s): Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Ministry of Communications of Brazil, Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade of Brazil; Government of the Republic of Colombia, National Planning Department—Project Coordinator; Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies, Servicios Postales Nacionales S.A. (National Postal Service), Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Department of National Taxation and Customs, PROEXPORT—Export and Tourism Promotion Agency in Colombia. Strategic partnerships with Regional Competitiveness Commissions, ANALDEX, ACOPI—organizations providing business development and advisory services to microenterprises and SMEs.

Country(ies): Colombia, Federative Republic of Brazil

Overview: Under the auspices of the Initiative for the Integration of South American Regional Infrastructure (IIRSA), cooperation between the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Republic of Colombia, formalized through the memorandum of understanding to promote the “Exports by post for micro, small-, and medium-sized enterprises—Exportafácil” project, signed on December 2, 2008, aims to formulate and implement the project in Colombia. The objective is to enable micro, small-, and medium-sized enterprises to gain access to the international market, through a simplified export system that uses the country’s official postal service: Servicios Postales Nacionales (4-72). The project seeks to provide a logistics solution based on using the infrastructure of the public postal service, which has a universal service mission.

Duration: Start date: September 2009

Budget (optional): USD 388,000

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Juan Camilo Granados Riveros

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Deputy Director of Telecommunications

City: Bogotá, Colombia

[LAC-36] PAHO—Overseeing food and nutritional security

Organization(s): Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization, the Health Ministries of the countries involved, University of Puerto Rico, University of Costa Rica, Universidad Veracruzana, Xalapa campus (Mexico), Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama (INCAP)

Country(ies): Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Puerto Rico

Overview: Food and nutritional surveillance involves a permanent process of compiling, analyzing, and disseminating the information needed to maintain up-to-date knowledge of nutritional status and its determinant factors, describing its distribution and trends, predicting possible variations, and supporting decision-making processes. INCAP has been supporting Central American countries and a number of higher education institutions in Mexico to provide human resource training in the food and nutritional health area, as well as the design and implementation of food and nutritional surveillance systems, at the national, sector, and local levels.

Duration: March to December 2009

Budget (optional): US \$61,400

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Dr. Rebecca de los Rios

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Senior Advisor, Partnerships and Alliances, Pan-American Health Organization

City: Washington, DC

[LAC-37] PAHO—Vaccination on the Argentina-Brazil border

Organization(s): Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization

Country(ies): Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Guyana, French Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela

Overview: The project's final purpose is to eliminate rubella, congenital rubella syndrome, and to consolidate the elimination of measles in the Americas. The proposal envisions immunization of populations who reside and circulate through formal and informal border points (blind spots) in countries that share borders with Argentina and Brazil.

The project is expected to achieve the vaccination of 95 percent of population identified in the border-crossing points. It also expects to bring the same coverage level to border municipalities.

Duration: August to November 2008

Budget (optional): Total cost: US \$571,451. Including contribution from national parties (human resources, infrastructure, supplies) and from PAHO/WHO.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Rebecca de los Rios

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Senior Advisor

City: Washington, DC

[LAC-38] Guatemala-Colombia—Improving public defence (preliminary version)

Organization(s): Public Defence Institute of Guatemala

Country(ies): Guatemala

Overview: The Public Criminal Defence Institute, an institutionalised, autonomous, and functionally independent body, is responsible for ensuring access to justice and due process. Although it is the smallest institution in the justice system, it plays a leading role in pursuing democratic justice. In fulfilling its activities, it receives specialized assistance on forensic issues to ensure procedural balance and equal resources in the process. Its activity goes beyond the simple interpretation of forensic reports by promoting the inclusion of scientific evidence media through technical support to promote the rights of defendants.

Duration: Start: October 12–16, 2009. Finish: November 29–December 2009. The SSC experience is expected to be continued by developing a distance-training program for staff of the technical support unit, on criminal and criminology topics, in 2010. This has already been planned, and the corresponding contacts have been made.

[LAC-39] Guatemala-Colombia—Improving the quality of the ombudsperson institution

Organization(s): Public Criminal Defence Institute (IDPP)

Country(ies): Guatemala

Overview: The Public Criminal Defence Institute is an autonomous body within Guatemala's justice system. Its functional organizational structure is designed for, and targeted on, low-income persons seeking access to justice, and it ensures respect for due process. It also serves women, girl children, and adolescents who have been victims of violence in all forms, fulfilling its mission by providing free legal advice and assistance.

Duration: Start: August 24–29, 2009. Finish: November 16–20, 2009. The SSC experience is expected to be continued in the future, with the arrival of a Colombian expert on management systems in June 2010, to monitor and support the action plan as formulated, and to participate in the AIDEF congress to be held in June 2010, organized by the Public Defence Institute of Guatemala.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): María Del Carmen Ortíz

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Special Adviser of the General Management Division on Strategic Planning, International Co-operation and Projects

City: Guatemala

[LAC-40] Mexico-Paraguay—Maquila sector capacities

Organization(s): Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIC) of Paraguay/National Council of Maquila Export Industries (CNIME).

Country(ies): Donors: Mexico and Japan. Recipient: Paraguay

Overview: Mexico-Japan trilateral cooperation for third countries aims to implement joint activities of major impact and scale, taking advantage of the strengths of comparative advantages of the two countries.

During the project, a dynamic and participatory joint venture was undertaken between the three countries in which experts from the Ministries of Economy and Finance and Public Credit of Mexico transferred experiences, knowledge, and techniques to MIC/CNIME. Special technical assistance was also provided by a Mexican maquila firm acting as an external consultant.

Duration: Thirty-five months. Starting month: November 2004. Finishing month: September 2007.

Budget (optional): Approximately US \$97,355.00

[LAC-41] Mexico—Promoting university exchanges with Central America

Organization(s): Supreme Council of Central American Universities (CSUCA)

Country(ies): Donor: Mexico. Beneficiaries: Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Panama.

Overview: The program aims to expand and consolidate systems for transmitting, creating, and applying scientific and technological knowledge by promoting the formation of human resources on priority issues for regional development and the study of the most pressing problems. The program will be undertaken through invitation sent to Mexican and Central American academics who already collaborate through academic cooperation projects in priority areas such as education, health, disaster prevention, tourism, environment, agriculture, and livestock breeding. The aim is to support five to ten projects per year

Duration: Ten years. Starting month: 1998. Finishing month: December 2010.

Budget (optional): US \$30,000.00

[LAC-42] Guatemala-Colombia—Implementing the electronic signature

Organization(s): Ministry of the Economy of Guatemala (MINECO), Planning and Programming Secretariat of the Office of the President of Guatemala (SEGEPLAN), Industry and Trade Superintendency of Colombia (SIC), Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Co-operation of Colombia (Acción Social).

Country(ies): Cooperation recipient: Guatemala. Cooperation provider: Colombia

Overview: In Guatemala, legislative and institutional development to enable the use of electronic signature services began in 2009. As part of that process, the Government of Guatemala sought assistance from Colombia, which has ten years of experience in the regulation and use of such services. The cooperation consisted of an exchange of experts, and although still underway, it has already produced results such as the creation of forums and working networks for better exchange of experiences on the subject.

Duration: The internship in Colombia lasted from July 26, 2009, to July 31, 2009. Although the internship in Guatemala was scheduled for November last year, it has not been possible to carry it out owing to budgetary problems.

Budget (optional): Phase I: US \$5,325.00 (MINECO staff in Colombia). Phase II: US \$3,550.00 (SIC staff in Guatemala) (not yet undertaken). Total: US\$ 8,875.00

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Ervin Arturo Cano Romero

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Under-Secretary for Information Technology, Ministry of the Economy of Guatemala

City: Guatemala, Guatemala

[LAC-43] Brazil-Colombia—District recycling capacities

Organization(s): Public Utilities Executive Unit—Municipality of Bogotá

Country(ies): Recipient: Colombia

Overview: Brazil's bilateral South-South technical cooperation covers various areas such as agriculture, education, and bio-energy. In 2009, the ABC implemented 594 projects and activities benefiting 56 countries, including trilateral South-South operations with developed countries and international organizations. Between 2003 and 2009, Brazil's cooperation partner countries grew in number by 150 percent, with projects and activities worth around US \$90 million.

Duration: August 2006 to October 2008

Budget (optional): US \$40,188.00

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Márcio Lopes Corrêa

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): General Coordinator of Multilateral Technical Cooperation

City: Brasilia, Brazil

[LAC-44] EuroSocial—Promoting ombudsperson institutions

Organization(s): Leader of the EUROsociAL Justice program consortium: International Foundation for Ibero-America of Public Administration and Policies (FIIAPP) (coordination); Institution responsible for the project: Ibero-American Union of Colleges and Associations of Lawyers (UIBA); Transferor organizations: UIBA Social Defence Office of the College of Lawyers of Pichincha (Ecuador), Provincial Court of Pichincha, Institute of Public Criminal Defence of Guatemala; Recipient organization Bolivia: College of Lawyers of Oruro (Bolivia), with collaboration from: the Technical University of Oruro. Mexico: Public Defence Institute of Veracruz (Mexico), with collaboration from: the Federation of Colleges, Bars and Associations of Lawyers of the State of Veracruz; Veracruzana University, Costa Rica: Public Defence Service of Costa Rica, with collaboration from: the College of Lawyers of Costa Rica, Ministry of Justice of Costa Rica, University of Costa Rica.

Country(ies): Transferors: Guatemala and Ecuador. Recipients: Bolivia, Costa Rica, and Mexico. Coordination: FIIAPP (Spain) and UIBA EUROsociAL Justice consortium: Germany, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Spain, France, Hungary, and Mexico, together with the OAS Justice Studies Center for the Americas. Over 900 institutions have participated in EUROsociAL Justice activities, 70 percent of them from Latin America.

Overview: The project forms part of the EUROsociAL Justice program, a technical cooperation initiative between the EU and Latin America, based on the exchange of experiences between the public agencies of the two regions.

Support has been provided for creating ombudsperson institutions in recipient countries (Bolivia, Costa Rica, and Mexico), in which ombudsperson institutions and colleges of lawyers collaborate to improve access to justice by providing free legal assistance to the most underprivileged prison population. In defining the tasks of the ombudsperson institutions, experiences (good practices) have been exchanged with Guatemala and Ecuador.

Duration: January to December 2008

Budget (optional): US \$222,094.14

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Inma Zamora

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Technical Director of the EUROsociAL Coordination Office

City: Madrid, Spain

[LAC-45] PROCASUR—Taking paths to learning

Organization(s): Regional Corporation PROCASUR, FIDA, Ford Foundation

Country(ies): Latin America: Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, and Colombia, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Mexico, and Costa Rica. Africa: Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, and Kenya. Asia: Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka

Overview: “Paths to Learning” is a training methodology implemented in Latin America, Africa, and Asia to expand the capacities of rural development stakeholders. It forms part of the South-South cooperation strategy, whereby public and private institutions that invest on behalf of poor rural population groups, capitalize on experiences, circulate good practices, and upscale innovations that improve the effectiveness and efficiency of local and rural development policies, programs, and projects.

Duration: 2006–2010

Budget (optional): US \$200,000.00, 1.5 donors, five PROCASUR and partners

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Gloria Ochoa

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): President, Procasur Corporation

City: Santiago, Chile

[LAC-46] UN-INSTRAW—Learning from women’s representation in local governments (preliminary version)

Organization(s): United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW) and PROCASUR.

Country(ies): Costa Rica, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, AND Guatemala

Overview: This is an experience-based training program known as “Paths to Learning” in which women representatives of local councils and municipalities visited Central American municipalities that have made outstanding progress in reducing gender inequalities. By the end of the “path,” the participants submitted proposals to apply what they had learned from the training in their countries and municipalities. Women from Central and South America participated.

Duration: August 2008 (one week), although follow-up extended for a further two months.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Martha Barriga

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Consultant for UN-INSTRAW when the SSC was developed

City: Toronto, Canada, and Bogotá, Colombia

[LAC-47] Nicaragua—Managing information, promoting ownership

Organization(s): Secretariat of Economic Affairs and Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Country(ies): Nicaragua. There was no participation from donors.

Overview: Due to different SSC initiatives on the part of different donors and institutions, it was imperative to make a country-led effort to try to coordinate, gather information, and establish an organized management mechanism through an electronic platform, from a demand perspective. It was also necessary to clearly identify those cooperators interested in trilateral funding for SSC.

Duration: 2000–2005

Budget (optional): It was carried out with the country’s own capacities, and funded with resources from the general national budget.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Mauricio Gómez Lacayo

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): International Advisor in Cooperation and Development

City: Managua, Nicaragua

[LAC-48] Argentina-Paraguay—Promoting human rights and public interest clinics in universities

Organization(s): Center for Socio-Legal Studies (Argentina), Universidad Columbia (Paraguay), and Universidad Católica de Asunción (Paraguay)

Country(ies): Recipients: Argentina and Paraguay

Overview: CELS—relying on more than a decade of work experience with human rights legal clinics—in alliance with Columbia University and Univesidad Católica Nuestra Señora de Asunción in Paraguay, have designed, formalized, and con-

solidated two public interest clinics that ensure development of two aims: training of professors and students in legal techniques for the defense and protection of human rights in practice, and access to justice instances for traditionally excluded minorities such as indigenous peoples, migrants, and inmates.

Duration: 2007–present.

Budget (optional): All exchange, training, and transfer of skill actions between Argentinean CELS and Paraguay universities have been feasible thanks to the support of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED). 1) Collaboration Project Framework CELS-Paraguay, submitted to the NED agency. 2) Working Paper on legal clinics. 3) Agreement between CELS from Argentina and the Universidad Católica Nuestra Señora de Asunción de Paraguay.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Diego Morales

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Director, Litigation and Legal Defense Area

City: Buenos Aires, Argentina

[LAC-49] Rio Vivo, Brazil-Haiti—Respect for Bel Air, Port-au-Prince

Organization(s): NGO Viva Rio (Brazil), Canadian International Development Agency, Norwegian Church Aid

Country(ies): Brazil, Canada, Haiti, Norway (triangular cooperation between DAC donors and Southern partners)

Overview: The project “Honor and Respect for Bel Air” aims to promote reduction of armed violence and urban rehabilitation in the neighborhood of Bel Air, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. It is led by the Brazilian nongovernmental organization Viva Rio with the support of the Brazilian Embassy in Haiti, Canada, Norway and international organizations. The areas of intervention are diverse, including water supply, solid waste management, and education. Activities are often associated with

peace-keeping purposes, women empowerment, and youth education.

Duration: Activities started in 2007 and the project is still in implementation. (New activities are regularly planned and presented to stakeholders and continuation depends on support from each partner involved in the triangulation.)

Budget (optional): US \$3,606,695.00 (from January 1, 2008–March 31, 2009; combined contributions from Canada, Norway, and United Nations)

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Talita Yamashiro Fordelone

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Research Assistant, Development Cooperation Directorate (OECD/DCD)

City: Paris, France

[LAC-50] Chile-Paraguay—Modernizing parliaments with new technologies

Organization(s): Senate of the Chilean Republic and Congress of the Republic of Paraguay

Country(ies): Donor: Chile. Recipient: Paraguay

Overview: This South-South cooperation activity consisted of a software donation, including source codes and implementation, which entailed a transfer of technology but also of those administrative processes regarding the information tool. There was a joint work with the legislative and informational areas of the above-mentioned organizations that extended to the production phase of the information system.

Duration: The starting date of this cooperation was September 4, 2006 (date in which the institutional cooperation covenant was signed) and its ending date was December 2007, on which occasion the Legislative Information System was formally introduced to the citizens in a ceremony held at the Paraguayan Congress. The system was put into force in March of the following year.

Budget (optional): The software, gratuitously donated by the Chilean Senate to the Congress of Paraguay, was priced at nearly US \$1,000.000 (when developed for the Senate of Chile). The adaptation and implementation costs were covered with funds of the Project “Congress Modernization” (Congress of the Republic of Paraguay), financed by the World Bank. The total amount assigned to the project is unknown.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Roberto Bustos L

Title of Primary Contact Person(s):

City: Chile

[LAC-51] Argentina—Sharing mutualism

Organization(s): Organization of Mutual Entities of the Americas (Odema), Mutual Entities of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic, and Uruguay. Mutual Society for Family Protection (AMPF) (Argentina)

Country(ies): Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay

Overview: The activity to which this case makes reference is the assistance provided by the Mutual Society for Family Protection of Argentina (AMPF) to the member entities of the Organization of Mutual Entities of the Americas (Odema) in the above-mentioned countries for the exchange of knowledge and operational experience on mutual health, social work, economic aid, pharmacy, and communication services. This is done with the aim to provide more and better social services to low-income populations of those countries.

Due to the scarce presence of the state as a provider of basic services in many of these regions, mutualism has always been an alternative for people with no access to state services and who are unable to afford the cost of private service provision.

Duration: Phase I: November 5–8, 2007. Phase II: October 14–16, 2008. Phase III: November 25–27, 2009

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Martín Orlando

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Manager of International Relations

City: Buenos Aires, Argentina

[LAC-52] Center for Digital Inclusion—Investing in networks

Organization(s): Center for Digital Inclusion (CDI; formerly known as the Committee for Democracy in Information Technology)

Country(ies): Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Jordan. CDI Community Centers exist in 66 communities and 22 municipalities in Argentina; and respectively Chile has 51/11; Columbia: 4/2; Ecuador: 16/4; Mexico: 30/21; Peru: 5/5; Uruguay: 32/10; Brazil: 650+ community centers in 23 regions; and Jordan: 120 schools.

Overview: Delivering on our mission, the CDI network is working to replicate CDI’s experience and educational strategy in a true model of “social franchise” globally, leading to human and community development through ICT education and citizenship-building skills that transform lives and communities. Today, CDI schools graduate 70,000 students per year from 800-plus schools in 9 countries from the global South. Since 1995 we have graduated more than 1.25 million students.

Duration: Founded in 1995, CDI is an ongoing project expanding outside of Latin America in 2009.

Budget (optional): Annual Operating Budget: US \$2,542,740 (4.5 million Brazilian Reais)

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Christine Clauser

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Executive Director CDI USA

City: New York

[LAC-53] Cuba-Colombia—Learning the benefits of sericulture (silk farming)

Organization(s): Experimental Pasture and Forage Station of Cuba, Ministry of Higher Education, Cauca Silk Farming Development Corporation, and the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Co-operation.

Country(ies): Main countries participating in the cooperation agreement: Colombia and Cuba. Other countries participating in forums and exchanges related to the subject: Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela

Overview: Sericulture encompasses a group of cultural activities based on silk, including the production of mulberry trees, silkworms, threads, fabrics, and products used in medicine, cosmetics, and for other end-user benefits.

Thanks to the experience shared with Colombia, silk farming in Cuba is currently a mechanism for improving incomes in rural areas, since it is a source of employment for men and women in the sector; it involves various society stakeholders such as peasant farmers, families, students, and persons with disabilities; and it is a source of animal food, organic fertilisers, and medicinal uses.

Duration: The project began in June 2008 and has not yet finished.

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Roberto Carlos Fiallo Madruga

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Head of the Sericulture Project in Cuba

City: Matanzas, Cuba

Global Cooperation

[GL-1] World Bank—Investing in South-South knowledge exchange

Organization(s): World Bank

Country(ies): Global

Overview: The South-South Experience Exchange Trust Fund (SEETF) is a flexible funding mechanism to facilitate just-in-time knowledge and experience exchanges among development practitioners. The facility is designed to respond to specific demands from low-income countries that want to learn from their counterparts in other developing countries.

Duration: Ongoing initiative. Launched October 2008

Budget (optional): US \$4.35 million

Name of Primary Contact Person(s): Gudrun Kochendorfer-Lucius

Title of Primary Contact Person(s): Director, World Bank Institute Capacity Development and Partnerships Department

City: Washington, DC

Credits

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Michael Dickerson, Rajiv Kumar and Surabhi Tandon (all Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations)

Support in Latin America and the Caribbean: Andrés Osorio, Angela María Noguera, and Carolina Camacho (all Fedesarrollo)

Global core team: Daniel Duque (Enlaza), Jeff Kwaterski (Impact Alliance), María Clara Sanin Betancourt (Enlaza), Nils-Sjard Schulz (policy advisor), Norma Garza (Impact Alliance), and Silvia Chaves O'Flynn (Enlaza)

Concept Note

Implementing Accra: South-South cooperation in the context of aid effectiveness

(Final draft—September, 24, 2009)¹

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This concept note delineates the conceptual and analytical basis for the analytical work that the Task Team on South-South Cooperation (TT-SSC) will conduct in order to map and analyze South-South cooperation (SSC) practices and their synergies with the aid effectiveness agenda, in particular the Paris Declaration (PD) and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA). Acknowledging the rich diversity of SSC, the analytical work of the TT-SSC will concentrate on South-South technical cooperation as a tool for capacity development and a trigger for more equitable and horizontal development partnerships, particularly among middle-income and low-income countries.

Interpreting article 19 of the AAA, **three main lines of synergies** are identified:

- **Adapting** the PD and AAA principles to SSC (AAA art. 19a);
- **Enriching** the aid effectiveness agenda with the practices and experiences of SSC (AAA art. 19b); and
- **Identifying complementarities** between SSC and North-South cooperation (AAA art. 19e).

Along these lines, the concept note offers a detailed overview of the **hypotheses emerging from the AAA** (see Section 3 and Annex 2). The *adaptability* of the five PD principles (ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results, and mutual accountability) to SSC is explored, while the aid effectiveness agenda might *learn from concrete contributions* of SSC in areas such as a good-fit technical cooperation, a broader

¹ Concept note prepared jointly with the Task Team on South-South Cooperation (TT-SSC) members by Nils-Sjard Schulz, TT-SSC policy advisor (nils@schulz.es).

development agenda, regional and multilateral learning, improved coordination, and a more equitable development partnership. *Synergies with North-South cooperation* could be fostered by clarifying the comparative advantages of South-South technical cooperation and triangular cooperation as a main entry door for collaborative modalities.

1. PURPOSE

- **Academia and experts**, particularly from developing countries, that are working on SSC, triangular cooperation, and the aid effectiveness agenda, and have an interest in innovative networking and learning on SSC within the aid effectiveness agenda.

2. BACKGROUND

Based on a longstanding history of solidarity among developing countries, SSC has been introduced into the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) as an essential element for acknowledging and enhancing the role of Southern actors within more effective and inclusive partnerships for development. The Accra round table nine became an outstanding opportunity to introduce a broader vision of how new development actors could engage in the effectiveness agenda on the basis of key messages presented in the corresponding Issues Paper (OECD 2008b, 2008c). During the negotiations in Accra, SSC was one of the key priorities of partner countries and particularly MIC. Thus, the inclusion of SSC in the AAA reflects vividly the desire of partner countries to become proactive drivers of the achievement of the development results and ultimately the transformation of the current aid architecture into a more equitable global governance of aid.

As a result of this broader process, the AAA sheds a sharp light on SSC as a pillar for “more effective and inclusive partnerships.” Concretely, the AAA stresses “the role of middle-income countries as both providers and recipients of aid” and “recognize[s] the importance and particularities of South-South cooperation and acknowledge[s] that we can learn from the experience of developing countries” (art. 19b), while also encouraging development actors engaged in SSC to “use the Paris Declaration principles as a point of reference in providing development cooperation” (art. 19a). Based on the “principle of noninterference, equality among developing countries, and respect for their independence,” the SSC constitutes “a valuable complement to North-South cooperation” (art. 19e). Finally, SSC is also defined as a key

driver for capacity development (CD),³ with developing countries and donors agreeing to “promote the provision of technical cooperation by local and regional resources, including through South-South cooperation” (art. 14b).

This framework for understanding and promoting SSC in the context of the overall aid effectiveness agenda is addressed by the TT-SSC, a Southern-led initiative facilitated by Colombia and endorsed during the WP-EFF meeting on April 1, 2009, with strong support by partner countries, donors, and multilateral organizations. Committed to implementing the AAA provisions on SSC, the TT-SSC aims, in a first step (until the HLE 2010), to map and analyze SSC practices and their synergies with the aid effectiveness agenda, and, in a second step (until the HLF 2011), to foster the identification and agreement of good practices on SSC in the context of the Paris Declaration and the AAA. In general terms, the TT-SSC is also expected to serve as a platform for collaboration and networking among southern countries and organizations interested in peer learning and South-South exchange.

This concept note thus constitutes a central tool for the TT-SSC in its commitment with the implementation of the AAA commitments on SSC.

3. UNDERSTANDING SSC IN THE CONTEXT OF AID EFFECTIVENESS

Tracing the insertion of SSC in the context of the PD and the AAA requires a brief review of the definitions and roots of both SSC and the aid effectiveness agenda.

The **aid effectiveness agenda**, with the PD and the AAA as international agreements endorsed by more than 100 countries, constitutes a long-term

³ Following the 2008 Bonn Consensus, capacity development is “a fundamental change process requiring that a) developing countries commit to the capacity development of their human resources, systems, and institutions at all levels, and b) external partners commit to strengthen their own capacity and adapt their approaches to deliver responsive support for capacity development.”

process of building a more horizontal partnership between donor and partner countries around the effective use of foreign aid resources for the achievement of development results such as the Millennium Development Goals. The aid effectiveness agenda reflects a set of commitments for development cooperation that were agreed upon at the intergovernmental level during the High Level Forums in Paris (2005) and Accra (2008). For the purpose of the TT-SSC work, a politically sensitive lecture of the five aid effectiveness principles (defined by the PD) is useful and looks into two essential dimensions of the PD: on the one hand, the technical aspects include good practices in the principles of alignment, harmonization, and management for results; on the other hand, through ownership and mutual accountability, the political spirit aims to overcome the asymmetries inherent in cooperation between the North (donor) and the South (partner country). Both dimensions, the technical and the political, form the core of the partnership between donors and recipients. Reinforcing the PD, the AAA creates the basis of a stronger role of partner countries in the international aid architecture, guiding the aid effectiveness agenda toward a more horizontal global governance of aid, and introduces a stronger bid for development effectiveness, that is, the effective achievement of development results. In this regard, SSC, among other elements, such as capacity development, fulfills an important function in fostering the diversity of roles, contributions, and choices by partner countries and particularly MIC committed to implementing the Paris and Accra provisions, which are both providers and recipients of aid, playing thus a pivotal role between traditional North-South cooperation and SSC.

South-South cooperation is a multilayered form of development cooperation with a history of more than fifty years. Initiated in Southeast Asia, SSC was promoted in the 1960s and 1970s by the United Nations (UN), particularly the G-77, and other multilateral platforms such as the Non-Alignment Movement. A key policy document is the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, which

was followed up by a High Level Committee at the UN General Assembly. SSC achieves particular relevance for MIC in the aftermath of the international agreements on concentrating aid and development efforts in less developed countries, such as the 2000 Millennium Declaration and the 2002 Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development. While potentially receiving increasingly limited development financing, but simultaneously engaging in the provision of SSC and particularly South-South technical cooperation, MIC intend to position themselves in a shifting aid architecture as recipients and providers of aid. Today, SSC constitutes a complex mosaic of actors, scales, and modalities (see ECOSOC 2008a, Manning 2006, Kumar 2008, Rowlands 2008, and SEGIB 2008), ranging from rather isolated activities to budget support and large-scale loans. A basic distinction can be made between technical and financial cooperation, the latter including loans and debt relief, as well as budget and balance of payment support (see ECOSOC 2008a). Triangular cooperation, with traditional donors supporting SSC among developing countries, is often observed as an additional booster for SSC and could create a corridor for the complementarity between SSC and traditional North-South cooperation (ECOSOC 2008b). However, there is still a gap of research, analysis, and data on the effectiveness and impact of SSC, as well as its political and technical features within the new aid architecture.

The unique diversity of SSC and its modalities creates an inspiring environment for understanding its synergies with aid effectiveness. Most developing countries receive a mix of SSC, with much appreciated support in crucial areas for their development, such as trade and foreign direct investment. Furthermore, SSC entails a strong political component, as SSC delivery is often related to foreign policy agendas and a high-level commitment to Southern development agendas and more horizontal relations, for example, at the UN level.

While acknowledging the diversity and underlying dynamics of SSC in all its expression, the analytical efforts of the TT-SSC will **focus on technical**

cooperation (TC),⁴ although other forms of cooperation, especially if a TC component is included, should be considered on an ad hoc basis. The TT-SSC has identified this specific niche on the basis of its comparative advantages as a Southern-led platform committing to the implementation of the AAA, but will engage as actively as possible in coordination with other complementary analytical efforts that are currently being conducted, for example, at the UN Development Cooperation Forum (for more detail, see Section 6).

Apart from the need for a specific niche, the following key issues illustrate why TC represents a key dimension of SSC within the implementation of the AAA:

- The AAA identifies SSC (art. 19) as a tool for capacity development (art. 14), particularly in the realm of TC provided by local and regional resources, and thus sets a clear framework for concentrating on TC as an effective feature of SSC and as a tool for capacity development;
- SSC within the aid effectiveness agenda is a process primarily encouraged by (and for) MIC that are engaging in sharing knowledge and expertise. The specific type of horizontal and equitable partnership (for example, based on mutual learning) is unique and needs to be differentiated from the one related to financial transfers. However, coordination with studies on the broader SSC agenda will be ensured (see Section 7);
- South-South TC has a strong potential to foster the role of low-income countries (LIC) by diversifying their options of development cooperation, creating more horizontal relationships, and opening opportunities to

become providers themselves. Furthermore, LIC might also help to integrate SSC in the existing aid effectiveness mechanisms at the country level. In sum, SSC enables LIC to become proactive partners in the evolving international aid architecture;

- SSC-focused analysis might contribute learning and feedback to a key concern of developing countries: the quality of and national leadership in coordinating TC, which are critical to country ownership over development processes.

4. HYPOTHESES: UNPACKING THE ACCRA MANDATE

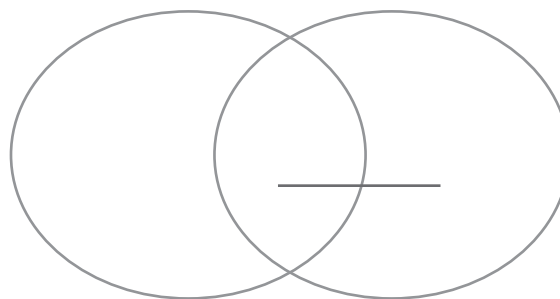
Several assumptions can be made about the particularities and comparative advantages of South-South TC with respect to North-South technical cooperation. The existing literature (Sanín Betancourt and Schulz 2009, Kumar 2008, and Scott 2009) illustrates different aspects of uniqueness that still need to be explored from a critical perspective in the analytical work of the TT-SSC.

The following **distinctive features** of SSC within the aid effectiveness agenda can be highlighted:

- **Capacity development:** South-South technical cooperation tends to strongly focus on capacity development as a process (as opposed to a product), where technical cooperation is embedded as a tool for mutual learning;
- **A broader choice of support, leading to horizontal partnerships:** South-South technical cooperation offers a different type of relationship and might improve the diversity of choices for technical cooperation at the country and regional level, while also creating more horizontal forms of development partnerships;
- **Cost effectiveness:** Drawing on regional and national resources, value for money of South-South technical cooperation is perceived as clearly superior;

⁴ For the purpose of this study, technical cooperation (TC) seeks to enhance the human and institutional capacities (for example, skills, knowledge, and expertise) of persons and institutions in developing countries and to create an environment conducive to development. Among its tools, technical assistance, and advice, training, student programs, and institution-building are relevant expressions of TC. (*Note: this definition needs to be revised with comments and suggestions by TT-SSC members.*)

- **Demand-driven character:** Given the scarce resources and the horizontal relations between the partners, South-South technical cooperation is more aligned with the recipient's priorities and needs;
- **Adaptability:** Since recipient and provider share similar development challenges, South-South technical cooperation might provide highly adapted and relevant solutions (for example, in technological, cultural, and linguistic terms);
- **Southern knowledge:** South-South technical cooperation diversifies the generation of knowledge and expertise beyond industrialized models.



While focusing on South-South TC, the following three basic assumptions on SSC in the context of aid effectiveness are highlighted by the AAA:

- ***Adapting the Paris and Accra principles to SSC (“point of reference”, AAA art. 19a)*** could be pursued by considering ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results, and mutual accountability as an orientation for SSC;
- ***Enriching the Paris and Accra principles with the practice and experiences of SSC (“learn from the experience of developing countries” and “role of middle-income countries”, AAA art. 19b)*** could emerge from the particular characteristics of SSC and thus enrich the overall aid effectiveness agenda, particularly with respect to capacity development, technical cooperation, and mutual learning;
- ***Complementarity with North-South cooperation (“a valuable complement”, AAA art. 19e)*** might be explored through the increasing diversity in technical cooperation and opportunities for triangular cooperation, including the use of regional mechanisms.

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a strong case study for South-South cooperation supported through a multidonor facility. Individual initiatives being implemented under the CDDE can also be good references for the Task Team on South-South Cooperation. The CDDE Facility is governed by a steering committee including six partner country members and three donors (ADB, Japan, and the World Bank), is supported by a joint ADB-UNDP secretariat, and works to a constituency of more than 500 hundred partner country members of the Asia-Pacific Aid Effective-

ness Community of Practice. The CDDE Facility itself represents a good practice in building country-level capacity for aid effectiveness through its technical and financial support for South-South exchange and knowledge management.

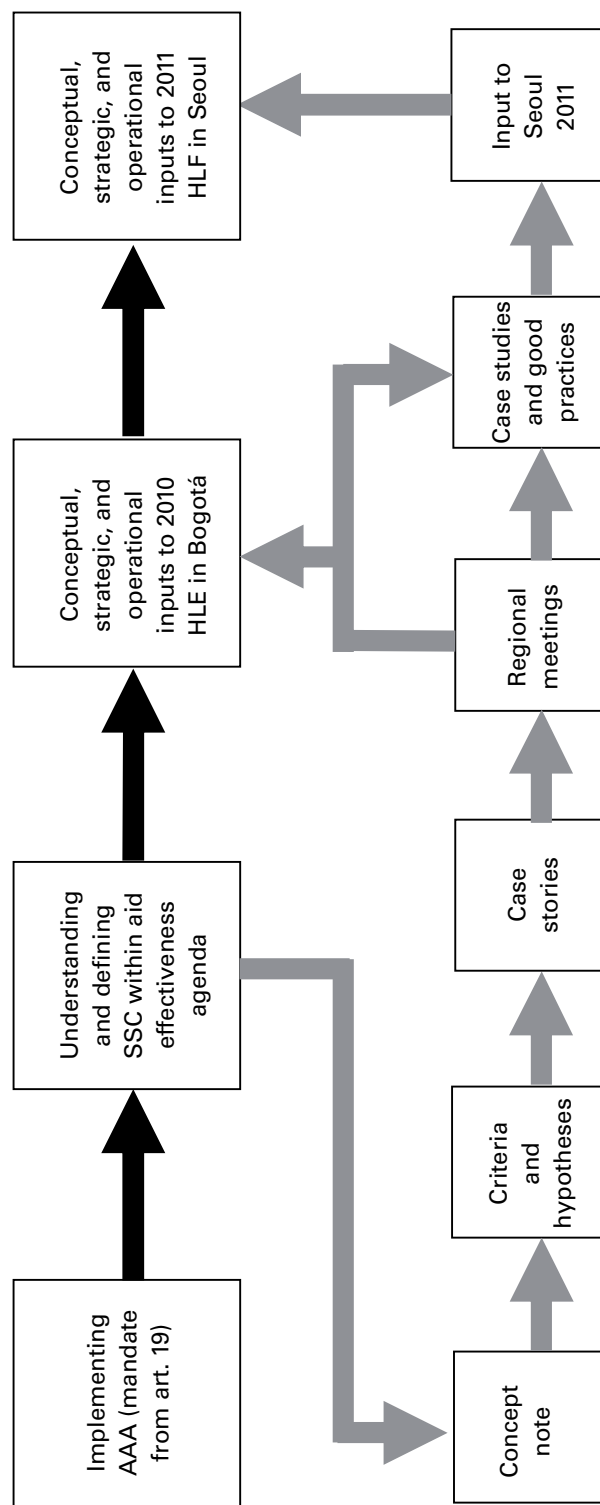
Civil society organizations such as the North-South Institute are conducting activities on Southern perspectives on the global development finance architecture, in general, and technical cooperation, in particular, which might become additional inputs to the work of the TT-SSC.

ACRONYMS

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
CD	Capacity development
CDDE	Capacity Development for Development Effectiveness Facility
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
HLF	High Level Forum
HLE	High Level Event
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LenCD	Learning Network on Capacity Development
LIC	Low-Income Country
MIC	Middle-Income Country
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PD	Paris Declaration
SEGIB	Ibero-American General Secretariat
SSC	South-South cooperation
TC	Technical cooperation
TT-SSC	Task Team on South-South Cooperation
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WBI	World Bank Institute
WP-EFF	Working Party on Aid Effectiveness

Anexos

ANNEX 1 Analytical work of the TT-SSC—The way to Seoul 2011



ANNEX 2 SSC in the context of aid effectiveness: Hypotheses emerging from the AAA

1. Adapting the Paris and Accra principles to SSC ("point of reference", AAA art. 19a)		
	Description of hypothesis	Related Paris Declaration / AAA commitments
1.1. Ownership	Country ownership, particularly national demand and leadership in SSC coordination, is crucial for the effectiveness of SSC.	PD 15: "Respect partner country leadership (...)"
	SSC can strengthen national capacities for an effective leadership on development and aid coordination, including learning on country systems of PFM, procurement, statistics, and cost-effective M&E as well as the corresponding diagnostic tools.	PD 15: "(...) and help strengthen their capacity to exercise it" AAA 14b: "Donors' support for capacity development will be demand driven and designed to support country ownership. (...)" AAA 15c: "(...) Where country systems require further strengthening, developing countries will lead in defining reform programs and priorities. Donors will support these reforms and provide capacity development assistance." AAA 23c: "Donors (...) will support and invest in strengthening developing countries' national statistical capacity and information systems, including those for managing aid."
1.2. Alignment	The design and implementation of SSC should be adapted and aligned to national priorities and programs as well as national and sector strategies.	PD 16 (indicator 3): "Donors commit to base their overall support—country strategies, policy dialogues, and development cooperation programs—on partners' national development strategies and periodic reviews of progress in implementing these strategies (...)" AAA 14a: "Developing countries will systematically identify areas where there is a need to strengthen the capacity to perform and deliver services (...)"
	Supporting national capacity development objectives and strategies is inherent to SSC and should be done in a harmonized way and effectively using existing capacity.	PD 24 (indicator 4): "Donors commit to align their analytic and financial support with partners' capacity development objectives and strategies, make effective use of existing capacities, and harmonize support for capacity development accordingly." AAA 14b: "(...) developing countries and donors will i) jointly select and manage technical cooperation, and ii) promote the provision of technical cooperation by local and regional resources, including through South-South cooperation." AAA 14c: "Developing countries and donors will work together at all levels to promote operational changes that make capacity development support more effective."

1. Adapting the Paris and Accra principles to SSC ("point of reference", AAA art. 19a) (continued)		
	Description of hypothesis	Related Paris Declaration / AAA commitments
1.3. Harmonization	Missions, analysis, and lessons learned on SSC should be shared and coordinated as far as possible among SSC providers and with traditional donors.	PD 32 (indicator 10): "Donors commit to (...) work together to reduce the number of separate, duplicative missions to the field and diagnostic reviews; and promote joint training to share lessons learnt and build a community of practice"
	Comparative advantages of SSC are identified by SSC recipients that are leading the coordination among SSC providers and with traditional donors.	PD 34: "Partner countries commit to provide clear views on donors' comparative advantages and on how to achieve donor complementarity at the country or sector level." PD 35: "Donors commit to make full use of their respective comparative advantages at the sector or country level (...)" AAA 17a: "Developing countries will lead in determining the optimal roles of donors in supporting their development efforts at national, regional, and sectoral levels. (...)"
1.4. Managing for results	Managing for development results improves the scope of relevance and impact of SSC, needs to rely on transparent, regular, detailed and timely information, and should be aligned to country information and M&E systems.	PD 45: "Donors commit to (...) work with partner countries to rely, as far as possible, on partner countries' results-oriented reporting and monitoring frameworks" and "on partner countries' statistical, monitoring, and evaluation systems (...)" AAA 23c: "Donors will align their monitoring with country information systems (...)" AAA 24a: "We will make aid more transparent. (...) Donors will publicly disclose regular, detailed, and timely information on volume, allocation (...)"
1.5. Mutual accountability	Capacity building of SSC agencies and organisms in MIC, including professionalization, evaluation culture, and a good set-up of their organizational and staff incentives, are essential for achieving better effectiveness.	PD 36: "Donors and partner countries jointly commit to reform procedures and strengthen incentives—including for recruitment, appraisal, and training—for management and staff to work toward harmonization, alignment, and results." AAA 14a: "(...) Donors will strengthen their own capacity and skills to be more responsive to developing countries' needs." AAA 23d: "We will strengthen incentives to improve aid effectiveness. We will systematically review and address legal or administrative impediments to implementing international commitments on aid effectiveness. Donors will pay more attention to delegating sufficient authority to country offices and to changing organizational and staff incentives to promote behavior in line with aid effectiveness principles."

2. Enriching the Paris and Accra principles with the practice and experiences of SSC (“learn from the experience of developing countries” and “role of middle-income countries”, AAA art. 19b)		
	Description of hypothesis	Related Paris Declaration / AAA commitments
2.1. Good-fit TC	SSC is a demand driven, timely, technologically innovative, linguistically and culturally adapted, as well as highly cost-effective (for example, in terms of fees, use of facilities, travel, accommodations, and so on), that is, a good-fit form of TC, that might create learning processes on the relevance, alignment, adaptability, impact, and sustainability of the North-South TC agenda.	<p>PD 24: “Donors commit to align their analytic and financial support with partners’ capacity development objectives and strategies, make effective use of existing capacities, and harmonize support for capacity development accordingly.”</p> <p>AAA 14a: “Developing countries will systematically identify areas where there is a need to strengthen the capacity to perform and deliver services at all levels (...) and design strategies to address them (...)”</p> <p>AAA 14b: “Donors’ support for capacity development will be demand driven and designed to support country ownership. To this end, developing countries and donors will (...) promote the provision of technical cooperation by local and regional resources, including through South-South cooperation.”</p> <p>(CD Alliance Work plan 2009–2010 strategic objective #3.1. “TC and S-S cooperation”)</p>
2.2. Broad development agenda	Due to its strong synergies with capacity development, SSC is prone to consistently reinforce partner countries’ capacities, particularly regarding the broader development agenda (for example, in coping with the economic crisis or climate change).	<p>AAA 14a: “Developing countries will systematically identify areas where there is a need to strengthen the capacity to perform and deliver services at all levels—national, subnational, sectoral, and thematic—and design strategies to address them (...)”</p> <p>AAA 14b: “Donors’ support for capacity development will be demand driven and designed to support country ownership. To this end, developing countries and donors will (...) promote the provision of technical cooperation by local and regional resources, including through South-South cooperation.”</p>
2.4. Regional and multilateral learning	South-South experience exchange, expertise transfer, and mutual learning on shared development challenges, particularly at the regional and multilateral level, is inherent to SSC.	(missing)
2.5. Improvement coordination	The practice and experience of MIC and their agencies/organisms as providers and recipients of development cooperation might improve the coordination of development cooperation at the country level, including division of labor.	<p>PD 34: “Partner countries commit to provide clear views on donors’ comparative advantage and on how to achieve donor complementarity at the country or sector level.”</p> <p>PD 35: “Donors commit to make full use of their respective comparative advantage at the sector or country level (...)”</p> <p>AAA 17a: “Developing countries will lead in determining the optimal roles of donors in supporting their development efforts at national, regional and sectoral levels. (...)”</p>
2.6. Boosting development partnership	The global values of SSC (such as equity, horizontality, and consensus) are of high relevance for boosting development partnerships, including mutual accountability and mutual benefit, at the national, regional, and global level.	<p>PD 50 (indicator 12): “Partner countries and donors commit to jointly assess through existing and increasingly objective country-level mechanisms mutual progress in implementing agreed commitments on aid effectiveness, including the Partnership Commitments”</p> <p>AAA 24b: “We will step up our efforts to ensure that—as agreed in the Paris Declaration—mutual assessment reviews are in place by 2010 in all countries that have endorsed the declaration. These reviews will be based on country results reporting and information systems complemented with available donor data and credible independent evidence. They will draw on emerging good practice with stronger parliamentary scrutiny and citizen engagement. With them we will hold each other accountable for mutually agreed results in keeping with country development and aid policies.”</p> <p>AAA 31: “(...) We welcome the contribution that the ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum is making to the international dialogue and to mutual accountability on aid issues. We call upon the UN development system to further support the capacities of developing countries for effective management of development assistance.”</p>

3. Complementarity with North-South cooperation (“a valuable complement”, AAA art. 19e)		
	Description of hypothesis	Related Paris Declaration / AAA commitments
3.1. Comparative advantage South-South TC	The demand-driven character, efficiency, and adaptability of SSC create comparative advantages particularly in the realm of TC by national and regional resources that might be explored by traditional donors.	PD 24: “Donors commit to align their analytic and financial support with partners’ capacity development objectives and strategies, make effective use of existing capacities, and harmonize support for capacity development accordingly.” AAA 14a: “Developing countries will systematically identify areas where there is a need to strengthen the capacity to perform and deliver services at all levels—national, subnational, sectoral, and thematic—and design strategies to address them (...)”
3.2. Diversity of choices for TC and CD	SSC might improve the availability of choices of TC by partner countries looking for support in capacity development, especially if country systems and donors are more open to SSC providers.	PD 24: “Donors commit to align their analytic and financial support with partners’ capacity development objectives and strategies, make effective use of existing capacities, and harmonize support for capacity development accordingly.” AAA 14b: “Donors’ support for capacity development will be demand driven and designed to support country ownership. To this end, developing countries and donors will 1) jointly select and manage technical cooperation, and 2) promote the provision of technical cooperation by local and regional resources, including through South-South cooperation.”
3.3. Triangular cooperation	Among other collaborative, inclusive, and innovative modalities, triangular cooperation represents an entry point for synergies between SSC and North-South cooperation, particularly in the realm of capacity building with expertise from North and South.	AAA 14b: “Donors’ support for capacity development will be demand driven and designed to support country ownership. To this end, developing countries and donors will 1) jointly select and manage technical cooperation, and 2) promote the provision of technical cooperation by local and regional resources, including through South-South cooperation.”

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