

# दक्षिणीय सहयोग २०१६

## SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION 2016



सम्मेलन कार्यविवरण  
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



**RIS**

Research and Information System  
for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली

# SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION 2016

## CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

10-11 March 2016

New Delhi

**FIDC**  
FORUM FOR  
INDIAN DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION  
भारतीय विकास सहयोग मंच

  
**Ministry of External Affairs**  
Government of India  
विदेश मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार



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**NeST**  
Network of Southern Think-Tanks

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**Research and Information System  
for Developing Countries**

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# MESSAGE

**Smt. Sushma Swaraj**

Minister of External Affairs, India

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज**

विदेश मंत्री, भारत




I am happy to note that RIS is bringing out this comprehensive publication as an outcome of its very successful international conference 'South-South Cooperation: Issues and Emerging Challenges' held in New Delhi on 10-11 March 2016.

India's multifaceted and substantial cooperation with the developing countries affirms its continued and unqualified commitment to strengthen the ethos of a world in which everyone works together for sharing of resources for peaceful co-existence. The recent adoption of Sustainable Development Goals by UN echoes India's cherished eternal values: "May all be happy. May all be free from disease. May all realize what is good. May none be subject to misery."

I am also glad to learn about the launching of the Network of Southern Think-Tanks (NeST) through RIS Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) at the aforesaid Conference. It is also heartening to note that FIDC was mandated by the Third India-Africa Forum Summit, held in New Delhi in October 2015 to strengthen linkages between academia, journalists, media entities and civil society to document successful development interventions by civil society among communities in developing countries.

I am confident that this publication would significantly enrich the knowledge and understanding of the global community engaged in the process of sustainable South-South development cooperation which is anchored on the strong principles of sharing and not driven by other considerations.

  
**Sushma Swaraj**





# ADDRESS

## **Dr. S. Jaishankar**

*Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India*

Ambassador Jayant Prasad, Ambassador V.V. Seshadri, Mr. Branislav Gosovic, Prof. Li Xiaoyun, Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi, Mr. Arun Kumar Sahu, friends, I am happy to make the concluding remarks at this important two-day conference on South-South Cooperation. In the last two days all of you, representatives of governments, think tanks, development agencies, civil society and academia have discussed and deliberated extensively on issues pertaining to South-South Cooperation which has enriched our collective understanding of that cooperation and its role for future development cooperation.

This makes my task easy at the valedictory session. Let me begin by congratulating RIS for a successfully held conference. The last such conference we held I believe was in Delhi in April 2013 which was before the adoption of Agenda 2030 for sustainable development. I am delighted that the RIS conference has become a well-recognised platform for such a global conversation. I am also happy that RIS formally launched a Network of Southern Think-tanks (NeST) to act as a resource platform to exchange views and ideas on South-South Cooperation. This cooperation is an important aspect of our foreign policy especially our engagement with developing partners and it is only appropriate for us to proactively own and contribute to the discourse on South-South Cooperation.

Prime Minister has spoken about its core ideals while inaugurating the third India-Africa Forum Summit in October 2015. He said and I quote: "It is a partnership beyond strategic concerns and economic benefits. It is formed from the emotional bonds we share and the solidarity we feel for each other."

Over the years we have extended our development partnership in our neighbourhood to Africa, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and Latin America. We have been building capacity, developing human resources and strengthening connectivity, executing mutually beneficial projects in sectors including infrastructure, energy, power transmission, as identified and prioritised by the host governments for their development.

The Indian Technical and Economic Assistance Programme (ITEC), which was launched in 1964, over the last half a century has contributed substantially to capacity building in many parts of the world. Thousands of foreign professionals from over a hundred and sixty countries are getting trained in diverse disciplines in reputed institutions in India. In all these strands of development assistance our underlying philosophy underpins the spirit of South-South Cooperation. Ours is a demand-driven solidarity based approach and we do not attach any conditionality and we are always respectful of the sovereignty of our partner countries.



Our experience has been that the greatest strength of South-South Cooperation has been its diversity of forms and flows. The core idea is to share best practices and lessons with other partner countries. For this reason, it cannot be and indeed should not be put in a box and judged according to the orthodox parameters of donor-recipient relationships.

The 2030 agenda speaks directly to the development aspirations of the South. Unlike a partial list of objectives merely seeking an improvement of some indicators, sustainable development goals seek transformation across the entire development landscape. The success of this transformation hinges on ensuring robust and inclusive economic growth, creation of infrastructure and jobs ensuring access to modern energy and promotion of industrial development and innovation. From our perspective national initiatives such as Make in India, Digital India, Swacch Bharat, Skill India, Smart Cities, etc., directly reflect the spirit of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Such a confluence opens new opportunities to enhance and further deepen development cooperation with our partner countries. The commitment of the present government to South-South Cooperation is expressed in a range of new policies and initiatives.

In our own South Asian region, the neighbourhood first approach has boosted practical cooperation in a number of areas including connectivity, human resources and institution building. We are today the largest donor by far to virtually all our neighbours. To the South in the Indian ocean the Sagar initiative has seen an enhancement of capacity building and training.

To the East beyond Look East, the Forum for India-Pacific Islands Cooperation (FIPIC) Summit which brought 16 countries together against OAS, address many of their challenges on terms that they were comfortable.

The India-Africa Forum Summit held with unprecedented participation last year resulted in new energy being imparted to projects, trade and other cooperative endeavours.

The International Solar Alliance, still in the making, is surely an innovative mechanism that holds much promise. India's own evolution on South-South Cooperation is best expressed by the changes which my ministry, the Ministry of External Affairs, is currently seeing through the creation and now the steady expansion of what we call the development partnership administration covering LOC's, human resources and projects. Both literally and metaphorically we are today putting our money where our mouth is.

We understand that if the North-South Cooperation is about giving, South-South Cooperation is about sharing. The latter will remain complementary to the former and there is scope for mutual learning across both models. There are concepts and practices that the South can absorb from North-South engagement. Equally the north can draw appropriately from the outlook and methodology that the South applies to its development partnerships.

A sustainable global partnership can only be built from a synthesis of the two models. Nevertheless, we need to be cautious in over-emphasising the necessity of harmonising standards. The world is less flat than some of us would suggest. Safeguarding development space and carbon space remain key issues in our contemporary global politics. There has been an intensive dialogue involving governments, civil societies, academia and think tanks of both developed and developing countries on the conceptualisation, delivery and evaluation of various forms of development assistance. I believe that more regular and sustained interactions will facilitate the crystallisation of a coherent approach to global development cooperation efforts. India is committed to enhancing its contribution to this discourse.

Let me conclude by complimenting RIS for organising this deliberation, listening to the speakers before me, obviously you all have much to take away. I am confident that this conference will contribute to our thinking on this subject. Thank you very much.



# FOREWORD

## **Ambassador Shyam Saran**

*Chairman, RIS*

Emerging economies such as India have their own philosophy underlying development cooperation. The norms and mechanisms of such cooperation are different from OECD norms or norms followed by international financial institutions. There is a need for engagement and dialogue among all the stakeholders involved in development cooperation – the traditional donors, the emerging Southern providers, the development partners in developing countries and international and regional financial institutions. A broad international consensus on international development cooperation in a transformed world would be worth pursuing especially in the context of the very ambitious goals adopted under Agenda 2030 by the United Nations, involving 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 targets to be achieved.

It is against this background that the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) organised the Conference on South-South Cooperation in New Delhi on 10 and 11 March 2016 in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India; United Nations; Network of Southern Think Tanks (NesT); and the Forum of Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC). The large number of participants, representing all the major stakeholders in SSC – policymakers, academics, civil society organisations, traditional donors, private enterprises and development practitioners – majority of them being from the global South, deliberated at length on major emerging issues facing South-South Cooperation and other forms of development cooperation.

This Report on the proceedings of the Conference, brought out by RIS will serve as a valuable reference for deepening the South-South development cooperation, expanding North-South and Trilateral Development Cooperation, particularly in the context of the recent UN agenda of achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shyam Saran'.

Shyam Saran



# PREFACE

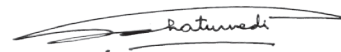
## **Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi**

*Director General, RIS*

In the evolving narrative on South-South Cooperation different modalities and divergent ideas are emerging. RIS, since its inception, has been actively engaged in fostering dialogue on various multi-dimensional global concepts of South-South Cooperation. Of late, the institute, along with the Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) and Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST), has been trying to bring together all stakeholders to deliberate on these different modalities for promoting South-South development cooperation.

In order to carry forward this process further, RIS organised the International Conference on South-South Cooperation: Issues and Emerging Challenges in New Delhi on 10-11 March 2016. The Conference was held in association with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, United Nations, NeST and FIDC. It is also relevant to mention here that earlier also RIS, in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs and UN, had organised the International Conference of Southern Providers on South-South Cooperation: Issues and Emerging Challenges in New Delhi on 15-16 April 2013.

Based on the discussions that took place in the international conference held on 10-11 March 2016, in which a large number participants took part, RIS is bringing out this comprehensive Conference Report. I am sure it will be found useful in the process of ongoing discussion on the evolving narrative for strengthening South-South development Cooperation, keeping in view the broad framework of Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UN recently.



Sachin Chaturvedi



## INAUGURAL SESSION

DAY I: Thursday,  
10 March 2016



**Amb. S. T. Devare**  
*Chairman, Research  
Advisory Council, RIS,  
and Ram Sathe Chair for  
International Studies,  
Symbiosis International  
University, Pune*

“Today Southern providers are seeking to harness the potential of their cooperation by creating institutions such as the New Development Bank (NDB) or BRICS Bank”

## S. T. DEVARE

Ambassador S.T. Devare, Chairman for the Session, welcoming all the participants, observed that need for an intensified dialogue among partners and stakeholders could not have come a day too soon as North-South Cooperation was seen to be on a continuous decline. While the role and importance of South-South Cooperation as a complement to North-South Cooperation has been acknowledged at the Financing for Development Summit at Addis Ababa and the UNGA Resolution Agenda 2030, path breaking commitments in the form of a highly aspirational set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) had also been recently adopted by the United Nations. There is, however, a large resource gap and required resources would have to be raised through a common but differentiated responsibility. In recent decades with the growth of a number of emerging economies, SSC has emerged as a parallel mechanism to support global quest for improved quality of life. This is no doubt a positive and welcome development since for long developing countries have largely complained of the North's failure or reluctance to fulfil their commitments. Today Southern providers are seeking to harness the potential of their cooperation by creating institutions such as the New Development Bank (NDB) or BRICS Bank.





**Prof. Anuradha M. Chenoy**  
*Chairperson, FIDC and  
Dean, School of International  
Studies, JNU*

“The real strength of the South lay in the idea that the South had since its inception been growing in solidarity within the SSC framework, upholding the normative values.”

He pointed out that there were several major questions facing South-South Cooperation. One of the main challenges is how to situate SSC in the global macroeconomic context. For example, how to align SSC and development cooperation policies for implementing the SDGs, in climate change negotiations or to deal with WTO decision making or the emergence of mega trade blocks. There are issues of SSC vis-à-vis regional experiences, potential for triangular development cooperation and the role of civil society organisations and private sector.

## ANURADHA M. CHENOY

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Prof. Anuradha M. Chenoy observed that SSC framework had been an indispensable and historic alliance that rested on the shoulders of multiple struggles of the global South as they fought their individual and collective resistances against multiple oppressions from colonialism, authoritarianism, racism and an unequal world order. She underlined that global South was being seen today as a collective that could help sustain global development and be an engine of renewed growth even as the South faced major challenges of taking their people out of poverty, inequality, social injustices, intercommunity tensions and all types of insecurity. While the current strength of the global South is being seen in its growing economic might she highlighted that the real strength of the South lay in the idea that the South had since its inception been growing in solidarity within the SSC framework, upholding the normative values which included among others sustainable justice, inclusive democracy, more equitable world order. Much of these are challenges for us in the South just as they are for the North. The developing countries and especially India and China had developed partnerships with lesser developed countries that were unusual and challenged the traditional aid models. They were unconditional, demand driven and mutually beneficial with no tags of unequal donor or recipient relationships.

To conclude, she argued that there had been a currency in hegemonic discourses that tried to make two points. One, that the days of SSC were over and that new plurilateral groups can replace this, and second, that SSC was ambiguous, undefined and conceptually weak. We believe, in FIDC, that such propositions are not based on an accurate understanding of the international system. She hoped and exuded confidence that this conference would address this and follow up these challenges.

## YURI AFANASIEV

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Mr. Yuri Afanasiev noted that it was indeed an opportune time to pursue a discussion on SSC. The rise of the global South coupled with the newly adopted agenda of 2030 and the agreements in COP-21 in Paris, which had recognised the new role and innovative partnerships between countries, pointed to the importance of taking up this discussion at this particular juncture and thinking through the mechanisms of how we all collectively could invest in SSC, its mechanisms and institutions.



**Mr. Yuri Afanasiev**  
*UN Resident Coordinator  
and UNDP Resident  
Representative in India, New  
Delhi*

“The global South today is at the centre of demographic, economic, trade and technological change with far reaching consequences.”

He mentioned that the recent expansion of the SSC agenda led to two important consequences. First, there is an attempt which is increasing to promote South-South learning with regard to social and economic and sustainability policies and programmes and transfer best practices from country to country. Second, inclusion of SSC in the foreign policy agenda and research agenda of many countries is an important change from past decades. Consequently, the distinction which existed before between bilateral, multilateral, regional and global foreign policy strategies has become less rigid today. He was convinced that there was today a political will from many sides to look at SSC initiatives and hinted that the challenge may lie in how to maintain them and make them truly effective development tools for the countries to benefit from them.

He further argued that the global South today is at the centre of demographic, economic, trade and technological change with far reaching consequences. For example, today India and China have the largest young populations in the world. In the coming decades African countries will have the largest youth age populations joining India and China in this grouping. Global discussions related to Agenda 2030, COP21, CENDI, FfD in 2015 are indicative of the fact that foreign policy strategies need to take into account the global role of the South and the shifting architecture of global governance. Today the BRICS countries, for example, with 44 per cent of the world’s population contribute 40 per cent to the global GDP and almost 20 per cent to global trade, inspite of the economic challenges that are experienced throughout the world today. In 2015 over 30 per cent of the world’s biggest corporations in the Fortune 500 list were Southern corporations.

He further reiterated that the role of the global South in contributing to multilateral cooperation could not be ignored. For instance, China is now a major player with development projects across the world. The UAE’s official development assistance budget at least for 2014 was 1.17 per cent of its national income. Turkey provides more development assistance today on average than other OECD countries and India happens to be in the highest group of 77 donor to many UN organisations, funds and institutions.





UN is also engaged in development of a new strategy of SSC and is actively listening to member states and to the governments in the South and looking for ways as to how that strategy would be shaped. He noted that it might take some time before it was finalised but it was also an objective process of listening to stakeholders and understanding what their real needs are as opposed to having a UN led process running away ahead of the train.



**Prof. Li Xiaoyun**  
*Chair, China International Development Research Network (CIDRN), Beijing and Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST)*

“Today the scope and context of SSC have gone much beyond political solidarity. The rise of the South has a substantive meaning today.”

## LI XIAOYUN

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Prof. Li Xiaoyun noted that when we discuss SSC today, it is quite different from the time when it all began. He highlighted three aspects of SSC that are needed to be taken into consideration:

- SSC has gone much beyond initial stage when we talked about political solidarity. Today the scope and context of SSC had gone much beyond that scope. The rise of the South has a substantive meaning today.
- SSC is not only engaged in human resources exchange but has a substantive financial implication today.
- SSC is no more just like bilateral exchange. It has assumed substantial meaning based on the institutional set up like Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and New Development Bank.

He added that it is extremely important to have such a conference regularly to provide a platform for SSC to exchange what are the implications in terms of collaboration among South and between South and North. Thereby, he contextualised the establishment of the Network of Southern Think-tanks (NeST) that would play an extremely important role in understanding “ourselves” in terms of what kind of knowledge, what kind of technology, what kind of techniques would contribute to our vision of development cooperation. Thus, we have to take lessons, we have to gather experiences but we need to produce different kind of knowledge, we need to produce different kind of technology to measure what does it mean, to analyse the effectiveness of the SSC.

## SUJATA MEHTA

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Ms. Sujata Mehta began her Keynote Address with the expectation that the conference would be a good occasion to try to come together to discuss the contribution and role of SSC in the overall international development landscape, and expressed happiness that the event had managed to bring together scholars, analysts, participants and practitioners from governments, from international organisations and outside to deliberate on this subject. She hailed this as an opportunity to capture the many facets of SSC and to situate this activity in the current international development landscape.

Ms. Mehta noted that different sorts of activities came within the ambit of development cooperation. While one set flows from the obligations of



**Ms. Sujata Mehta**  
*Secretary (West), Ministry of  
External Affairs, Government  
of India*

developed countries that are the results of historical processes, the other set consists of the solidarity based activities of developing countries, including India. India's approach to SSC is participative and cooperative. Intrinsic to this approach is the fact that India does not impose the nature of assistance, the sectors in which we are prepared to cooperate with our partners or impose conditions related to normative approaches. Speaking for India, she reiterated that such cooperation had been a central tenet of our foreign policy since we became independent as formally elaborated in the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme which was established in 1964 and which marked the formal inception of India's cooperation practices, though our activities preceded this from the early years of our independence.

The particular international conjuncture at present in which this subject has become particularly relevant includes the following. There is the adoption of Agenda 2030 which encompasses the sustainable development goals in which, as the UN Resident Coordinator noted, international cooperation is expected to play a significant role. There is need for financial support at this time of turmoil in global politics for the most visible problem of refugee movements, the huge needs that have been agreed last year for climate change finance and a basic reorientation under way in state and society interaction. To describe the context in which India pursues South-South Cooperation, she mentioned that in early 2012 Ministry of External Affairs established what can be called a new department, the Development Partnership Administration (DPA) and this was a new approach to undertaking activities which have been a constant feature in India's foreign relations.

Elaborating the variety of forms, that constitute India's approach to development cooperation, she noted that they had all been brought under a single umbrella within the Ministry of External Affairs to bring all our external development assistance activities under one framework. This effort helped to ensure that India is able to manage the entire gamut of the process to focus on effectiveness of cooperation and on streamlining implementation.

She emphasised the efforts at creating an information base of experiences gathered from similar projects undertaken in different countries and argued that as such activities increased and grew in India and elsewhere, an issue would arise of measuring the effectiveness of such activities and the usefulness of elaborate criteria being recommended and prescribed for such measurement. She also questioned the utility of trying to create a single set of norms to judge, evaluate and assess SSC which seemed to be underpinned by an effort to incorporate this into other processes or frameworks. She underscored the fact that there was significant merit in recognising distinctions among SSC or development partnership as a process and as an activity and as an area of academic analysis.

She maintained, "While some of the activities that are pursued in this framework maybe amenable to analysis, the scope of what we do cannot be limited in terms of what can be identified simply in terms of inputs and outputs.

**“India's approach to SSC is participative and cooperative. Intrinsic to this approach is the fact that India does not impose the nature of assistance.”**

It would be inappropriate to ignore the very relevant fact that there is an essential solidarity basis to what we do, which may not be measurable instantly. For development partnership or cooperation to be genuinely transformative requires enhanced and additional resources rather than simply repackaging and replanting.”

“Core values at the heart of SSC were fundamentally different from those of the NSC. While the latter is an historic responsibility, the former is in the nature of a voluntary partnership among equals based on solidarity.”

Southern countries do not necessarily have the resources for development cooperation efforts undertaken. While the range and quantum of India’s participation in SSC activity significantly expanded over recent years, she noted with concern that this had been accompanied by the rather worrying trend of slackening donor enthusiasm in developed countries. The aggregate development assistance levels of developed countries are at less than half of their historical commitments and sadly future trends are not promising and the ongoing global financial crisis does not give much hope leading to higher expectation that SSC could and would fill the gap vacated by Northern donors. She urged all to recognise that the core values at the heart of SSC were fundamentally different from those of the NSC. While the latter is an historic responsibility, the former a voluntary partnership among equals based on solidarity. SSC partnership thus does not afford easy parallels with traditional North-South flows. SSC, as Ms. Mehta sees, can best be seen as a useful supplement to North-South aid rather than as a component or subset. “While this activity will certainly grow both in importance as well as in quantum it is important to recognise that even the so-called emerging economies continue to confront major developmental challenges of their own which would require massive support and investment in the coming decade,” she clarified. Given the huge investments that will be required in the global South to enable millions of people to come out of poverty and attain a life of dignity, coupled with a very volatile global economic situation, there is an inherent limitation on the capacity of developing countries to commit to an obligation to increase the quantum of their contribution to international development. Hence one should avoid projecting South-South Cooperation as the principal new component of a redefined “global partnership”, she concluded.

## WU HONGBO

Ambassador Wu Hongbo in his Special Address recounted that three years ago the government of India and United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) had coorganised successfully the conference of Southern providers in Delhi. The Delhi conference renewed the momentum to further the agenda of SSC. He noted that it had generated some pioneering ideas for bringing SSC in line with the new realities.

“The 2030 agenda calls for global partnership among all nations and the peoples.”

He commented that since then the context for South-South Cooperation had changed further, with United Nations adopting 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, the Addis Ababa action agenda on financing for development and the Paris Agreement on climate change. The 2030 Agenda calls for global partnership among all nations and the peoples. Amb. Hongbo strongly feels that while NSC remains the main channel of international development cooperation,



**Amb. Wu Hongbo**  
*Under-Secretary-General,  
United Nations Department  
for Economic and Social  
Affairs, United Nations, New  
York*

SSC is critical for the achievement of SDGs. But it is complementary in nature. SSC supports the transition to sustainable development in unique ways:

- Localising 2030 Agenda through use of vast pool of experiences gathered in Southern nations in integrating global development agenda in their national development strategies.
- Supporting sustainable and sustained growth using the synergy and strong economic complementarity among developing countries through finance, market access, transfer of expertise and the environmental friendly technology.
- Promoting regional cooperation by building regional infrastructure, strengthening regional economic linkages and improving regional micro-economic policy coordination.
- Developing global norms and standards through increased representation of developing countries in global policy making. SSC can help those lacking capacity to engage on global policies, norms and standards and benefit developing countries as a whole.
- Improving international development cooperation in terms of use of success stories in SSC as important lessons for all development actors to rethink and improve development cooperation in the new era

He rued that despite its important contributions, SSC had not yet reached its full potential. SSC must evolve with time. It needs its own narratives.

Referring to the uniqueness of SSC, he went on to highlight the factors that go much beyond its principles and history. He underscored the uniqueness in terms of how it was initiated, implemented, managed and accounted in practical terms. Contradicting the popular perception that follow-up, monitoring and evaluation is lacking in SSC, he cited ample examples of strong follow-up including the India Africa Forum Summit. Amb. Hongbo opined that the mechanisms that made SSC successful should be systematically analysed and communicated and expressed hope that Southern partners could pioneer new institutions towards sustainable development. He emphasised on the need for improvement in policy transfer amongst Southern partners and felt that sharing among Southern partners should go beyond operational aspects.

As a concluding remark Amb. Hongbo mentioned that since the 2013 Delhi conference UNDESA had supported five policy dialogues among Southern partners and had improved their shared understanding on issues of a common concern and interest. The Development Cooperation Forum offers a space for Southern partners to engage among themselves and with other development actors. He shared his belief that the conference would inject new energy in SSC and expressed the commitment of UNDESA to stand ready to support the follow-up to this conference with the support of the Government of India and other Southern partners.

“SSC must evolve with time. It needs its own narratives.”



**Mr. Joakim Reiter**  
*Deputy Secretary-General,  
UNCTAD, Geneva*

“Compared to 7.8 per cent of global trade in 1990, South-South trade in 2014 comprised about 25 per cent.”

“South-South trade fosters structural transformation. The capital intensity of South-South export is higher than that of South-North exports.”

## JOAKIM REITER

Mr. Joakim Reiter began his Special Address recounting the very fact that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) itself owed its genesis focussed on fostering SSC. In 1964 when it was created at the same time as G-77, in its first report to the first UNCTAD meeting founding Secretary General of UNCTAD, Raul Prebisch advocated expansion of South-South trade as part of a new trade policy for development.

Giving a broad overview of the rapid jump (from 20 to 40 per cent) in South's share of global GDP between the early 1970s in 2012, that in global trade from 35 to 51 per cent between 2000 and 2012, and increased inflow of FDI into Southern nations accompanied by even increased outflow of the same, Mr. Reiter observed that despite years of accommodative or expansionary monetary policy in developed economies, growth in the North had been sluggish. Most global GDP growth is now de facto growth among developing and transition economies notwithstanding worrying signs of deceleration coming from China and elsewhere.

He opined that economic cycles in the North and South had been still rather synchronised and the situation reinforces the need for greater SSC, trade and integration and the trends pointed in the right direction with developing countries as a whole exporting more to the South than to the North since 2008. Compared to 7.8 per cent of global trade in 1990, South-South trade in 2014 comprised about 25 per cent. According to Mr. Reiter, however, the potential gains in manufacturing sector from South-South trade liberalisation would be double the estimated gains from remaining North-South liberalisation. It's time to look beyond only tariff reductions.

He then focussed on the benefits from trade, investment and development financing in the context of SSC.

- First, with respect to trade, South-South trade fosters structural transformation. The capital intensity of South-South export is higher than that of South-North exports. This allows developing countries to substitute primary product exports with more capital intensive goods. In addition, firms in Southern markets can capitalise on larger-than-national economies of scale before breaking into Northern markets for higher technology products. This enables them to access and climb value chains, expediting structural transformation, which has been at the heart of economic development and critical to achieve the prosperity pillar of Agenda 2030.
- Second, with respect to investment, SSC encourages greater FDI inflows. Southern MNCs tend to be more willing to invest in developing and transition economies. They are less risk-averse than their Northern counterparts and have greater knowledge of local markets and business practices. They also tend to use more labour-intensive technologies, generating more employment opportunities. Another important feature of South-South foreign direct investment (FDI) is that it normally takes

“South-South trade remains largely a story about Asian integration. To this day, about 80 per cent of all South-South exports involved Asian economies.”

place in the form of greenfield investment rather than acquisitions. Beyond the transfer of knowledge, it contributes directly to capital formation and employment in host countries in the South.

- Third, South-South development financing is concentrated in the infrastructure sectors and other activities that directly support productive activities as opposed to the more focus of the North of social spending that is characterised by traditional donor priorities.

In identifying the future agenda for SSC, Mr. Reiter noted that

- South-South trade remains largely a story about Asian integration. To this day, about 80 per cent of all South-South exports involved Asian economies. The shares of Africa and the Americas in South-South exports in 2010, by contrast, were 6 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. Trade between Africa and the Americas remained just over 1 per cent of total South-South exports.
- Among the different factors that could explain the relative success of Asia, a very crucial one had been regional integration. Asian trade and investment is characterised by regional value chains and production networks. Today, intra-Asian trade as a share of its total trade is about 50 per cent, whereas intra-Latin American trade as a share of its total trade is about 20-25 per cent. For Africa, the figure is 14 per cent.
- Thus the challenge ahead is to reap the benefits of South-South economic integration across all developing regions. This is all the more important as traditional export-led strategies that rely on consumer demand in the North have lost their potency.

Underscoring the need for sound policy structure backed by sound data in realising the potential benefits of SSC, he observed that lack of internationally comparable data is the Achilles heel of SSC, be it in FDI, be it in trade, be it in technology or in development finance and proposed that it was the right time for us to embark on this more ambitious project of collecting data. He elaborated on the efforts put in by UNCTAD to design and build – in close cooperation with Southern partners as well as now with the newly established Network of Southern Think-Tanks (NeST) – an open and a comprehensive statistical database that would be based on concepts and methodologies agreed upon with Southern stakeholders. In addition, UNCTAD is also proposing – in cooperation with UNDP – to design and build a country-level data collection system – again based on the requirements agreed upon with Southern stakeholders.

Some compelling reasons that encourage UNCTAD to undertake such activities are:

- First, this project would be part of the wider support that UNCTAD already provides for South-South Cooperation. He mentioned two noticeable examples, the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP), and

“There is need to recap the benefits of South-South economic integration across all developing regions.”

“UNCTAD to design and build – in close cooperation with Southern partners as well as now with the newly established Network of Southern Think-Tanks – an open and comprehensive statistical database that would be based on concepts and methodologies agreed upon with Southern stakeholders.”



**Mr. Arun Kumar Sahu**  
*Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India*



**Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi**  
*Director General, RIS*

the Global Network of Exim Banks and Development Finance Institutions (G-NEXID), both of which UNCTAD is servicing today.

- Second, UNCTAD has the political support - the G77 and China in Geneva have asked UNCTAD to develop further statistical capacity to support our Southern partners in the area of South-South Cooperation.
- Third, UNCTAD has the statistical, IT, governance, and capacity-building expertise to turn data into insights. UNCTAD has been, for more than 50 years, a constant partner to the South.

He expressed confidence that in this spirit UNCTAD can successfully cooperate in this project as well as in many other streams that are being carried out in the spirit of SSC together as was done in the past.

## ARUN KUMAR SAHU

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Mr. Arun Kumar Sahu offered the vote of thanks to all who had been directly or indirectly engaged with organising of the Conference. He said that the Conference on South-South Cooperation holds a special significance since the South is emerging as the new centre of gravity and in the context of the changing narrative of the North-South Cooperation and evolving new paradigm of South-South Cooperation. He also added that India has been involved in development cooperation with its neighbourhood countries since ancient times and to take forward our agenda of South-South Cooperation the Ministry of External Affairs had established a new department, the Development Partnership Administration (DPA) for undertaking activities which have been a constant feature in India's foreign relations. He hoped that the two days discussion will bring out new ideas for further promoting SSC and forging a consensus on development partnership and also look at ways of overcoming challenges that the countries of South face.

## SACHIN CHATURVEDI

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After welcoming all delegates, from far and near and dignitaries seated on the dais, Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi highlighted that the present conference on South-South Cooperation (SSC) was being held in the backdrop of the changing narrative of North-South Cooperation and evolving new paradigm of South-South Cooperation, particularly in the context of South emerging as a new centre of economic gravity. This is all the more important in light of the recent economic upheaval that some of the leading Southern economies have gone through. The conference becomes all the more important because it has brought together academia and practitioners of South, unlike the other occasions when South had remained beholden to the perspectives emerging from the North. More work on South-South Cooperation came from Northern academics than from the Southern. It needs to be appreciated that the plurality and vibrancy of South-South Cooperation is beyond BRICS. Ghana providing training and support to civil servants in Liberia, Thailand undertaking several training programmes for Laos and Cambodia are some of the realities that are there and have their own relevance in terms of how South-South Cooperation really works.



“Conference on South-South Cooperation (SSC) was being held in the backdrop of the changing narrative of North-South Cooperation and evolving new paradigm of South-South Cooperation particularly in the context of South emerging as a new centre of economic gravity.”

Calling for urgent participation of the Southern academics in collaboration with the practitioners to evolve a robust theoretical framework for strengthening and deepening the process of South-South Cooperation, he underscored the growing urge to bring in impact assessment and pressure for fiscal prudence through optimal returns as extremely important steps to strengthen SSC. In view of the widely felt need for identifying methodologies for Southern engagement, he declared the decision to launch the Network of Southern Think-Tanks (NeST).

He also mentioned the efforts by Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) at holding consultations outside Delhi, in collaboration with partners from those cities like Kolkata, Jaipur, Pune initiated as an effort to move on with this idea of evolving and understanding the narrative on South-South Cooperation within India. He emphasised that at the global level, South-South Cooperation needs to be contextualised in a framework in which UN has very important role. The participation of UNCTAD, South Centre, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in the Conference was also highlighted by Prof. Chaturvedi. He also mentioned about the active participation of young scholars from other developing countries and India which have shown great enthusiasm in terms of absorbing the nuances of South-South Cooperation. Efforts to put together a parallel session on how private consultancy firms look at South-South Cooperation was also hailed by him.

Prof. Chaturvedi concluded with the expectation that the conference would explore various aspects of promoting SSC, understanding its nuances which may facilitate forging a new consensus on development partnership that is based on a paradigm which is demand driven, non-perspective, non-intrusive and strengthens solidarity among Southern partners.



## PLENARY SESSION

### South and the Global Economy

“There is need to carry out objective review of South-South Cooperation and put in conscious efforts in evolving the scope, standard, guidance for such cooperation.”



**Prof. Muchkund Dubey**  
*President, Council for Social  
Development, New Delhi*

The specific issues that were identified for discussion in this session included:

- Perpetuation of global inequalities over the years and institutional and other responses from the South;
- Prevailing North-South divide and emerging contours of SSC in terms of trade, investment, technology transfer, innovation and capacity development;
- Specific features that South should ensure when it comes to the creation of new institutions; and
- Impact assessment of traditional development approaches in the South.

### PROF. MUCHKUND DUBEY

Prof. Muchkund Dubey was the Chair for the session. He observed that the world economic order after the Second World War has been characterised by a dichotomy between North-South and South-South approaches to cooperation. The North-South component dominated the global economic cooperation agenda often to the detriment of the South. In the current dispensation the Southern countries are playing encouraging roles in the global economic order. He pointed to the fact that the countries of South have acquired great economic strength since the 1990s mainly from the beginning of the century as they have much larger and vast resources. For example, financial reserve



for China alone at the end of year 2014 was US\$ 3.9 trillion and that of Brazil and India were above US\$ 300 billion. This is a clear indication of what these countries can do for cooperation among themselves and this is reflected on the ground in outward flow of capital from these countries particularly China and engagements in variety of areas that they are taking. However, Prof. Dubey pointed that there is a need to carry out objective review of South-South Cooperation and put in conscious efforts in evolving the scope, standard, guidance for such cooperation. There is also need to monitor the cooperation in terms of reporting, review and accountability.

The panel was participated by three panellists.

## JOAKIM REITER

Mr. Joakim Reiter, the first of the panellists, highlighted the challenges of the global poor:



**Mr. Joakim Reiter**  
*Deputy Secretary-General,  
UNCTAD, Geneva*

“ Investment gap in developing countries are required to be narrowed down to meet the needs of the poor.”

- Investment gap in developing countries are required to be narrowed down to meet the needs of the poor. The challenges are enormous; as the government cannot meet up with the financial demands, there is need for the private sector to provide financial needs.
- Market failure, illicit trade, etc., contribute significantly to the quality of living of the population residing in the Southern countries and the need for Southern countries to come up with solution cannot be overemphasised.
- Trade and investment sector world wide has failed to be the major provider of employment. In order to provide jobs, there is need for creating and expanding the value chains in countries that are primarily commodity based, since increase in sales of commodities has not translated into increased quality life for the citizens.

He recommended the following:

- Southern countries should figure out how to increase trade with each other. Value chains should be pursued in the primary products thereby increasing the share of Southern partners in the global value chain.
- There is need to reduce the cost per unit by restructuring the technology in production, for example through introduction of Robotics.
- Changes/diversions are required in the way we react to crisis. Pressure is to be put on the Northern countries in taking care of their chauvinistic economic policies.



**Prof. Thomas Pogge**  
*Director, Global Justice  
Programme, Yale University,  
New Haven*

“ In 2015, the top 1 per cent of the human population had more than 50 per cent of global wealth, less than 50 per cent goes to the rest of 99 per cent.”



**Prof. Deepak Nayyar**  
*Emeritus Professor of  
Economics, Jawaharlal Nehru  
University, New Delhi*

## THOMAS POGGE

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Prof. Thomas Pogge, the next panellist, elaborated on the divide between the rich and the poor in the global stage, which is widening. He said that if the South-South Cooperation is about development then development is about realising the human rights of the poor and ensuring that their needs, interests and voices play their fair role in the design of national and international institutional arrangements. If the poor of the world do not benefit from increase of their share in world GDP or from increasing political influence then we have not achieved anything in terms of development. We have not made enough strides in regard to poverty eradication and hunger. Therefore, he recommended the need of having independent academic assessments of development and progress for the poor. He presented some alarming facts in regard to huge divide between the rich and the poor – in 2015, the top 1 per cent of the human population had more than 50 per cent of global wealth, less than 50 per cent goes to the rest of 99 per cent or to put in other words 62 billionaires have as much wealth as about 50 per cent of the human population. Equality is a very massive problem and it is getting worse globally as well as in many countries. There is need to provide solution through supra-national efforts. In the past twenty-five years in the post-war era there are trends of making rules in the global perspective with little democracy.

He noted the trend where powerful countries use lobbying and negotiation to influence governments – in both the developed and developing world, to their advantage. He argued that the Southern countries should come together with solution on how to tackle global trade and economic problems vis-à-vis the prevalent North-South solution.

## DEEPAK NAYYAR

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The world economy has witnessed profound changes associated with structural transformations, starting in the 1980s, which have exercised an enormous influence on the process of, and outcomes in, development. In reflecting on the past and thinking about the future of development in this wider context, it is essential to consider the growing relative importance of the South in the world economy, not only because this is among the most significant changes over the past 25 years but also because it has the potential of transforming the lives of large numbers of people over the next 25 years.

The object is to focus on these outcomes in development, analyse the underlying factors, consider the future implications, and touch upon what this means for South-South cooperation. The discussion is structured as follows. First, it sketches the contours of change in the significance of developing countries in the world economy over the past quarter century. Second, it highlights the disparate outcomes across regions, and between countries within regions, in the South. Third, it considers the lessons that emerge from the development experience of countries that have led this process for countries that might



“Southern countries should set up standards to implement resolutions that defend the poor.”

follow in their footsteps. Fourth, it highlights the possibilities of, and potential for, South-South cooperation in this changing world.

The past two-and-a-half decades have witnessed some catching up by the South-Asia excluding Japan, Africa, and Latin America including the Caribbean - in the world economy. Between 1990 and 2013, their share of world GDP, in current prices at market exchange rates, increased from 17 per cent to 37 per cent, entirely at the expense of industrialised countries. Higher growth rate coupled with slowing down of population growth, led to significantly higher growth rate of per capita income in the Southern countries. Yet, GDP per capita in DCs as a proportion of that in ICs, saw little convergence, even if it saw the end of divergence. However, there was a significant convergence towards per capita income levels in the world economy, while there was a massive new divergence away from the LDCs.

The catch up in industrialisation was even more significant. There was a dramatic transformation in just three decades. The engagement of developing countries with the world economy, through manufacturing, trade, investment and migration also gathered momentum almost at the same pace.

However, the Southern growth remained uneven. It was concentrated mostly in Asia, Latin America stayed roughly where it was, while Africa experienced a decline. Development was uneven not only among regions but also between countries within regions.

There is another, related, dimension of uneven development that deserves mention here, even if it is not the focus of this presentation. The catch up process is characterised by emerging divergences in the world economy. There has been an increase in economic inequality between countries and between people within countries. There is not only an exclusion of countries, but also of regions within countries, and of people in countries almost everywhere, from this process.

The industrialisation and development experience of the Next-14 suggests that there were differences in size, settings, drivers, emphases, and transitions. This diversity is reflected in their development models, each with its mix of the state and the market or openness and intervention that differed across countries and changed over time. And there are possible clusters in terms of development models, which range from a strong reliance on markets and openness (Argentina, Chile, Mexico, South Africa, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia), through state support with moderated openness (Brazil, Egypt and Turkey), or strategic intervention and calibrated openness (South Korea, and Taiwan), to state intervention and controlled openness (China and India).

Such analytical clusters help to focus on what was common among these countries despite their apparent diversity even if reduced to smaller subsets. But they had even more in common across subsets in factors that put them

on the path to sustained industrialisation. It is possible to identify three such factors: initial conditions, enabling institutions, and supportive governments.

There were two aspects of initial conditions. The first was the existence of a physical infrastructure. The second was the spread of education in society. In both, a critical minimum was essential to kick-start industrialisation. And countries created these initial conditions, or built upon what existed, essentially through governments.

In the pursuit of industrialisation, the role of governments, in evolving policies, nurturing institutions and making strategic interventions, whether as a catalyst or a leader, was central to the process almost everywhere. For countries that stressed markets and openness, it was about minimising market failure. The emphasis was on getting-prices-right and buying the skills or technologies needed for industrialisation. For countries that stressed state intervention with moderated, calibrated or controlled openness, it was about minimising government failure. The emphasis was on getting-institutions-right and building the skills or technologies needed for industrialisation. Of course, this role was not defined once-and-for-all but evolved with industrialisation and development.

There are lessons to be drawn from their experience. Clearly, these experiences cannot be replicated and their lessons must be contextualised. Moreover, differences clearly show that there are alternative paths to development, so that there is no unique solution. Indeed, there are choices to be made that are bound to be influenced by history and conjuncture but should also be shaped by characteristics and circumstances of countries.

In a global economy, which is changing at a pace that would have been difficult to anticipate in 1990, the share of the South in world output, manufacturing and trade, is rising rapidly. There is a discernible shift in the balance of economic power towards the South and away from the North. This has opened up new possibilities of South-South economic cooperation. The potential is significant in three dimensions: reforming international institutions and multilateral rules, promoting intra-regional economic interaction and engagement within the South, and nurturing bilateral assistance and economic cooperation, intra-regional and inter-regional, between countries in the South.

Such cooperation is neither automatic nor assured. There is a clear and present danger that countries that are leading the process of development in the South might choose to opt for a seat at the high table with the rich countries from the North instead of working for the common cause of the South. The challenge is to nurture economic cooperation and preserve political solidarity among countries despite differences in levels of development and growing income divergences in the South.

## Issues raised from the house

Should we be concerned about inequality or poverty, as globalisation has also increased prosperity along with increased inequality?

- There is no simple binary choice of having globalisation or not. It is the type of globalisation that matters. Rules of globalisation must be taken into consideration. It is important to look at who is growing and where growth is taking place. Growth numbers should reflect averages of growth in various deciles.

What can be the appropriate model for addressing income inequality so that voices of poor are heard?

- Countries of the South should remain honest to their commitment of development and should set standards and accordingly monitor each other to ensure that they move in right direction. Mobilising citizens and help from other countries on this will ensure government does what is required.
- New trading arrangements, like TPP are very dangerous and it is important not to rush into them. For example, conflict resolution mechanism of TPP will have chilling effects on government as it empowers corporations to sue governments.

What is the future of South-South Cooperation?

- It is not only about China and BRICS, but is much more diverse and in next 25 years it will diversify further.
- Potential for South-South Cooperation is enormous, but it is required to be kept in view that:
  - Relations do not replicate traditional donor-recipient relations. A new paradigm is required.
  - Institutional mechanism must be established.
  - Inclusive growth as sustained economic growth is dependent on growth become more inclusive.
  - Regional integration among Southern regions will help address negative effects of TPP.
  - Use of STI and ICT on development- Governments should have a clear model for what kind of markets they want. This is so because ICT has high scope for market abuse, using first mover advantage.

## LUNCHEON ROUNDTABLE

### Roundtable with Southern Agencies on Institutional Architecture

The Roundtable was organised to throw light on the following issues that are very intimately linked to the future growth and strength of South-South Cooperation.

- Evolution and nature of institutional architecture on SSC
- How different Southern agencies may work together?



**Ms. Sujata Mehta**  
*Secretary (West), Ministry of  
External Affairs, New Delhi*

### SUJATA MEHTA

The chair introduced the panellists and requested them to divide their presentation into two parts – the first part covering the evolution and nature of the institutional architecture of SSC in their respective countries and the agencies that they are part of and the second seeking the panellists' perspective on how different agencies of the Southern countries, who work in this area, could work together and cooperate better.





**Mr. Priyanto Rohmatullah**  
*Deputy Director for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), Indonesia*

“Indonesia plans to strengthen into the “one-gate policy” which will help in establishing a single agency for SSC in Indonesia.”



**Mr. Banchong Amornchewin**  
*Director of Planning and Monitoring Branch, Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Thailand*

## PRIYANTO ROHMATULLAH

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Mr. Priyanto Rohmatullah, the first panellist, shared the Indonesian experience regarding SSC. He said that Indonesia is seeking to increase its role on SSC and triangular cooperation. To achieve this objective Indonesia is focussing on strengthening its capacity and capability good governance and civil society as well. These are important in SSC programmes. The framework of the Indonesian programme for more effective SSC programmes includes:

- Structural, systematic and pragmatic approach to capture and tackle potential SSC with other partners.
- Focussing our initiative by clearly defining them into effective programmes and other specific programmes and international cooperation.

This framework was enacted by Indonesia’s first President in 2012 to focus on key areas which are developing issues, good governance, trust building and macroeconomic issues. These cover issues such as food security, infrastructure, disaster management, family planning and so on.

In terms of the evolution of Indonesia’s SSC programme, Indonesia’s SSC initiative would focus on three areas: stronger correlation within institutional framework, new and emerging partner in triangular cooperation for development (for the period between 2015-2019), stronger partnership within institutions for stronger and effective SSC programme (for the period 2020-2024). Indonesia is now in the second period and its strategy for achieving the objective outlined above consists of: introductory framework including on funding, deployment of model of incentive for land history, civil society in SSC, deployment of eminent person group to assist the SSC stakeholders, deployment and strengthening the capacity and capability of institutions that deal with SSC. Indonesia plans to strengthen into the “one-gate policy” which will help in establishing a single agency for SSC in Indonesia.

## BANCHONG AMORNCHEWIN

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Mr. Banchong, the second panellist, talked about Thailand’s ODA programme. Between the 1960s to 1995 Thailand was the net recipient of ODA. In 1995, many countries including Japan, Denmark, France, etc., stopped their ODA programme to Thailand and decided that Thailand would become a provider. In 1992, Thailand made an effort to provide assistance to countries such as Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and they continued providing SSC to these countries. In 2004, the government decided to set up the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) on the lines of agencies such as Japan International Cooperation



“Thailand is thinking of converting TICA to the Department of International Cooperation. Hence Thailand is in the process of setting up institutions for providing SSC to different partners.”



**Dr. Mao Xiaojing**  
*Deputy Director, Department of Development Assistance, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC), China*

“Since 2005 to 2014, China’s foreign aid budget has been increased by almost 30 per cent annually. Three agencies have also been set up in China for facilitating foreign aid.”

Agency (JICA). Thailand is thinking of converting TICA to the Department of International Cooperation. Hence Thailand is in the process of setting up institutions for providing SSC to different partners. TICA is the provider of assistance to other countries. The main focus is on the GFC countries and a few other countries such as Argentina, Indonesia and Cambodia. TICA also handles the technical cooperation. In 2005 Thailand also set up the neighbouring countries liberal banking which provides soft loans to the regional countries. Thailand has many ministries working on SSC. It also has a SSC partnership programme with Vietnam.

## MAO XIAOJING

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Dr. Mao Xiaojing, third panellist, talked about China’s development cooperation programme. She said from 1950s to mid-1980s, China provided aid under the charge of an independent ministry. Since mid-1980s, China carried out reform and opening up policy, and also undertook reforms on its foreign aid programme. China’s main focus was to improve economic development and it began to receive attractive assistance from many countries and also international organisations. Initially the Ministry in charge of foreign aid was the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation. Currently, Ministry of Commerce handles this. Since 2005 to 2014, China’s foreign aid budget has been increased by almost 30 per cent annually. Three agencies have also been set up in China for facilitating foreign aid. While one of them looks after engineering projects, the second is concerned with commodity aid and training programmes are the mandate of the third agency. Chinese Exim Bank manages the concessional loans. The international development needs are changing and new development issues such as climate change, SDGs, etc., are gaining importance. Hence more institutions and more reforms are needed to meet these needs.

## T. S. JAMBALDORJ

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Ambassador T. S. Jambaldorj, the fourth panellist, talked about Mongolia’s foreign policy. He said one of the objectives of Mongolia’s foreign policy is to develop cooperation with Asian countries. Mongolia has focussed on developing regional cooperation with East Asian countries and also ASEAN and APEC regions. Mongolia has also hosted a conference on coalition aspect, first such event to take place in ASIA. Mongolian President has initiated a development cooperation fund to share Mongolia’s experiences with democracy and market economy with other democracies and other countries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs set up the International cooperation fund and in 2013, the statute of



**Ambassador T. S. Jambaldorj**  
*Executive Secretary,  
International Cooperation Fund,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Mongolia*

“Mongolian President has initiated a development cooperation fund to share Mongolia’s experiences with democracy and market economy with other democracies and other countries.”

the cooperation fund was adopted. Hence it is a very new institutional set up for SSC in Mongolia.

**Key points from the presentations of the panellists:**

Ms. Mehta, Chair for the session, observed that three points could be inferred from the presentations of the panellists.

- Each of the panellists referred to the linkages of SSC with public policy. Hence international development cooperation activities are undertaken by each country as part of foreign policy effort.
- Each of these countries has experience of being both the recipient of development cooperation and partnering with some other country.
- There has been some initial effort to cooperate with other developing countries in such activities.

**Views to expand SSC:**

The chair then asked the panellists for their views on how to expand SSC.

**Ambassador T. S. Jambaldorj**

After the formation of the International Cooperation Fund, the key activities of this institution are to look countries which share their experiences. Hence last year it looked at Myanmar, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and North Korea. It held various conferences, seminars and workshops on democracy and good governance for sharing Mongolia’s experience with these countries. As part of a new strategy, Mongolia decided to expand the number of target countries of cooperation to include six more countries from its regions like, Nepal, Bhutan, Laos, Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Timor Leste. Special activities have been organised for Nepal and specially Kyrgyzstan.

**Dr. Mao Xiaojing**

More and more countries are joining the international development cooperation. There are many more areas which can be explored. Therefore, there is need to understand this phenomenon and its impact on policy. They need to look at what other SSC institutions are doing and what are the similarities and difference between them and China. More recommendations can come from sharing experiences. More exchange of information is needed to understand each other for more meaningful cooperation. Another way could also be to look at triangular cooperation.

**Mr. Banchong Amornchewin**

There is a need to look at North-South Partnership as well. In terms of its SSC programme we have started working with the Brazil and joined hands to work on a project in Laos. Thailand also has a project with Argentina. Thailand has many projects going on in ASEAN countries as well, although they are not bilateral but regional, for example, BIMSTEC. Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand

are also working on a joint project. Thailand is also working with ADB on an aid programme.

***Mr. Priyanto Rohmatullah***

In Indonesia, new role on income capacity highlights the importance of SSC and knowledge sharing for development effectiveness. Knowledge sharing is expected to promote strengthening of regional sustainable development and sharing expertise of qualitative experiences and incorporate them in practise. This provides ground on which policies can be formulated at the national levels and international level. This can help in improving the government's development activities. Countries can discuss and understand what they can learn from each other's experiences. Thailand has also started interactions with Palestine and Afghanistan and also with South and Pacific countries. Indonesia is also trying to enlarge its cooperation with some knowledge sharing with some African countries. Though Indonesia is a small player in the development cooperation arena, it is seeking to increase its presence in the coming years.

## PLENARY SESSION II

### Global Aid Architecture, SSC and Triangular Development Cooperation

In order to encapsulate emerging debate on the importance and scope of SSC, the session intended to focus on the following broad issues:

- How to capture the plurality of SSC through its rainbow approach unifying diverse models?
- The role and importance of non-prescriptive and unconditional developmental cooperation programmes among developing countries.
- Measures for advancement of the SSC.
- Impact assessment of SSC programmes with the concurrence of the partner institutions or countries without the intervention of supranational institutions or experts through a fixed criteria.
- How to optimise the participation of partners in SSC – state, civil society, academia, communities and other actors?





**Ambassador Asoke Kumar Mukerji**  
*Former Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations*

“At the heart of global agenda 2030 lies 17 SDGs negotiated and adopted in 2015.”



**Dr. Nagesh Kumar**  
*Head, South and South-West Asia Office, UN-ESCAP, New Delhi*

“Technology facilitation is one area where SSC can play a very important role.”

## ASOKE KUMAR MUKERJI

Ambassador Asoke Kumar Mukerji was the chair for the session. He noted that the theme of the session was extremely topical after the Conference on Financing for Development in Addis-Ababa, that provided inputs for financing the global development agenda. At the heart of global agenda 2030 lies 17 SDGs negotiated and adopted in 2015 in a very transparent and bottom-up process. This makes global agenda different than what used to happen in the past.

Another important feature has been the changed role of technology in development. In Addis-Ababa Financing for Development Conference, the technology facilitation mechanism was agreed unanimously and this meeting should play a crucial role in how to carry forward and implement the concept of technology for development without the fear of technology being linked to the IPR mechanism. If we do not apply technology and use it for development then the whole process of development will get distorted or not get implemented to the full extent. In this context, the review of the World Summit on Information Society, Tunis Agenda, to focus on the use of ICT for development is important.

The chair then handed over the floor to the panellists.

## NAGESH KUMAR

Dr. Nagesh Kumar noted that inequities in access to technology were identified as a very important factor in explaining the present global economic order. He flagged that technology is very essential for meeting the SDGs especially for goals 11 to 15. Consequently, technology facilitation is one area where SSC can play a very important role. But the prospects of getting access to right technologies in implementing the sustainable development goals is very difficult because of the WTO, TRIPS and TRIMS agreements.

He also observed that high concentration of technology creation activities and patenting ownership have not changed much in the past 20 years. The share of top ten owners and producers of technology in the total R&D or total patents taken have remained same, except for that of a few Southern countries which have moved up.

Dr. Kumar identified another disturbing trend in terms of the fact that generation of knowledge in public domain has come down and an increasing share is cornered by that in private domain. Therefore, the performance requirements that both developed and developing countries imposed during their development process to absorb technologies and build their capacities are not available anymore to the developing countries.

Thus, developing countries need to pool their own resources in the spirit of SSC to create knowledge in public domain and harness frugal engineering capacities to develop products such as low carbon one and services to meet

the SDGs. Cooperation among BRICS countries which have R&D capacities in generic medicines with LDCs which have transition period could be a very productive way of harnessing the strength of technology through SSC.



**Dr. Manuel F. Montes**  
*South Centre, Geneva*

“SSC should go beyond being a complement to North-South cooperation and should be programmed on the basis of a different paradigm.”

## MANUEL F. MONTES

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Dr. Manuel F. Montes began his arguments with the question as to what is the objective of institutional development in SSC in the national and international context. He reiterated that in the context of the objective of institutional development for SSC in the national and international context, it should take a very generalist approach towards development. OECD itself took a very long time to characterise and systemise their way of involving in development cooperation.

SSC should go beyond being a complement to North-South cooperation and should be programmed on the basis of a different paradigm. Northern ODA standards should not serve as the norms for SSC. Coming from developing countries themselves, and having come to adulthood in their home countries, SSC practitioners can freely discuss pitfalls in the cooperative projects with partners and have more confidence in arriving at project evaluation standards with developing country partners.

Dr. Montes further argued that SSC practitioners have the advantage of being better attuned to the impact of external constraints on the development effort. For example, because of changes in the exchange rates, the trade regime can be undermined. This can thus cause an irreversible impact on domestic production and investment, and therefore on SSC projects themselves. SSC can be more sensitive to changes in macroeconomic situations arising mainly from purely external factors and SSC can be adjusted through various kinds of financing flows. The six chapters of Monterrey Consensus give a good map of the variety of financing flows that can be applied to achieve sustainable development.

SSC should work to strengthen the public interest. This will include the building up of a domestic private sector. This approach is in sharp contrast to the Western view that privileges and protects foreign private companies operating in developing countries.

## JOMO KWAME SUNDARAM

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Prof. Jomo Kwame Sundaram echoed the concerns raised during discussions in the previous plenary session. He observed that two thirds of global inequality can be explained by inter-national inequality. This can be attributed to the effects of uneven development across the globe since the Industrial Revolution and colonialism including and involving:

- Imperialism of free trade;
- Myth of comparative advantage obscuring the reality of absolute disadvantage;



**Prof. Jomo Kwame Sundaram**  
*Former FAO Assistant Director-General for Economic and Social Development, Rome*

- Transformation of GATT to WTO at the expense of developing countries;
- Increased food insecurity despite greater food availability;
- Premature deindustrialisation due to trade liberalisation; and
- Immiserising growth, e.g. with increases in productivity lowering agricultural prices rather than increasing farmer incomes.

He reiterated that the international terms of trade had moved against developing countries. During the last half century, there has been a decline in the prices of manufactured goods in the South vis-à-vis the North, protected by intellectual property rights.

He also highlighted the implications of 'aid for trade'. The notion implicitly recognised that trade liberalisation leads to the loss of tariff revenues and productive capacities in countries of the South and the costs of building new internationally competitive productive and export capacities.

Illicit Financial Flows, due to trade mis-pricing and tax evasion, have also contributed to global inequality. As a result, there was a net flow of funds away from Sub-Saharan Africa, rather than a positive flow of funds into the region due to development aid.

Dr. Jomo expressed concern that financial liberalisation during the last two to three decades had undermined the ability of financial systems to be developmental. Financial liberalisation has also had deflationary macro-economic impact and undermined development finance, contributing to an exclusive, not inclusive financial system.

SSC can play a role in reversing such trends.

“We have been following an exclusive and not inclusive model of finance. SSC can play a role in reversing such a trend.”

## PARALLEL SESSION IA

### Climate Change, Sustainability and Financing for Development



**Mr. Arun Kumar Sahu**  
*Joint Secretary, Ministry of  
External Affairs, Government  
of India*



**Mr. Vicente Yu**  
*South Centre, Geneva*

#### ARUN KUMAR SAHU

The session started under the chairmanship of Mr. Arun Sahu, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India followed by speeches of eminent panellists.

#### VICENTE YU

Mr. Vicente Yu referred to the key questions that were to be discussed in the session. The issues were as follows: key lessons learnt from negotiations process for SSC from COP 21, FfD and adoption of SDGs; and the unfinished agenda for SSC.

He broadly focussed his discussion on three points as to what are the things which are important from 2015 outcomes; key lessons from these conferences; and what the important issues for implementation of these conferences are. According to Dr. Yu, addressing the challenges with respect to bleak global economic picture, the relatively bleak economic prospectus for developing countries, income gap, infrastructure development, development gap between developed and developing countries, provides a context towards the implementation of the outcomes of the conferences in 2015. The underlying sub-text of the context and outcomes of the conference points out the need





“Full participation of developing countries in global economy is a must to ensure that the citizens of the Southern countries lead a life of dignity.”



**Prof. Swaran Singh**  
*JNU, New Delhi*

“SSC has moved beyond the phase of solidarity and underlined that such a transformation has been possible due to the new found financial muscle by the Southern countries and rise of BRICS.”

for developing countries to become stronger in terms of working together for own development.

Key lessons drawn from these conferences, according to Dr. Yu, were the clear need for developing countries to be own knowledge generator and be in a position to carry out data analysis on their own. Being technically prepared is the most important lesson for the developing countries. He also talked about the necessity of political coordination between the members of Non-Alignment Movement, G-77 and regional groups who all are active in WTO. He also contextualised the unfinished Agenda by talking about:

- How do we craft environment so that means of implementation in different agreements are made available for developing countries?
- Creating and enabling an international policy and institutional environment for development of South.

Dr. Yu ended his presentation by talking about the unfinished Agenda in trade regime reforms, technology transfer, investment regulation, democratisation of global economic governance. The speaker hoped that full participation of developing countries in global economy is a must to ensure that the citizens of the Southern countries lead a life of dignity.

## SWARAN SINGH

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Prof. Swaran Singh started his presentation by reiterating the fact that SSC has moved beyond the phase of solidarity and underlined that such a transformation has been possible due to the new found financial muscle by the Southern countries and rise of BRICS. The shift from North to South is also visible in the areas of population, productivity and power. However, the speaker also pointed out the limitations that global South faces, especially in the area of physical and social infrastructure. Prof. Singh concluded his presentation by talking about idealisation deficit in the global South. This was captured by the speaker in the following points:

- Issue of conceptualisation of SSC – should we really look at set of norms for viewing success of SSC. Whether the conceptualising should be conclusive or inclusive? SSC should be inclusive rather than conclusive because of the heterogeneity in South.
- Systematic mechanisms should be there for inclusion of SSC.
- Maximising the development benefits from modalities that exist, like SDGs. Are they focussing on the targeted area or for small number of people which would increase inequalities?
- Truly equal partnership.



**Dr. Rajni Bakshi**  
Senior Fellow, Gateway  
House, Mumbai

“Economic democracy is more important and the shift needs to be towards de-centralised industrialisation.”



**Dr. Athula Senaratne**  
Head, Environmental  
Economics, Institute of Policy  
Studies, Colombo

“South is heterogeneous and hence the impact of the policies would also be heterogeneous and hence we need to focus on 'sharing'.”

## RAJNI BAKSHI

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Dr. Rajni Bakshi enlightened the audience on how degrowth is inevitable if we collectively or even individually for that matter focus on sustainable development. She said that we should rather concentrate on steady state level of growth. According to her, the Paris Agreement is very 'carbon-based' which shouldn't be the case. Rather, sustainable development should be socially beneficial. She put forward the concept of economic democracy for sustainable development. According to Dr. Bakshi, Trusteeship policy is coming into play as both capitalism and socialism have failed. She concluded by quoting Gandhiji that capitalism and communism would go hollow in the future. The panellist pointed out that her takeaway from COP21 is: "climate change must now be left to market". This is ironic as it is said that climate change is the greatest market failure ever in history. Question is how market is going to solve this. She provided three-way process to look at the issue:

- Economic democracy;
- De-growth (De-growth- born in Spain with the slogan "your recession is not my De-growth"; and
- Curiosity about trusteeship.

The panellist explained an example of Timbaktu Collective in Andhra Pradesh, where the organisation worked on eco-restoration project which was disturbed by wind-mills in the area. This led to the question of sustainability of this renewable energy. Economic democracy is more important and the shift needs to be towards de-centralised industrialisation.

## ATHULA SENARATNE

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Dr. Athula Senaratne mentioned that sustainable development is an unconventional area for cooperation and hence has many challenges. He emphasised how SSC can have many cross-cutting and thematic ideas in this broad paradigm. He also said how mitigation cannot be discussed without North-South Cooperation. He also apprised the audience about the billions of funds earmarked for climate change initiatives. But sadly, only 10 per cent of these funds goes in adaptation. There are many gap areas in the SSC which can be addressed by setting up information technology policy institutions, resource mobilisations and technological transfer/sharing. He concluded by saying that the global South is heterogeneous and hence the impact of the policies would also be heterogeneous; therefore hence we need to focus on 'sharing'.

## PARALLEL SESSION IB

### SSC and Regional Growth; African Union - Agenda 2063



Prof. Gulshan Sachdeva  
JNU, New Delhi

#### GULSHAN SACHDEVA

Prof. Gulshan Sachdeva, the Chairman for the session, introduced the underlying context of SSC and regional growth and African Union Agenda 2063 and expressed confidence that a session on Africa is perhaps one of the most important sessions in the context of SSC. Most of the economies within Africa are growing very fast but at the same time there are plenty of difficulties within Africa – difficulties of development, so many political conflicts.

Simultaneously, during the last 20 years many countries from the South particularly China, India, Brazil and a few more have increased their engagement with many African countries. Now how are they looking at such engagements? How are the African countries looking at this kind of engagement? Do they find something very different than the kind of traditional cooperation that used to happen or they also feel the similar way that many of these countries are also interacting with Africa because of certain political, commercial and other considerations. The Chair identified them as the relevant issues that the panellists may like to touch.





**Prof. Wenping He**  
*Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing*



**Dr. Renu Modi**  
*University of Mumbai*

“India’s development cooperation can help add value in Africa through efforts in four main sectors: agro-processing sector; ICT; water and irrigation sector and; knowledge exchange.”

## WENPING HE

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Prof. Wenping He, Co-chair for the Session observed that most Southern countries are located in the African continent. So if we are talking about SSC, it is inevitable to touch upon these relations with Africa. She then introduced the panellists to the house and handed over the floor to them.

## RENU MODI

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Dr. Renu Modi straight away went into the question of what Africa agenda 2063 is. She mentioned that this was the agenda which was announced by the Africa Union on its 50th anniversary. The agenda document maps Africa’s future development in partnership with the South as well as the North.

Out of the six broad aspirations listed in the Agenda document, Dr. Modi picked up two for elaborate discussions as they were intimately linked to anything that one needs to make sustainable development, peace and security. These aspirations relate to growth, inclusive development, youth employment and livelihood generation and reduction of poverty.

She then moved onto a brief description of India’s development cooperation in Africa and informed that India follows four channels or avenues for development cooperation. The development compact comprises trade, FDI, LoCs and grants. This is in addition to the long standing feature of assistance in capacity building.

A brief look at the trade data reveals that between 2005-06 and 2016, Indo-Africa trade has doubled and India’s imports are more than exports which clearly mean that we are importing commodities and therefore we have a negative trade balance. So the question is whether we are adding value to Africa or whether we are continuing with the same colonial pattern of trade where we import raw materials and send back processed high value products. So if we are talking of development cooperation in a genuine sense, we need to address these discrepancies in the data gap.

She suggested that India’s development cooperation can help add value in Africa through efforts in four main sectors:

- Agro-processing sector,
- Information and communication technology,
- Water and irrigation sector, and
- Knowledge exchange.

They will help ensure food security and reduce water stress – the two major issues that Africa will have to cope with now.

Further, there is an urgent need for capacity building and transfer of technology. She gave the example of cashew. Eighty per cent of cashew from Cote D’Ivoire is exported to India. They are packaged, processed and sent back

to Cote D'Ivoire as well as to the rest of the world. She looked for solutions so that the cashew can be processed in Cote D'Ivoire itself. Otherwise SSC remains a rhetoric and not really a reality.

Referring to the flow of lines of credits from India to the African countries, she noted that Indian funds are not going only to the resource rich countries. They are going to Ethiopia, Sudan, Mozambique, Tanzania and diversified range of countries, all of which are not commodity producing or exporting to India. However, land remained a central issue there with relative abundance and India needs to provide technology and irrigation skills. The challenge is to ensure convergence in the two areas.

Finally, she referred to the issue as to what should be the institutional agenda and underscored the need for leveraging private public partnerships in fostering SSC.



**Mr. Neissan Besharati**  
*The South African Institute  
of International Affairs  
(SAIIA), Johannesburg*

## NEISSAN BESHARATI

Mr. Neissan Besharati shared his reflections on the nature of South-South cooperation and how it relates to Agenda 2063. There is actually two distinct types of SSC in Africa. One is the South-South cooperation that occurs between the African countries, the regional cooperation and the other one is that between Africa and the other developing countries, the rest of the South, mostly Asia. Each of them functioned differently and has different issues.

SSC among African nations is really about regional cooperation, it is about integration, it is about a long spirit of African brotherhood, Ubuntu. That has been there for decades and it has also brought Africans together in the struggle against colonialism, neo-imperialism and structural adjustments that it suffered. This is manifested in the form of all the regional organisations we have, from the African union, the NEPAD, African Peer Review Mechanism and the various regional, economic commissions. There are also a range of different groups and committees in different sectorial level, dozens from tax to agriculture.

The second type of SSC involves the cooperation from emerging economies in Africa. And this relationship is more bilateral. Although we talk about Agenda 2063 as a region but really the engagements tend to be more bilateral. There are also structures to allow for this engagement like the India-Africa Forum or like Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). But it is not an equal relationship. The SSC between Tanzania and Malawi is not like that between Tanzania and China, the second biggest economy of the world. There are clearly differences of scale and economy and power that one cannot undermine and that plays into that relationship. This is South-South cooperation between developing nations because they are all developing but still they involve very different power relations that we need to keep into account.

He noted that Africans do appreciate the support and the collaboration received by the emerging economies. It gives them finally options to choose from that are different than just being reliant and dependent on the North.

“SSC among African nations is really about regional cooperation, it is about integration, it is about a long spirit of African brotherhood, Ubuntu.”

Now African countries can go to other countries in the East and in the South to also get support under different conditions and different packages. So it is a good development for Africa to have more options.

One of the big rhetorics of SSC is about mutual benefit and about both parties benefiting. So that justifies also the tied aid. A little bit of reflections on who is benefiting more are necessary. Of course, everybody benefits but at the end there bigger partner tends to benefit usually more from this. While looking at mutual benefit we need to find ways of measuring benefit of both parties, an effort already initiated by the Network of Southern Think-tanks (NeST).

To conclude, Mr. Neissan argued that the biggest responsibility is really on the African states to provide leadership in this process. It is the African countries that need to set the agenda, the priorities and be in the driving seat. And they need to set the rules of the game. First of all, most of the Africans are proud and they want the development of their country to be financed by their own resources first. So a lot of effort is going into domestic resource mobilisation, public, private, tax, whatever. The support and the rules of that support should be set by the African countries and it should be clear not only for the Northern traditional partners but also for the South. There shouldn't be double standards. And Africa should also be more strategic and know what it wants to get from all the different parties.



**Dr. Ruchita Beri**  
*Senior Research Associate,  
IDSA, New Delhi*

## RUCHITA BERI

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Dr. Ruchita Beri initiated her presentation to find out as to how India's cooperation is shaping up with Africa in the backdrop of the Agenda 2063. Pointing out the eight aspirations spelt out by the African countries, she proposed to briefly look at whether there are any kind of convergences between India's development cooperation with Africa or what India is planning to do with Africa in terms of the Agenda 2063. During the last Forum summit, India's Minister of External Affairs said that there is a lot of synergy between what India is planning in terms of cooperation with Africa and with the Agenda 2063. The outcome document of the Forum Summit begins by stating that India and Africa are together in terms of fulfilling Africa's goals towards Agenda 2063. However, she finds that the document really do not give us much. There is no roadmap as such as to how India and Africa would work together in these fields.

She observed that India's development cooperation is based on the demand which the African countries put forward to India and it is only in those areas that India is cooperating with Africa. So it is not driven by India's interests so much and it is more driven by the African interests.

Transparency is a very important component of this whole debate and discussion because it is to be ensured as to how much of the promises which the Indian Government has made in the last decade or so have been implemented. The Indian Government says that it has delivered about US\$ 8 billion in terms of lines of credit in terms of 140 projects in 40 countries. But there are concerns about the 100 capacity building institutions proposed to be set up by India.

“India and Africa are together in terms of fulfilling Africa's goals towards Agenda 2063.”

Dr. Beri thinks both sides need to sit together and fathom out as to why this has not worked, why this model of cooperation which talked of cooperation at a continental, regional and a bilateral level did not work out, what the problems were. Dependence on African Union Commission for negotiating the region and country to be engaged created some hurdles. During the recent Summit, this problem has been resolved and now India is going in terms of a bilateral cooperation with all 54 countries.

But the problem of implementation still remains. The last Forum Summit did call for setting up of a monitoring mechanism wherein both Indian and African officials will monitor and evaluate India's project implementation. It remains to be seen whether this is successfully materialised. A roadmap for helping Africa achieve its goals on good governance, respect, human rights, justice and rule of law, is also required. Such a framework is yet to be available at this moment.

Finally, she dealt with the fact that even though India and Africa do share a lot of goals in terms of global governance issues, in terms of a reformed United Nation and reformed global governance institutions, there are some issues in which there are divergences between India and Africa, particularly in the climate change debate. She proposed that there should also be a component of people-to-people contact which should be the driver of engagement between India and Africa and that is something which the Africans also aspire for because that is one of the goals of the Agenda 2063.

## FANWELL KENALA BOKOSI

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**Dr. Fanwell Kenala Bokosi**

*Executive Director  
(AFRODAD), Harare*

Dr. Fanwell Kenala Bokosi began his argument in agreement with another panellist that there is SSC within Africa and that there is SSC between Africa and others outside Africa but expressed concerns about Nigeria and South Africa's influence on the rest of Africa; he termed big brothers or big bullies.

In settling the issue as to how do we align SSC and development cooperation policies for implementation of Agenda 2063, he started with the symbolic implication of the fact that Agenda 2063 document was signed or adopted by the African heads of state in Addis in Ethiopia in a building that was donated by China.

He suggested that there can be no debate whether infrastructure is relevant or not. However, questions remain about the type of infrastructure and who decides that. Is it the president deciding after a bottle of wine what the country needs or is it the people? So this non-interference is important but we should also encourage answerability and accountability. Often the leaders decided what is the development a nation wants but the people are against that development and so it creates a dichotomy.

He gave the example of Tazara which is the Tanzania-Zambia railway. It was the railway that everyone thought, during the last twenty years, wasn't needed but two years ago everyone was talking that it is the best thing that

ever happened and the reason is that it is the same Tazara but the priorities have changed. Because when it was built, it was never about infrastructure development linking two countries; it was about solidarity. When it was being created no one thought about the future. So solidarity itself can work to the advantage reaping future benefits. But sometimes infrastructure around Africa is created to facilitate exports and imports and not internal integration. However, that is not the fault of SSC; it is the fault of our own leaders.

He argued that Africa had managed to have regular elections. It doesn't matter whether they are rigged or stolen but they are held regularly. That is the most important thing. Whether that is democracy or not can be debated. He said, however, if we look at some of the most influential leaders on the continent, we look at their philosophy or whatever, we will find that they never had expressed an influence in terms of their doing things. Their influence was basically either around some socialism or communism. A lot of economists in those countries were actually trained by universities in India in the 1960s. These people became leaders and there is an influence. So education and skills are important elements. We can learn from what other people have done in Eastern Africa.

But, argued Dr. Bokosi, that the challenge lies in failure of Africa to develop institutions in Africa for engagement. There was this picture of all these African leaders dressed in Indian attire during the India Africa Forum Summit. They were ridiculed a lot back home because it was like they were puppets in India. This perception has to change through effective institutional architecture.

He pointed out that every engagement so far has its benefit to African countries but the visibility is normally about the provider and not the recipients. It is not about the benefits accruing to the people. That is something that is needs to change.

There is lack of information on the activities both at country level and regional level. He gave an example that the leaders of Africa go to Africa-China Conference, they come back and then suddenly it is realised that they went there with a big list of projects that no one else talked about before. On top of it these leaders have poor negotiation skills.

The principle of ownership of development cooperation is also an important issue in SSC. Is it for the people? Is it for the companies in China? Is it for development? We need to create our own policy forum where we engage with South-South cooperation as Africa. There is need to have a mechanism for measuring it.

And finally there is need to include stakeholders. He stressed on the need to include CSOs as well.





**Prof. Suresh Kumar**  
*Head, Department of African  
Studies, University of Delhi,  
New Delhi*

## SURESH KUMAR

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Prof. Suresh Kumar observed that the economic growth in Africa would come only through the manufacturing. And value addition through manufacturing is a potent solution. Such an effort would require development of the financial market. Are we talking about the importance of the financial market in the SSC? This financial market has to be generated from out of domestic resources available within the African continent.

He proposed Public Private Partnership as a possible way to develop such a financial market. In this context, SSC has to move from its long history of political domain to hitherto neglected economic domain and identify an effective economic model of South-South Cooperation. If it is possible to ensure 15 per cent of the value addition, it will generate 15 million jobs in Africa. Agro-processing can be a very viable candidate in this endeavour. He emphasised on developing the unused agricultural land and 60 per cent with irrigation facility along with creating an effective water management system in a continent where water is not really scarce.

He also emphasised the role to be played by infrastructure, technology transfer, and trade. Pan-African high speed train network, connecting all capital cities with the highways, setting up pipeline for gas and oil that boost both intra-African and inter-African trade can play an effective role in developing the internal financial market in the African continent.

He also emphasised that illegal trade in Africa in oil and gas, drugs, narcotics and small and medium and light weapons, worth billions, is necessary to be stopped. Election Commission of India worked successfully in number of African countries; today there are more than 43 African states who have democratic elected government. He urged to work more affirmatively in this direction. Only then the illegal trade can be stopped and then it will generate additional financial resources for the African economy.

Coming to the challenges, he identified those in ensuring inter-regional cooperation and the intra-regional cooperation and suggested negotiations with the AfDB, AIIB and NDB under the South-South platform. Breaking geo-economic control and the hegemony of the donors and mitigating climate change are other challenges. SSC can play an important role in taking up these challenges. There are number of internal issues in Africa that also need to be solved with the internal understanding of the African countries. Success of SSC also hinges on their immediate solution.

### Comments from the Floor

- How can SSC overcome the alleged behind the doors activities that are prevalent in North-South Cooperation?
- Asian model of manufacturing for industrialisation cannot be replicated in the Africa because the Asian model was around vertical integration



“SSC has to move from its long history of political domain to hitherto neglected economic domain and identify an effective economic model of South-South Cooperation.”

of manufacturing whereas in Africa it is about the resources. And so it is necessary to open up the resource space for value added very much along the lines of the global value chain and it is to be identified as to where they fit in the global value chain.

- African leaders in the last few years have exhibited their capability and particularly with regard to industrialisation. For instance, the governor of Katanga, he was very vocal and particular about making sure raw copper was not exported out of Congo. Similarly, even in Ethiopia, the government is very particular that raw hides are not to be exported. So somewhere down the line we are underestimating the potential of African leaders.
- There is really a lack of political will amongst African states to engage in these kinds of activities. Regarding engagement with issues of governance in SSC, how does one negate the difficult territory of national sovereignty and governance issues?

#### **Response from the panel**

- It is very difficult for Africa to compete with Asia within manufacturing really. It will never get that level of productivity that Asia has. But what can be done to increase the value addition or the processing that happens in the three most prominent industries for Africa, the resource industry, the agriculture and the infrastructure. A lot of the work that is currently done by outside people could be done by Africans. Africans can build their own roads, Africans can process their own minerals and Africans can transform their agriculture products into something more. There is need to find ways for increasing the industry and the employment in these.
- Governance is a big tension that exists in SSC and to many the principle of non-interference but also there are some values. For example, for South Africa at least there is the value of democracy and human rights and all these issues. How can it be promoted without interfering these principles? Southern countries, especially the IBSA countries, are all coming from a tradition of democracy and human rights. So in the way they do SSC, they should at least promote those principles in the country they work with and not promote non-democratic values.
- India is definitely trying to project that democracy and rule of law is something it would ask its partners to promote.
- From the competitiveness and the value chain, there is a complexity of value chain. There are two issues only, the intellectual property rights and the registry of patents. There is need to deal with these two issues collectively at the global level. Then only it is possible to develop, to initiate, and strengthen our value chain.
- Manufacturing has to be the priority. South-South development cooperation will be meaningful the day when Cote D'Ivoire does not export its cashew to India but processes it in Cote d'Ivoire itself with Indian technology.

“Infrastructure is becoming a very important part of Agenda 2063 with education and capacity building also being equally relevant.”

**Takeaways from the discussion:**

Prof. Gulshan Sachdeva, Chairman for the session, concluded with referring the important takeaways from the discussion:

- Infrastructure is becoming a very important part of Agenda 2063 with education and capacity building also being equally relevant. In addition, civil society partnership is coming to the fore as the most important point in SSC. That is what really is lacking in this kind of SSC with Africa.
- With respect to the issue about tied aid, he underscored the need to work out best arrangement where we can work on this.
- The issues of transparency, accountability and non-interference raise a lot of questions. So only perhaps the answer will come if more civil society partnership is there on both sides.
- There are certain problems with private sector participation. Even though private sector is very important, one should not forget that they will come for their own commercial interest. Public investment is no less important. Some of these relevant projects will never come to realisation if there is no public money. So, particularly in Africa, public money through SSC is going to be key factor.

## PARALLEL SESSION IC

## Health Issues



**Dr. Henk Bekedam**  
*WHO Representative to  
India, New Delhi*

“ Health is very important factor for South-South Cooperation.”



**Prof. T.C. James**  
*Visiting Fellow, RIS*

### HENK BEKEDAM

Dr. Henk Bekedam, Chair for the session, introduced health as a very important factor for South-South cooperation. He put forward the example of BRICS which considers health as an important area. He also said that health facilities should be affordable and accessible.

### T. C JAMES

Prof. T.C. James was the Co-Chair for the session. Talking about health Prof. James said that one of the major factor that affects health everywhere is neglected tropical diseases and also the orphan diseases which affect very little number of people and are often ignored by sociologists. Private sector is not interested in investing in those sectors because ultimately the question is how much profit will the investment in those bring to the investor. He worried how far the philanthropic model would help in it and as far as R&D is concered, it is a matter of concern. He stated the need to have a model to make healthcare needs affordable and accessible specially in areas which are by far neglected.





**Dr. Halla Thorsteinsdottir**  
Adjunct Professor,  
University of Toronto,  
Toronto

“This is urgent need for local production capacity in the South where there are huge capacity building opportunities for Southern countries.”



**Dr. Jorge A. Pérez Pineda**  
Mora Institute, Mexico City



**Ms. Ornela Garelli Rios**  
UNAM, Mexico City

## HALLA THORSTEINSDOTTIR

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Panellist Dr. Halla Thorsteinsdóttir discussed SSC in health biotechnology. She put forward a study involving five research groups in Southern countries, studying SSC in 13 countries, which empirically established that SSC is very much a reality in the health biotechnology sector. As some Southern countries have strengths in health biotechnology there are potentials to learn from each other and also needs to jointly address shared health problems. SSC can thus play an important role for capacity building through research. However, there has not been much flow of funds to support SSC research in health biotechnology, despite frequent announcements of the sector being a priority field for SSC. Her discussion also focused on the urgent need for expanding production capacity through SSC. She cited successful examples of building manufacturing capacity through SSC, like Egypt being able to build local capacity in manufacturing recombinant insulin with help from China. Cuba with strong capacity in health biotechnology has had difficulties exporting its products because of the US embargo. However, it has developed successful collaborations with many Southern countries to manufacture its products and has licensed its technologies widely, thereby building Southern capacity in producing health products.

## JORGE A. PEREZ PINEDA

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Dr. Jorge A Perez Pineda discussed about Mexico’s contribution to South-South Cooperation in health related activities. He, particularly, highlighted the main modalities that are used to identify for partnering with the private sector in areas such as health, education or infrastructure. He focussed on three models, namely:

- Public-Private Partnership
- Philanthropy
- New business models developed by the private sector for access to drugs and medicine for the poor people

Then he talked about Mexico’s first PPP model experimented in the wake of earthquake in Haiti in setting up healthcare facilities like clinics under the “Mexico for Haiti Alliance” in 2010, bringing together government, civil society and private sector in both countries.

## ORNELA GARELLI RIOS

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Ms. Ornela Garelli Rios shared Mexico’s experience on cooperation in health with central America focussing on reproductive health. She gave four different modalities including South-South Cooperation, bilateral cooperation, triangular cooperation and regional cooperation. She also emphasised on importance of the role of the state for each initiative, SSC promotion, capacity building,

training courses, knowledge exchange programmes, human rights and gender sensitivity. She gave an example of Mexico where 80 per cent of the maternal death is in hospitals which indicates serious gaps in the medical system.



**Dr. Tirtha Prasad Mishra**  
*Chairman, Nepal Netra Jyoti  
Sangh, Kathmandu*

“Government of India supports 15000 cataract operations annually in Nepal.”

## TIRTHA PRASAD MISHRA

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Dr. Tirtha Prasad Mishra shared his experience of Nepal’s very successful partnership with Government of India in eliminating avoidable blindness from Nepal. He highlighted the problem of Nepal when there was only one eyecare centre in 1978. He also highlighted India’s cooperation to reduce the blindness from 0.84 per cent in the 1981 to 0.35 per cent in 2012. India has assisted in terms of ambulance, construction of hospital building, ophthalmic equipments, fully equipped eye care buses. The Government of India supports 15000 cataract operations annually in Nepal. This helps to clear the backlog in cataract blindness. Given strong socio-cultural links with the sub-continent, these hospitals also cater to patients from Bangladesh, India, Bhutan and Tibet.

Modality of partnership is unconditional, contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal of the country:

- Submission of Proposal to Embassy of India
- Approval of the proposal by Government of Nepal and Government of India
- MoU signing at the Indian Embassy
- 25 per cent of the sanctioned amount released at start of the programme
- Monthly Utilisation Certificate in the form of activities and budget submitted to release the remaining amount
- Single Channel communication

One important factor in this partnership is the evaluation and follow-up for effective delivery. This presents a very successful case study of SSC.

## URVASHI ANEJA

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Dr. Urvashi Aneja cited her own study on India’s private sector investment in health sector in Africa. She referred to modalities of SSC that can be adopted in the health sector. These include: building health infrastructure and creating production capacity. For example, Brazil building drug manufacturing facilities in Mozambique and Namibia; similar help from China to Indonesia; and India’s help in tele-medicine and tele-education through Pan Africa e-Network. Indian drug companies have also invested in Africa like Cipla, Ranbaxy. Other issues included lines of credit, and human resource development (like the ITEC programme); collaboration in informal/traditional medicine; joint R&D and collaboration in areas like clinical trials – skewed R&D investments in diseases of the rich, neglected diseases and orphan diseases should be focussed upon; and cooperation in building appropriate health systems in the Southern countries.



**Dr. Urvashi Aneja**  
*Fellow, ORF, New Delhi and  
Jindal School of International  
Affairs, Sonapat*



“Development of appropriate health systems in Southern countries should be achieved through SSC.”

### Key focus areas that emerged from discussions:

- Development of appropriate health systems in Southern countries should be achieved through SSC. Therefore, systemic approach to SSC should be made priority. Health systems refer to mapping of gaps of all kinds depending on disease profile, population needs, and cross-cutting issues that are main hindrance to achieving health outcomes.
- Access to medicine and healthcare should be improved through innovative approaches – like delinking R&D costs with that of drug prices.
- IPR regime poses a challenge to access. For example, advanced TB medication regimes are not available in the developing countries. Presently the treatment takes over two years with very intensive medication. There is need to focus on alternative incentive mechanisms for drug discovery like health impact fund and open source drug development.
- The North’s approach to public health is merely pandemic control. However, one needs to focus on social determinants of health within a systemic approach.
- Lastly, participants expressed concern over emerging epidemics like Ebola and Zika. It was suggested that these are not new diseases but came into focus when it spread outside the Southern countries. So far these diseases received inadequate research attention. Thus, SSC can play a vital role in this area.

## PLENARY SESSION III

### Southern Development Narrative and Role of Southern Think-tanks

“SSC is complementary for NSC, because through this cooperation we will be able to achieve the goals set by Agenda 2030.”



**Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya**  
Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka



**Mr. Erik Solhiem**  
DAC Chair, OECD, Paris

“Agenda 2030 should provide a platform to NSC and SSC for interaction.”

The session was conducted in a conversational mode, where Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya anchored the discussion and asked specific questions to the panellists.

Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya was the chair for the session. Mr. Erik Solhiem was the co-chair.

#### **Question asked by Chair**

What does SSC mean for traditional North-South cooperation? Do you see SSC as a threat for North-South Cooperation?

#### **Answer by Mr. Erik**

No I don't see SSC as a threat for North-South Cooperation. According to me SSC is complementary for NSC cooperation, because through this cooperation we will be able to achieve the goals set by Agenda 2030.

#### **Question by the Chair**

What is the common platform where NSC and SSC can interact with each other?

#### **Answer by Mr. Erik**

UN Agenda has set a framework which is universal in nature. Therefore, I believe that Agenda 2030 should provide this platform.







**Dr. Vicente Yu**  
*South Centre, Geneva*

**Questions from floor to Mr. Erik**

Mr. Sunil Chako: Sovereign Wealth Funds are generally used in the largest companies. In this era is it possible that a small part of these funds be invested for small and medium companies?

Answer: Yes indeed. It must happen.

Mr. Kamaljeet (Journalist): OECD is refusing to allow a UN tax body, what is your take on that?

Answer: I believe it is for the nations of UN to decide.

**Question to Panellist Dr. Vicente Yu**

We keep hearing that SSC is very unique as it has its own principles and own way of functioning. Is it really so unique and in what sense?

Answer: The framing of the SSC is an important point. It is unique because many diverse actors are there. Some are large, some are medium and many actors are small as well. There have been attempts by developing countries to reach out to some common programmes such as “16 Principles of SSC (2013)”. I would like to mention one more thing that the idea of doing the OECD way is not appropriate for SSC as there are several issues related to time, development and context.

**Question to Prof. Li Xiaoyun**

Do you think that there is a Research Methodological challenge in accessing the SSC?

Answer: Yes, there is such problem. If we will go by the Social Science perspective then we can say that we don't have a systematic pattern. But whether we should create new development values or are the main concern for us.

**Question to Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi**

This question was related to the issue of transparency and role of data. On the data part do you think that there is any kind of development?

Answer: Yes, now we are witnessing a greater willingness on the data sharing part. But now the more important question is how do you classify these data. I think that the academicians and practitioners should come together to solve this problem. In the Economic Survey (India) of this year, you will find a new category of Indian Lines of Credit. Through this category we will get the entire information about credit. Mutual support is required for better collaboration between doing research, making those datas and policy making.

**Questions to Ms. Elizabeth Sidiropoulos**

It is visible that there is power politics even within the SSC. How does that get reflected in operational modalities?

Answer: Many more SSC partners are becoming global powers. Power dynamics cannot be underestimated. Power relation is there because power is not one thing you can be done away with. That is something you will have to manage.



**Prof. Li Xiaoyun**  
*Chair, China International Development Research Network (CIDRN), Beijing and Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST)*



**Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi**  
*Director General, RIS*

“ In the Economic Survey (India) of this year, you will find a new category of Indian Lines of Credit. Through this category we will get the entire information about credit.”



**Ms. Elizabeth Sidiropoulos**  
*Director, The South African  
Institute of International  
Affairs (SAIIA), Johannesburg*

“ More SSC  
partners are  
becoming global  
powers.”



**Dr. Samar Verma**  
*Senior Programme Officer,  
Think Tank Initiative,  
IDRC, New Delhi*

“ If you want to walk  
fast walk alone, but if  
you want to walk far,  
take people along.”



**Dr. André de Mello e Souza**  
*Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica  
Aplicada (IPEA), Rio*

Do you think that participation of the think-tanks can alleviate the traditional approach of the SSC which is government-to-government?

*Answer:* Think-tanks create platforms for debate and give opportunity to Civil Societies and all other stakeholders. Dialogues are necessary to solve misunderstandings. Think-tanks provide platform for such dialogue.

**Question to Dr. Samar Verma**

What is the role of think-tanks in strengthening SSC and do donors influence research agendas?

*Answer:* He started his answer with a popular saying, “If you want to walk fast walk alone, but if you want to walk far, take people along.”

Think-Tank Initiative (TTI) is a unique combination of several types of donors committed to a fairly unique type of support – core support and technical capacity building – to think-tanks globally. The think-tanks being supported are very diverse including in the themes that they work in. Those that work in the area of SSC are several, and are driven by the fundamental belief – based on evidence – that SSC is important even as not necessarily at the expense of NSC which too brings in value. Therefore, the think tanks have forged multiple collaborations. One outstanding example of which is the ‘Southern Voice’ Initiative (SVI) led by Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) in Dhaka – one of the TTI supported think-tank. The SVI played an incredible role in providing a common voice from the South into the entire SDGs discussion, based on evidence and knowledge. It continues to spawn a global network of knowledge producers from the South, and generate rigorous data and evidence to inform the SDGs formation, and its delivery at global, national and local levels.

There is no denying that there is a perception of donors influencing agenda of think-tanks. However, in fact, speaking for my own organisation (International Development Research Centre of Canada) and TTI programme, I can certainly say that this is not the case. As part of our mission, we believe in local solutions to development problems, based on evidence and knowledge generated by local actors. True ownership of our support is key to our relationships with our partners. And think-tanks continue to put this support to excellent use in generating evidence which then would enable more informed public policy making.

**Question to Dr. Andre de Mello e Souza**

What type of role SSC is going to play for the realisation of Agenda 2030?

*Answer:* SSC is complementary to NSC. Our cooperation (SSC’s cooperation) is different in nature and it cannot be defined in monetary terms. It requires a framework and empirical data and the Southern think-tanks are really interested in this area.

DAY II: Friday,  
11 March 2016

PARALLEL  
SESSION  
II (A)

Theoretical Framework for SSC



**Dr. Nagesh Kumar**  
*Head, South and South-West  
Asia Office, UN-ESCAP, New  
Delhi*

**NAGESH KUMAR**

Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Chairman for the Session, was joined by co-chair, Prof. Radharaman Chakrabarti, to conduct the session. The Chair while outlining the purpose of the session raised the following questions. What do we face in terms of analytical work when we try to analyse South-South Cooperation? What are the issues that researchers face? Conceptually how do you say that South-South Cooperation should be happening? Why do we want it to happen? Are there any conceptual arguments in support of South-South Cooperation? What are the difficulties or challenges we face when we begin to analyse South-South Cooperation? He then also put some further issues for discussion.

Why on earth the South-South Cooperation should be seen as a more desirable pattern of cooperation between countries? Is it more desirable because of replicability of development experiences that developing countries share between themselves? Is it because of similarities in their factor endowments that contributes to ease in experience sharing?



**Prof. Radharaman  
Chakrabarti**  
*University of Calcutta, Kolkata*



“Rise of economics of neighbourhood also has the potential to contribute to SSC. A lot of SSC is actually regional cooperation.”



Prof. S.K. Mohanty  
RIS

He proposed that it could be because the technologies developed in developing countries are attuned to certain conditions like poor infrastructure, ability to work in tropical conditions, scale of operation in tune with the market size. He also suggested if triangular cooperation was viable because it generates more outcomes per unit of investment.

The diversity of experiences and diversity of the economies also increased over time because different countries took different development paths and diversity also means more complementarities. If everybody is very similar in terms of strengths, then there will be very little to share with each other. So what we need is diversity that provides basis for complementarities.

Finally rise of economics of neighbourhood also has the potential to contribute to SSC. A lot of SSC is actually regional cooperation. So yesterday someone said that 80 per cent of South-South trade is actually intra-regional trade. So rise of regional value chains has become very important modes of engaging production units.

What are the difficulties researchers or analysts face? One of them is of course how does one measure SSC. Should we use PPP for converting South-South cooperation into internationally comparable numbers? If we agree to that, then what India spends annually on SSC say for instance US\$ 1.3 or 1.4 billion would convert into US\$ 5.5 billion which is quite a significant number. So comparability across countries will be an issue because purchasing powers vary. The other conceptual feature that the Chair pointed out relates to the fact that South is yet to devise a way to capture everything they are doing under the banner of SSC. Different think tanks, universities have some cooperation with other countries. How then to develop a systematic method of getting inputs from different units of the government and society to arrive at a composite number?

## S.K. MOHANTY

Prof. S.K. Mohanty limited his discussion to the theoretical aspect of development cooperation in the context of the South. In the recent years a number of developing countries also joined the traditional donors in terms of transferring resources to other developing countries for their development programmes to foster growth in developing countries. But they face a theoretical counterpoint from traditional donors, particularly led by developed countries who strongly feel that until and unless you have got macroeconomic stability it would be very difficult to achieve growth. DAC countries have brought out their theoretical paper in a monetarist perspective in which they have strongly argued that conditionality is very much required to attain growth which is contrary to the position of many developing countries. On the contrary, the structuralists argue that growth can be achieved without stability and that argument provides the basis for SSC. So in this context there has been a debate.

Prof. Mohanty argued that monetarist focus on the DAC approach, which is generally known as framework approach and is mostly guided by Paris

“India’s approach for development cooperation is reflected in its strategy which is popularly known as development compact. It has got five components including capacity building, trade investment, development finance, grants and technology transfer.”



**Prof. Saikat Sinha Roy**  
*Jadavpur University, Kolkata*

Declaration, which in turn is supported by Washington consensus again supported by the monetary approach to balance of payments. The votaries of structuralist approach strongly argue that when you have got under employment equilibrium in most of the economies, it would be very difficult to maintain price stability. Therefore there is a need for pursuing development process without focussing on price stability.

He mentioned that there were not very effective outcomes of some such experiments in different countries through structural adjustment programme (SAP) which were popularly known as orthodox and heterodox policies of SAP programmes. Without going into the details of the monetary approach, he identified that the barometer of micro-economic stability in this approach is reflected in inflation. So inflation stability is very much essential for growth in such an approach. The structuralists strongly feel that it is the other way around. In a situation of under-employment equilibrium, in many countries supply bottlenecks is very much pertinent and in that case it is very difficult to arrive at price stabilisation. One can make price stabilisation in general but it is required that in each sector you should have price stabilisation, otherwise it would be difficult to maintain price stability in general.

Experience shows that since 1970s several countries have adopted this programme through IMF and World Bank but they failed miserably in terms of returning to normalcy. Similar approach also adopted using structuralist stabilisation programme in many countries in terms of heterodox programmes but the result is also in the similar way failure in many cases. But there are cases where there was success like in Nicaragua, Chile, Mexico and Israel.

So based on this approach particularly we tried to see the profile of India which has been pursuing its development cooperation programme even before independence and very structured programme since 1963. This is very close to structuralist approach where the focus is on non-conditionality. It is mostly project approach and it is locally done where one can stop migration and create income in the vicinity of local areas. It is shown that development assistance is highly efficient which is going from India.

The whole India’s approach is reflected in its strategy which is popularly known as development compact. It has got five components including capacity building, trade investment, development finance, grants and technology transfer.

## SAIKAT SINHA ROY

Prof. Saikat Sinha Roy started with the issue raised by the Chair as to how to quantify cooperation under SSC and whether PPP approach is the right way. According to him, even though PPP approach can improve at quantification to study SSC, one may think of variables other than GDP which are integral parts of any macroeconomic analysis including that under SSC. These variables, whether in absolute terms or in proportion to GDP, include trade, investment, resource mobilisation, foreign exchange reserves, technology transfer, etc. As proportion to GDP, the normalisation factor need not be in PPP terms as the numerator is often not in PPP terms.

Prof. Sinha Roy suggested that, on the face of global experience with financial crises since 2008-09, macroeconomic policy coordination between the Southern countries has become extremely important. Such coordination can help these Southern countries to build some kind of resilience together, resist the growth decline and take growth forward on one hand and bring down inflation on the other. Some kind of macroeconomic policy coordination between the Southern countries can be built without much difficulty. Trade, investment, FDI between Southern countries and large foreign exchange reserves in some of these countries can be a good vehicle for building up such coordination. For instance, coordination can be through proper usage of large surplus resources in terms of foreign exchange reserves which some countries in the South actually have.

For revival of growth, especially during crises, investment and trade flows from one Southern country to another can build the preconditions of growth. Further, public investment in infrastructure also leads to growth revival, especially in times of recession. In times of boom, it can take growth to new heights. Such policy actions will help certain countries with low per capita GDP, with lower rates of growth in the South; they can actually start to catch up with countries which are emerging markets within the South.

Regarding the efforts at lowering inflation rate, Prof. Sinha Roy argued that it might be tackled through either monetarist or structuralist approaches or both, but prudent management would be the key. Like growth, there is no single story to control inflation. Some countries succeed in lowering inflation through monetary approach, foreign exchange reserves management, better fiscal (demand) management, while others use a structuralist approach to bring down inflation.

However, input price based inflation, be it oil price or agri (food) price led, has to be tackled in a different way. While there can be effective food stock management or cross border movement of agri products from surplus to countries which are deficient in food, oil prices can be controlled in short run through larger supplies from oil rich Southern countries and through use of alternate fuel over the long run. There is thus no single way of macroeconomic management of Southern countries and hence it runs contrary to orthodox modes of macroeconomic policy coordination between countries; southern methods stand to be different.



**Mr. Larry Strange**  
*Cambodia Development Resource  
Institute (CDRI), Phnom Penh*

## LARRY STRANGE

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Mr. Larry Strange quoted a comment made in one of the sessions the previous day by Dr. Vicente Yu from the South Centre that Developing countries should be their own knowledge generators. They should be technically prepared, and could not agree with him more. He laid down three propositions to the house.

The first proposition is that while the principles and benefits of SSC are emerging more clearly, the modalities are also still emerging. At the same

“Developing countries should be their own knowledge generators. They should be technically prepared.”



**Dr. Michelle Morais de Sa e Silva**  
*Harvard Kennedy School and ENAP, Brasilia*

time, it would be premature to settle on any particular theoretical framework at this point of time. However, he emphasised that we must ensure that the mechanisms are in place to achieve this and to develop useful analytical tools.

The second proposition put forward by him pointed to the fact that while global development cooperation and the role of the UN and its agencies and the SDGs are obviously very important, for countries like Cambodia and its immediate neighbours, particularly in the Greater Mekong sub-region and ASEAN, it is regional integration and cooperation that will bring the real development gains. They will be the real game changers.

Thirdly, to achieve our goals of closer and more effective SSC and theoretical framework we aspire to and to drive and monitor it, networks that goes beyond short-term training will be critical to achieving this theoretical framework and the modalities of more effective SSC.

Sharing his experience from preparing a document ‘Moving towards a new Development Model for East Asia – The Role of Domestic Policy and Regional Cooperation’ for the ASEAN’s small less developed economies, he opined that despite the very different systems of government and systems of economic management in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV), there was some very clear commonalities in what they need from better development cooperation. Many of these are at the heart of the principles of SSC.

- A greater respect for a sensitivity to local needs and local ownership.
- A reduction in overt or covert conditionality in the provision of development assistance.
- A focus on long-term institution building and capacity development and a more sophisticated understanding of the complexity of anti-corruption and governance strategies in different systems and have an impact on poverty reduction and sustainable development.
- A greater respect for and mobilisation of local experience and expertise and the sharing and developing of solutions and regional models across countries and across regions.

Most importantly for countries in CLMV region, the establishment of long-term collaborative institutional partnerships between government, the private sector, education, policy and research institutions and civil society organisations in the East Asian region.

## MICHELLE MORAIS DE SA E SILVA

Dr. Michelle Morais de Sa e Silva tried to capture the nuances of SSC from the perspective of public policy, international relations and international education. Back in 2003, SSC was looked as a process of policy transfer. Over the years different disciplines started looking at the term South-South Cooperation from different perspectives.

A look at development studies identifies the origins of SSC that was politically, conceptually and ideologically related to dependency theory. Tracing back the history, SSC can be identified into three distinct phases. First phase where South-South cooperation meant political mobilisation, joint negotiations between countries of the South which were then called the third world and all the platforms that they created internationally to cooperate politically among themselves.

Then comes a second phase which is actually the demobilisation of the idea of South-South cooperation due to debt crisis that the countries faced at that time with the end of the cold war and also structural adjustment programmes. That is what can be called the phase of demobilisation. Then since the year 2000 or late 1990s one observes a new enthusiasm around this agenda, part of which is a lot related to the MDGs, the SDGs but also to the failure of traditional cooperation and North-South cooperation.

The new agenda on SSC around international relations looks as to how the new emerging powers refer to that tradition of existing balance of power. Comparative policy brings one back to the concept of policy transfer and this is mostly in literature on public administration, and public policy that looks at how under SSC policies transfer from countries to country and how different policy models evolve or do not get modified when different countries adopt them.

The field of comparative and international education is still really interested in how education policies flow from country to country, how globalisation is turning education policies somehow more similar to across countries. However, there is growing a particular body of literature that identifies the politics and the economics behind the processes of policy transfer and also of SSC.

Further, the speaker mentioned her very recent research in which she was looking at Brazil's South-South Cooperation experiences in the field of human rights. She compared five different attempts where Brazil tried to share its human rights experiences with other countries and identified that there are specific features of policies that may make it more challenging for the process of SSC. Given the feature of social participation that Brazil follows it may be more challenging for the country to share its human rights experiences with other countries because it is so filled with social participation and that may not be well taken by other partner countries.

A very pertinent question was raised by the speaker towards the end of her presentation as to how a provider country deals when she wants to cooperate and share her policy experience with other countries where it is known that there may be some aspects of that policy that may not be well taken by the partner country. How does the concerned country engage in that convincing process? Does that mean interference? How does one deal with the complex paradox between solidarity and non-interference?





**Prof. Sreeram S. Chaulia,**  
**Dean**  
*Jindal School of International  
Affairs, Sonapat*

“SSC does not come out of geographical connotation. 2/3rd of Africa and even India for that matter falls in the Northern hemisphere. So it is not about geography; it is about history.”

## SREERAM S. CHAULIA

Prof. Sreeram S. Chaulia expressed concerns that SSC is basically under-theorised and we haven't really been able to nurture the idea of non-western theories for inter-state and inter-social relations. But this is essentially a non-western theory. In his quest for the building blocks for a theory of SSC, he identified the following components.

- The first one is shared identity. SSC does not come out of geographical connotation. Two-thirds of Africa and even India for that matter falls in the Northern hemisphere. Therefore, it is not about geography; it is about history. As formerly colonised nations, the solidarity that Michelle mentioned and in the present context we still believe that we are vulnerable to neo-colonialism and therefore we need to come together. The first basis for our theory, of SSC or our community of the global South is shared identity.
- The second pillar is similar levels of economic development. When we say global South we usually mean low and a few middle income countries. There is no high income country that can be considered to be part of the global South. In that sense it is dynamic. As societies evolve, probably over a course of 30-40-50 years, they move from, as Lee Kuan Yew once said, from third world to first world. Then they disqualify to being part of being considered part of the global South.
- The third pillar for the theory of SSC is common goals. Equitable world order, overthrowing the status quo of the international system, aspiration for a world with multiple power centres, democratisation of global institutions, protection from predatory behaviour of big powers through our own internal unity and consolidating our internal unity, are some of the common goals cherished in the framework of SSC. All these essentially form the purpose of SSC. Equitable world is essentially the proxy for South-South ideology.
- The fourth one is equitable exchange in the sense that not only we are worried about predatory behaviour in a North-South paradigm but also concerned about creating intra-South economic and political exchanges that are exemplary, morally pure, non-exploitative, and win-win despite the asymmetries.
- The fifth pillar which is also a challenge and which is the last one for creating a theory of South-South Cooperation is what can be called inter-social relations or bonding. Dr. Sreeram considers this as different from inter-state relation and suggested the house to recall Malcolm-X once saying that coloured people are a majority in the world and throughout our liberation struggles and history since the 1940s and 1950s and 1960s, it is not just policy transfer but it is also revolutionary transfers that happened across societies to try and overthrow colonialism. Now in this era of economic globalisation, there is a sense that countries of the South especially peoples of the South could be crushed by this soulless machine of profit accumulation. Therefore, there is a renewed

emphasis on inter-social or people-to-people relations. This is actually the strongest aspect which differentiates South-South from North-South because North-South relationships are more transactional, which are based on comparative advantages and FDI and so on. One cannot really develop intensive people-to-people ties in North-South cooperation except in the case of diaspora.

“The principles of SSC are really inspired by those mentioned in 1947 in India, later on 1955 during the first Africa-Asia Summit and have evolved over time.”

“Time has come that academics and practitioners from the South themselves undertake this long due task to define what the theoretical framework for South-South Cooperation is.”

### **Comments from the floor**

#### **Mr. Aziz Arya, FAO**

Theory of SSC already exists. There is a theory of change. The challenge is how South-South cooperation can build on that contribute to that theory of change. The theory of change in this case is highly specific to very specific context. So there is no need to have a very different theoretical underpinning for this where a lot exists.

The principles of SSC are really inspired by those mentioned in 1947 in India, later on by the first Africa-Asia Summit held in 1955 and have evolved further over time. If we stick to principles and make sure those principles are adhered at official levels – SSC is considered as a means to an end – the end being the theory of change then there is not much of a problem with that.

#### **Sachin Chaturvedi**

The idea that South-South Cooperation and North-South Cooperation can work together is extremely impressive but the fact that it does not require a theoretical framework to understand SSC is misleading. It is important to understand in the backdrop of the effort that was made in 2008 at Accra as part of the high level forum from the OECD-DAC to define what SSC is and how it should be interpreted. The post-Busan process from 2011 onwards ascribing certain values to SSC irrespective of the modalities of engagement is something which is likely to corrode the way developing countries are engaging with their fellow developing countries. From that point of view, it is quite important for us to understand how the Buenos Aires principles on SSC and subsequently adopted 11 principles at the Jakarta Summit are extremely important and relevant for South to understand what theoretical constructs help us to understand the nuances of South-South Cooperation.

There are strong reasons to feel that there is need for us at the academic level to take cognisance of evidence in terms of how and in what way SSC is different from NSC. The practitioners, the diplomats, the agencies, have their jobs to deliver and they should deliver. But it is for academics and practitioners together to develop a theoretical construct to understand what is not SSC. There are aggressive efforts by Northern academicians based in Northern institutions to define what SSC is. Time has come that academics and practitioners from the South themselves undertake this long due task to define what the theoretical framework for South-South cooperation is.

### **Dr. Urvashi Aneja**

If we are going to talk about theoretical frameworks, it has to start with the problematisation of the terms that we are using. And when we talk about the South-South, there are a number of states obviously and there are a number of different kinds of actors. There are differences amongst the states and there are differences amongst these actors as well. So there is a big difference between where the RC is sitting and where China is sitting. Similarly, there is a big difference between where the private sector is sitting and where a state is sitting. What we are talking about when we say South-South is actually a multitude of actors who have sometimes convergent but sometimes divergent interests also? Are we shooting too high when we say we need a theoretical framework for South-South Cooperation? So do we need perhaps more nuanced and one level lower frameworks to discuss SSC?

The second question is linked to the previous day discussions that growth alone is not going to eradicate poverty, that trade and investment alone are not enough. We need to also start thinking about inequality, not just from a moral point of view but also from the point of view of good economics. But there has been no mention of inequality on this panel. We heard a lot of discussion about growth. Does SSC, even if we are shooting this high or we bring it down to a lower level, need to bring in a discussion about inequality. That ties into what Dr. Sreeram said that we need to think about people to people relations, not just trade, not just investment because at some point where SSC is private sector led, it also becomes business. Therefore, we need to think about how we can bring in the inequality discussion into South-South cooperation.

### **Mr. Deepanshu Mohan**

There is a serious gap in understanding the transition between securing growth and development. In the case of Cambodia, for example, it has been seen that there has been a serious rise in the level of growth probably from the distance to frontier in last 20 years but the level of say social inequality by itself has been a serious gap as well. One of the major issues in understanding this is that we are not considering our models organically grown in these countries from the ground. That is one of the serious challenges that most of the Southern countries are facing. There is a serious lack of discussion as well when we are starting to look at theoretical frameworks. We are looking at universal rather than targeted development models.

So probably, just a point on the table is that from an economic lens as well, it is very important that we involve cases of geography, institutions and theories of state within them. International economics does not have a theory of state. In one of the serious lacunas that has been seen, we need an excess of international political economy over international economics.

### **Mr. Francisco Simplicio**

Of course there may be a different perspective from the perspective of the debate at the UN on South-South Cooperation but there is one aspect that

needs to be highlighted that may summarise the points that are relevant here. South-South Cooperation is by definition by member states defined as an evolving policy space. It is the space for innovation, it is the space that is going to grow, it is going to have different types and entities. How could you define in the scope of important space for new. It is one of the few spaces for innovation and development right now. That is why there is this whole attention to it. There is no other alternative for introducing or bringing innovation. How are you going to find in this a policy space that is evolving, that is not yet totally defined. That doesn't have to be because we don't know what it can be, or what you can reach with it.

**Mr. Vicente Yu**

One of the issues that needs to be raised and if somebody could reflect on it is the fact that when you talk about the theoretical conceptualisation of South-South Cooperation, the governments of the South did in fact come up with a set of South-South Cooperation principles back in 2008. It is about 14-15 cooperation principles. It sets out broad principles that crystallise how the governments that were represented in the group of 77 in China back in 2008 thought how South-South Cooperation should work. So it is about solidarity, about promoting development, about enabling developing countries to play a more active role in policy and decision making processes internationally, collective self-reliance, promoting an action oriented approach in development challenges and all that. In all the discussions regarding the development of theoretical models for measuring South-South cooperation, it is important to observe how Southern countries themselves implement SSC principles. Panellists should also look at the South-South cooperation principles that were agreed to by the governments and tried to apply that as a conceptual model for how one can approach this issue.

**Panellists' Comments**

**Mr. Larry Strange**

Very briefly, the two questions about growth and inequality and inclusiveness, I absolutely take your point. In the Cambodian case it achieved high levels of growth but at the same time that growth was inclusive in the sense that it enabled certain development outcomes that were broadly shared but at the same time it was very unequal. Inequality is still a major problem in Cambodia. To put that on the agenda is very important and I was very attracted to the proposition put yesterday that we should be looking not just at GDP growth but at something that was termed 'complicit progress indicators'. I think that is a much more useful term for South-South and North-South development.

**Prof. S.K Mohanty**

Inequality is a development outcome and it is indeed part of the sustainable development goals. I had been doing some work for RIS on the sustainable development goals, SDG 10 on inequality and there we saw that apart from

“Apart from trade in investment there are many other economic factors which actually leads to reduction in global inequality, one is access to finance. And this inequality is not only income inequality, it can be inequality between enterprises, big enterprises versus the small enterprises. Everyone should have access to finance.”

“Theory is always for someone and for some purpose. It is not objective or neutral or a technocratic exercise. At the core of theory lie intentions or plans for domination and subjugation.”

trade and investment there are many other economic factors which actually lead to reduction in global inequality, one is access to finance. Inequality is not only income inequality, it can be inequality between enterprises, big enterprises versus the small enterprises. Everyone should have access to finance.

The second thing is actually public investment – public investment in infrastructure, physical infrastructure on the one hand and social infrastructure on the other hand.

**Prof. Saikat Sinha Roy**

Development is a primary thing for both developed and developing countries but the question is how to deliver it. For the differences in perception in terms of delivery, there are different approaches. Thus a separate approach is required from the South.

**Dr. Michelle Morais de Sa e Silva**

We may not need a grand theory for South-South Cooperation but we do need a framework of understanding the concepts that maybe particularly related to the processes of South-South Cooperation. For instance, many colleagues, practitioners have raised the issue that maybe South-South interactions are different in terms of international cooperation. Many practitioners have mentioned how Brazilian cooperation is more understanding of the timing of partner countries. How the interactions are not imposed, not in comparison to colonial relationships but we do lack a framework of understanding of how that operates in the field and what that means and how we can take that into account when planning South-South Cooperation. Framework needs to encompass the ideas of the diversity of the South, how unequal the South is, how we need to overcome the great levels of poverty in those countries.

And just finally I do appreciate the idea of revolutionary transfer. For instance, that is the case that needs more theoretical attention being paid to the whole processes, for instance, in Latin America, of having people’s movements and how civil society and social movements have communicated between themselves within Latin America and with other continents. I think there is a great field for exploration out there.

**Prof. Sreeram Chaulia**

To all the sceptics about the need for a theory, I want to quote Robert Cox, one of my favourite writers: ‘Theory is always for someone and for some purpose. It is not objective or neutral or a technocratic exercise. At the core of theory lie intentions or plans for domination and subjugation. Therefore, we need our own theory. If you are okay with *status quo* and you don’t want to overturn the world order, you are fine with lower level actionable principles on the ground which of course the UN system implements but I am going to propose that the UN system essentially confirms to a liberal world view. It expresses liberal theory in many manifestations. But I think South-South is not just liberal. It is much much more than that. If you want to change status quo, we need to have our own theory.



**Prof. Radharaman Chakrabarti**  
*University of Calcutta, Kolkata*

“Development for the South should not follow a path that is replication of the development paradigm of the developed North. However, lessons might be learnt definitely from the experiments of the latter.”

## RADHARAMAN CHAKRABARTY

Prof. Radharaman Chakrabarty Co-chairman concluded the session with the following observations.

His first submission was that SSC didn't follow any pre-set theoretical model. On the contrary in the course of its operation and ramification it continued to indicate certain traits, certain trends and certain regularities which seemed to throw the possibilities of theory building. Without contesting the idea thrown up from this audience that there is already a theory, he argued that while there is certainly a theory of change, it is something very large and one has to accommodate and modify the position that a theory of South-South Cooperation ought to be placed within the general frame of theory of change.

It is true that development scholarship in the South could not arrive at any agreed configuration of development as yet. The nearest they came was to some kind of consensus that development for the South should not follow a path that is replication of the development paradigm of the developed North. However, lessons might be learnt definitely from the experiments of the latter.

Now here again, this absence of prior consensus which is a prerequisite of theory building left development to be experimentally evolved through trials and errors and the development trajectory in the South became varied and multidirectional. The local conditions very much determined the very trajectory of development in different societies. Sri Lanka need not develop the way Singapore would or similarly Islamabad would not tread the secularist path of Istanbul. There are many different variants. Theory needs to take care of all these variants.

Another question is how to go about standardising the highly differentiated phenomenon of SSC. You need to evaluate when you are theorising. What are the standards? What are the stakes? Should it be growth only? Should it be development in a special sense? Should it be egalitarian development? Many different yardsticks are there and a theory maker certainly should take proper care of these different dimensions.

Finally, he flagged the importance of regime change and emphasised incorporating political considerations into the trajectory of development. A sudden change of regime also happens within the democratic context.

## PARALLEL SESSION II (B)

### Role of ECOSOC/Development Cooperation Forum (DCF)



**Mr. Alok A. Dimri**  
*Joint Secretary (MER), Ministry  
of External Affairs, New Delhi*

#### ALOK A. DIMRI

Mr. Alok A. Dimri, the Chair, introduced the topic and briefly discussed the trajectory of ODA and the transformation taking place in the sphere of development assistance today under the twin contextualities of the fact that the balance between the global North and South has shifted.

Mr. Dimri also talked about the Agenda 2030 and Addis Ababa Action Agenda and associated issues of Financing for Development. He mentioned that this session will focus on international architecture of SSC and the role played by intergovernmental bodies in it, specifically Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).



**Mr. Navid Hanif**  
*Director, Office of ECOSOC  
Support and Coordination,  
UNDESA, New York*

#### NAVID HANIF

Mr. Navid Hanif gave a background of SSC through imagery and anecdotes associated with the developmental process of SSC. So far, SSC is covered under mechanisms that can be thought of in terms of charity sisters, SSC brothers, do gooders and sons. These companies were run by chaos corner shops wherever they would find space. Now these kiosks have transformed into big Malls who

“SSC is increasing exponentially, it has to use multilateral institutions like UN System.”



“ DCF is the opportune platform for discussing new agenda and implementation policies for achieving Agenda 2030.”

sell same brands but dynamics have changed. He also mentioned that SSC is not solidarity based anymore; however, conceptual underpinnings are lacking. He mentioned that DCF offers to assist SSC at five levels.

- SSC means different things to different people. For some it is trade, commercial investment and for others it is SSC for development called SSDC and for others it is based on non-profit activities.
- Cooperation is largely at the bilateral level but we need policies and projects that are done by some shared framework.
- Since SSC is increasing exponentially, it has to use multilateral institutions like UN system.
- There is a North-South narrative. Narrative on SSC is available only in bits and pieces.
- SSC has a lot to do with sectoral approaches and sectoral frameworks of cooperation are needed in areas like climate change.

The speaker mentioned that since the inception of DCF, they have produced studies in SSC which have become most authoritative accounts of SSC. DCF is to planning to create the space for the climate change for SSC and the speaker mentioned that institutional innovation are happening at a quicker pace in the South. He was of the opinions that as Infrastructure Investment Bank New Development Bank have different governing structure and have different policies so, therefore those should be brought through multilateral forum like DCF. He also suggested that DCF is the opportune platform for discussing new agenda and implementation policies for achieving Agenda 2030. The panellist also mentioned that NeST has an important role and talked about the dynamic nature of DCF and how it has become diverse in terms of scope of work through inclusion of changes brought about by dialogues such as Rio+20, Agenda 2030 and discussions at ECOSOC.



**Ms. Elizabeth Sidiropoulos**  
*The South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), Johannesburg*

“ In the environment of scarce financial resources, investment of time and political will becomes of utmost importance.”

## ELIZABETH SIDIROPOULOS

Ms. Elizabeth Sidiropoulos was of the opinion that development challenges have become graver over the years and the landscape has become more complex. In the environment of scarce financial resources, investment of time and political will becomes of utmost importance. She also mentioned that in this time of greater interdependence, creation of bridges is extremely important with North shouldering greater responsibility. Involvement of private sector and CSOs in the development debate was also discussed by her.





**Dr. Thomas Fues**  
*GDI, Bonn*

## THOMAS FUES

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Dr. Thomas Fues talked about institution fragmentation within UN looking after SSC. There is new institution that is coming up – HLPF (high level political forums) – which is now mandated to follow up the implementation of 2030 Agenda. FfD forum is watching over the process. In his perception DCF is being squeezed out in face of these new institutions so DCF is not the focal point. He raised a question about the unique selling position of DCF and how would DCF in the future relate to the global partnership for effective development cooperation. In last DCF held in 2014, there were hardly any side events; so how can stakeholders come and present the work. Therefore, the challenge is to bring all this together and create synergies. He added that there is no political will by SSC partners to strengthen DCF.



**Prof. Wang Yihuan**  
*China Agricultural University,  
Beijing*

## WANG YIHUAN

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Prof. Wang Yihuan said that there is significant change in DCF from traditional aid-based development to more broad-based development. She said that SSC for long has been neglected because the capacity of SSC has been weaker. SSC should not be considered as complementary to North-South cooperation but equal to that. She added that South partners should be important stakeholders of DCF. Coming to challenges, she said that theoretical framework has been affected by OECD and Western countries and the agenda of DCF has been neglected. Westernisation also applies to the governance mechanism of the agencies. More research and inside analysis is also needed.



**Dr. Archana Negi**  
*Associate Professor, JNU, New  
Delhi*

## ARCHANA NEGI

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Dr. Archana Negi, Co-chair, concluded the session with two points. Firstly, she said that for locating DCF within the SSC we need to be have more analysis specially as outsiders. Secondly, she pointed out that that there have been a lot of talks about SSC but at the same time we are witnessing a whole lot of transitions, new institutions, etc. Thus there is need of revisiting and re-definition of SSC and what really South is and who really is within the South.

### **Key points that came out of the discussion:**

- Criticisms of DCF/ UN process
- Multiple agencies under UN looking at SSC with competing demands on resources coming from national governments.
- Multiple processes like High Level Political Forum to review 2030 Agenda, FfD forum, etc. Space for DCF not clear and getting squeezed
- DCF was introduced with much consensus but that consensus is lacking right now.

- DCF does not appropriately engage other stakeholders like civil society. It is restricted to only diplomats. Side events at DCF meetings are not normal.
- Performance of core group on SSC is not substantive.
- DCF also has rich country donors and hence agenda setting is not entirely by the South.
- DCF has so far not been very supportive of efforts from the South like NeST.

### **Counter/ Response from DCF/ ECOSOC**

- Narrative on SSC not evolved. DCF ready to help. UN should be regarded as the best place to evolve this narrative. DCF/ECOSOC has come a long way and several institutional reforms in terms of frequency, venue and agenda of meetings have been implemented.
- Partners and Providers from the South not using the UN/multilateral platform like the DCF. Can't force sovereign governments.
- Response to the question of many UN agencies not clear. However, many UN processes like HLPF, FfD forum were commented to be complementary by the DCF representative. In fact, HLPF has been designed to give leadership. DCF should act as a bridge to HLPF, FfD. UN is going through positive transformation and all such developments should be seen in that light.
- Global Partnership for Effective Cooperation's strength only lies in national level monitoring. DCF should be considered as the platform for policy and conceptual development of SSC.

## PARALLEL SESSION II (C)

### S&T, Agriculture and Natural Resources

#### SHYAM KHADKA



**Mr. Shyam Khadka**  
*FAO Representative in India,  
New Delhi*

Mr. Shyam Khadka, Chair, mentioned that technology and its use is not confined solely to the research institutes. The communitarian approach of technology is what makes it useful for the society is general. He quoted the example of gene development which takes place at the community level. Mr. Khadka then explained that the lower prices in agriculture in India have been compensated by two ways: input subsidisation and subsidy at consumer level. He then mentioned that SSC must not limit its scope to only development, but should also deal with reducing risk of trans-boundary diseases when agriculture becomes international. He also mentioned how the high tech accreditation labs in India must be replicated to build capacity for surveillance and medication in Africa. He was of the opinion that resource endowment alone does not define agriculture development. It is important to build capacity and deal with institutional factors like tenancy, farm size, etc. Looking at India, it can be said that areas with high resource endowment may not have high productivity. He concluded his opening remarks by stating that bringing a balance between agriculture development and natural resources is the need of hour.



**Prof. Rasigan Maharajh**  
*Institute for Economic Research  
on Innovation, Tshwane  
University, Pretoria*

#### RASIGAN MAHARAJH

Prof. Rasigan Maharajh was the co-chair for the session. Indicating relevance of the session in encouraging discussion on challenges in sectors broadly drawn

“SSC must not limit its scope to only development but should also deal with reducing risk of trans-boundary diseases.”



across science and technology, agriculture and natural resources, Prof. Rasigan Maharajh said that these fit together quite well if we at least allow ourselves to think of it in innovation terms. He reiterated the need to look at how science and technology contributes to agricultural development as well as working with natural resources.



**Dr. Jose Bellini**  
*EMBRAPA, Brasilia*

“There is a need of programme based cooperation in agriculture which must include: Reduction of poverty; Elimination of hunger and malnutrition; Increasing income to farmers; and Food security and food safety.”



**Prof. H.S. Shylendra**  
*IRMA, Anand*

“Bringing a balance between agriculture development and natural resources is the need of hour.”

## JOSE BELLINI

Dr. Bellini started his presentation by talking about programme based cooperation in agriculture which must include: reduction of poverty; elimination of hunger and malnutrition; increasing income to farmers; and food security and food safety. He mentioned that SSC should develop a vision for rural development. The requirements of such a vision should include:

- Specific policies: access to credit and insurance; technical support; market access; and standardisation.
- R&D: Strengthening local research institution; strengthening local research group for strategic sector; and creating an R&D national system (autonomous technology development).
- Entrepreneurship (innovation): Big, middle size and smallholder farmers; and processors and cooperatives.

Dr. Bellini ended his presentation by sharing the example of Technical Support for Agricultural Research and Technological Innovation Platform of Mozambique, which has developed a holistic vision of rural development by strengthening local capacity; management of partnership across all levels, launching projects in rural development with bilateral and multilateral perspective; and gaining of experience in management of innovation in rural development

## H.S. SHYLENDRA

Prof. H.S. Shylendra shared the experience from Triangular Institutional Co-operation between Ethiopia, India and Norway. The objectives of the project was to:

- Promote SSC of NGOs in management of natural resources and improvement of rural livelihoods in semi-arid areas through experience sharing and joint project activities;
- Develop capabilities in support of project activities and to make successful NGO efforts in natural resource management and South-South Cooperation more widely known; and
- Promote and facilitate the flow of knowledge and information among all partners in the collaboration

The cooperation in this project was one-way between North and South (Norway-Ethiopia and Norway-India) and 2-way between South-South

“Development Cooperation Models need to be adapted and developed as per local conditions.”



**Prof. Diran Makinde**  
*African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and University of Ouagadougou, Ouagadougou*

(Ethiopia and India). The wide range of activities covered in the project were: development management training; exposure to dairy development; water harvesting and watershed development; solar energy/rainwater harvesting; training in cooperatives and agri-marketing, etc.

Dr. Shylendra ended his presentation by discussing the takeaways of this project. These were: agriculture/dairy-Need for marketing/infrastructure; technology transfer of small-scale milk processing; and post-harvest attempted with some modifications. More importantly, it was observed that although there are common challenges facing countries, the models used in dealing with them cannot be replicated. They have to be adapted and developed as per local conditions. Exchange of experiences in watershed and water harvesting, capacity building, improved skills and technology, and forest management including common livelihood concerns and scope for mutual learnings from success and failures are required.

## DIRAN MAKINDE

Prof. Diran Makinde brought the African experiences from the field of S&T, Agriculture and Natural Resources and extensively talked about the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, 2014, which is recommitted to allocate at least 10 per cent of public expenditure to agriculture, and to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness. The caveat discussed with this programme was the lack of political will towards investment of about 10 per cent in agriculture.

Another programme brought to light was the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) developed to address market/trade-related difficulties; and technological obstacles and policy constraints that lead to low agricultural productivity and resulting in food insecurity.

The speaker then mentioned the progress made in Africa. They were as follows: total biotech crop acreage increased by 6 per cent; seven countries conducting CFTs (conducted field trials) on food security crops; new commitment of governments to research as integral to development; GM Technology Development-Crop Improvement Projects; GM technologies for malaria control, genetically improved tilapia; and new plant breeding techniques, etc.

Challenges in Africa include: development of regulatory framework is important, presently 32 countries in Africa do not have bio-safety laws or CFTs; lack of fund; lack of technical expertise; quality of seeds and inputs(fertilisers and agrochemicals); slow development of biotechnology sector; inadequate IPR infrastructure; government not performing active political role in promoting the technology and public acceptance, etc. The speaker ended his presentation by talking about the success factors of NEPAD with the most important ones being 'Seeing-is-believing' study tours under the South-South Cooperation and capacity building. He also discussed the possible areas for collaboration

in the areas of seed sector; small farm machinery; water/irrigation; and post-harvest management; livestock-dairy sector; and social science/gender/youth empowerment.

## PRANAV DESAI

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**Prof. Pranav Desai**  
*JNU, New Delhi*

Prof. Pranav Desai started his presentation by talking about as to how the International Innovation System has remained hierarchical in nature, generating multiplying effects in favour of countries where most of the S&T resources are concentrated (like an inverted triangle). He then remarked on the bilateral cooperation in S&T between India and different developing countries and multilateral collaboration between BRICS, IBSA and the developing countries and provided interesting examples to study the South-South collaboration in the changing international system of innovation. He also mentioned that India has pursued a diversified cooperation in terms of geographical dispersion and areas of S&T. However, areas like agriculture and atomic energy had attracted greater cooperation because these were highly endowed areas in terms of human and financial resources. Towards the end of his presentation, the role of institutions like IBSA and BRICS, along with SSC was discussed. He mentioned that the priority areas chosen should not only be just socially relevant but should also have the knowledge intensity thrust. These institutions show that support from countries with similar backgrounds is more amenable to small-scale projects in developing countries than the funding from the US and Europe that have different standards and laws.

## ALLURI VENKATA NAGAVARNA

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**Dr. Alluri Venkata Nagavarna**  
*Andhra University, Vizag*

Dr. Alluri Nagavarna compared India, Brazil and South Africa's SSC in the field of S&T, agriculture and natural resources. He mentioned that India, Brazil and South Africa use SSC as a way of broadening relations with neighbouring and other developing countries, SAARC and Latin America & Caribbean, and SADC, respectively. India and Brazil are using SSC to expand presence and geographical focus in Africa. He also mentioned that three countries have central institutions that coordinate SSC, which is structured within their Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Nagavarna also talked about the plurality of SSC by invoking the example as to how Brazil does not consider financial cooperation as SSC for development, while India includes lines of credit and grants in SSC. The panellist, towards the end of his presentation mentioned that SSC offered by these countries is horizontal as they do not impose ready-made solutions; rather build joint solutions with recipient country. They do not interfere in domestic affairs of partner countries by imposing conditions to provide cooperation.

## PARALLEL SESSION III (A)

### Evaluation Methodologies and Accounting



**Dr. Rathin Roy**  
Director, National Institute  
of Public Finance and Policy  
(NIPFP), New Delhi



**Prof. S.K. Mohanty**  
RIS



**Prof. Silvia Lopez**  
SEGIB, Madrid

### RATHIN ROY

Dr. Rathin Roy, Chair for the session, was joined by Co-chair Prof. S.K. Mohanty, to conduct the session. In his brief opening remark, Dr. Roy explained that the origins of SSC was solidarity and that the basic premise of SSC is not to explicitly to extract a particular country out of a difficult situation but, rather assist them in achieving their own developmental goals. Such a partnership, according to him, requires a separate set of evaluation and accounting methodologies as SSC is inherently different from NSC.

### S.K. MOHANTY

Prof. S. K. Mohanty as the co-chair of the session observed that narration of development cooperation by the South had been emphasising on pooling each other's strength to enhance welfare of South. Based on the conviction of the southern providers on development assistance, there are alternative theories and strategies which are seen in the literature. They focus on reasons for focusing on sectoral priorities to attain sustained growth and also strategies to achieve targeted goals. The theoretical framework and strategy for enhancing development cooperation are explained through 'Mission Approach' and



“The basic premise of SSC is not to explicitly extract a particular country out of a difficult situation but, rather assist them in achieving their own developmental goals.”

“As per the last SSC report there were 576 on-going projects between the Latin American countries. The main providers of these projects were Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile and Uruguay.”

“Out of the entire triangular projects, 86.9 per cent of the projects are demand driven in nature.”

‘Development Compact’ respectively in India. There could be similar such approaches in other southern countries to capture their experiences. These efforts could help in building a consensus among the Southern countries in terms of evolving a theoretical framework and comprehensive strategies to respond to the specific demand of the southern recipients. Such broad consensus could help in evolving an appropriate methodologies and indicators to evaluate efficacies of development assistance, flowing from Southern providers. This approach would eventually bring a just global order among southern countries in furthering economic development South.

## SILVIA LOPEZ

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Prof. Silvia Lopez started her presentation by talking about the advancement of discussion on SSC in the international forum. The conferences on SSC have seen a sharp rise from 52 in 1990s to around 350 events just in the last five years. She then explained the composition of the Ibero-American General Secretariat, a regional political fora, which is the permanent secretariat of the Ibero-American Summit of 22 countries, 19 from Latin America and 3 from the Iberian Peninsula established in 2005. One of its major achievements has been the regular publication of SSC Report since 2007, importantly comprising information provided by the countries.

It has become a database for the countries of that region where the official information about SSC is shared. The quality of the report is strengthened by validating the information provided both by the provider and recipient countries. In order to widen the scope of the report, General Secretariat, off late has started to include cooperation projects of the Ibero-American countries with other developing regions as well. She explained that the Report includes only technical cooperation between developing countries and that there are still many debates ongoing like, for instance, how to include the scholaships. The first part of the Report carries with itself the political reflections of SSC and is written by the heads of the Ibero-American cooperation. The other three chapters form the systematisation of SSC explained through bilateral, triangular and regional cooperation.

Some impressions were shared from the last report and it was informed that there were 576 on-going projects between the Latin American countries. The main providers of these projects were Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile and Uruguay. An encouraging aspect noticed was that out of 19 countries comprising the region, 14 countries have provided at least once. On the other hand, the active recipients were El Salvador, Bolivia, Ecuador, Uruguay, Peru and Cuba. And, it was pointed out by the speaker, that all the countries of the region have received at least one cooperation project. The team also tested for some of the basic aspects of SSC like demand driven nature of the projects. They observed that out of the entire triangular cooperation projects, 86.9 per cent of the projects are demand driven in nature.





**Prof. Milindo Chakrabarti**  
*Visiting Fellow, RIS and  
Professor, Sharda University,  
Greater Noida*

“The five guiding principles of SSC that have evolved over the years are non-interference in domestic affairs; mutual benefit; partnership among equals; respect for national sovereignty and ownership; and non-conditionality.”

The panellist then explained the methodology of the Report by stating that the focal points of the survey were the cooperation agencies who were quizzed on political and technical fronts. She then added that such technical works are always done under political consensus. What projects to undertake and the question of what to evaluate, is a political decision too. The lack of data for evaluation is offset by having the political willingness to improve the technical capabilities of the country. The team then looked at sector specific projects and what they meant for SDGs.

Towards the end of her presentation, Prof. Lopez highlighted the contributions and challenges that still remain for the SSC in the region and thus, for the report. She highlighted the contributions and challenges that are still there in the elaboration of the Report. She felt that continuous improvement in the national information system is a must. This would not only result in better data but can be utilised for evaluating SSC as well. Such an exercise would result in enhanced visibility for SSC and an informed discussion on the political topic. In turn, the Report has also provided regional visibility to the South-South Cooperation of the region and it has also boosted political debates within the countries of Latin America. It is also an input for research for South-South Cooperation and improves the quality of information because data is obtained from these two sources: provider and recipient.

## MILINDO CHAKRABARTI

Prof. Milindo Chakrabarti started his presentation by claiming that evaluation, too, can contribute meaningfully to the process of theorisation of SSC. He maintained that SSC is about partnerships and partnership according to him is defined as two or more organisations that commit to work together, develop a shared purpose, agenda and work collaboratively towards established goals. He then directed his presentation towards explaining successful indicators of partnership. According to him, it depends on high levels of commitment, mutual trust, common goals and equal ownership.

He quoted Fishbaugh by mentioning that there are eight stages in collaborative development, viz. the goal setting, data collection, problem identification, alternate solutions, action plan development, action implementation, evaluation and redesign. He also then invoked the mention of 576 projects that were mentioned by the previous speaker and claimed that all those projects have gone through these eight stages. He claimed that SSC is also composed of these eight stages in some way or other.

Prof. Milindo informed the audience of the importance for SSC to have its own evaluation methodology by explaining the five DAC criteria for evaluation. He mentioned that these five criteria were a work in progress for over 30 years and a continuous process of experimentation and theory building led to emergence of the criteria, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. The five guiding principles of SSC that have evolved over the years



**Dr. André de Mello e Souza**  
*Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica  
Aplicada (IPEA), Rio*

“Each country, at the moment employs its own framework so to speak and so they all have their own criteria for distinguishing what South-South development cooperation is and what other economic activities are.”

are: non-interference in domestic affairs; mutual benefit; partnership among equals; respect for national sovereignty and ownership; and non-conditionality. The normative and conceptual tussle between DAC led evaluation and SSC evaluation is their nature of being mutually exclusive with no convergence.

He proposed an alternative criteria which would capture the evaluation from the SSC guiding principle perspective. He based his criteria on what Prof. Thomas Pogge had described as the ‘human rights’ approach and further added that empowerment of the citizens; communities and partner states; and trust building can be the set of criteria for evaluation of SSC. SSC must also evaluate the extent of mutual benefit for the partner country as one of the central pillars of SSC is mutual benefit of partners and a win-win cooperation for both the partners involved. Also, evaluating two-way impact of SSC is important as SSC expects that it involves a two-way impact. He further added that there must be an expanded understanding of sustainability to include social, political, human, natural and environmental resources in SSC evaluation.

## ANDRÉ DE MELLO E SOUZA

Dr. Souza talked about the challenges in evaluation of SSC and focussed on the Brazilian experience through his research project of NeST-Brazil. He briefly talked about the growing interest in SSC and the increase in not only the quantum of SSC but also in the geographical expanse of SSC. The push for accounting and evaluation of SSC stems not only from OECD-DAC but also from the domestic constituency of tax payers and CSOs. He also mentioned that empirical evaluation is necessary to sustain the principles of SSC which at the moment has a risk of being branded as political rhetoric. He expressed his appreciation for the SEGIB Report as it took into account the principles of SSC like mutual benefit, horizontality, non-conditionality and demand driven nature which are difficult parameters to quantify.

Another aspect of SSC that hinders the numeral and monetary compilation is the transfer of knowledge, skills, technology that are associated with SSC and re generally intangible in nature. He also discussed if evaluation of SSC is at all required, as SSC is carried out in a strict financial constraint with its quantum still being meagre in comparison to NSC. He posed the question: “In such a case, is it worthwhile for SSC to devote its limited resources to evaluation when that money could be used for developmental projects”? He further added that the weak conceptual framework of SSC has led to definitional disparity within the South over SSC. Each country, at the moment employs its own framework so to speak and so they all have their own criteria for distinguishing what South-South development cooperation is and what other economic activities are. What should count as South-South development cooperation and what should be excluded is solely the prerogative of the countries.

Dr. Souza added another complexity associated with SSC. He explained the issue of ‘blended modalities’ by citing the Brazilian example where the

“There are intangible assets in SSC and they are not very easily captured in numerical or monetary terms.”



**Dr. Nan Li Collins**  
*South-South and Triangular  
Cooperation, Asia Pacific  
United Nations Development  
Programme, Bangkok*

“Multilaterals like UNDP is establishing its own South-South team and is creating a space to support Southern institutions.”

agricultural cooperation gets combined with humanitarian, agri-business, foreign direct investment and concessional credit. Such ‘blended modalities’ act as a roadblock for evaluation of SSC projects. Another area of concern is the fragmented and non-institutional structure of SSC. It impacts the quality of data and data collection becomes a problematic task as each governmental body carries out projects which are not monitored and evaluated in a unified manner.

He further explained how the Brazilian SSC has a distinct feature which refers to a concept of structuring SSC, which can be defined as the cooperation that aims at strengthening capacities and institutions, mostly governmental but also of universities and research agencies in order to increase their autonomy over the development process. Such a scenario raises additional challenges for evaluation because it means that the impact of our structuring cooperation is long term. It is not immediate and it is also very difficult to measure the impact of capacity building as well. Another unique feature of Brazilian SSC is its channelling of projects through multilateral organisations unlike, Indian and Chinese SSC. These different organisations imply different monitoring, evaluation and accounting procedures, instruments and frameworks which is also a problem if we want to have a unified and coherent evaluation system.

Dr. Souza then threw some light on the evaluation methodology adopted by ABC. He explained that monitoring is carried out through the continuous collection and data-analysis. Data collection and analysis should occur at the same time as the implementation stage in order to avoid problems and deviations. He explained as to how ABC goes about the evaluation process of Brazilian SSC projects. The five dimensions for evaluation include design and planning, performance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. The three monitoring instruments deployed by ABC are reports, missions which are on the ground, and a monitoring committee which oversees the entire process. He further enumerated the challenges faced by Brazilian technical cooperation. It was observed by the research team that usually the process of monitoring does not start simultaneously with the execution of the project. It is not easy to reallocate resources, thus making it impossible to alter the implementation of the project to incorporate evaluation and monitoring alongside its execution.

Dr. Souza concluded his presentation by reiterating that there are intangible assets in SSC and they are not very easily captured in numerical or monetary terms. Also, he mentioned that the gestation periods of many of these projects are long and their impact can only be evaluated at a later stage. Thus, there must be an appreciation for such projects and the evaluation methodology must take such periods into account.

## NAN LI COLLINS

Dr. Nan Li Collins started by pointing out that multilaterals can play an active role in supporting SSC evaluation. For example, UNDP has established its own South-South team and is creating a space to support Southern institutions and Southern think-tanks to advance research and knowledge sharing in this

“We have been seeing the differences that the South-South evaluation is bringing.”

area. She shared the example of UNDP supporting NeST and other think-tanks' research agenda and jointly develop methodologies of SSC, and studying SSC's contribution to MDGs and SDGs.

She highlighted the plurality and diversity of SSC with respect to conceptual and methodology related issues, and mentioned the various different approaches. For example, some Southern countries like Thailand and India are developing their own evaluation criteria and case studies, while some countries like Mexico are following OECD/DAC evaluation criteria in South-South evaluation. Indonesia is using the DAC criteria but is adopting a nuanced approach to evaluation. She highlighted that the discussion on evaluation at the moment was taking place from the development cooperation perspective, and investment and other initiatives are not the part of the discussion yet.

Dr. Collins continued to share the case of Thailand which has piloted new criteria of its SSC with Laos and Cambodia, using key South-South principles such as mutual benefit at its core. India and China case studies have strongly featured empowerment of communities, mutual benefits, etc. She then mentioned in UNDP's own practice, in its support to SSC. For example, in case of China and Cambodia on technology transfer, the key criteria for assessment included mutual benefits and empowerment – “a human centered approach into looking to the mutual benefits”. These cases featured learning from both sides instead of just focusing on the receiving side. The speaker also mentioned Chinese practitioners view cost-effectiveness and capacity building as important SSC criteria, as China has been referring to SSC as ‘the poor helping the poor’, e.g. SSC projects have been implemented in a low cost manner by having various Chinese agriculture experts and local people jointly live and work in the field where living condition is often very poor, to understand the local conditions and adapt technology and support to local reality. “We have been seeing the differences that the South-South evaluation is bringing”.

She then talked about the shared evaluation criteria between NSC and SSC. “Sustainability” and “impact of projects” are such areas.

She also highlighted the issue of lack of data and statistics capacity for SSC. As collecting data is a long-term and expensive endeavour, in the process of SDG implementation roll-out, there is opportunity for Southern think-tanks to work together with statistics commission and the government, to design and select SSC indicators and collect data for SDGs. The consensus building in terms of SSC data collection and statistical capacity development amongst the countries of the South is important.

On the issue of evaluation, she suggested that accountability and learning through them must go hand-in-hand. Evaluation should serve for “evidence-based planning”, and practitioners should actively learn from the evaluation and use evaluation recommendations in their future development cooperation, and establish stronger linkage with the think-tanks to strengthen the SSC research agenda. She felt that the multilaterals could play an important role to support

the knowledge sharing of SSC evaluation. Towards the end of her presentation, she discussed the issue of innovation. She reasoned that as Southern think-tanks are starting to define SSC evaluation, there is a good opportunity to incorporate innovation in M&E, where the low cost methodologies through the use of ICTs can be explored and encouraged.

For example, M&E with photos, mobile texting, big data, etc., can be used to have lower cost and real time feedback monitoring system, in a more “iterative processes” to allow frequent learning, adjusting and adaptation, as compared to the results-based management, theory of change and various stricter forms. When we are living in complex social environment, unintended outcomes are more likely to happen as intended ones.

She also touched the topic of M&E for private sector engagement in SSC. As private sector is increasingly contributing to SDGs via impact investing and key SSC priority agenda such as science, innovation and technology, etc., more work is started in understanding how to measure and evaluate these engagements, including more complicated arrangement such as PPP in SSC, for example. She mentioned that UNDP is looking into partnering with leading academic institution to further study the impact of investment in driving socio-environmental and economic, the triple bottom-line results for SDGs.



**Mr. Pranay Sinha**  
*University of Birmingham,  
Birmingham*

“BRICS Development Bank and AIIB are going to institutionalise the South-South Cooperation in much more firmer way.”

## PRANAY SINHA

Mr. Pranay Sinha broadly covered two points in his presentation. The first was the political side or the politics of the evaluation and the second was the inconsistencies at the ground level with reference to data and the lack of data. He then introduced the idea viewing the challenges of evaluation from a cross-domain perspective of political economy of evaluation and analysing evaluation of SSC as a regime. He further explained the necessity of viewing evaluation of SSC as a regime, which stems from the demand of transparency. The sources of such demands are two pronged, one from the domestic constituents and the other from the international actors. He also discussed the interdependence of SSC and NSC when he talked about the SSC providers also being the recipient of ODA and the role played by SSC providers’ domestic constituents in demanding SSC’s transparency, although not always, as beneficiaries of foreign aid originating from the North.

He then in a self-critical mode talked about the absence of an authoritative SSC definition, information capturing mechanism and a framework to evaluate SSC, crafted by the SSC actors themselves. This has resulted in the scale and nature of activities undertaken by SSC provider countries becoming blurred. The absence of such a framework is also due to the fact that SSC has elements to it that are non-monetised at the moment unlike, ODA which has strong linkages to the monetary activities. For establishing any evaluation framework,

it's essential to determine whether or not an activity can qualify to be counted as an SSC activity. To address this, the panelist further proposed to organise them according to various objective criteria. The first criterion is to include SSC activities despite their being non-monetised and then the monetary activities as most of SSC originates from the Ministry of Finance or the Foreign Ministry and is part of the state exchequer. The challenge still exists, as the methodology for monetising technology transfer within SSC has not been explored yet. The second criterion is type of finances used in SSC. According to Mr. Sinha, it is easy to define public money and private money, but there is a third category which may be considered as a grey area. It is the resources that are raised from the international debt market. As per the speaker, public and private money should be distinguished and then the money, despite being borrowed from international market as private capital, should form part of public money due to the sovereign guarantee provided by the government. This makes Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), Chinese Development Bank funds and Indian EXIM Bank's LoCs form the part of SSC.

Mr. Sinha also talked about the organisational engaged in providing SSC as third criteria. According to him, there are blurred lines at the moment regarding various forms of organisations. They are official, quasi-official or private in nature, some organisations are bilateral or multilateral and then there are trust funds within the multilateral composition. He also talked about the recent phenomenon of the establishment of BRICS development bank and the AIIB and according to him these two are going to institutionalise the South-South cooperation in much more firmer way in the days ahead. He was of the opinion that establishment of such institutions would lead to the interaction between Southern capital and Northern capital flow vis-à-vis debt sustainability of receiver of such capital. The final issue raised by Mr. Sinha was regarding the existing state of transparency of official and unofficial (private sector) channels in ODA and SSC.

## PARALLEL SESSION III (B)

### SSC and “One World Global Citizenship”



**Prof. Thomas Pogge**  
*Director, Global Justice Programme,  
Yale University, New Haven*

### THOMAS POGGE

Prof. Thomas Pogge chaired the session. In his opening remarks, he talked about the remarkable fact that a strong anti-nepotism principle has taken hold in many countries. This principle forbids holders of public offices, in their official conduct, to give any weight at all to the private interests or those of their relatives and friends. The principle even extends to ordinary citizens who, when take a stand on legislative matters concerning justice or the common good, are expected to disregard the interests of their own near and dear. Countries in which such an anti-nepotism principle is widely accepted and enforced through social sanctions tend to do much better in terms of social stability and development.

“ A great step towards cosmopolitan citizenship would be to change the public expectation of officials of international agencies to not speak, enact and implement policies for the countries and region they come from.”



“Development is a process that requires alternatives to work so that people can shift from their patron-client relationships to more horizontal solidarity.”



**Mr. Ajay Mehta**  
*SEVA Mandir, Udaipur*

Prof. Pogge continued by saying that if anti-nepotism has taken root at a national level, even if in principle and not in practice, such practices must be encouraged at the global level as well. The heads of international institutions like the WB and the IMF should be normatively expected to “forget” which country they come from and simply execute their office in the interest of justice and the common good worldwide. That, according to him, is still aspirational and this is the reason for fierce struggle amongst states about who gets to occupy certain office. A great step towards cosmopolitan citizenship would be to change the public expectation of officials of international agencies to not speak, enact and implement policies for the countries and region they come from.

This would result in a level playing field and then it becomes perfectly acceptable, for officials and citizens of one country to discuss, debate and conclude with their counterparts of another country to gain competitive advantage. According to the chair, this is the most realistic and most promising way to inject a limited notion of cosmopolitan citizenship into the world. Prof. Pogge concluded that cosmopolitan citizenship would not mean we have a world state and all the individual nation states disappear but it would mean that those who administer and design the global rules are strictly impartial between the interests of their own country and compatriots and the interests of other countries and their compatriots.

## AJAY MEHTA

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Mr. Ajay Mehta started his presentation by saying that to build a just global order as also just arrangements internal to a nation, global citizenship is necessary. Most often progressive forces in a particular society get isolated because the structures and attitudes of that society are not geared to nourishing these tendencies. The experience of Seva Mandir, a grass-root voluntary institution, he said provides a prism as to why there is need for “One World Global Citizenship”. He said that the concentration of wealth and power in a select few hands was not the only roadblock for the development of the poor people in India. He went onto to explain that the bottlenecks for development at the grass root level lie in the absence of institutions that can do sustained work to change social and property relations and norms. He was also of the opinion that nation states alone cannot address the problems of poverty and that there is a need for a broader coalition of individuals and institutions across borders to achieve this goal.

To illustrate this point he spoke about a inflection point in Indian democracy in the late 1970s. A mass movement along with opposition parties, brought about the downfall of an authoritarian regime. This event led to a paradigm shift in the practice and discourse on development. Governments across the political spectrum responded to public pressure and carried out legislation and policies in favour of democratic decentralisation, people’s participation, and partnerships with civil society organisations. He went on to say that despite the radical shift in governance in favour of ordinary people, ground realities did not change.



“For SSC to work, one needs to look at the arrangements where institutions are built capable of making the shift from state centric development to people-centric development.”



**Ms. Narayani Ganesh**  
Editor, *The Speaking Tree*,  
published by *The Times of India*

“The term cosmozen (instead of citizen) is about being a citizen of the cosmos and not just of one country or of one community or one region.”

To explain why, he gave examples from the experience of Seva Mandir a voluntary organisation working in Southern Rajasthan. He said that while policies were changed little effort was made by Government to change the mind sets of its civil servants and public representatives. This apart, he said, there are also severe constraints internal to civil society and to the community of poor people. He gave two examples to elucidate his point. In Southern Rajasthan, 70 per cent of the land is vested with statutory bodies such as the village councils and the forest departments. In the discourse on people’s participation, people are supposed to be the best vehicles for managing common property resources. This he said is easier said than done. Over the years ordinary peasants and forest dwellers have in complicity with officials and political leaders privatised these lands and their ability to cooperate with each other to exercise self governance is attenuated. Another interesting thing discovered by the organisation was the mirroring effect on community service providers of derelict public servants. They also tended to neglect performing their duties. They too have high levels of absenteeism while running schools and health centres.

He concluded by cautioning that for SSC to work, one needs to create arrangements that encourage people-centric and ethical governance. Individual and institutions need to be supported that strive to embody ideas of fairness and duty. Seva Mandir was able to do this largely because it had access to idealist young men and women from all over the world. It also had access to international philanthropy and aid. It also benefitted from research collaborations with foreign scholars and institutions. He said without the bridges to idealism and financial support across borders Seva Mandir could not have carried on and made progress on a people centric paradigm of development.

## NARAYANI GANESH

Ms. Narayani Ganesh started her presentation by saying that the opinion page column and Sunday newspaper ‘The Speaking Tree’ was started to further the concept of going beyond national and global identities, to embrace a universal, cosmic perspective that goes beyond geography. The Newspaper column and Sunday newspaper are not meant to highlight just religious scriptures and faith issues but to widen the reader’s perspective. According to her, religion, faith, etc., come into play because these are ancient traditions but they need to be contextualised to modern times. Contemporary traditions talk about a person, an individual, a community’s outlook. As per her, the basic question then becomes how you see the world, how you see yourself and how you see your role in society. The endeavour is to make things accessible which one wouldn’t normally have access to. So the aim was to bring these different perspectives to one particular forum and to make it accessible to whoever wished to read and learn from it and in the process gain a wider, more-than-global outlook.

She then tried to relate local aspects in any news or interaction and pointed out how a common thread connects with the local problem in one country

with those in another country. This is how a local issue resonates globally and this interplay of local and global was termed by her as 'glocal'. This interaction according to her is the real SSC.

She concluded by saying that the term cosmozen (instead of citizen) is about being a citizen of the cosmos and not just of one country or of one community or one region.



**Dr. W. James Arputharaj**  
*Member, Global EC, WFM/  
Institute for Global Policy &  
National Coordinator, UNPA  
Campaign, New Delhi*

## JAMES W. ARPUTHARAJ

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Dr. James W. Arputharaj presented the proposal for a UN Parliamentary Assembly and suggested that South-South politics should pursue the goal of democratising global institutions. He also reiterated that people should be at the centre of any debate on South-South cooperation and issues like eradicating extreme poverty or mitigating climate change are global in nature. The Global South should promote a UN Parliamentary Assembly so that the world's citizens, including those from the South, are adequately represented in global decision-making. According to Mr. Arputharaj, if there was a global parliamentary assembly directly elected by the people, this would boost the sense for global citizenship. In his presentation, Mr. Arputharaj recalled that the founding fathers of independent India, in particular Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi, were strong proponents of a "One World" policy and endorsed the goal of a world federation. He then concluded by stating that "In India, over 60 current and former members of parliament now support the campaign for a UN Parliamentary Assembly, as do over 1,300 more from around the world. This is a good starting point to revive this tradition".

## SYED MUNIR KHASRU

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Prof. Syed Munir Khasru talked about the legacy of SSC and how a country, region and the world could benefit from SSC. According to him, if we look at the past legacy, two driving forces in South, India and China have thousands of years of civilisation, history, culture. The Silk Road which has now gained a lot of momentum, did serve as a good platform in the past for cultural exchange, interaction throughout Asia. It also connected West and East China with Mediterranean, in the process also propelling the growth of Buddhism from India to East Asia. The underlying thread, for these exchanges was the concept of one world.

He went on to further explain the post World War II period when many countries emerging from the colonial past slowly started challenging the existing order of the day, particularly the economic system and slowly advocated alternatives to the system which ultimately led to the emergence of South. Giving a snapshot of the rise of South, Prof. Khasru, talked about the Bandung Conference of 1955 which brought states from Africa and Asia together, formation of G-77 in 1964, UN setting up a South-South Unit in 1977



**Prof. Syed Munir Khasru**  
*The Institute for Policy,  
Advocacy and Governance,  
Dhaka*

“According to qualitative political theory, you go and learn about the experiences of the other and then build on that.”



**Mr. Chandrachur Singh**  
*University of Birmingham,  
Birmingham*

and explained how in the 1990s and in the last fifteen years South-South has been gaining momentum as it is now having a significant interest in the development policy and also the role played by two summits in 2006 and 2009, first in Nigeria and then in Venezuela.

Prof. Khasru then invoked specific instances of SSC taking place at regional, mega-regional, and sub-regional initiatives. Chinese one belt-one road initiative, connectivity cooperation across Eurasia, the ASEAN free economic zone, the new development financial institutions like AIIB and the BRICS and recently Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal initiative were some of the examples mentioned. These initiatives, according to him, have created a momentum but one needs to be cautiously optimistic as well. The sense of lack of ownership and lack of awareness, according to him, are the stumbling blocks for different SS initiatives.

He proposed a simplified model by the name of COLD, which stands for Collect-Organise-Learn-Develop. On the question of ‘How do we connect?’ he suggested that one of the advantages of SSC which NSC did not have is social media and various e-platform which gives us ample opportunity to interface in a scaled manner at a much cheaper rate. Bringing the system in line so that international best practices become part of the living in South was his idea of organising. The third aspect of his model was Learn. Ultimately provide a global platform for services in key sectors, health, education, access to finance. That is something where South has done well with the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, BRAC NGO or solar panel renewable energy; there is much to share and grow.

He concluded his presentation with expanding the ‘develop’ part of COLD. He suggested Frugal engineering which makes commodities functional and cheaper and can help in sharing the prosperity with the world.

## CHANDRACHUR SINGH

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Mr. Chandrachur Singh started his presentation by trying to understand the concept of global citizenship with the idea of creating awareness about the wider world in which individuals have a role, as bearers of rights irrespective of his or her identity claims. It is an attempt to ensure that the world is free of socially unjust practices and very importantly, making the world more equitable and sustainable place. He further talked about the different strategies through which the theory of citizenship, global citizenship and cosmopolitanism can be explained.

Mr. Singh discussed this under three subheads. The first one, according to him, is the empathy approach taken by people like Ms. Martha Nussbaum, Dr. Carbrera where the idea is to make people empathetic by educating people. Dr. Carbrera says, that qualitative political theory means you go and learn about the experiences of the other and then build on that.

The second approach is Prof. Pogge’s who tries to theorise on why we should avoid doing things that may harm others. He invoked academics like Shapcott

“Global citizenship is an attempt to ensure that the world is free of socially unjust practices and very importantly, making the world more equitable and sustainable place.”



**Dr. Luis Cabrera**  
*Griffith University, Brisbane*

and Linklater, who have all talked about different ways through which and why we should avoid harm and in doing so how we should promote rights of the others. It is a fantastic idea but the only problem, according to him, is that we need to create institutions, establish them and reform them in order to pursue our own goals. The third approach, as explained by Mr. Singh, is rooted in cosmopolitanism which does not see the state and the larger objectives as binaries, rather focusses on achieving larger goals through the state. He explained through the works of Lea Ypi, who is trying to argue that the state as an institution could promote cosmopolitan virtues or cosmopolitan values. There are different ways through which it can be done. Ypi believes that we need to create what he calls Avant Garde Agencies which are a combination of activists and theoreticians informing each other and intervening in social practices. Interestingly if you combine the two, the theorists and the practitioners, you will get to what Gramsci would say, a perfect example of that would be Mahatma Gandhi because he combines the role of the theoretician as well as a practitioner.

He concluded his presentation by positioning the concept of ‘rooted cosmopolitanism’ in the work of climate change and he felt that today India is becoming more flexible in terms of the stance that it needs to take.

## LUIS CABRERA

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Dr. Cabrera gave the closing remarks for the session. While concluding the session, the speaker invoked the contributions of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in the area of One World and global citizenship. He quoted Gandhi by saying that he considered the world as a single community and through that he gave the moral conception of global citizenship. The institutional version of cosmopolitanism, as per the speaker, was provided by Nehru even before India’s independence. In his letters to Ms. Indira Gandhi he had mentioned of world federalism. However, Nehru was sceptical regarding world federalism, as according to Dr. Cabrera, Nehru wished that voting powers should wrest with the South owing to its large population. But, at the same time he realised that Western powers would resist it.

## PARALLEL SESSION III (C)

### SSC, Trade and Investment Dynamics



**Prof. Manmohan Agarwal**  
Centre for Development  
Studies, Trivandrum

“Till now South-South interactions have been governed by the market forces, but this needs a formal institutional backing for further acceleration of this process.”

### MANMOHAN AGARWAL

Prof. Manmohan Agarwal, the Chair, mentioning about the previous day's discussions regarding growing GDP, trade and FDI of developing countries in the world economy put forward the question, to the panellists, whether SSC should be further developed and why and if it needs to be developed, how it can be developed. Prof. Agarwal was also the panellist. He started his presentation by talking about as to how the international transactions among the developing countries especially among the Southern countries have been increasing very rapidly. The demand and market for products and services have also similarly increased. He was of the opinion that the liberalisation process has further added to this increase in the transactions. He remarked that it is necessary to increase transactions among the Southern developing countries, especially at the time when developed economies are registering slower growth. The market opportunities thus have to come from the emerging economies for their own sustainable and inclusive development.



Prof. Agarwal further added that up till now South-South interactions have been governed by the market forces, but this needs a formal institutional backing for further acceleration of this process. However, according to him they have been much more successful in providing the financial institutional backing. Cooperation in financial services such as BOP financing, listing of the common joint stock companies with opening of the branches of the regional banks along with joint educational research dealing in climate change can harness the growth potential of SSC. While concluding, he propounded that the large countries should be willing to get exploited and BRICS countries should go for open regionalism.



**Prof. Shahid Ahmed**  
*Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi*

## SHAHID AHMED

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Prof. Shahid Ahmed believed that SSC and trade are fairly and significantly visible. However, number of initiatives in the sector of energy and climate should be increased for further integration. He was of the opinion that political conflicts are a problem and countries of the South need to be on the same page. GSTP can be further strengthened by looking for the solutions for NTMs. The trust deficit among the countries should not be overlooked.



**Professor Cho Cho Thein**  
*Yangon University of Economics,  
Yangon*

## CHO CHO THEIN

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Prof. Cho Cho Thein believed that SSC is the centre piece of development where the value of the interactions among South- South countries is much more than North-South. Prof. Thein remarked that trade integration agreements among the South-South countries are on the rise, enabling much more strengthening of the development process.



**Ms. Swati Ganeshan**  
*TERI, New Delhi*

## SWATI GANESHAN

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Ms. Swati Ganeshan started her presentation by talking about the political will among the Southern countries. She also spoke about the multi-polarity and the process of balancing the power among regional blocks. She was of the opinion that regional cooperation with development and financing of the infrastructure, social welfare, defense cooperation is the way forward for SSC.



**Prof. Ram Upendra Das**  
*RIS*

“Countries of South need to adopt integrated approach where simultaneous trade in goods, services and investments will lead to further strengthening of the development process.”



**Prof. Nisha Taneja**  
*ICRIER, New Delhi*

## RAM UPENDRA DAS

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Prof. Ram Upendra Das highlighted as to how SSC is a complement to South-North and North-North cooperation. Trade and investment measures are means to development rather than an end by themselves. He stressed on adopting the integrated approach where simultaneous opening of trade in goods, services and investments will lead to further strengthening of the development process among the countries of the South. He was of the opinion that comprehensive economic partnership is the way forward with this integrated approach for South-South Cooperation. This coupled with assigning a developmental role to the rules of origin could help moving beyond the sterile framework of GSTP. He recommended launching of a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Round of developing countries eventually leading to an agreement of the South.

## NISHA TANEJA

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Prof. Nisha Taneja, Co-chair for the session concluded the session referring to key issues raised in the session:

- Development financing and the balance of payments financing mechanism have a very vital role in South-South Cooperation.
- The stronger countries should be willing to be exploited and that really is the root of any successful cooperation amongst the Southern countries.
- BRICS could actually lead the process of open regionalisation and then leave it to the other countries to follow in many of the issues like joint listing of companies.
- Cooperation in developing countries was evident when they come together for things like building corridors, specially taking the case of India: how we were building corridors with other developing countries both in the Eastern side and in the Western side.
- GSTP can be further strengthened by looking for solutions for NTMs.
- Trade and investment are not an end in itself but the purpose is to meet the development objectives.
- With regard to the role of rules of origin a rigorous value addition criteria would actually help the developing countries, to meet their development objectives.
- Southern countries should actually be looking at a comprehensive economic partnership agreement which would include investment and services.

# PLENARY SESSION IV

## Regional Experiences and TDC



**Dr. Thomas Fues**  
*GDI, Bonn*

The session was designed to answer the following questions

- How do we identify the complementarities among different approaches to SSC?
- What are the relevant operational models to convert these complementarities into implementable realities? In other words, how to ensure as to what works and what does not and under what circumstances?
- What are the necessary conditions to establish a self-regulatory and sustainable roadmap for SSC? How to institutionalise SSC in an effort to strengthen the solidarity among the Southern partners?
- How do Southern countries appreciate the necessity of establishing specially designed development funds to promote SSC?

The session intended to collect regional experiences from the world and understand the differences among the SSC partners. The session was organised in a question-answer format wherein the Co-chair put specific questions to the panellists and they responded. Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi was the chair for the session and Dr. Thomas Fues was the co-chair.







**Ms. Anthea Mulakala**  
*Asia Foundation, Kuala Lumpur*

## ANTHEA MULAKALA

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What are the commonalities of SSC? Where do you see differences in perspectives, in experiences, in historical trajectories among countries in SSC?

- Most of Asian provider agree on historical approach – mutual benefit, competition, and regionalism. Now we are seeing, cooperation between India-Africa, India-China; however, for long period of the time it was about neighbours – regionalism. Defending neighbours and assisting neighbours.
- Point out new things in Asia- Move towards accountability and transparency is very important. China has come out with two white papers on financial aid, where money has been spent. India also face same challenges. Lines of credit had been blurred in the past and more transparency is in picture.

Is South Korea a member of OECD or Southern partner? Which side? How genuine is the dividing line?

- There is Asian approach rather than saying North and South approach. South Korea aligns themselves as Asian providers.



**Ms. Sanusha Naidu**  
*Institute for Global Dialogue,  
Cape Town*

## SANUSHA NAIDU

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What is the role of African states in SSC? Is there a dividing line between SSC and NSC? Do you deal with Northern (traditional donors) and Southern partners differently?

- Africa is a new comer to SSC discourse narrative, despite having historical linkages through Non-Alignment Movement. But its own history has interrupted its interaction particularly in how it is engaged with different partners within the so-called development architecture landscape. But what we are now seeing is resurgence of SSC on the basis of development and how this is going to address development agenda in Africa and so part of experiences with Northern partners has informed what it wants to do with Southern partners in Africa. The kind of dynamics that are emerging in Africa around SSC is really a question of looking at the relationship in terms of Africa-China, Africa-India and Africa-South Korea on one hand and on the other hand already existing partnership with North countries- contradiction in approach. There is another African approach to SSC defined on how African countries look their relationship with China. There is a kind of conflict between SSC and cooperation with North. There is asymmetrical kind nature of engagement. Now we are moving towards this kind of landscape. But there are issues such as: Whether regional body should play the role in Africa, how they nurture it, what is the relationship, is it only about economics, trade, investment or is it about kind of development?

Does South Africa has a distinct profile in SSC?

- It (S. Africa) wants to be seen as a greater align with Southern partners but at the same time it also projects that everything it does is in a broader perspective of Africa – development agenda for Africa.



**Mr. James Bichachi Wafula**  
*Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Kampala*

## JAMES BICHACHI WAFULA

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Within East African Union or African Union, is there any unified position of African countries – how do they want to cooperate with partners?

- The idea is about integration. Other regions have not reached level of integration, which East Africa has.

How do external partners respond to regional association? Are they supportive about it or not?

- China and India are supportive of this way of regional association but not EU.

## EDGAR ALEJANDRO HUEZO

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Latin America is more advanced in finding a common approach and some months back Brazilian government suggested to use your model for monitoring and reporting. How did it happen? How did Latin America provide way to unified approach for SSC?

- Technical units are there in the region like in El Salvador to execute all the plans and to strengthen SSC and there are institutes and missions for SSC. We have the executive secretariat integrated in Ministry of Development Cooperation in El Salvador.

Why your excellent work in Latin America is not joined by other SSC countries?

- In the American programme the SSC Report remain a main tool and sums all the dynamics of American regime through South-South general cooperation. We have American experiences, we have African experiences, we have Asian experiences. We have the opportunity to imbibe the other practioners of SSC to the Report aspects of SSC. However, there are some differences in Latin American countries and rest of the Southern countries.

Data reporting is missing in Asian countries. How Latin American countries are different?

- We concentrate to report all the activities - bilateral, trialateral or general cooperation and we are trying to concentrate on sectors the countries are trying to develop in.



**Mr. Edgar Alejandro Huezo**  
*PIFCSS, San Salvador*



**Mr. Francisco Simplicio**  
*Assistant Director, UN Office for  
South-South Cooperation, New  
York*

## FRANCISCO SIMPLICIO

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He raised the questions: What are your views on the different traditions and practices of SSC? Where do you see the differences in approaches and objectives of the three countries involved in IBSA – India, Brazil and South Africa? Also what are the lessons to be learnt which can be implemented to promote greater coalition and collaboration of SSC partners?

Mr. Simplicio was upbeat and confident regarding presence of different partners in the development space as he believed more players do not lead to reduced partnership. He talked about UNOSSC as being a part of global governance mechanism of SSC which was set up eight years ago. The main decision making body of his office is the High Level Panel on SSC. The speaker mentioned that the 2009 meeting of SSC in Nairobi, Kenya gave a major fillip to SSC especially in the wake of the financial crises. He also said that SSC has a lot of scope for innovation in policy as the framework of SSC is being worked on in real time and the unique feature of SSC at the moment is its diversity. The speaker also mentioned that the office is flexible on countries that portray SSC only in qualitative and not on quantitative terms. Mr. Simplicio ended his intervention by informing the audience that the work done by different countries under the aegis of SSC are documented in a report of UNOSSC and is released biennial in New York.

### **Discussions:**

Q. Is it necessary to create SSC Committee (SSCC) across different countries? Is there a need for formalised set for SSC partners? What are your suggestion for transparency and accountability in SSC?

- Mr. Edgar Huezco: Yes and transparency and accountability are also important not only for North-South cooperation but SSC.
- Ms. Sanusha Naidu: Not sure; it depends on how each country look into formalisation.
- Mr. James Wafula: I am bit skeptical about how formalisation will work. It is important to trickle down the effect of transparency and accountability.
- Ms. Anthea Mulakala: Not sure for formalisation but accountability is needed.
- Mr. Francisco Simplicio: There is need of a country level decisions for formalisation.

## PARALLEL SESSION IV (A)

### Young Scholar's Forum on SSC



**Dr. Ruchita Beri**  
Senior Research Associate,  
IDSA, New Delhi



**Ms. Rediet Desalegn**  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Addis Ababa

Dr. Ruchita Beri, the chair introduced the panellists and raised the key issues which were to be discussed in the session. The key issues were the perspective from young researchers on SSC; specific research by young scholars; and nature of research support required.

### REDIET DESALEGN

Ms. Rediet Desalegn gave a brief introduction on the economic status of Ethiopia and how the government of Ethiopia is currently pursuing an economic growth strategy that is based on agriculture led development. She discussed that higher education system must be in sync with the present dispensation of the government to produce graduates with the technical knowledge and research skills to support economic diversification. She further explained the role of India in this regard and gave several examples of SSC between the two countries. She talked about 31 public universities of Ethiopia that have attracted Indian teachers and professors through high expatriate salary, a high saving potential and job offers for retired academics. She also praised the ITEC programmes and quoted that 550 Ethiopians have participated in several programmes under ITEC between 2008 and 2015. India also offers Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) scholarships to Ethiopian students for University studies in India. The pan African e-Network project was launched in Ethiopia in July 2007 which

“550 Ethiopians have participated in several programmes under ITEC between 2008 and 2015. India also offers Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) scholarships to 226 Ethiopian students for University studies in India.”



benefitted Ethiopia a lot. She also mentioned about projects in tele-medicine and tele-education, which are for self-reliance – the main principle of SSC. She also gave example of Barefoot College Project. It is project about teaching some rural women of Ethiopia in India about solar energy and back home they become solar engineers, making light reach even in the most rural parts. She also stressed on the need of evaluation of these projects from both side to measure their impact.



**Mr. Carlos E. Timo Brito**  
*The Pandia Calogeras Institute*  
*Ministry of Defense, Brasilia*

“There is need of movement of policies – both in terms of processes and substance between cooperating countries.”



**Ms. Leticia Estevez**  
*National University of*  
*Avellaneda, Buenos Aires*

## CARLOS E. TIMO BRITO

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Mr. Carlos E. Timo Brito talked about the policy transfers within the rubric of SSC and sounded cautious in explaining that the particularities of policy migrations have been somewhat underexplored in the academic productions and discussions on international cooperation, in general, and on SSC, specifically. He also mentioned that the primary focus of SSC has been till now in the areas of economic development, joint planning and movement of technology and funds, rather than on the movement of policies – both in terms of processes and substance between cooperating countries. He differentiated his presentation in three parts. The first part threw light on threefold conversation between the widely known theories on international cooperation, the more recent scholarship on SSC and the emerging policy transfer literature, by showing where the fruitful links are. The second section then talked about the framework for the analysis of policy transfer, which would offer additional criteria for a more rigorous evaluation and assessment of partnerships and/or specific projects amongst developing countries. The final section was on the possibilities for future transdisciplinary research involving SSC and policy transfer in various areas, such as defence and security.

## LETICIA ESTEVEZ

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Ms. Leticia Estevez talked about *sustainable tourism* and defined it as “Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities”. She then explained that in many developing countries, tourism is one of the principal sources of wealth and income for individuals, families, firms and governments; and, still in other countries, the main source of foreign exchange earnings and the most viable and sustainable economic development option. She then explained tourism, as one may observe in recent times, has been going through several processes of change and restructure, as consequence of the saturation of Fordist models of development from the 1950s and the 1960s. From the 1970s on, there has been a marked trend towards more flexible and sustainable processes of tourism development. She then discussed case studies of Argentinean SSC in the tourism sector through the modality of capacity building. In 2013, as part of a series of South-South Cooperation (SSC) initiatives developed under the

“Sustainable tourism is a Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities.”



**Ms. Nargiza Alymkulova**  
*International Ataturk Alatoo University, Bishkek*

“Lack of development in financial and banking sectors of the developing economies led to relatively less impact of the economic downturn on them as compared to developed countries.”



**Dr. S.B. Yadav**  
*Matsya University, Alwar*

Argentine South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Commonwealth countries in Central America, a number of tourism projects have been implemented in Dominica Island, with the main purpose of enhancing the diversification of regional economies and contributing to capacity building and sustainability. The takeaway from her study was that it has been possible to identify a series of technical recommendations to optimise interpretation techniques and management of the tourism experience in the protected natural areas. As part of the process of cooperation and mutual benefit, the technicians from Dominica Island asked their Argentinean counterparts for technical assistance in terms of best practices for the development of long-distance trails. In turn, Argentinean technicians were able to draw various lessons from their Dominican partners, on several themes related to tourism.

## NARGIZA ALYMKULOVA

Ms. Nargiza Alymkulova talked about SSC under the backdrop of the global financial crisis. She said that the 2008 financial crisis was the first instance since the Great Depression which affected so many countries. The speaker discussed the three waves of financial crisis and how it affected the countries which are at different levels of development. The first wave of crisis hit the financial sector of the developed economies; the second wave hit the financial and real sector and had an impact on both the developed and developing countries of the world. The third wave had an impact on developed, transitioning economies and least developed countries as well. She premised her discussion on the slowdown of global demand of resources having an adverse impact on economies of the global South. Due to this FDI, exchange rate and remittances took a bad hit. She concluded her presentation by saying that lack of development in financial and banking sectors of the developing economies led to relatively less impact of the economic downturn on them as compared to developed countries. Further, the Ponzi borrowers are not spread within SSC due to low level of integration of the economies into the global financial economic processes, the financial crisis of Minsky may not be predicted currently. But this fact plays the relevant role in creation of the non-speculative financial system within it.

## S.B. YADAV

Dr. S. B. Yadav presented the case study on India-Nepal SSC in the area of agriculture and food security. He started his presentation by giving a brief background of the topic. He explained that “globally, there has been rising international demand for food products. The diversion of some food crops to bio-fuel production, and excessive speculation in commodity markets since 2005 have led to sharp increases in the prices of some key food products, ultimately triggering the 2008 global food crisis”. He also explained that “since the onset of the global food crisis, agriculture has moved to the forefront of the development agenda. Most of the commentary concerns the failure of

agriculture in many developing countries to serve as an engine of development and poverty reduction. But the experiences of developing countries are not all failures. There are success stories involving the contribution of agriculture to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and food security. Their successes offer important lessons to the countries that have suffered most from the crisis, and also demonstrate the tremendous potential that can be played by South–South Cooperation”.



**Mr. Saidu Nasiru Sulaiman**  
*Phd Student, Sharda University,  
Greater Noida*

## SAIDU NASIRU SULAIMAN

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Mr. Saidu Nasiru Sulaiman based his presentation on Nigerian foreign profile. He explained the type of SSC, the givers, the recipient(s), and equally to examine the impact and relevance for South-South cooperation. The speaker also discussed the International aid architecture in North-South and South-South cooperation's context. He talked about how Nigerian SSC involves grants, capacity building, projects, development finance, etc. Findings from his research with Nigeria as a case study revealed that the most impacted aid inflows and outflows in Nigeria are: capacity building, direct project execution (Japan bridge, schools projects), development finance (concessional loan to projects). Impact of direct grant cannot be justified as they are spent by the government on its own ways and logic.



**Dr. Kyialbek Akmoldev**  
*Head of Economics Department,  
International Ataturk Alatoo  
University, Bishkek*

## KYIALBEK AKMOLDEV

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Dr. Kyialbek Akmoldev talked about the red line that divides the global North and global South and how this division is not based on geography but on levels of economic development and shared history. His presentation was based on role of Kyrgyzstan in SSC and gave a bird's eye view of India-Kyrgyzstan relationship. He mentioned that trade wise the presence of China is more in Central Asia in comparison to India's. Lack of transport within the region and security challenges in Afghanistan and Pakistan vis-a-vis India have played an important role in creating a barrier between India and Central Asia. He then talked about India's LoCs in Kyrgyzstan and different capacity building initiatives undertaken by India. He informed the audiences that India has always followed the principles of SSC in its engagement with Kyrgyzstan.

“Success stories of some developing countries involving the contribution of agriculture to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and food security offer important lessons to the countries that have suffered most from the crisis, and also demonstrate the tremendous potential that can be played by South–South cooperation.”



**Ms. Laura Karina Gutierrez Matamoros**  
*Mora Institute, Mexico City*

## LAURA KARINA GUTIERREZ MATAMOROS

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Ms. Laura Karina Gutierrez Matamoros talked about the IBSA Trust Fund as a tool of SSC and focussed on the operational details of it. She informed the audiences that the IBSA Dialogue Forum was initiated in 2003 with the objective of strengthening the relations between India, Brazil and South Africa in the sectors of agriculture, health, education, environment, science and technology, trade, investment, tourism, social development, among others. She then explained that the operational aspect of this forum is the Trust Fund, managed by UNDP which was inaugurated in 2006. MDG 1 of reducing poverty and hunger was the basis of the trust fund. Till now US\$ 29 million has been disbursed for 18 projects in 13 partner states in the areas of livelihoods, agriculture, healthcare, water, waste management, youth and sports, renewable energy and governance and security. The projects are addressed to LDCs and other developing countries. She ended her presentation by saying that IBSA Fund projects are carried and operationalised in sync with the principles of SSC but was facing new challenges. Finally, she highlighted the important role India could play for strengthening this mechanism.



**Mr. A. Krishna Prasad**  
*Phone2vote*

## A. KRISHNA PRASAD

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Mr. A. Krishna Prasad referred to Prof. Thomas Pogge, who in an earlier session had raised a very pertinent question as to what was development for. Concurring with Prof. Pogge, he also agreed that development is for realising the human rights of the poor. He feels that it is possible to overcome and minimise, if not eliminate, human greed and wrong doing by continuously micro-monitoring all programmes and policies, from the safety of inexpensive mobile phones by the poorest of the poor, and the weakest of the weak.

South-South Cooperation would be taken to a new level, if it happens between people, in addition to between governments and businesses. This can be enabled by exchange and deployment of ideas that strengthen democracy, enhance cooperation and collaboration between people in the vulnerable sections, across borders. He further argued that a domestically non-responsive government, being a part of SSC is like a deviant and violent husband being involved in social development. We want the good done externally, without indirectly endorsing the bad things done domestically.

The ideas to be embedded for success in SSC have to be from taking people outside the tanks! It gives a voice to the people who are the weakest and the poorest, so that their needs and opinions are heard. It is to ensure that the effects of policies are measured through their voices, and not limited by, or sometimes distorted by statistics. However, experts are needed as well. Giving voices to the poor on a wide basis acts as a reality check on experts. Such a reality check can prevent the kind of disaster that happened due to the misbehaviour of experts in “rating agencies, and analyst firms”.



## PARALLEL SESSION IV (B)

### Education and Capacity Building



**Dr. Thomas Muhr**  
*Friedrich-Alexander University,  
Erlangen*

#### THOMAS MUHR

Dr. Thomas Muhr talked about the historical phases of SSC. He said Cuba is the longest partner in SSC. He discussed SSC in education rationals and practices which shows that education is a universal human right. He said education is a must for social mobilisation and capacity building efforts of and for Southern countries; and education for human capital development.



**Prof. Jyoti Chandiramani**  
*Director, Symobsis School of  
Economics, Pune*

#### JYOTI CHANDIRAMANI

Prof. Jyoti Chandiramani discussed the importance of the education sector and the need for capacity building within the SSC framework. She threw light on emerging modalities of engagement: creation of local production capacity along with sharing and engagement citing the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) and Centre for Development and Advanced Computing (C-DAC). The later case highlights the positives of R&D, training and capacity building. She mentioned about setting up centres for SSC, with an ever-evolving curriculum capturing global history, ideology, issues and perspectives and finally creating a network of networks with an eye towards achieving SDGs.





**Mr. Gerardo Bracho**  
*Senior Adviser, AMEXCID,  
Mexico City*

## GERARDO BRACHO

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Mr. Gerardo Bracho, AMEXCID gave general view on why SSC is important to education sector. He agreed that Cuba had been exceptionally successful in achieving high educational standards – in many case above those of developed countries. Prof. Bracho argued that SSC is a privileged vehicle to share good practices in education, but contexts even among developing countries, varied widely. He was of the opinion that education is crucial for development but also that it is a measure of development, i.e. more educated the people are, other things being equal, the more developed the country is. However, there is no linear relationship between education and development. He also mentioned that education must not be expected to develop in isolation and, beyond sectoral public policies, it depends on many other factors, from culture to infrastructure. He concluded his presentation by saying that achieving good levels of education was a costly and overall a complicated matter; one needs to look what has been achieved, elsewhere and thus the importance of SSC for this particular sector.



**Ms. Karin Costa Vazquez**  
*Brazilian Center for  
International Relations, Brasilia*

## KARIN COSTA VAZQUEZ

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Ms. Karin Costa Vazquez said that recognising the transformations in the world economy and the priorities of developing countries, education and skills development were placed at the core of the 2030 Development Agenda. In Africa, the African Union’s “Agenda 2063, the Africa we want” clearly articulates the need to for an education and skills revolution. The importance of education and skills development is again expressed in the Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa.

The experience of other countries from the South can help African countries to implement the Sustainable Development Goals in education and skills development. Like African countries, Brazil and India are also striving to narrow the skill gap and enhance links among education and skills development, industries and labor markets. Building on their domestic experience, Brazil and India can offer locally relevant approaches to advancing education and skills development in the African continent.

The presentation was based on the study “Advancing South-South Cooperation in Education and Skills Development” by the Brazilian Center of International Relations (CEBRI, Brazil) and the Institute for Security Studies (ISS, South Africa). The study argues that some of the main distinguishing features of South-South Cooperation (SSC) lie in the practices, processes and relations that are built during development partnerships.

As such, by looking at two case studies: one focusing on Brazil’s engagement in Angola through the Cazenga Vocational Centre; the other considering India’s approach to education and skills development in Africa; the studies found that horizontality and capacity development are the main enablers of Brazilian and Indian cooperation to the implementation of the SDGs in education and

“The purpose of Pacific Alliance which was found in 2011 between Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.”



**Dr. Juan Pablo Prado Lallande**  
*Associate Professor, Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Mexico City*



**Prof. Phillip O. Nying'uro**  
*University of Nairobi, Nairobi*

skills development in Africa. Results were sustained in the long-run and new partnerships with the private sector were formed.

Looking ahead, the following additional enablers should be enhanced: national ownership, inclusive partnerships, and citizens' protection and empowerment. The study further points to the need to explore complementarities between initiatives targeted at education and skills development as well as to establish national certification systems for deepening links with local industries and labor markets, and leveraging results.

Finally, the study highlights that monitoring and evaluation of SSC can be an opportunity to incorporate lessons learned in the design and implementation of future initiatives in education and skills development. Southern-led policy coalitions like the BRICS (through the New Development Bank) and the AU also have an important role to play in advancing the implementation of the SDGs in education and skills development by creating specific knowledge exchange and financing mechanisms.

## JUAN PABLO PARADO LALLANDE

Dr. Juan Pablo Parado Lallande started his discussion by talking about The Pacific Alliance: Latin America SSC in education sector. He mentioned that SSC is a result of collaboration in many sectors among developing countries. He talked about Pacific Alliance which was found in 2011 between Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. It represents the most advanced exercise of domestic integration and SSC in Latin America. Its purpose, according to him was to create an area of deep integration through political, economic and social linkage where educational sector is most important. The above mentioned countries signed Presidential Declaration of Pacific Alliance and it has gained presence in political and economic scenario in Latin America. Institutional framework of pacific alliance include presidential summits; council of foreign affairs and trade ministry; high level of working groups; and technical working groups.

## PHILLIP O. NYING'URO

Prof. Phillip O. Nying'uro talked about necessary conditions for SSC, which are: complementarity; vibrant civil society; shared norms and shared values – education plays a vital role in these; and regional citizens – education plays an important role here also.

He raised a point on interactions between economic goods and political goods. He said the above mentioned conditions are met, if these interactions take place.

## PARALLEL SESSION IV (C)

## Public-Private Partnership and South-South Cooperation



**Prof. Manmohan Agarwal**  
*Centre for Development  
Studies, Trivandrum*



**Prof. S. S. Parmar**  
*Visiting Fellow, RIS*



**Mr. Nilanchal Mishra**  
*New Delhi*

### MANMOHAN AGARWAL

The chairperson Prof. Agarwal indicated that the role of private sector is very important as overall trade and investment increases. He put forward the key issues for discussion in the session: private sector perception toward SSC; what role global consultancy firms may play in this regard; and the role of government and international development assistance providers to SSC.

### S.S. PARMAR

Prof. Parmar indicated that for PPP to be a reality for SSC, a robust institutional framework has to be developed. He advocated a Five Point framework which included: Market Access; SSC Legal Framework; SSC Tax and Accounting Framework; SSC Visa and Migration Framework; and SSC Financing and CBA Framework.

### NILANCHAL MISHRA

Mr. Nilanchal Mishra indicated that SSC could take a leaf from India's societal sector such as the Swaccha Bharat programme. In the PPP in SSC, the private



sector brings in efficiency ratios which the government sector cannot match and hence this leads to better resource targeting. However, there is a need to mobilise additional resources for infrastructure development and a need to improve planning and coordination.



**Ms. Tamar Bello**  
*Head, Global Partnerships,  
DFID India*

## TAMAR BELLO

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Ms. Tamar Bello explained that the focus of DFID in India has shifted to an increased focus on partnerships. Specifically, the stream of work on global development partnerships has a strong emphasis on working with the private sector. Hence our interest in the role that business could play in Indian development assistance because globally aid is changing to harness the diversity of resource flows to developing countries, and business too, as a growing number of businesses are moving beyond philanthropy and corporate responsibility, towards the concept of 'shared value', where social and environmental problems are put at the core of the business strategy. Moving forward, it would be beneficial to develop innovative financial instruments to incentivise more private Indian investment in developing countries.



**Dr. Taekyoon KIM**  
*Seoul National University,  
Seoul*

## TAEKYOON KIM

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Dr. Taekyoon KIM in his quest for linking private public partnership with SSC, tried to look at the scenario from the perspective of tax harmonisation. He began his argument with three clear questions. Firstly, what the clear benefits accruing to the private sector are if they join a PPP initiative to facilitate SSC. Secondly, what the relative roles of the private sectors from North and the South should be in such a framework. Finally, how private sector enterprises can be incentivized to join PPP initiatives in fostering SSC. He referred to the discussions that took place in Addis Ababa last July in the conference on Financing for Development and flagged the major concern raised in the form of finding ways to meet the gap between ODA and the global requirement of development assistance. The role of private sector was very much highlighted there as a recourse to filling the gap. But the questions remained as to how should they participate and why? What would be the controlling mechanisms? How to calculate the comparative benefits between PPP participation and public sector engagements? Dr. Kim emphasised the fact that engagement of multiple partners would create a synergy, but there has to be clearly defined sharing of responsibility. Such sharing of responsibilities is contingent upon institutionalization of a standardized process of reporting, planning, monitoring and evaluation at a global level. Tax harmonization can play an effective role in such a desired process of institutionalization. To conclude, he also referred to the positive role played by corporate social responsibility (CSR) – he gave examples from Latin American countries – in generating resources for development finance.



**Mr. Abhaya Agarwal**  
*Partner, Ernst and Young,  
New Delhi*



**Mr. Denis Nkala**  
*Chief, Regional South-South  
Unit, Asia-Pacific, UN Office  
for South-South Cooperation,  
New York*

## ABHAYA AGARWAL

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Mr. Abhaya Agarwal suggested the creation of knowledge base via a PPP policy framework. He indicated the need to strengthen policy and regulatory mechanisms. He felt that PPP creates ample opportunities for the local provider, as it leads to emergence of local players. Hence, PPP increases the employment opportunities and enhances economic development. He used a case study in the Healthcare Sector in India to indicate the possibilities for PPP in SSC.

## DENIS NKALA

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Mr. Denis Nkala advocated that we must do a rethink on how to incorporate the private sector in SSC. The Nairobi outcome document of the High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation highlighted that SSC embraces a multi-stakeholder approach including non-governmental organisations, such as the private sector. Private sector is playing an important role in technology transfer and many other related areas.

### **Key issues from the discussion:**

Public private partnership is important for sustainable development for Southern countries. The session discussed the role of Private Sector and PPP in SSC. All the speakers pointed out that private sector is very important for Southern states development. The session indicated that cooperation among the developing countries in the range of technology transfer, infrastructure, healthcare, skill development, agriculture, renewable energy and rural development is critical for South-South cooperation. It was highlighted that South-South Cooperation is not a substitute for traditional North-South cooperation; rather it is complementary. The speakers highlighted the role of Public-Private Partnership (PPP). The session also pointed out that all the Southern countries need to utilise the expertise, technology, efficiency and resources from the private sector for development.

# PLENARY SESSION V

## Role of CSOs and Private Sector

The session was designed to look for answers to the following issues:

- What are the roles of CSOs, CBOs, Private Enterprises, academia and media in SSC?
- How to develop an informed processes that identifies the credible CSOs capable of contributing to a mutually beneficial framework of partnership?
- What is the potential of CSR for SSC?



**Mr. Amar Sinha**  
*Secretary, Economic Relations,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi*

### AMAR SINHA

The session was chaired and moderated by Mr. Amar Sinha. The Chair observed at the beginning that we have a long history of development partnership and it has been part of our ethos. Innovation through CSO's has spread to many parts of the world. Therefore, it is essential to understand the value of multi-channel network and the ways how it converges and not necessarily consider South-South Cooperation as government to government process. Subsequently, he invited other panellists to share their views.



**Dr. Rajesh Tandon**  
*President, PRIA, New Delhi*

### RAJESH TANDON

Dr. Rajesh Tandon was the co-chair for the session. Dr. Rajesh Tandon elaborating about the issues to be addressed in the session emphasised the role of civil society, the private sector, the academic networks and collations in promoting South-South Cooperation is not a new area of our understanding. He gave



“There is need to begin to understand not only the value of multi-channel cooperation that has been in existence but perhaps to look at how that multi-channel could converge.”



**Mr. Shankar Venkateswaran**  
*Tata Sustainability Group,  
New Delhi*

“South is vulnerable to natural disasters due to climate change therefore it is of prime importance to build resilience along with devising measure and strategies to cope with the disaster.”



**Ms. Vinita Sethi**  
*Bharti Airtel, New Delhi*

an example to illustrate this – way back in the 1960s Indian voluntary sector – non-governmental sector developed a India Mark II hand pump which was then with the help of UN agencies was popularised in many African countries so innovation that happened at the Indian soil through the works of the Civil Society spread in many parts of the world. Our private sector initiatives also go back in history. However, when we talk about South-South Cooperation typically the discourse limits itself to G-to-G (Government to Government). He highlighted that there is need to begin to understand not only the value of multi-channel cooperation that has been in existence but perhaps to look at how that multi-channel could converge. It seems from the experiences that G-to-G happens at one level, private-to-private sector happens at another level and civil society to civil society at another.

## SHANKAR VENKATESWARAN

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Mr. Shankar Venkateswaran believes that there are two ways SSC can be used from a CSO perspective:

- Transfer of practice and sharing of experience from one country of work to another, especially work done with communities and learning from their local practices.
- Sharing of knowledge via documentation in order to create a repository of good practices. This is common in North. It can also be achieved by physical movement and field visit to places of such best practices. It is important that South creates such repository of good practices that are shared with other Southern countries.

In terms of the desired role of private sector in SSC, he highlighted its effectiveness in disaster management. Indian private sector actively helped Nepal cope with the recent earthquake. He highlighted the fact that South is vulnerable to natural disasters due to climate change therefore it is of prime importance to build resilience along with devising measure and strategies to cope with the disaster. He added that even though in general, private sectors respond out of profit motive, but humanitarian crisis tend to overcome such profit motives.

## VINITA SETHI

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Ms. Vinita Sethi informed the House that as a part of CSR initiatives, corporate houses are using technology in social sector.

- Education has become the prime focus of Airtel operations in Africa. Capacity building initiatives for youth and teachers have been undertaken. This led to business alignment and increased relations with the governments. Role of government in CSR efforts was huge.
- Employees play crucial role as volunteers in these projects. Volunteerism among employees brings synergies from across the country of volunteer.





**Dr. Paulo Luiz Moreaux Lavigne Esteves**  
*BRICS Policy Center, Rio*

“Private sector should go beyond CSR initiatives in encompassing Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors, transparency and accountability.”

## PAULO LUIZ MOREAUX LAVIGNE ESTEVES

Dr. Paulo Esteves began with the question how central and important private sector is for development. He was convinced that private sector had a central role in development landscape. However, today it raises more questions than earlier.

On the impact of private sector on ODA & SSC, he observed that more ODA funds are being channeled to support private sector projects. He also feels that responsibility of private sector should go beyond CSR initiatives in encompassing environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors, transparency and accountability.

While dealing with relation between private sector and SSC, he opined that the line between technical cooperation and investment & trade is not well drawn. There is a mix of both which erodes the benefits. He also underscored the need for ensuring transparency in actions of private sector both at home and abroad. Social safeguards are also necessary to be adopted to control private sector at home as well as abroad.



**Dr. Sunil Motiwal**  
*CEO, SAARC Development Fund, Thimphu*

“SAARC Development Fund has committed US\$ 70.27 millions to 10 projects out of which US\$ 37 million has already been dispersed.”

## SUNIL MOTIWAL

Dr. Sunil Motiwal highlighted the role of SAARC Development Fund (SDF) in SSC. He provided a brief idea about estimated investment in projects by SAARC Development Fund (SDF). US\$ 70.27 million has been committed to 10 projects out of which US\$ 37 million has already been dispersed. US\$ 21 million has been invested in project with SEWA for women empowerment.

He also informed that Social Entrepreneur Development Project was soon to be launched in the form of loan and grants.

To conclude his arguments he emphasised the role of SDF in achieving Sustainable Development Goals through:

- Eradication of poverty and hunger,
- Reducing infant mortality rate and improving maternal health,
- Ensuring environmental sustainability,
- Providing health, water and sanitation facilities, and
- Commitment to gender equity.



**Ms. Manon Bernier**  
*UNV Regional Manager, Asia  
and the Pacific, Bangkok*

## MANON BERNIER

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Ms. Manon Bernier observed that 70 per cent of volunteers engaged with United Nations Volunteers (UNV) come from the Southern countries. Hence South-South Cooperation is already there but it is not well recognised. A number of countries have established national volunteer programmes and are now started to develop international programme. There is a momentum that can be harnessed. Her recommendations are:

- Documentation of how volunteerism is helping in SSC, for example, sharing practices.
- Reciprocal exchange and principles of SSC that are embedded in these programmes. Building on long term cooperation is important.
- Engagement of youth, and creating tailored development skills among young volunteers.
- Look for means to enhance use of technology, specially ICT, in promoting participation.



**Mr. Harsh Jaitli**  
*Voluntary Action Network  
India (VANI), New Delhi*

## HARSH JAITLI

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Mr. Harsh Jaitli made the following points:

- It must be understood that with common past and an aim to have common future, we also face common realities. Therefore, it is important to learn from successes and failures of each other. We cannot afford to make mistakes.
- Innovations in research, evaluation, impact assessment and service delivery are potential contributions to international development in Southern region.
- Today, there is a need to have multi- dimensional and multi-stakeholder approach. There are many cases where private sector and civil societies/ NGOs are operating together.
- Communication and conversation platforms are very important. Platforms are required where civil societies, private sector and government can together interact and facilitate, triangular cooperation. Such platforms will make SSC more effective.

### **Concluding Comments by Chair**

- BRICS and joint BRICS projects will become increasingly important for promoting effective SSC.
- There is a growing realisation that private sector has necessary resources to support developmental projects.

- Disaster response is a key element where role of private sector state is important. But role of state remains most crucial in, like the airlifting of Indian nationals from Yemen.
- CSOs and NGOs have important role as both are connected directly with the community.
- They can help document case studies of good examples for future use, and also conduct need assessment for projects that are required in the region.
- With SDF and UN volunteer, a lot can be done together as we have common goals.

**Comments by Co-chair: Key Takeaways**

- Multichannel and multi-stakeholder network should converge.
- Learning is reciprocative. Interesting and innovative ideas come from all countries.
- SDF can be a model for SSC and there is possibility to engage regional funds from all regions.

## VALEDICTORY SESSION



**Amb. Jayant Prasad**  
*Director General, Institute for  
Defence Studies and Analyses  
(IDSA), New Delhi*

## JAYANT PRASAD

Amb. Jayant Prasad was the chair for the session. Amb. Jayant Prasad stated, in his intervention, that the present world has transformed itself as compared to past decades where now half of the global trade is accounted for by the Southern countries. He also claimed that the quantum of FDI flowing to South has increased with three-fourth of Southern origin FDI flowing into developing countries. The speaker at the same time alerted the policymakers of the South on the dangers of basking in the glory of accomplishments as there are multiple challenges of low per capita incomes, unemployment, poverty, employment-neutral growth with enhanced demands in the areas of public health, education and social security. He stated that SSC has moved along two broad tracks – trade and investment, and development partnerships, including human resource development, and nurturing and building state institutions. He was of the opinion that there has been a shift in world trade and investment patterns however, the global governance architecture has remained relatively static.

Amb. Prasad shared the example as to how through concerted efforts of the South, the trading rules and regulations are more even, offering a relatively



equal playing field as compared to the past. Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC) started 40 years ago in 1976. The first negotiations on the Generalised System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) were set in motion in the wake of the New Delhi ministerial meeting of trade ministers of G-77 countries in July 1985. The most meaningful GSTP round of negotiations – the Sao Paulo Round – was completed in December 2010, when it was signed and became operational for eleven participating States. This entails a reduction of at least 20 per cent tariffs on 70 per cent of traded goods, which space for 30 per cent tariff lines, which have been spared for protection of sensitive sectors.

He also mentioned that enhanced South-South trade and investment has driven SSC in knowledge-sharing, innovation, and technology diffusion. For instance, developing countries gain in intellectual property rights protection through the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) – to prevent appropriation of generic or traditional natural resources. The role of Network of Southern Think Tanks – (NeST) was also praised by him. Amb. Prasad also invoked the contribution of triangular development cooperation where a developing country in association with traditional donors or multilateral institutions carries out development activities in a Southern country. Involvement of India with the WB and ADB to bring Uzbek electricity to Kabul was stated as an example of triangular development cooperation.

Other examples courted by the Ambassador included Self-employed Women's Association (SEWA) along with Homenet South Asia. SEWA has created a company for home-based women workers of South Asia – SABAH (SAARC Business Association of Home Based Workers). The Mahila Housing Sewa Trust (MHT) is working with South Asian women from slums in seven cities to combat climate change-related risks such as flooding, water security, heat waves, and water-borne diseases.



**Ambassador V. S. Seshadri**  
*Vice Chairman, RIS, New Delhi*

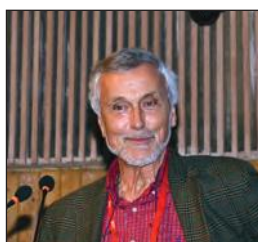
“The main thrust of SSC is a sense of partnership, a sense of solidarity to help fellow developing countries and to share developmental experiences or provide assistance for creation of development capacities or infrastructure all of which are demand driven.”

## V.S. SESHADRI

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Ambassador V.S. Seshadri in his special remarks noted that the conference had a very rich and lively discussion on SSC and its various dimensions with participation from so many stakeholder constituencies not only from governments and think-tanks but also UN bodies, regional organisations, academics, private sector, civil society organisations and young scholars, including presentations from practitioners in number of countries who shared details about their Development Cooperation Programmes. Maintaining that the main thrust of SSC is a sense of partnership, a sense of solidarity to help fellow developing countries and to share developmental experiences or provide assistance for creation of development capacities or infrastructure all of which are demand driven, he observed that these experiences had been diverse and delegates had termed them as 'unique'. It came out clearly that SSC can be only complementary now and not a substitute for North-South Cooperation, and that SSC is driven also by certain values that are somewhat different. On the question of whether there should be any institutionalisation of South-South

“There is immediate need for greater South-South Cooperation in areas related specially to global trade and climate change.”



**Mr. Branislav Gosovic**  
*Eminent expert on SSC, Geneva*

“The speaker pointed out that power, money and institutions are of fundamental importance for having a say and influence in world affairs.”

Cooperation or whether it can be put into some framework or a monitoring and evaluation methodology, he noted that several experiences and exploratory approaches were shared and discussed. But with such diversity it may be that a generic approach may be more appropriate at this stage and it may be too early to categorise and systematise.

Ambassador Seshadri pointed out that the other aspect that received considerable focus during the Conference was about the need of cooperation amongst countries in the South regarding global policy development. There is immediate need for greater South-South Cooperation in areas related specially to global trade and climate change was also highlighted by him. He noted with concern that we are aware what happened at the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Nairobi with some developed countries not willing to affirm the Doha agenda that they had agreed upon 15 years ago and called for inclusion of new issues. Also, initiatives on the plurilateral and mega FTA fronts are gathering momentum. Many new issues, not directly to trade are coming within the framework of some of these trade rules in the name of the ‘21st century rules’ and ‘high standards’. What is of concern is that the development space needed for developing countries will get reduced and the rungs of the ladder which the industrial countries used for their own development are being sought to be taken away. Requirements such as remanufactured goods to be treated as new goods or the further restrictions on performance requirements beyond the TRIMS Agreement of WTO or the resetting of the minimum standards of intellectual property rights, to mention just a few examples, could have significant implications for industrialisation aspirations of developing countries. To conclude, he urged that agencies like South Center and the Network of Southern Think-Tanks should intensify their research and cooperation to come up with viable alternatives which can be more development friendly.

## BRANISLAV GOSOVIC

Mr. Branislav Gosovic commended RIS for organising this important and wide-ranging conference and for prioritising South-South Cooperation in its work. He pointed out that after decades of neglect and marginalisation, favourable conditions existed for SSC to take off, diversify and expand. Provided it is better organised, funded, institutionalised and backed by full and sustained political commitment of the developing countries, SSC can become an important instrument for promoting development, and influencing and shaping the global future and world economic and political order. It can also make the 21<sup>st</sup> century one of the South’s full emancipation.

The speaker noted that the North has been antagonistic to SSC and, in general, to group action and collective self-reliance of the developing countries. He recalled the vital role played by UNCTAD, when it was formed, and by its Secretariat in building up the Group of 77, providing vital support for its work and projecting its influence in the United Nations. Not surprisingly, UNCTAD, the UN and the Group of 77 were singled out for neutralisation by the Heritage Foundation in the mid-1970s. The resulting policy-oriented

prescriptions from this right-wing think tank were taken up by the incoming Reagan Administration. To the present day, they remain an integral part of the US and the North's strategy vis-à-vis the Global South, as well as of their efforts to contain the development role of the United Nations and orient its work in line with their own preferences.

It is not surprising that for years the term South-South Cooperation was effectively banished from the UN terminology or that the repeated demands by G77 for a UN Conference on SSC were rejected by the developed countries, allegedly on account of too many costly UN conferences being held. Suddenly, however, there was a change. SSC was no longer resisted by the North. Thus, among other things, the UN Conference on SSC was allowed to take place, the UNDP Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) Unit was upgraded into the UN Office for South-South Cooperation, the UNCTAD Unit on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC), abolished in early 1990s, was in 2009 reinstated as the Unit on Economic Cooperation and Integration among Developing Countries, and, also, OECD established the Task Team on South-South Cooperation in 2008.

This “change of heart” and *volte face* on the part of the developed countries, and their declared interest in and support for SSC was triggered by SSC's rise worldwide, especially in Latin America, but mostly as a result of China's expanding role and presence in the South, in particular Africa. In illustration of the necessary conditions for South-South Cooperation, the speaker recalled the role of the late Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez, who, after reading the relevant chapter of the South Commission Report, chose several important proposals for implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean, including *Banco Sur* and *Tele Sur*. Drawing on the South Commission's conceptual and policy recommendations and relying on his leadership position as the president of an important country, which at the time had significant financial resources for funding their implementation, the President of Venezuela was able to lead and launch some of these initiatives with the political support of countries of the region.

Given the lessons of practical experiences, the speaker concluded that, in launching and sustaining SSC and tapping its inherent promise and potential, three basic requirements were called for, namely political power and high level leadership, necessary and adequate institutional support, and the availability of the financing required for follow-up and implementation. In combination, these three pillars of SSC can deliver the long-sought changes and results. Unfortunately, the Global South has not been able or willing to rise up to the challenge on all these three accounts.

In conclusion, the speaker noted that, as far as the individual developing countries' approach to SSC was concerned, they could and should not view this cooperation only as “What is in it for me?,” but should bear in mind the broader picture, both the common objectives and agenda of the Global South and how SSC can benefit the global community and humankind in general. Today, the collective power and political presence of the developing countries, as a group,

is not felt fully or satisfactorily. To exercise and project Global South leadership in the world arena should be an important aspect of South-South Cooperation in the period to come. In the end, Mr. Gosovic spoke of the need to establish a Web Portal on South-South Cooperation, as an easy-to-mount facility in support of SSC and networking, and suggested that RIS was in a favourable position to take the lead in implementing this idea.



Dr. S. Jaishankar  
Foreign Secretary,  
Government of India

“SSC is a partnership beyond strategic concerns and economic benefits. It is formed from the emotional bonds we share and the solidarity we feel for each other.”

## S. JAISHANKAR

Dr. S. Jaishankar, in his valedictory address, expressed his delight and happiness that not only the present conference had become a well-recognised platform for such a global conversation on SSC but also that RIS had formally launched the Network of Southern Think-tanks to act as a resource platform to exchange views and ideas on SSC. This cooperation is an important aspect of India's foreign policy especially its engagement with developing partners and it is only appropriate for the country to proactively own and contribute to the discourse on SSC.

He mentioned about Prime Minister speaking about India's core ideals while inaugurating the third India-Africa Forum Summit in October 2015, where he had said, “It is a partnership beyond strategic concerns and economic benefits. It is formed from the emotional bonds we share and the solidarity we feel for each other.”

Over the years India extended development partnership to regions including the neighbourhood to Africa, Central Asia, South-East Asia and Latin America, providing support in building capacity, developing human resources, strengthening connectivity, executing mutually beneficial projects in sectors including infrastructure, energy, power transmission as identified and prioritised by the host governments for their development. The Indian technical and Economic Assistance Programme, ITEC, launched in 1964 contributed substantially to capacity building in many parts of the world over the last half a century. Thousands of foreign professionals from over a hundred and sixty countries got trained in diverse disciplines in reputed institutions in India. In all these strands of development assistance India's underlying philosophy underpins the spirit of SSC. India has been following a demand driven solidarity based approach and without attaching any conditionality and being always respectful of the sovereignty of partner countries.

The greatest strength of SSC has been its diversity of forms and flows. The core idea is to share best practices and lessons with other partner countries. He reiterated India's position, it cannot be and indeed should not be put in a box and judged according to the orthodox parameters of donor-recipient relationships.

Referring to Agenda 2030, he maintained that unlike a partial list of objectives merely seeking an improvement of some indicators, sustainable development goals sought transformation across the entire development landscape. The success of this transformation hinges on ensuring robust and



“National initiatives such as Make in India, Digital India, Swacch Bharat Abhiyaan, Skill India, Smart Cities, etc., directly reflect the spirit of SDGs.”

“North-South Cooperation is about giving, South-South Cooperation is about sharing.”

inclusive economic growth, creation of infrastructure and jobs, ensuring access to modern energy and promotion of industrial development and innovation. From Indian perspective national initiatives such as Make in India, Digital India, Swacch Bharat Abhiyaan, Skill India, Smart Cities, etc., directly reflect the spirit of SDGs. Such a confluence opens new opportunities to enhance and further deepen development cooperation with partner countries. The commitment of the present government to SSC has been expressed in a range of new policies and initiatives.

In the South Asian region, the neighbourhood first approach boosted cooperation in a number of areas. To the South in the Indian Ocean, the Sagar initiative is seen as an enhancement of capacity building and training. In terms of Look beyond East, the FIPIC Summit which brought 16 countries together addresses many of their challenges on terms that they were comfortable. The India-Africa Forum Summit held with unprecedented participation of Heads of States from the African continent last year resulted in new energy being imparted to projects, trade and other cooperative endeavours. The International Solar Alliance, still in the making, is an innovative mechanism that holds much promise. India's own evolution on SSC is best expressed by the changes which the Ministry of External Affairs, is currently seeing through the creation and now the steady expansion of the Development Partnership Administration (DPA) covering Lines of Credit (LOC's), human resources and projects. Both literally and metaphorically we are today putting our money where our mouth is.

He emphasised that if the North-South Cooperation is about giving, South-South Cooperation is about sharing. The latter would remain complementary to the former and there are scopes for mutual learning across both models.

Dr. Jaishankar argued that a sustainable global partnership can only be built from a synthesis of the two models, even though one has to be cautious in not over-emphasising the necessity of harmonising standards. The world, he feels, is less flat than some of us would suggest. Safeguarding development space and



carbon space remain key issues in contemporary global politics. There has been an intensive dialogue involving governments, civil societies, academia and think tanks of both developed and developing countries on the conceptualisation, delivery and evaluation of various forms of development assistance. He expressed confidence that more regular and sustained interactions would facilitate the crystallisation of a coherent approach to global development cooperation efforts. He also confirmed India's commitment to contribute to this discourse.



**Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi**  
*Director General, RIS, New  
Delhi*

## SACHIN CHATURVEDI

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Referring to Dr. Jaishankar's view that global public goods are important Prof. Sachin informed that RIS took an initiative to prepare a bibliographic database on research on South-South cooperation in last 20 years which could be made available to all those working on SSC. He also informed that the recently formed Network of Think-Tanks (NeST) will serve as a knowledge and information bridge for southern countries. Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi offered the vote of thanks to conclude the session.



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## Key Takeaways from the Conference

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Discussions across the sessions yielded a long list of issues to be taken care of to strengthen SSC in the days to come. Some prominent ones out of them are:

- While North-South Cooperation is about giving, South-South Cooperation is about sharing.
- Southern countries should figure out how to increase trade with each other, value chain should be pursued in the primary products thereby increasing the share of Southern partners in the global value chain.
- Bringing in more democratic spirit in supra-national institutions through increased and active participation by Southern countries, which are currently more influenced by the powerful Northern ones.
- Southern nations have to develop the necessary political will to partner more with countries in the South. There is a need for political coordination between the members of Non-Alignment Movement, G-77, regional groups who all are active in different global fora.
- Southern countries need to pool their own resources in the spirit of SSC to create knowledge in public domain and harness frugal engineering capacities to develop products such as low carbon one and services to meet the SDGs.
- SSC should work to strengthen public interest and thereby go beyond 'g' to 'g' cooperation.
- With the objective of institutional development for SSC in the national and international context, it should take a very generalist approach towards development. SSC being complement to North-South cooperation should be programmed on the basis of a different paradigm and should not feel pressured under fear in having to discuss pitfalls in their approaches or to feel compelled to set the bar higher while working with developing country partners.
- SSC must also be attuned to the impact of external constraints on the development effort.
- SSC should be adjusted to the variety of financing flows. The kind of official support developing countries get depends along the lines of six chapters of Montreal consensus.

- Aid for trade may lead to loss of tariff revenues to the Southern countries while the cost of building new internationally competitive productive and export capacities may increase.
- Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) due to (i) Trade mispricing and (ii) Tax evasion contributed to growth in global inequality. As a result of these two factors, there was a net flow of funds away from Sub-Saharan Africa, rather than a positive flow of funds into the region through developmental aid.
- The path of liberalisation followed during the last couple of decades had been financial and not developmental. There was deflationary macro-economic impact coupled with the demise of development finance. We have been following an exclusive and not inclusive model of finance. SSC can play a role to reverse such a trend.
- Scope of people's participation in SSC needs to be enlarged. The issues of transparency, accountability and non-interference raise a lot of questions. Perhaps the answer will come if more civil society partnership is there on both sides.
- Creation of infrastructure is the major requirement in helping Africa to achieve the goals set in Agenda 2063. Supports through SSC in value addition in manufacturing – specially agri-processing, water management and climate change mitigation are comparatively cost effective.
- Building health infrastructure and creating production capacity in pharmaceutical sector should be a major component of SSC.
- Mutual support is required for better collaboration between doing research, generating relevant data and policy making. Think-tanks can lay an effective role in coordinating such mutual support.
- There is an urgent need to develop a conceptual theoretical framework for SSC and strengthen it through empirical validation. Some efforts have already been made; they need to be further fine-tuned. Such efforts should ideally come from academics based in the South.
- The efforts to conceptualize development compact between actors from the South is a welcome more forward in the desired direction.
- Development compact provides for development assistance that works at five different levels: trade and investment; technology; skills upgrade; Lines of Credit (LoCs); and finally, grants. LoCs and grants may be pooled under an overall financing mechanism. The engagement of emerging economies with other Southern countries has provided a major pull factor for wider engagement across these five elements, which emphasises the comprehensive support for economic development.
- Contributions measured in terms of PPP will serve as a better indicator of the global extent of SSC.
- On the face of global experience of financial crisis since 2008-09 macroeconomic policy coordination between the Southern countries can help the Southern economies to build some kind of resilience, resist

the growth decline and take growth forward on one hand and bring down inflation, on the other.

- SSC is more about history, than geography. Southern countries share common identity, similar levels of economic development and common goal to achieve equitable world order.
- There is no convergence between DAC evaluation criteria and guiding principles of SSC. New criteria to evaluate SSC should involve – empowerment of the communities, trust building, mutual benefits, two-way impact, among others.
- Political side or the politics of the evaluation and inconsistencies at the ground level with reference to available data often in accompaniment of lack of relevant data, contribute to difficulties in evaluation and accounting of SSC.
- Those who administer and design the global rules are required to be strictly impartial between the interests of their own country and compatriots and the interests of other countries and their compatriots.
- For SSC to be effective, one needs to look at the arrangements where institutions are built capable of making the shift from state centric development to people-centric development.
- Operational effectiveness of SSC may be achieved by following a model of Collect-Organise-Learn-Develop (COLD).
- CSR can be an effective component of SSC.
- SDGs will be easier to achieve with adequate contributions through SSC.

## सम्मेलन से उभरे महत्वपूर्ण विचार

सभी सत्रों में हुई चर्चाओं से विभिन्न मुद्दों की एक महत्वपूर्ण सूची सामने आई है। भविष्य में दक्षिणीय सहयोग को मजबूत करने के लिए जिन मुद्दों पर विचार करना जरूरी है उनमें से कुछ प्रमुख हैं :

- जहाँ उत्तर-दक्षिण सहयोग (एनएससी) दान-स्वरूप, वहीं दक्षिणीय सहयोग (एसएससी) भागीदारी के लिए है।
- दक्षिणी देशों को पता लगाना चाहिए कि एक दूसरे के साथ व्यापार कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है, प्राथमिक उत्पादों में मूल्य श्रृंखला अपनाई जानी चाहिए जिससे वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखला में दक्षिणी भागीदारों की हिस्सेदारी बढ़े।
- दक्षिणी देशों की बढ़ती और सक्रिय भागीदारी के माध्यम से उन वैश्विक संस्थानों में अधिक लोकतांत्रिक भावना लाने की जरूरत है जो वर्तमान में अधिक शक्तिशाली उत्तरी देशों से प्रभावित हैं।
- दक्षिणी राष्ट्रों को दक्षिण के देशों के साथ अधिक भागीदारी के लिए आवश्यक राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति का विकास करने की जरूरत है। गुट निरपेक्ष आंदोलन (एनएएम), जी-77, आदि तथा अन्य सभी क्षेत्रीय समूह जो विभिन्न वैश्विक मंचों पर सक्रिय हैं उनके सदस्यों के बीच राजनीतिक समन्वय की जरूरत है।
- दक्षिणी देशों को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में ज्ञान की वृद्धि के लिए और मितव्ययी इंजीनियरिंग क्षमताओं के उपयोग से कम कार्बन वाले उत्पाद और सेवाएँ विकसित करने के लिए दक्षिणीय सहयोग की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने संसाधनों को साझा करने की जरूरत है। ऐसा करने से दक्षिणी देश सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त कर पाएँगे।
- दक्षिणीय सहयोग (एसएससी) को जनता के हित को मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है और इसलिए दक्षिणीय सहयोग को 'सरकार' के स्तर पर सहयोग से परे जाकर काम करने की जरूरत है।

- राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय संदर्भ में एसएससी के लिए संस्थागत विकास के उद्देश्य के साथ, एसएससी को विकास की दिशा में एक बहुत ही सामान्यज्ञ दृष्टिकोण रखना चाहिए। दक्षिणीय सहयोग उत्तर-दक्षिण सहयोग का पूरक है इसलिए इसकी योजना को एक अलग प्रतिमान के आधार पर बनाना चाहिए। दक्षिणीय सहयोग को अपने तरीके में आने वाली कठिनाईओं के बारे में चर्चा करने के तहत दबाव महसूस नहीं करना चाहिए, न ही विकासशील भागीदारों के साथ काम करते हुए उच्च मापदंड स्थापित करने के लिए प्रतिबंधित महसूस करना चाहिए।
- दक्षिणीय सहयोग (एसएससी) को विकास के प्रयास में आ रही बाहरी बाधाओं को मद्दे नज़र रखना होगा।
- दक्षिणीय सहयोग को वित्तपोषण प्रवाह की विविधता के साथ समायोजित किया जाना चाहिए। विकासशील देशों को जो आधिकारिक समर्थन मिलता है वह मॉट्रियल आम सहमति के छह अध्यायों की तर्ज पर निर्भर करता है।
- व्यापार-के लिए-सहायता (एड फॉर ट्रेड) से दक्षिणी देशों को टैरिफ राजस्व का नुकसान हो सकता है, जबकि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर की उत्पादक और निर्यात क्षमता को बढ़ाने की निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि हो सकती।
- व्यापार के गलत मूल्य निर्धारण और टैक्स चोरी के कारण हुए अवैध वित्तीय प्रवाह के कारण वैश्विक असमानता में वृद्धि हुई है। इन दो कारकों के परिणाम स्वरूप धन का असल प्रवाह उप-सहारा अफ्रीका में कम हुआ है, बजाय इसके की क्षेत्र में विकास सहायता के माध्यम से धन का एक सकारात्मक प्रवाह होता।
- उदारीकरण का मार्ग जो पिछले कुछ दशकों के दौरान अपनाया गया है वो आर्थिक विकास के बजाय अस्थिरता का रहा है। विकास वित्त के अंत के साथ यह दौर आर्थिक मन्दी का रहा है। हमने वित्त के अनन्य मॉडल को अपनाया है न की एक समावेशी मॉडल को। दक्षिणीय सहयोग ऐसी प्रवृत्ति को बदलने में अहम भूमिका निभा सकता है।
- दक्षिणीय सहयोग में लोगों की भागीदारी व कार्यक्षेत्र को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और गैर अहस्तक्षेप के मुद्दें कई सवालों को उजागर करते हैं। शायद इनका जवाब तब सामने आयेगा जब दोनों पक्षों में अधिक नागरिक समाज की साझेदारी होगी।
- एजेंडा 2063 में निर्धारित लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए अफ्रीका की मदद करने के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण की प्रमुख आवश्यकता है। विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में मूल्य संवर्धन में एसएससी के माध्यम से समर्थन – विशेष रूप से कृषि प्रसंस्करण, जल प्रबंधन और जलवायु परिवर्तन शमन अपेक्षाकृत लागत-प्रभावी हैं।

- स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना और दवा उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि दक्षिणीय सहयोग का एक प्रमुख घटक होना चाहिए।
- अनुसंधान, प्रासंगिक डेटा इकट्ठा करने और नीति निर्माण के बीच बेहतर सहयोग के लिए आपसी सहयोग आवश्यक है। थिंक टैंक इस तरह के आपसी सहयोग का समन्वय करने में एक प्रभावी भूमिका निभा सकते हैं।
- दक्षिणीय सहयोग के लिए एक वैचारिक सैद्धांतिक ढांचा तैयार करने और अनुभवजन्य सत्यापन के माध्यम से इसे मजबूत बनाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। कुछ प्रयास पहले ही किए गए हैं जिनमें कुछ सुधारों की आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही है। इस तरह के प्रयास आदर्शतः दक्षिण में स्थित शिक्षाविदों से आने चाहिए।
- विकास संविदा विकास सहायता प्रदान करता है जो पाँच अलग अलग स्तरों पर काम करती है – व्यापार और निवेश, प्रौद्योगिकी, कौशल को बढ़ावा देना, ऋण व्यवस्था और अंत में, अनुदान। ऋण व्यवस्था और अनुदान को एक समग्र वित्तीय तंत्र के तहत इकट्ठा किया जा सकता है। उभरती हुई अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के अन्य दक्षिणी देशों के अनुबंध के कारण इन पांच तत्वों पर साथ होकर व्यापक तौर पर कार्य किया जा सकता है। ये आर्थिक विकास के लिए व्यापक समर्थन पर जोर देता है।
- पीपीपी के संदर्भ में मापा गया योगदान एसएससी के वैश्विक दायरे के एक बेहतर सूचक के रूप में काम करेगा।
- वर्ष 2008–09 के बाद से वित्तीय संकट के वैश्विक अनुभव से यह कहा जा सकता है कि दक्षिणी देशों के बीच आर्थिक नीति में व्यापक समन्वय दक्षिणी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में लचीलापन का निर्माण करने में और विकास में हो रही गिरावट पर रोक लगाने में मदद कर सकता है। साथ ही साथ, एक ओर यह विकास को आगे ले जा सकता है, तो दूसरी ओर यह मुद्रास्फीति में भी गिरावट ला सकता है।
- एसएससी इतिहासिक है न की भूगोलिक। दक्षिणी देशों की पहचान एक जैसी है, आर्थिक विकास का समान स्तर है और निष्पक्ष विश्व व्यवस्था स्थापित करना ही प्रमुख लक्ष्य है।
- विकास सहायता समिति के मूल्यांकन मापदंड और एसएससी के मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के बीच कोई समानता नहीं है। समुदायों के सशक्तिकरण, विश्वास निर्माण, आपसी लाभ, दोहरे असर आदि को एसएससी का मूल्यांकन करने वाले नए मापदंड में शामिल करना चाहिए।



- राजनीतिक पक्ष या मूल्यांकन की राजनीति और उपलब्ध आंकड़ें और अक्सर प्रासंगिक आंकड़ों की कमी के संदर्भ में जमीनी स्तर की विसंगतिया, एसएससी के मूल्यांकन और लेखांकन में आने वाली कठिनाइयों का कारण है।
- जो लोग वैश्विक नियमों को बनाते व चलाते हैं उनका इनको लागू करने में अपने देश और देशवासियों के हितों और अन्य देशों और उनके देशवासियों के हितों के संदर्भ में निष्पक्ष होना आवश्यक है।
- एसएससी को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए, ऐसी व्यवस्थाओं पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है जहाँ संस्थानों को राज्य-केंद्रित विकास से जन-केंद्रित विकास व्यवस्था में बदलने के लिए सक्षम बनाया जा सके।
- एसएससी की परिचालन प्रभावशीलता को कलेक्ट-ऑर्गनाइज-लर्न-डेवेलप (कोल्ड) मॉडल का पालन करके प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।
- कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी (सीएसआर) एसएससी का एक महत्वपूर्ण एवम् प्रभावी घटक हो सकती है।
- संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को एसएससी के माध्यम से पर्याप्त आपसी योगदान के साथ आसानी से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

## Exhibition on South-South Cooperation

Amb. S.T. Devare, in the presence of senior diplomats, officials from UN agencies and experts from around the world, inaugurated the exhibition on South-South Cooperation. The exhibition brought together 38 national, both from public and private sectors, and international organisations, which showcased their products and core competencies for furthering South-South Cooperation.







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## List of Exhibitors on South-South Cooperation

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- Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC)/RIS
- Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI)
- National Research Development Corporation (NRDC)
- Centre of Nano Science and Engineering (CeNSE)
- Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES)
- Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)
- Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL)
- National Institute of Rural Development Rural Technology Park
- National Institute of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME)
- ONGC Videsh Limited - Working globally for the energy security of India
- Central Electronics Limited (CEL)
- Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS)
- Jain Irrigation Systems Limited (JAIN)
- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)
- Barefoot College
- The Energy and the Resource Institute (TERI)
- APTECH Ltd.
- Symbiosis -SIU
- Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
- O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU)
- The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- Sharda University
- The Department for International Development (DFID)
- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
- MSF- Access Campaign
- OXFAM India
- UNDP India
- UNDP Beijing
- UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)
- UNESCO India
- UN Women
- ILO India
- UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP)
- The China International Development Research Network (CIDRN)
- Ircon International Limited (IRCON)

# Cultural Programme

The conference also had a cultural programme “Saptavarna’ – the Seven Shades of Indian Classical Dance” directed by Ms. Aruna Mohanty.



# **RIS** A Think-Tank of Developing Countries

Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) is a New Delhi – based autonomous policy research institute that specialises in issues related to international economic development, trade, investment and technology. RIS is envisioned as a forum for fostering effective policy dialogue and capacity-building among developing countries on global and regional economic issues.

The focus of the work programme of RIS is to promote South-South Cooperation and collaborate with developing countries in multilateral negotiations in various forums. RIS is engaged across inter-governmental processes of several regional economic cooperation initiatives. Through its intensive network of think tanks, RIS seeks to strengthen policy coherence on international economic issues and the development partnership canvas.

For more information about RIS and its work programme, please visit its website: [www.ris.org.in](http://www.ris.org.in)

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