



An example of South-South and Triangular Cooperation

An opportunity provided by Japan

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Delegation of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament



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South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

South-South Cooperation :

Cooperation between developing countries for development. It means that one country that is more developed in a certain area assists other developing countries in development of that area.

Triangular Cooperation :

Southern-driven partnerships between two or more developing countries, supported by a developed country(ies) or multilateral organization(s), to implement development cooperation programmes and projects. (SSC/17/3)



Significance

- In **SDGs Goal 17** (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development), **South-South and Triangular cooperation is included in the Targets and Indicators.**
 - **Merits**
 - **Beneficiary country** can benefit from more tailored expertise and resources provided by the pivotal country (supporting country) which has proven experience in tackling the same issue.
 - **Pivotal country** (supporting country) can learn further about effective and efficient donorship from the facilitating country (developed country), and thus develop its leadership in the international community.
 - **Facilitating country** (developed country) can provide more efficient co-operation (with less financial cost), and strengthen partnership with the pivotal country (supporting country) which has often graduated from the ODA.
- **More efficient and more sustainable projects are provided.**



Example of Triangular Cooperation

Japan's support for Colombia through CMAC

(Cambodian Mine Action Center)

What role does Japan play?

- ✓ Facilitating consultation between Colombia and Cambodia
- ✓ Provide funding

What role does Cambodia play?

- ✓ Provide training and education based on its experience and know-how.

What can Colombia receive?

- ✓ Practical mine action training and education



Class room lectures



Mine detector operation



Detection dog



Mine disposal



Example of Triangular Cooperation

Japan's support for Colombia through CMAC

Overview of the project:

- ✓ CMAC provides field trainings and class room seminars to the members of Acción Integral Contra Minas Antipersonal (AICMA) in both Cambodia and Colombia
- ✓ 7 courses, 15 weeks in total in 2017-2022
 - Mine action operation management
 - Land release method
 - Machine operation
 - Training of mine detection dogs, etc.
- ✓ 88 people trained in total (including 10 women)

South-south and Triangular cooperation (Presentation by Japan)

【 1 】

Thank you very much Mr. President,

First of all I thank you, Mr. President, and your team, the ISU, Coordinators and everyone who was involved in convening this important event even under such difficult circumstances. Although the Intersessional meeting is held under an informal format, this event remains important, particularly since this is the first event after the 4th Review Conference held in Oslo last year. As such, it is even more important that we use this opportunity to get a good start on the next 5 years and achieve our goal in 2025.

【 2 】

Today, I would like to talk about South-South and Triangular cooperation and to introduce an example of an ongoing triangular cooperation programme between Cambodia, Colombia and Japan.

The aim of this presentation is to enhance cooperative relationships among states parties. I would be very happy if this presentation helps you to broaden your views and expands the future cooperative relationships among states parties.

【 3 】

Firstly, I would like to introduce South-South cooperation and Triangular cooperation. South-South Cooperation is defined as, cooperation between developing countries for development. It means that one country that is more developed in a certain area assists other developing countries in development of that area.

Triangular cooperation is defined by the UN as Southern-driven partnerships between two or more developing countries, supported by a developed country(ies) or multilateral organization(s), to implement development cooperation programmes and projects. Although the definition may differ depending on the organization, the general idea must be similar.

【 4 】

Now, what is the significance of these relationships?

In SDG goal 17, South-South cooperation and Triangular cooperation are included in the targets and indicators.

We recognize that these forms of cooperation will contribute to the promotion of regional and global cooperation, as well as complement and supplement bilateral cooperation with the knowledge and experience of developing countries to achieve development results.

These forms of cooperation provide benefits for each country, for example,

- Beneficiary country can benefit from more tailored expertise and resources provided by the pivotal country (supporting country) which has proven experience in tackling the same issue.

- Pivotal country (supporting country) can learn further about effective and efficient donorship from the facilitating country (developed country), and thus develop its leadership in the international community.
- Facilitating country (developed country) can provide more efficient co-operation (with less financial cost), and strengthen partnership with the pivotal country (supporting country) which has often graduated from the ODA.

As a result, more efficient and more sustainable projects can be provided.

【 5 】

Based on this understanding, Japan carries out various triangular cooperation initiatives. Today, I would like to introduce a case, in which Japan is providing support to Colombia, through the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC).

In this project, Japan is facilitating consultation between Colombia and Cambodia and provide funding. Then, Cambodia will provide training and education based on its experience and know-how. And, Colombia will receive practical mine action training and education.

【 6 】

Here are some pictures from the courses.

【 7 】

The project started in 2017 and will continue until 2022.

CMAC provides field training and class room seminars to the members of Acción Integral Contra Minas Antipersonal (AICMA) in both Cambodia and Colombia.

Among them, there will be a total of 7 courses including on mine action operation management, land release techniques, landmine disposal methods, mine detection dog training methods, machine detection and removal methods and so on. In addition, taking into account a gender perspective, this educational program is of course not limited to men.

So far, 88 personnel have been trained (include 10 women) in this course since 2017. We expect to provide training to 30 more personnel by 2022.

This is just one example of our contribution to mine action, and we will remain continuously and actively involved in mine action in cooperation with the international community.

This concludes my presentation.

Thank you very much for your attention.