

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REVIEW

About Development Cooperation Review

Editorial

Special Articles

Indonesia and South-South Cooperation

Sidharto Reza Suryodipuro

Promoting International Peace and Security for Sustainable Development: Role of NAM

Adriano Jose Timossi

Colombia: Towards a More Institutionalised Architecture for South-South Cooperation

Karen Jiménez Morales

Enhancing Southern Collaboration: Case of ECOWAS-EU Economic Partnership Agreement

Kwabena Akuffo-Akoto

Strengthening the Livelihood Initiative for Home-based Workers in SAARC Region (SABAH), Maldives

Fathimath Razana

Perspectives

Lexicon and Syntax of Development Cooperation-South-South Cooperation: A Live Experiment in Collective Action

Milindo Chakrabarti

Conference Reports

T20 Africa Standing Group Annual Meeting and Global South-South Expo

Book Review

Ibero-American Report 2017 on South-South Cooperation

Pratyush Sharma

Ambassador's Perspective

Nurturing India-Tanzania ties through Development Cooperation

Sandeep Arya

SSC in Statistics

Promoting Scientific Innovations in the South

SSC Resources: Some Recent Publications on SSC

Launch of Development Cooperation Review

Development Cooperation Review

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CONTENTS

About Development Cooperation Review	2
Editorial	3
Special Articles	
Indonesia and South-South Cooperation	5
Sidhartha Reza Suryodipuro	
Promoting International Peace and Security for Sustainable Development: Role of NAM	7
Adriano Jose Timossi	
Colombia: Towards a More Institutionalised Architecture for South-South Cooperation	10
Karen Jiménez Morales	
Enhancing Southern Collaboration: Case of ECOWAS-EU Economic Partnership Agreement	14
Kwabena Akuffo-Akoto	
Strengthening the Livelihood Initiative for Home-based Workers in SAARC Region (SABAH), Maldives	17
Fathimath Razana	
Perspectives	
Lexicon and Syntax of Development Cooperation-South-South Cooperation: A Live Experiment in Collective Action	20
Milindo Chakrabarti	
Conference Report	
• T20 Africa Standing Group Annual Meeting • Global South-South Expo	24
Book Review	
Ibero-American Report 2017 on South-South Cooperation	27
Pratyush Sharma	
Ambassador's Perspective	
Nurturing India-Tanzania ties through Development Cooperation	31
Sandeep Arya	
SSC in Statistics	
Promoting Scientific Innovations in the South	34
SSC Resources: Some Recent Publications on SSC	35
Launch of Development Cooperation Review	37

About Development Cooperation Review

Development Cooperation Review (DCR) aspires to capture holistic narrative around global development cooperation and fill an important knowledge gap towards theorisation, empirical verification and documentation of Southern led development cooperation processes. Despite growing volumes of development partnerships around the Southern world, there remains an absence of detailed information, analyses and its contribution to global development processes. Even though there have been sporadic efforts in documenting some of the activities, a continuous effort in chronicling the diverse experiences in South-South Cooperation (SSC) is still absent. RIS has endeavoured to launch DCR, a monthly periodical, to fill this gap.

SSC fast emerged as an important pillar of international cooperation. Complemented by its diversity in forms, modalities and practices, and moving away from the traditional 'one size fits all' approach, SSC operates on the principles of mutual sharing and solidarity. DCR is designed to bring policymakers, officials, researchers, academics and the development practitioners onto a global platform to share their ideas, experiences and concerns vis-a-vis development cooperation. The periodical would further allow us to feature special write-ups, analyses, opinion pieces, commentaries and in general the South's take on the emerging narrative of global architecture of development cooperation, including ODA.

The necessity of a publication that analyses development cooperation landscape through a Southern lens cannot be overemphasised, given the prevailing practice of looking at SSC from a typical Northern perspective. Through this publication, readers can keep themselves abreast of efforts carried out worldwide and the latest information about diversified efforts at development cooperation. The periodical will review and analyse bilateral/multilateral cooperation efforts, highlight key developments and issues in SSC and other narratives of development cooperation, besides underlining its discernible trends and patterns. In the evolving narrative on SSC, different modalities and divergent ideas are emerging.

Conceptually, SSC may be considered to have branched into five founding modalities of development cooperation that includes capacity building, trade and investment, development finance, grants and technology cooperation. These are collectively referred to as 'development compact', highlighting the logic that they are not mutually independent of one another. The purpose of DCR is also to concretize the notion of 'development compact' with all possible pluralities engaged in by different participants in SSC and simultaneously inform relevant stakeholders about the growing relevance of SSC in contemporary global affairs.

Editorial

Continuing with the spirit of having special articles, perspectives, conference report, book review and statistics on South-South Cooperation (SSC), Development Cooperation Review (DCR) is out with its second issue. We are happy with the response we received from our readers and well wishers during the launch of DCR both at Delhi and Buenos Aires. We sincerely hope that the present issue will also create enough interest among those who are keen to keep track of the various contours of development cooperation. This effort is all the more important keeping in view the forthcoming events -- UNDCF High-level meeting between 21-22 May 2018, to be subsequently followed by the BAPA+40 summit in Buenos Aires during March 2019.

The first article in this issue captures India-Indonesia partnership for SSC. It links both the countries historically in their shared vision of Southern solidarity and charts its way to the contemporary scenario of SSC and Development Cooperation. The following article positions the Non-Aligned Movement in perspective and discusses its relevance in the present quest for sustainable development. The next article discusses the role of Colombia and its engagement towards creating a more institutionalised architecture for SSC through the Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation. The fourth contribution in the section of 'Special Article' is on SSC in the context of ECOWAS-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). The piece gives an overview, challenges and endorsement of the EPA negotiations. The final write up talks about strengthening the livelihood initiative for home-based workers (SABAH) in Maldives. SABAH Maldives is a co-operative society registered in the Maldives with a shareholding of 40 per cent by Maldivian home-based workers and 60 per cent by the Government of Maldives. Objectives, activities and challenges of the co-operative have been dealt with as well.

The next section of the DCR is dedicated to our on-going 'Lexicon and Syntax' series on development cooperation. This issue of DCR talks about SSC from the perspective of 'Collective Action'. The theoretical perspective runs through the article in explaining the political movements of Non-Aligned Movement and major events such as the Bandung Conference, UNCTAD's call for a New World Economic Order and associated episode of Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

The conference report section enumerates the key takeaways from Think-Tank 20 (T20) Africa Standing Group Annual Meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It talks about key discussions and major outcomes of the meeting. The Global Coalition of Think Tank Networks (GCTTN) for South-South Cooperation had its first Steering Committee meeting in Antalya, Turkey in December 2017. Ten priority research areas were identified to represent the key knowledge gaps in the areas of South-South Cooperation. A short note on deliberations in the meeting is presented in this section.

The next section in the DCR reviews Ibero-American Report on South-South Cooperation, 2017. The review talks about the special significance of the 2017 edition of the report from the perspective of two anniversaries; 10 years anniversary of the first Ibero-American Report in 2007 and the 40th commemoration of Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA).

In the Ambassador's Perspective, this time we captured India's development initiatives in Tanzania. The sectors covered have been safe drinking water and sanitation, infrastructure, agriculture, transport, healthcare, education, hydrography, solar energy and capacity building. The SSC in Statistics section features data on promoting scientific innovations in the South. We have also captured the launching event of DCR which took place in New Delhi on March 29, 2018 and in Buenos Aires on April 12, 2018. A special feature has been added in this issue of DCR where in we have tried to list some of the latest additions to literature on SSC from across the globe to apprise the readers about the recent issues being given prominence vis-a-vis SSC in particular and development cooperation in general. We hope they will be found useful.

We solicit comments and feedbacks from our readers to make DCR a better reading experience and simultaneously improve the quality of the publication.

Indonesia and South-South Cooperation



*Sidharto Reza
Suryodipuro**

South-South Cooperation has evolved significantly, as the South itself has become more advanced. The developing south are not only recipient but also providers of assistance.

Beyond personal interest, as Indonesia's Ambassador to India, I am very conscious of the fact that cooperation among us – between India and Indonesia – is among the earliest of South-South cooperation in the broadest sense in modern history.

- You may recall that in 1946, during a famine, India and Indonesia contracted an agreement in which half a million tons of rice from Indonesia was exchanged with an assortment of textiles, electrical goods, and pharmaceuticals from India. This was done in spite of obstacles and blockade placed by the Dutch and before India itself had achieved independence.
- The Asian Relations Conference of 1947 was a crucial platform for Indonesia to promote international recognition of its independence, proclaimed in 1945. It is worth recalling what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's had said of cooperation among former colonies. He said: "We propose to stand on our own feet and cooperate with all others who are prepared to cooperate with us."
- Our two countries subsequently collaborated for the 1955 Asia Africa Conference and 1961 First Non-Aligned Movement Summit.

These were South-South Cooperation that was mainly in the political sphere. But they had nonetheless laid the foundation for cooperation across all development sectors.

Since that time, South-South Cooperation has evolved significantly, as the South itself has become more advanced. The developing south are not only recipient but also providers of assistance. An example of this was the Initiative for ASEAN Integration, through which ASEAN sought to integrate its newer members in the 1990s.

India has recently overtaken the UK, France and Italy as the fifth largest economy in the world. It has sent its spacecraft to Mars. Measured by Purchasing Power Parity, five of ten of the

* Ambassador of Indonesia to India

largest economies of the world today are of the South. Today, the Emerging Economies have become poles of growth.

The challenges that we all face today have also evolved in significant ways. This requires developing countries to cooperate even closer. Today, we have to address not only poverty, economic development, ignorance and hopelessness, but also new challenges such as:

Economic nationalism;

- Political uncertainties among the world's major powers that have caused uncertainties to the international system;
- Climate change that is hitting developing countries the hardest; and
- Population growth, especially in Developing South, that is stretching earth's resources and capacity to the breaking point.

The principles and hopes that have guided the South, however, should remain. They include the wish to be independent,

to show solidarity among developing countries, and to share experiences in addressing similar problems emanating from development.

Indonesia's vision of South-South Cooperation is to create a better partnership for prosperity, in order for all of us to progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Ours is based on principles of equality, mutual respect, non-conditionality, sharing of experiences, knowledge and comparative advantages, demand driven and striving for mutual benefits, opportunities and sustainability.

Our programs for South-South Technical Cooperation are focused on development issues, good governance and peace building, and economic issues. We have done work that include food security and artificial insemination for cattle, disaster risk reduction programs, infrastructure, democracy, family planning programs, capacity building and training in agriculture, health, and scholarship in education.

NEDA ApproVES LoNg Aw AitED LoAN for iNfrAstruCTurE

The Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) is about to approve a long-awaited road construction project linking Thailand and the Dawei deep-sea port in Myanmar. The move came after the Myanmar government finally approved borrowing of up to 4.5 billion baht in credit facility from NEDA, the biggest loan the Thai agency has ever extended, to finance building the road with a length of more than 100 kilometres. Myanmar and Thailand first signed a memorandum of understanding to develop the area in 2008, with the aim of transforming Dawei into Southeast Asia's largest industrial and trade zone. The road, worth almost 2 billion baht, would shorten the distance between Thailand and Vientiane by 200km, reducing travel time by two hours. NEDA focuses on providing credit facilities to neighbouring countries' projects that accommodate Thai travel.

Source: Dawei Road Loans Nears. The Bangkok Post, 13 April, 2018

Promoting International Peace and Security for Sustainable Development: Role of NAM



*Adriano Jose Timossi**

The global economic and finance prospects for recovery continue to be challenging particularly for developing countries.

About six decades ago the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was established under the leadership of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru from India, President Josip Broz Tito from Yugoslavia, President Sukarno from Indonesia, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah from Ghana and President Gamal Abdel Nasser from Egypt, the five founding fathers of the Movement, along with twenty other visionary leaders of the global South.

They gathered in Belgrade in September 1961, a few years after the first ever Asia-Africa developing countries conference in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955. Inspired by the Bandung principles of promoting mutual interest, solidarity and respect for national sovereignty, the NAM was born.

The first meeting of the Non-Aligned countries envisaged to exchange views on international problems with a view of contributing more effectively to world peace and security and peaceful cooperation among peoples. The objective stated in 1961 remains undeniably relevant today and continues to highlight the need for the existence of this Movement for the years to come

Over the past six decades, the Movement remained a valuable platform for dialogue and solidarity among countries of the developing world and most recently, economies in transition. NAM has managed to build upon its rich diversity, transforming the Movement to an exemplar instrument in unison. Together South is stronger, South is heard and South makes an impact.

* Author is a Senior Programme Officer, Global Governance for Development Programme, South Centre.

The numbers speak for themselves. NAM is today a unique Movement with 120 members. It represents two thirds of the UN membership. 10 other countries and 17 intergovernmental organizations are party to NAM today as Observers of the Movement. Several other developing countries participate in NAM Summits as guest countries such as what happened in the last NAM Summit successfully held in Isla Margarita in Venezuela last September 2016. The NAM is alive and active and has become a driving force in defence and in support of the strengthening of multilateralism and the United Nations.

As the World commemorates the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Nelson Mandela of South Africa, it is pertinent to recall his vision for this Movement. In his welcoming inaugural speech to the NAM Summit in 1998 in Durban when South Africa became the NAM chair, after having just led his country out of the horrors of Apartheid, he said “the achievement of our (NAM) goals depends critically on the collective interests of the developing countries being effectively addressed”

NAM is a key vehicle to address the collective interests of the global South. Mandela also called upon NAM to defeat the hostile offensive which seeks to present this glorious Movement, representing billions of people, as a mere talk shop and anachronism in world politics. A few years later in 2003, Mandela’s successor, President Thabo Mbeki, said that “our resolutions must have greater meaning than the mere fact that we adopted them. Our Movement has to continue to exist and make its weight felt, not because it has managed to exist for a number of decades, but because it is relevant to the solution of the problems that confront all humanity

during the post-Cold War period”.
Institutionalisation of the Platform

The South Centre is the intergovernmental and multilateral policy research think tank of the developing countries. It was created by the “Spirit of Bandung and NAM”, and stands ready to continue working together with the Movement and its economic arm, the Group of 77 and China, in its endeavours for a better world.

Since its establishment in Geneva in 1995 and coming from the South Commission under the leadership of the late President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, South Centre has worked closely with NAM and the G77 and China and its member states in many areas such as economic, social, health, trade, development, environmental and climate issues, in order to defend our interests, to make a real contribution to the key challenges facing developing countries and to promote a more just and equitable

...Some of the key lessons have not been learnt. There is need to prepare for the next crisis that is impending.

international world order that could create an environment for development to the benefit of all peoples

Apart from acting as a platform for developing country delegations’ meetings on a day-to-day basis in Geneva and to some growing extent in New York and other multilateral forums to promote the debate and coordinate their positions in the various multilateral negotiating forums, the South Centre also gives important priority to monitor developments in international affairs and provide action-

oriented analysis and recommendations to the developing countries.

Challenges and Way Forward

The global economic and finance prospects for recovery continue to be challenging particularly for developing countries. Various reports and articles released in 2017 by the South Centre, many of which were carried also by international media, analysed the situation 20 years after the Asian crisis broke out and 10 years since the Lehman crisis that triggered the global crisis. The conclusion was that some of the key lessons have not been learnt. There is need to prepare for the next crisis that is impending.

Meanwhile, in line with the trend that started a couple of years ago, more developing countries have become more vulnerable to debt problems, with some more countries having to seek bailout loans from the IMF. The volatility of capital flows and currency levels has also continued, as several developing countries continued to experience net capital outflows to developed countries in 2017.

The uncertainties in the finance area are bound to affect the real economies of developing countries; the actual events that will unfold are of course still the subject of some speculation.

The South Centre had been following these developments closely in 2017 and has been warning developing countries about the impending crisis and the need to take crisis avoidance or mitigation actions as soon as possible.

In addition to continued global macroeconomic volatility, developing countries continue to face challenges to their development as a result of increasing climate change impacts on their countries and economies.

Global trade flows remain stagnant, and the potential for global trade wars has just recently dramatically increased, with clearly negative impacts for developing countries; technological advances in robotics, automation, telecommunications, manufacturing, transportation, energy, and other areas present both opportunities and challenges for developing countries.

Global health challenges are arising. The threat of health pandemics arising from fragile health systems and emerging challenges such as antimicrobial resistance, compounded by difficulties in access to affordable medicines in many developing countries arising from both cost and the impact of the patent system, is becoming more real.

Conflict situations in many developing countries continue to be major issues; and internal and cross-border movements of people arising from economic or environmental pressures or conflicts continue.

With this regard, South Centre announced its full support for the State of Palestine, the newest member having joined the South Centre last June 2017. South Centre joined voices to the longstanding support and call of NAM for a peaceful resolution of the cause of the Palestinian people.

Colombia

Towards a More Institutionalised Architecture for South-South Cooperation



*Karen Jiménez Morales**

Colombia recognises the role of South-South Cooperation in helping to meet the national development goals as well as to promote the exchange of knowledge, best practices and lessons learned among developing countries.

Introduction

South-South cooperation is widely recognised to have a key role in the relationship among the countries of the South. The world has changed significantly since the Millennium Development Declaration and the drafting of the MDGs and is poised for new trajectory after adoption of SDGs. Developing countries are changing the dynamic of multilateralism by expanding their participation and influence in the negotiations and decisions on core issues in the international agenda, such as climate change, international trade and development finance (Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, 2015). In order to face these new challenges, some countries have created an institutional architecture to promote international cooperation and contribute significantly to their countries' development.

Colombia has faced important challenges associated with its position at the international and regional system. But, it has been observed that Colombia is increasing institutionalisation of its public policy on international cooperation, a process that has made an important progress in the last ten years. The need for sectoral and geographical diversification of the international economic integration has been perceived both in positive and negative terms. The

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South-South and Triangular cooperation has been given importance in the promotion of the relationship with Africa, Asia and the Pacific, one of the key objectives of the National Government in Colombia.

Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation (APC)

Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation (APC) was created in 2011 as the Government Agency in charge for technically managing, guiding and coordinating all public, private, technical and non-refundable financial international cooperation received and granted by Colombia. Among its lines of actions, APC-Colombia has a mandate to design, implement and evaluate the bilateral programmes and regional strategies of South-South and triangular cooperation.

Colombian Roadmap for International Cooperation 2015-2018 Recently, Colombia has developed the “Roadmap for International Cooperation 2015-2018” which is based on four key elements:

- Colombia’s National Development Plan,
- Colombia’s foreign policy priorities,
- Presidential mandate to work on a possible post-conflict scenario,
- Guidelines from APC-Colombia’s Board of Directors.

These key elements have been made in synergy with different stakeholders from the public, private and third sector.

Key Strategic Objectives for Colombian International Cooperation

Colombian International Cooperation focusses on establishing a lasting peace

through international cooperation received by Colombia in three areas: peace-building, sustainable rural development, conservation and environmental sustainability. These are the first key objectives. Apart from these three thematic areas, the government has also included innovation, science and technology as cross-cutting themes. The three thematic areas are discussed below:

- Peace-building is related to topics such as assistance to victims of conflicts, demobilisation and reintegration;
- Sustainable Rural Development includes closing gaps between the city and the countryside, creating life alternatives and productive opportunities, and providing access to markets for workers in Colombia’s rural areas; and
- Conservation and environmental sustainability is mainly focussed on reforestation, conservation, mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Colombian International Cooperation aims to share valuable knowledge that provides tangible benefits for the development of Colombia and its partners via South-South Cooperation. For this purpose, APC-Colombia works on the identification, design coordination of the South-South Cooperation initiatives within the framework of the bilateral programmes, regional strategies, strategic alliances and dialogue and consultation mechanisms.

Colombian Mechanisms for International Cooperation

- Colombian International Cooperation works through a traditional channel of the cooperation via dialogue among neighbouring countries, based on

existing cooperative agreements on technology, science and technology, culture and education among partner countries. So far 25 agreements have been signed with different countries around the world, mainly in Latin America.

- Colombian International Cooperation is designed on regional strategies that focus on cooperation with specific partner country and in areas depending on the country's demand. Right now, Colombia is consolidating the regional strategies with Mesoamerica and the Caribbean as well as developing other strategies with South-East Asia, Africa and Eurasia.
- Colombian International Cooperation is designed to provide cooperation through strategic alliances, which refer to a win-win arrangement with a partner from the public or private sector, civil society, international community or academia in order to increase the benefits of South-South Cooperation. Some examples of these alliances are the ones made with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC).
- Colombian International Cooperation is carried forward through dialogue and consultation mechanisms with partners that gather member countries with the aim of reaching agreements on issues of mutual interest and ultimately promoting the development of the nations. Colombia has played a leading role in boosting cooperation with groupings such as the Pacific Alliance, the Ibero-American General Secretariat,

and the Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation.

International Cooperation and Assistance Fund (FOCAI)

In order to fulfil the goals of its South-South Cooperation, Colombia has allocated specific funding through the International Cooperation and Assistance Fund (FOCAI). The total budget of this fund in 2014 was about US\$ 3.5 million. South-South Cooperation for Latin American countries accounts for almost 40 per cent of the budget, while the other 35 per cent was allocated to cooperation with Asia, Eurasia, Middle East and Africa. Finally, 8 per cent of the total budget was addressed for humanitarian aid to countries such as Turkey, Philippines, Jordan, Somalia, Honduras, Bolivia, Guatemala, Palestine, Mali, among others. Colombia has provided assistance for socioeconomic areas related to early childhood care, overcoming poverty and malnutrition; disaster risk management that includes disaster risk management plans, inter-institutional coordination and attention to communities; peace-building and social harmony; and entrepreneurship development, etc.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it needs to be underlined that Colombia recognises the role of South-South Cooperation in helping to meet the national development goals as well as to promote the exchange of knowledge, best practices and lessons learned among developing countries. Therefore, it has established a well-structured institutional framework to promote South-South Cooperation. The

main role from the technical side is played by the APC-Colombia that leads the coordination of international cooperation in the country. However, this coordination has been made in synergy with different stakeholders from the public, private and other sectors. In addition, Colombia is aware of the importance of international cooperation and specifically, the South-South Cooperation, for meeting the Sustainable Development Goals and supporting Colombia's candidacy to OECD.

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INDIA bAts for support to sMALL isLAND NAtioNs

India has announced a number of initiatives in the direction which include doubling of India's contribution for Common Fund for Sustainable Development Goals, taking up small projects in the small countries through the permanent mission for the UN, capacity building and training programmes in areas including cricket and skill development. India is further focused on achieving sustainable development goals and climate change issues. India's focus was that assistance to smaller states should be demand driven rather than donor-driven. It was also announced that India has launched of a US\$50 million Commonwealth window to the India-UN Development Partnership Fund. This contribution is in addition to US\$100 million pledged in 2017 for the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, thereby increasing India's multi-year contribution to US\$150 million.

Source: India Pledges \$50 Million More to UN Partnership Fund, *Inter Press Service*, 28 April 2018

Enhancing Southern Collaboration: Case of ECOWAS-EU Economic Partnership Agreement



*Kwabena
Akuffo-Akoto**

The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between ECOWAS and EU has faced many challenges right from its inception.... The resumption of the negotiations on 20 January 2014 followed a directive of the ECOWAS Extraordinary Summit held in Dakar, Senegal in October 2013, calling for flexibility in the process.

Overview

The focus of the paper is to leverage the strength of the Global South as it relates to the Global North. In the world today, the Global North holds the majority of the cards when it comes to economic power, while the Global South, on the other hand, has the majority of the world's population which presents enticing markets for the North. The North's ambition is to open the markets of the South thereby providing their corporations with new markets to exploit for profits. The perfect interest of the North is the liberalisation of the South's market for their goods, without opening their own domestic markets to competition from industries of the South. Most members of the South are developing countries that want to rapidly industrialise their economy in order to provide employment and economic empowerment for their rapidly growing populations. This industrialisation will require transfer of technology and expertise from the industrialised North which in turn requires infrastructure development in the South in order to take advantage of the knowledge transferred.

This study is centered on the discussions in ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) and among its member states during the preparation for negotiations with the European Union (EU). ECOWAS is a regional organisation of 15 West African countries established on 28 May 1975, with the main goal of promoting economic integration among its member states. They are Benin, Burkina Faso (then known as Upper Volta), Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. There is no doubt that without a united front of ECOWAS in European

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Union Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) no individual ECOWAS member state, with the exception of Nigeria, would have had the leverage to strike the deal that would finally be agreed upon. Although there were still disagreements between the member states after the agreement had been initiated, it is generally considered to be the best deal that could have been struck.

The main objective of the ECOWAS European Union Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was the establishment of a free trade area between Europe and West Africa (ECOWAS+Mauritania) in accordance with Article XXIV of GATT, through the gradual removal of trade restrictions between the two trading partners. The EPA was intended to foster smooth and gradual integration of the Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP) into the world economy, with due regard for their political choices and development priorities, thereby promoting their sustainable development and contribution to poverty eradication. EPA negotiations were officially launched at all ACP level on 27 September 2002. In the West African region, the negotiations between EU and ECOWAS began on 4 August 2004 following the launch of the Accra Road Map. The ECOWAS-EPA is a WTO compatible Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) designed to succeed the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) of 2000, the non-reciprocal regime that had guided trade relations between the two regions.

Challenges

The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between ECOWAS and EU has faced many challenges right from its inception. For instance, negotiations were suspended in 2012 following divergent views over market access offer and the

EPA Development Programme (EPADP), a dedicated funding programme to enable West Africa to cope with the cost of adjustment to the impending trade regime. Initially, ECOWAS had offered to open 60 per cent of its market over 25 years. It later revised this position to 70 per cent over the same period citing the protections of the region's fragile industrial base from cheaper goods from the EU. On the other hand, the EU maintained its original position of 80 per cent market opening over 15 years. West Africa, comprising the 15 ECOWAS member states and Mauritania, also requested for Euros 15 billion in new funds for the EPADP, while the EU insisted that the programme should be funded from existing bilateral and multilateral contributions.

The resumption of the negotiations on 20 January 2014 followed a directive of the ECOWAS Extraordinary Summit held in Dakar, Senegal in October 2013, calling for flexibility in the process. The summit also directed West Africa's chief negotiators to "expeditiously resume the negotiations with their European Partners with a view to conclude the regional agreement as soon as possible." The regional leaders further directed the West African negotiators to ensure that adequate financing was provided for EPADP and fiscal adjustment costs to ensure a balance with the market access offer with free movement of persons and services, also treated as priorities. On the market access offer, West African leaders noted that this should take into account the required coherence with the regional Common External Tariff (CET) which became operational in January 2015.

Endorsement of the EPA Negotiations

At their 44th ordinary summit in Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire, in March 2014, West African leaders endorsed

in principle the conclusion of the EPA negotiations with the European Union (EU) for a free trade area of the two economic blocs but urged the region's chief negotiators [President of the ECOWAS Commission and his counterpart of the eight-member West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)] to take appropriate measures to resolve outstanding technical issues within two months before the signing of the agreement in October 2014. The leaders eventually agreed to a compromise in phases for 75 per cent market access over 20 years, and 6.5 billion Euros EU contribution to the EPADP between 2015-2019.

The West African Heads of State also directed the regions chief negotiators, to establish a committee of representatives from Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal to revisit the outstanding issues and make proposals for the consideration of their leaders. At the 44th Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS convened in Accra on 10 July 2014, the West African leaders welcomed the work done by the Ad Hoc Committee that was set up to consider the technical concerns raised by some Member States. The recommendations of the Committee led to appropriate solutions on those issues. The Heads of States approved the EPA negotiations, on the basis of the consensual results reached by the Chief negotiators on all the issues (particularly on the market access offer, the EPADP and the texts of the agreement), taking due account of the technical concerns raised. The West African chief negotiators were instructed to take all necessary steps to quickly start the process of signing and implementing the Agreement. In this regard, the Chief negotiators were encouraged to sustain their efforts, particularly by informing

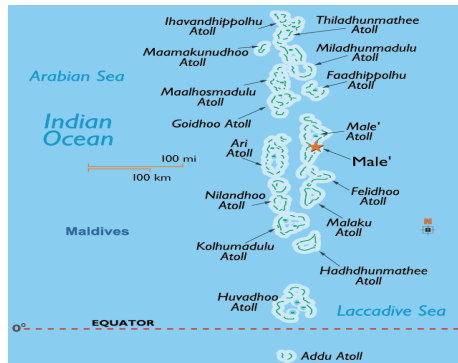
and raising awareness of the national and regional stakeholders.

Conclusion

This study provides examples of the potential and the challenges of SSC within the West African context. As explained above, the unity of the West African countries eventually garnered concessions from the EU that led to the drafting and initiating the agreement of ECOWAS-EU Economic

Partnership Agreement. The fact that up to date the agreement has not been signed and ratified by the parties due to certain challenges that still exist. During the discussions within ECOWAS two camps emerged consisting of Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire on one side and Nigeria on the other. Nigeria has been trading with the EU on the General System of Preferences and as a member of OPEC exports oil, which means that they have substantial foreign currency reserves. The Nigeria business community would have felt no difference in trade if the EPA was allowed to tumble. Furthermore, the entrenched local business interest saw no advantage to opening up their markets if the EU could still use phytosanitary standards to effectively block entry of Nigerian goods into their markets. Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire, on the other hand, have been trading with the EU at the most favoured nation level, so a lapse in the EPA would be detrimental to their local businesses. These divergent positions have led to a situation wherein thirteen of the fifteen ECOWAS member states have opened the current EPA agreement with Nigeria but Gambia is currently refusing to sign it. There is currently no indication that Nigeria will sign the agreement and EU has indicated that they will not sign the agreement without the inclusion of Nigeria.

Strengthening the Livelihood Initiative for Home-based Workers in SAARC Region (SABAH), Maldives



*Fathimath Razana**

SABAH Maldives is a co-operative society registered in the Maldives with a shareholding of 40 per cent by Maldivian home-based workers and 60 per cent by the Government of Maldives.... The Society was established to empower home-based workers to create sustainable membership based organisation.

Introduction

Maldives is a Middle-Income-Country (MIC), graduating out of Low-Developing-Country (LDC) status in 2011. Needless to say, the risks and challenges of a post-LDC status were unfamiliar to Maldives. Maldives government had limited knowledge for managing the transition from LDC to a developing country and miscalculated its ability to react and deal with the many challenges that it still faces. Maldives is classified among the Small Island Developing States and for that it pays a high price not only in the form of environmental and climate change issues but is constantly facing the challenges associated with a small but highly dispersed population, and a narrow economic base, and inability to achieve economies of scale. The cost of delivery for basic services and the necessary infrastructure including schools, hospitals, harbour and some level of administrative and security services to almost 200 islands is undoubtedly very high. SABAH project is a shining example of South-South Cooperation that helps to minimise some aspects of the constraints by promoting the people-to-people contacts on bilateral as well as on regional level. It is believed that South-South Cooperation through South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) would help Maldives with capacity and human resource building and have positive impact on the economy, health and many other areas as spelt out by SABAH project.

SABAH Maldives Co-operative Society

SABAH Maldives is a co-operative society registered in the Maldives with a shareholding of 40 per cent by

*Author is at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Maldives. The views are personal.

Maldivian home-based workers and 60 per cent by the Government of Maldives. The Cooperative Society has a share capital of MVR 10,000,000.00 made up of 1,000,000 shares worth MVR 10.00 each. The Society was established to empower home-based workers in Maldives and to ensure that the project runs successfully with sustainable membership based organisation. Objectives of SABAH Project under Maldives Co-operative Society

The objectives of the project can be outlined as follows:

- To strengthen livelihood of home-based workers (especially women and youth) by facilitating opportunity to earn a sustainable income from their products;
- To collaborate with local cooperatives and SMEs to support the home-based workers to produce and showcase quality products that has a demand in the market;
- To increase the standard of living of the home-based workers by facilitating earning.
- To provide market linkages and facilitate training and assistance;
- To identify, promote, facilitate and provide guidance for the enhancement of skills of the home-based workers, with a special focus on reviving and preserving cultural heritage of traditional art, skills and design;
- To establish a Trade Facilitation Center as a hub to market and sell products of homebased workers;
- To introduce quality and authentic Maldivian products produced by homebased workers under the SABAH Maldives brand;
- To function as a marketer of home-based workers' products produced under SABAH Maldives brand label; and
- To establish relationship among the SAARC member states and other SABAHs on the basis of learning and sharing from each other.

Activities of SABAH

Maldives SABAH project focusses on implementing three broad activities in the Maldives:

- The first is capacity building, which aims to address the shortage of capacity and skills development needs of the home based workers. The SABAH Maldives will provide and facilitate necessary training and information to enhance production, marketing and productive capacity of home-based workers. The home-based workers will also be given the opportunity to undertake trainings from overseas and local in the fields relating to crafts, food production and entrepreneurial skills development. However, the home-based workers who undergo capacity building programmes under SABAH funded trainings have to disseminate the learning achieved to other home-based workers.
- The second activity will be on setting up a central Trade Facilitation Centre (TFC) that is planned to be set up in Male, which is the central activity hub of SABAH Maldives. This centre will undertake production planning, finished product packaging, quality standards, marketing and selling of SABAH labeled products produced by its members and other home-based workers. In addition to this centre, Community Facilitation Centers (CFC) will also be set up in designated locations in Maldives. Similarly, members residing in islands carry out the production of SABAH and its various programmes at atolls and island level.

- The third activity is on Product Development and Promotion. The aim of this society is to work closely with home-based workers to improve product design of existing traditional craft and local food products. The co-operative will work to introduce new products that display the taste, lifestyle and culture of the Maldives. As part of promotion, marketing strategies will be developed to seek access to new markets and to create demand for home-based workers' products. The marketing campaigns will also ensure that the products from the home-based workers have a long lasting market access.

SABAH Maldives Project and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

As it can be seen from the Foreign Policy of the Maldives, the existing Government has a strong agenda in building the economic resilience of the country through different levels of engagement in bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation. Over 30 years since formal adoption of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) by the Heads of States or Governments of South Asian Countries, Maldives played a significant role in fostering regional cooperation between SAARC and has immensely benefited from this avenue. In fact, Maldives receives assistance through regional cooperation in a number of areas from SAARC. Some of these include capacity and human resource building, economy, health and many other areas.

The SAARC Development Fund (SDF) in association with Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), India and Home Net South Asia initiated the project called SABAH in August 2008,

to strengthen the livelihood for home based workers in SAARC Region via SABAH Phase I & II. SABAH Project is a regional initiative of the SAARC aimed at strengthening the livelihoods of home-based workers in the member countries. The project is implemented in all SAARC member countries except India.

In Maldives, the project implementation started in May 2012. The project would support conducting capacity building training programmes for home-based workers aimed at upgrading skills and improving entrepreneurial know-how. Furthermore, the project would establish a trade facilitation center for improving market access for home-based workers that produce and sustain the cause of livelihood improvement and economic empowerment of women.

Conclusion At times, the project has faced adverse challenges in Maldives on sustaining the development gains as Maldives was made to graduate from LDC status. However, SABAH project is a shining example of South-South Cooperation and helps to minimise some aspects of the constraints by promoting the people-to-people contacts on bilateral as well as on regional level. It is believed that South-South Cooperation through SAARC can play an effective role in helping the newly graduated middle-income countries like Maldives to consolidate development gains.

Genuine and long lasting South-South partnerships via SAARC will play a crucial role in advancing core interests and in realising the sustainable development goals in member states, and in reaching the full potential of engagement at all levels of government, businesses, civil society and other stakeholders.

Lexicon and Syntax of Development Cooperation

South-South Cooperation: A Live Experiment in Collective Action



*Milindo Chakrabarti**

A new strategy that goes beyond TCDC and involves collective action in South-South value chain may make SSC more powerful. This is all the more relevant, given the apparently emerging interest in favour of protectionism in some of the developed nations, while Southern nations are engaging themselves increasingly in global trade.

Collective action is referred to an exercise that involves participation of a number of actors in an effort to achieve a common objective that will benefit all those engaged. The process towards such collective action to initiate South-South Cooperation began in 1955 with the hosting of the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung. Make no mistake; participation in a collective action involves some costs to be borne by each of the participants as they agree to be constrained by certain rules of the game to achieve the ultimate objectives. Thus from a conceptual perspective, a successful collective action process has to ensure that the cost incurred due to participation in a set of activities is less than the cost that would have to be incurred had there been collective inaction.

To elaborate, Bandung conference was an effort to create collective action against colonization. All the newly independent nations engaged in decisive collective action to ensure that the world is gotten rid of the ills of colonization and that the newly decolonized countries are not recolonized by any other means in the coming days. The conference identified ten guiding principles to be followed in letter and spirit by the participant nations. Quite obviously, as the fear of recolonization dissipated and most of the colonies became independent by the early 1970s, collective action around protection of political sovereignty gave way to actions to ensure economic development among the Southern nations. Such pressure to engage in a new set of collective action followed Singer-Prebisch's economic dependency theory

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in 1949 wherein they argued that the developing countries act as the supplier of primary commodities to the developed world and consume the finished products created in the developed economies and plethora of studies empirically verified their arguments during the following couple of decades. UNCTAD was established in 1964 with a mandate to “maximize the trade, investment and development opportunities of developing countries and assist them in their efforts to integrate into the world economy on an equitable basis.” The proposal for a new world economic order was raised by the UNCTAD during the early 1970s and given an operational shape by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA), 1978. BAPA called for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) (please mark, not among Southern countries!) to achieve the following objectives:

- a. “To foster the self-reliance of developing countries through the enhancement of their creative capacity to find solutions to other development problems in keeping with their own aspirations, values and special needs;
- b. To promote and strengthen collective



Raul Prebisch (1901-1986)



Hans Singer (1910-2006)

- self-reliance among developing countries through exchanges of experience, the pooling, sharing and utilization of their technical resources, and the development of their complementary capacities;
- c. To strengthen the capacity of developing countries to identify and analyse together the main issues of their development and to formulate the requisite strategies in the conduct of their international economic relations, through pooling of knowledge available in those countries through joint studies by their existing institutions, with a view to establishing the new international economic order;
- d. To increase the quantum and enhance the quality of international co-operation as well as to improve the effectiveness of the resources devoted to over-all technical co- operation through the pooling of capacities;
- e. To strengthen existing technological capacities in the developing countries, including the traditional sector, to improve the effectiveness with which such capacities are used and to create new capacities and capabilities and

- in this context to promote the transfer of technology and skills appropriate to their resource endowments and the development potential of the developing countries so as to strengthen their individual and collective self-reliance;
- f. To increase and improve communications among developing countries, leading to a greater awareness of common problems and wider access to available knowledge and experience as well as the creation of new knowledge in tackling problems of development;
 - g. To improve the capacity of developing countries for the absorption and adaptation of technology and skill to meeting their specific developmental needs;
 - h. To recognize and respond to the problems and requirements of the least developed, land-locked, island developing and most seriously affected countries and
 - i. To enable developing countries to attain a greater degree of participation in international economic activities and to expand international co-operation.”¹

Besides recommending actions for the countries to be taken up at national, sub-regional and regional levels, BAPA also recommended the following actions at the global level.

1. The enhancement of national and collective self-reliance
2. The exchange of development experience
3. The fostering of global technical collaboration
4. The improvement of information flows
5. Control of the “brain drain” from developing countries

6. Measures in favour of economically or geographically disadvantaged developing countries
7. Measures in favour of newly independent countries
8. The strengthening of transport and communications among developing countries
9. Maximization of the use of developing countries’ capacities
10. Activities for technical co-operation among developing countries by the organizations of the United Nations development system in their respective fields
11. Internal arrangements for technical co-operation among developing countries in the organizations of the United Nations development system
12. Strengthening the capacity of the UNDP for the promotion and support of TCDC
13. Support by developed countries for technical co-operation among developing countries
14. The harmonization of development assistance with technical co-operation among developing countries
15. Intergovernmental arrangements and
16. Financial arrangements for technical co-operation among developing countries.

Needless to add, this set of actions prepared the basis of second phase of collective action among the developing countries to realize the then goals of achieving self-reliance through import substitution policies.

40 years down the line, the global economic order has undergone sea changes. The global economy has been privatized, liberalized and globalized, thanks to the

fact that many of the developing countries had to pass through prescriptive structural changes under “Washington Consensus”. In a liberalized world, the need for collective action among the Southern partners is all the more necessary. The first meeting of the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation, held in Kuala Lumpur in 1990, underscored the need for third cycle of collective action that took shape in the form of cooperation in capacity building, trade, development finance, grants, sharing of technology and humanitarian assistance among the Southern countries. The rules of the game, though implicit since the Bandung

Conference, were made explicit in Nairobi in 2009. The non-negotiable guiding principles of SSC emerged to direct efforts in SSC without any ambiguity.

Now that we are planning a Summit in 2019 to chalk out the road map of SSC at BAPA+40, a new strategy that goes beyond TCDC and involves collective action in South-South value chain may make SSC more powerful. This is all the more relevant, given the apparently emerging interest in favour of protectionism in some of the developed nations, while Southern nations are engaging themselves increasingly in global trade.

¹ Plan of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) held on 12 September 1978 available at http://hdrnet.org/516/1/buenos_aires_PoA_fro_technical_cooperation_among_developing_countries_1978.pdf

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workshop on investing in the sDgs through south-south and triangular cooperation: promoting conducive policy and legal environments in Europe and the commonwealth of independent states on 15-16 May 2018, prague

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in partnership with Yingke Law Firm are co-hosting this workshop. This event aims to scope the contributions of South-South investment in Europe and CIS region, identify challenges and good practices in policy and legal areas that can facilitate better South-South investment for sustainable development, and discuss regional integration efforts within the region and the implementation of the Belt and Road initiative and their contributions to sustainable development.

The objective of this event is to identify and formulate a research agenda to be carried out by the members of the South-South Global Thinkers: Global Coalition of Think Tank Networks for South-South Cooperation with an aim to inform better policy-making to promote investment within the region and beyond. The final research developed will be used to influence policy discussions on South-South and triangular cooperation including discussions in preparations for the upcoming Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South cooperation to be held in Buenos Aires in March 2019.

T20 Africa Standing Group Annual Meeting

Addis Ababa, April 14-15, 2018

T20 Africa Standing Group, a think tank of Africa and G20, held its Annual Meeting in Addis Ababa on April 14-15, 2018 ahead of the G20 Summit to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The primary aim of the Meeting was to identify the key priority areas of cooperation between G20 and Africa for possible inclusion in the upcoming G20 Summit Agenda. The Standing Group comprising of representatives of think tanks from Asia, Africa and Europe help intensive close-door debate on four different clusters of themes such as (1) inclusive and sustainable growth, (2) political and social environment, (3) governance of G20-Africa cooperation, and (4) monitoring and evaluation of G20 Africa initiatives. Experts from the participating think tanks presented 12

policy briefs on a range of topics defined as per the above mentioned clusters. The major recommendations of the Group were basically to formulate the modalities of engagement among G20 countries and Africa in line with the developmental aspirations of African countries envisaged in Agenda 2063. Besides highlighting the existing cooperation mechanisms of G20 for Africa, the deliberations focused on the ensuing structural transformation that African economies are witnessing now and the emerging challenges with respect to trade, investment, industrialization, digitization, taxation and illicit financial flows, labor, women participation, agriculture and food security, education, health, social inequality, among others. Further, experts devoted attention to the issue of monitoring and evaluation of G20 Africa initiatives. Lastly, the Group worked on the formats of dissemination of the T20 recommendations in different regional and global platforms for effective assimilation of those ideas in the G20 process.



Delegates at T20 Africa Standing Group Annual Meeting

Global South-South Expo

Antalya, Turkey

27-30 November 2017

Network of Southern Think Tank's (NeST) Global Secretariat had participated in Global South-South Expo 2017 in the last week of November 2017 in Antalya, Turkey. It was a meeting of relevant stakeholders along with NeST, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in the Global Coalition of Think Tank Networks for SSC in 2017. Other southern-led think-tank networks present were

- Global Research Consortium on Economic Structural Transformation (GReCEST),
- Silk Road Think Tank Networks (SiLKS),
- Latin American Initiative on Politics and Public Affairs Studies

(ILAIPP),

- Southern Voice and Middle East and North Africa Public Administration Research (MENAPAR) network.
- Private sector entities supporting this initiative are Yingke Law Firm and the Finance Center for South-South Cooperation.
- NeST participated in the 1st Steering Committee Meeting of the Global Coalition of Think Tank Networks for SSC (GCTTN).

The mandate for UNDP and UNOSSC to establish GCTTN is to –

- Build partnership with major think tank networks to deepen the understanding of SSC and TrC, including its concepts, methodologies, policy issues and solutions for sustainable development



Mr. Jorge Chediek, Director of United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation addressing the delegates.

- Establish a global online platform that connects and enable various networks of Think Tanks and centres of excellence, to exchange knowledge, pool multidisciplinary expertise, and collaboratively conduct research and policy dialogues on scaling up SSC and TrC for sustainable development
- Support capacity development of think tank networks to provide data informed analysis and advisory services to inform policy making and practice in SSC and TrC to accelerate progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through SSC and TrC
- The ten priority research areas identified to represent the key knowledge gap areas are as follows-
 - SSC concepts, trends, evaluation frameworks, and impact assessment (target 17.18)
 - Policy coordination and legal environment for SSC (target 17.13 and 17.4)
 - SSC inn economic structural transformation (target 17.5)
 - SSC in science, technology and innovation (target 17.6)
- South-South Trade, Investment and Financing (Target 17.3 and 17.11)
- SSC delivering results for the SDGs (SDG 1-16)
- SSC in basic infrastructure and connectivity (targets 9.1 and 17.5)
- SSC risk management in fragile context and disaster risk management (SDG 13, 16 and others)
- Regional/ sub-regional mechanisms and neighbourhood SSC initiatives
- Multi-stakeholder engagement in SSC
- The GCTTN aims to bring forward voices and knowledge from the network of over 100 think tanks around the world to inform the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) +40 process and global agenda setting in the two key intergovernmental processes: the 2018 High-level Meeting of the Development Cooperation Forum and the Second UN Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40).

* Compiled by RIS Team

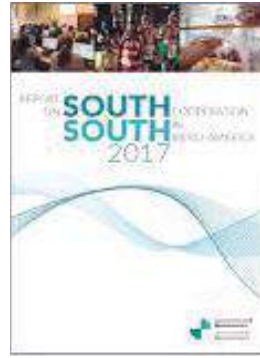
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The African continent and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) intend to promote regional integration and require an effective transport system; Malawi and Mozambique had long-standing relationships in this chapter with mutual benefits. In this regard Malawi is expected to spend USD 300,000 to set up a substation in the region for electricity distribution. The issue of transport and communications infrastructures with a view to relaunching the Sena railway line in the Beira Corridor was also discussed.

Source: Mozambique and Malawi strengthen energy cooperation, Dev Discourse, 7 April, 2018

Book Review

Ibero-American Report 2017 on South-South Cooperation



*Pratyush Sharma**

SEGIB annual reports also fill an important knowledge gap for Southern data collection of development cooperation activities.

The Ibero-American Report on SSC is being published since 2007 and its importance can be judged from the fact that it fills a vital knowledge gap in terms of aggregating information and knowledge on South-South Cooperation (SSC). Reporting of North-led development cooperation initiatives is an annual affair in form of Development Cooperation Report but there are no other such publications from nations involved in SSC.

SEGIB annual reports also fill an important knowledge gap for Southern data collection of development cooperation activities. However, care must be taken that SEGIB template is not necessary to be considered a standardised template for reporting SSC activities across the globe. Such a consideration may constrain and obliterate the plurality of SSC, which is rather considered strength of SSC.

The Ibero-American Report on South-South Cooperation came out with its latest report for 2017 in the month of September, 2017. The Report has relied on inputs from Ibero-American countries (represented by national cooperation agencies and/or bureaus), the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) and the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), which has drafted and published the document.

21 Ibero-American countries represented in the SEGIB report are: Andorra, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain and Uruguay. The report under review is significant from the perspective of two anniversaries; 10th anniversary of the first Ibero-American Report in 2007 and the 40th commemoration of Buenos Aires

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Plan of Action (BAPA). The first chapter of the 2017 Report, drafted by the heads of cooperation, places Ibero-America in a scenario that combines the relevance of the BAPA and the new Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

The report then focuses on the systematization exercise that justified its release: three chapters analyse and characterise each of the accepted forms of South-South Cooperation (Bilateral South-South, Triangular Cooperation and Regional South-South Cooperation) in which Ibero-American countries are engaged. Finally, in providing continuity to an exercise that began in the 2016 edition, responding to the countries' mandate, the concluding chapter focuses on South-South Cooperation implemented by Ibero-American countries in 2015 together with other developing regions, in particular, an analysis of the cooperation with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, Africa and Asia.

Ibero-American countries through the heads of cooperation, review the impact of BAPA in the region in the last 40 years. The first chapter analyses the BAPA process and its relevance in the 40th since year since it was first adopted in 1978. The next chapters focus on the systematization and analysis of nearly 1,500 South-South Cooperation initiatives that Ibero-American countries implemented in 2015.

Indeed, according to the following table, and taking account of the three modalities accepted in the space, the different means of modalities (programs, projects and actions) and the total initiatives exchanged between Ibero-American countries, and between Ibero-American countries and their partners in other developing regions, it can be asserted that Ibero-American countries participated in 1,475 South-South Cooperation initiatives in 2015. However, one aspect that could have added further legitimacy to the whole exercise would have been the infusion of bilateral resource flows. The amount of fund transfer and associated numbers could have made the endeavour more robust. This is true for all the chapters of this report.

In the development cooperation debate, the issue of triangular cooperation is gaining traction where the funds come from traditional donors, expertise are utilised from middle income countries and the projects/programmes are implemented in a third country. This aspect of triangularity has been captured in detail in this report. The chapter on triangular cooperation in Ibero-America systematizes the triangular cooperation in which Ibero-America were engaged in 2015: 94 projects and 65 actions. This is an eightfold increase with respect to 2006 (159 initiatives in 2015 compared to 21 a decade ago). Only 12 of the 19 countries

Table 1: South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America: 2015					
		Forms			TOTAL
		Bilateral SSC	Triangular Cooperation	Regional SSC	
Instruments	Programs	n/a	n/a	44	44
	Projects	992	99	57	1148
	Actions	214	69	n/a	283
TOTAL		1206	168	101	1475

Source: Page 37, SEGIB Report 2017 Note: n/a. Not applicable.

in the region were involved in capacity transfer as first providers. Four countries accounted for almost three-fourth of the 94 projects provided: Chile, 29.8% of the projects; Brazil, the first provider in 18.1% of the initiatives; and Mexico and Argentina, with relative shares of 16% and 9.6%, respectively. In 2015, more than twenty actors supported Triangular Cooperation financially, technically and institutionally. Indeed, in the role of second provider, Germany stood out with more than one fifth of the projects; Spain and Japan, with 17 projects each accounted for 36.2% of the cooperation; and the United States was the fourth most active country, present in 7 out of 10 initiatives. Multilateral agencies of the United Nations System, several Development Banks and some subregional institutions (e.g. OAS) also played a prominent role. (Page 122, Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America)

Several countries often acted as recipients at the same time (in virtually one-third of Triangular projects in 2015). As to capacity building, 30.9% of Triangular Cooperation projects in 2015 had an economic purpose. Of these, 9 out of 10 supported the productive sectors. By sectors, 20% of the projects were aimed at institutional strengthening of recipient countries' governments.

On a global stage, SSC is operationalised predominantly at the bilateral levels between the countries of the global South. Second chapter captures SSC activities and projects within the Ibero-American community. It focuses on the 721 projects and 155 actions under Bilateral South-South Cooperation exchanged between the nineteen Ibero-American countries in 2015. The characterization of these close to 900 initiatives reveals the following notable facts: On the one hand, seven countries in the region accounted for 90% of the 721 Bilateral South-South Cooperation projects in 2015: Argentina, the top provider with 180 projects; followed by Mexico and Brazil in relative importance with 125 and 110 projects, respectively. On the other hand, all 19 Latin America countries, without exception, were active as recipients of Bilateral SSC projects. El Salvador, in particular, was the top recipient in 2015 with 98 projects, equivalent to 13.6% of the total. (Page 50, Ibero-America Report 2017)

The regional aspects of SSC projects have been captured in the report as well. Ibero-America and Regional South-South Cooperation (Page 166) focuses on the 44 programs and 57 projects under Regional South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-American countries engaged in 2015. In 2015, Mexico was the country involved in

Table 2: South-South Cooperation between Ibero-America and other developing regions: 2015

		Forms			TOTAL
		Bilateral SSC	Triangular Cooperation	Regional SSC	
Instruments	Programs	n/a	n/a	15	15
	Projects	271	15	12	298
	Actions	59	6	n/a	65
TOTAL		330	21	27	378

Source: Page 188, SEGIB Report, 2017 Note: n/a. Not applicable.

a larger number of Regional South-South Cooperation initiatives (68), followed by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Peru, with between 50 and 60 programs and projects. Multilateral bodies were also relevant players in Regional South-South Cooperation in 2015, participating in 89 of the 101 registered initiatives. The role of Ibero-American bodies, which were active in 26 programs and projects, should be noted.

More than half of the Regional South-South Cooperation programs and projects under way in 2015 focused on social (26.7%) and economic problems (another 26.7%, namely generation of economy-supporting infrastructures and services). From a disaggregated perspective, the most relevant sector in 2015 did not have an economic or social orientation, but rather, focused on institutional strengthening of the region's governments (15.9% of the 101 initiatives). Culture accounted for about 14% of Regional SSC in 2015.

Most of the Ibero-American countries are not financially well off. However, they do engage in SSC with other developing regions of the world. This fact has been dealt in detail and is introduced in the last chapter with an analysis of the nearly 400 South-South Cooperation initiatives in which Ibero-America engaged in 2015 with other developing regions.

Ibero-America participated as provider in the bulk of Bilateral South-South Cooperation initiatives (292). Two thirds of these took place in the non-Ibero-American Caribbean (104 projects and actions) and in Africa (another 102). In the case of the 21 Triangular Cooperation initiatives in which Ibero-America and other developing regions participated, Chile (11 initiatives, equal to more than half of the total),

Argentina (5) and Mexico (3) were the first providers, while Germany, Canada, Spain, the United States, Japan and UNASUR acted as second providers.

Way Forward

The report has also been unique over the years in its presentation of the reality of development cooperation through SSC where the commitment and actual disbursement of development cooperation projects can be tallied from the perspectives of both provider and recipient countries. The multimodal collation of projects and activities across the Ibero-American region is unique as well. This makes the process of announcements, actual disbursements, operationalisation and delivery of the projects a transparent initiative.

SEGIB report can be further strengthened by infusing empirical data collection exercise which will capture regionalisation much more scientifically. Also, purely commercial activities like tourism and fishing may be contextualised towards the principles of SSC and/or may be avoided completely. The modality of concessionality may also be brought in to make the report more holistic. Operationalisation of cooperation may be discussed in detail using the concept of 'development compact' or any such concept from the Ibero-American perspective.

At the end it must be stated that the Ibero-American Report is a useful publication in the area of SSC and holistically captures the Ibero-American region. The report not only is well structured but is also quite lucid for the readers to understand the nuances associated with SSC. The graphical illustrations in each of the chapters make the report appealing and insightful.

Nurturing India-Tanzania ties through development cooperation



*Sandeep Arya**

In line with Tanzania's priority and proposals, the Government of India has now committed an additional credit of USD 500 mn for water supply projects across 17 towns throughout the country. Indian companies are participating in other internationally-financed development projects in Tanzania in the field of water supply, power transmission & distribution, and e-governance.

India's development partnerships with countries stand on a triad of capacity-building training programmes, grant support and special credit lines for projects identified by partner countries. India's development cooperation with Tanzania deploys effectively these tools, and it serves as a significant pillar of India-Tanzania friendship and cooperation.

Safe and clean drinking water

The most visible and successful Indian development cooperation project in Tanzania is the supply of safe and clean drinking water to the people of Dar es Salaam city. In June 2017, the President of Tanzania, Dr. John P. J. Magufuli launched the upper Ruvu water supply augmentation system to Dar es Salaam city covering pumping station at river Ruvu, a large water treatment plant, water transmission pipeline to the city, water reservoirs and distribution network. This project is supplying about 140 million litres per day of drinking water to over 700,000 residents of Dar es Salaam. In his video message at the inauguration, the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi observed that water is a resource from God, water supply project is humanitarian in nature and India would be happy to extend all possible cooperation for this priority sector for Tanzania. This successful water project using USD 100 million credit from Exim Bank of India was executed by Megha Engineering Infrastructure (Hyderabad) and V. A. Tech Wabag (Chennai) under the project management of WAPCOS India. A water distribution network currently under implementation will expand the reach of upper

* Author is High Commissioner of India to Tanzania

Ruvu water to various localities to benefit overall 1.1 million inhabitants of Dar es Salaam.

Infrastructure

A second large-scale water project currently under construction using Indian line of credit of about USD260 mn involves the extension of Lake Victoria water supply pipeline to the western Tanzanian towns of Tabora, Nzega and Igunga and 69 villages en route over a period of 2 ½ years. While laying its foundation stone in July 2017, the President of Tanzania observed that the long-held vision of bringing water from Lake Victoria to the water-starved Tabora region (about 250 km away) will now be fulfilled with the Indian support. Leading Indian engineering companies-Larson & Toubro Construction with Shriram EPC, Afcons Infrastructure with SMC Infrastructure and Megha Engineering Infrastructure are building the water transmission and distribution system for the Ministry of Water & Irrigation of Tanzania under the project management of WAPCOS. A third water project for the rehabilitation and improvement of water supply system in the western district of Zanzibar islands with a line of credit of USD 92 mn was signed during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Tanzania in July 2016. This project is currently at the stage of developing a Detailed Project Report by an Indian firm for the Zanzibar Water Authority.

Agriculture and transport

An Indian line of credit was used to supply over 1800 tractors and farm equipment which were deployed to enhance agricultural output and improve the lives of farmers across this agriculturally-rich country (23% of Tanzanian GDP comes

from agriculture). Under another line of credit, over 700 trucks and other vehicles were supplied for use by the Tanzanian armed forces. These vehicles are being used by the Tanzanian military in their UN peacekeeping duties, serving the cause of international peace under the Tanzanian flag.

Healthcare and education

Indian facility of grant support has been used efficiently in the past couple of years to share India's strengths and growing capabilities with Tanzania through projects such as installing Bhabhatron-II cancer treatment facility in Mwanza, establishing IT Centre of Excellence at Nelson Mandela Institute in Arusha, provision of 130,000 books on Mathematics and Science for senior secondary students, and grant for Kagera earthquake victims. Other grant projects under implementation include supply of medicines and establishment of industrial technology incubation centre for Small Industries Development Organization of Tanzania.

Hydrography

Another notable endeavor is the production of navigational charts of ports and harbours in Tanzania through hydrographic survey by National Hydrography Office of India towards enhancing maritime safety and for planning. Five ports and channels across Tanzania have been surveyed in the last four years and more are planned. Training and capacity building support is also underway.

Solar Energy

The training of semi-literate rural women 'solar mamas' for handling solar equipment, etc. and engagement with self-help groups such as SEWA have also been appreciated

in Tanzania. Tanzania's participation in the International Solar Alliance that was inked over a year back offers opportunities for adding solar energy as another dimension of development cooperation between the two countries.

Capacity building

India's grant support and training activities are focusing on Tanzania's national priorities of healthcare, agriculture, education and industrialization. Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC)/SCAAP sponsored training courses for Tanzania have steadily grown to the figure of 425 officials and specialists in the year 2017-18. To make the training support more recipient-oriented, dedicated training courses have been added this year in areas such as narcotics control and societal applications of radiation technologies. With a growing participation of Tanzania's armed forces in UN peacekeeping operations, ITEC defence training is being utilized to share India's unparalleled experience in UN peacekeeping and other fields.

The way forward

Tanzania as a developing country with large development financing needs to address the expectations of its growing population, has welcomed India's cooperation in the backdrop of longstanding friendship from the times of Dr. Julius Nyerere. In line with Tanzania's priority and proposals, the Government of India has now committed an additional credit of USD 500 mn for water supply projects across 17 towns throughout the country. Indian companies are participating in other internationally-financed development projects in Tanzania in the field of water supply, power transmission & distribution, and e-governance.

It is promising that India's development partnership with Tanzania, aligning plans and priorities of the Government of Tanzania and India's capabilities and strengths, is advancing the centuries-old contacts and healthy friendship into the twenty-first century with a renewed solidarity, commitment and focus.

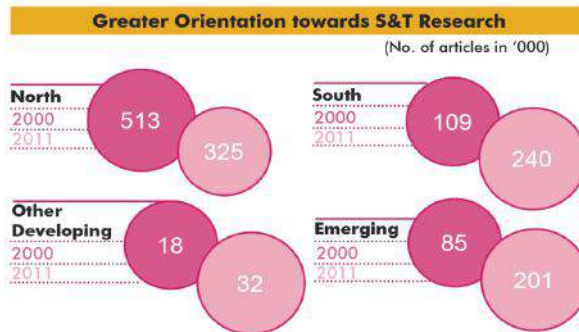
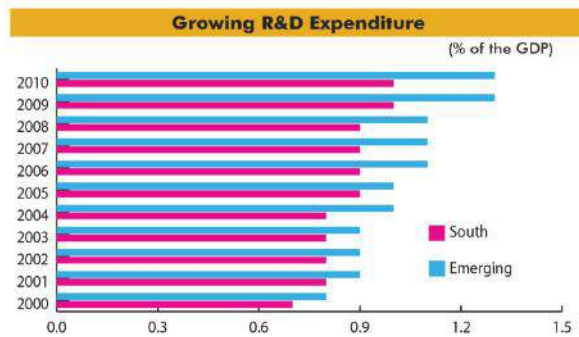


Part of Ruvu Water Project

SSC in Statistics

Promoting Scientific Innovations in the South

Scientific innovations are increasingly being viewed as the backbone of the Southern economies. On many fronts, the Southern countries have made impressive headways. On input side, most of these countries have emerged quite strong in scientific research and innovations. R&D spending shows upward trends for the South as a whole and more prominently for the emerging markets. Relative to the North, the South witnessed greater orientation towards scientific innovations as manifested in significant rise in the number of scientific and technical publications. In this drive, LDCs are not lagging behind the other peer Southern countries. The bulk of technology consumption in the South are concentrated in the emerging markets. Royalty payments and receipts have grown over time indicating greater recognition of the importance of science and technology for maintaining economic dynamism in the South.



* Resurging South Stylized Facts, (2016): Prepared by RIS Team

Some Recent Publications on South-South Cooperation*

Aditya Alta & Rhapsagita Malist Pamasiwi, 2018. "Indonesian South-South Cooperation: Stepping Up the Institution and Strategy for Indonesia's Development Assistance," LPEM FEBUI Working Papers 201817, LPEM, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia, revised Jan 2018.

Abstract: This paper reviews Indonesia's South-South Cooperation (SSC) efforts with an aim of providing policy recommendations to improve Indonesia's management and implementation of its development assistance. The National Coordination Team on South-South Cooperation (NCT-SSC) is the current national institution mandated with SSC in Indonesia is suffering from fundamental constraints in terms of coordination, organization, and institutionalization. Furthermore, the efforts to further the institutionalization by establishing a single agency for SSC have been progressing very slowly due to a lack of firm legal basis on one hand, and a proclivity for practical, business-as-usual approach on the other. To improve the institution and programming of Indonesian development assistance, a number of recommendations are suggested. First, a strong legal basis through the issuance of a Presidential Regulation on SSC management should be pushed to serve as a precursor to the single agency. Second, better public communication and outreach should be conducted to promote the SSC programs. Adequate monitoring and evaluation system should also be developed to measure program impacts. Moreover, Indonesia needs to have a strategy to promote the participation of business sector in SSC, such as by promoting firm's participation as contractor or a source of fund for projects in beneficiary countries. Finally, expertise in specific fields, such as agriculture and tsunami and earthquake risk management, should be promoted as a niche branding of Indonesia's assistance.

Mao Jiguang. "A Study on the "Belt and Road" Initiative: An Annotated Bibliography." IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) 22.7 (2017): 01-18.

Abstract: This paper discusses the background of the "Belt and Road" Initiative of China and presents an annotated bibliography on the topic. Secondary source of data was collected from various published articles including online journals. This paper reviews and presents 85 articles in three parts: part one covers the topics in general common to both the "Belt and Road" initiative, part two presents the literature on the "Belt" initiative termed as the "Silk Road Economic Belt" and the part three presents the bibliography notes on the "Road" initiative termed as "The 21st Century Maritime Silk Road". This study is an attempts to provide an annotated bibliography on the topic "The Belt and Road" Initiative as a comprehensive reference.

Birn, Anne-Emanuelle, and Carles Muntaner. "Latin American social medicine across borders: South-South cooperation and the making of health solidarity." *Global public health* (2018): 1-18.

Abstract: Latin American social medicine efforts are typically understood as national endeavours, involving health workers, policymakers, academics, social movements, unions, and left-wing political parties, among other domestic actors. But Latin America's social medicine trajectory has also encompassed considerable between-country solidarity,

building on early twentieth century interchanges among a range of players who shared approaches for improving living and working conditions and instituting protective social policies. Since the 1960s, Cuba's country-to-country solidarity has stood out, comprising medic exchanges, training, and other forms of support for the health and social struggles of oppressed peoples throughout Latin America and around the world, recently via Misión Barrio Adentro in Venezuela. These efforts strive for social justice-oriented health cooperation based on horizontal power relations, shared political values, a commitment to social and economic redistribution, bona fide equity, and an understanding of the societal determination of health that includes, but goes well beyond, public health and medical care. With Latin America's left-wing surge now receding, this article traces the provenance, dynamics, impact, challenges, and legacy of health solidarity across Latin American borders and its prospects for continuity.

Hansen, Annette Skovsted. "Africa-Asia regional partnerships and South-South development cooperation." *In Routledge Handbook of Africa-asia Relations*, pp. 335-351. Routledge, 2018.

Abstract: Interactions between the African and Asian continents from the 1990s have increasingly taken place without the intermediation of Europe and North America. Although still partly defined by or framed as a reaction to European and North American interactions with African and Asian countries, the current linkages between Africa and Asia such as those related to development cooperation form an alternative to development cooperation efforts initiated by European or North American countries. Furthermore, the African and Asian stakeholders have defined South-South Cooperation to encompass many other aspects of cooperation than development. In an attempt to answer the question how Africa-Asia regional partnerships and South-South development cooperation (SSDC) have influenced each other in shaping South-South cooperation (SSC) since the turn of the Millennium, this chapter identifies two shifts. Firstly, the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) from 2001 outlined an explicitly common African development agenda, in which African countries take more responsibility for their own development and, thereby, ensure their own ability to manage external partners. In 2005, the first Summit of the New Asia-Africa Strategic Partnership (NAASP) explicitly referred to the NEPAD framework. The second shift came ten years later at the second NAASP Summit in 2015, when a general climate of reconsidering the aid paradigm contributed to a move away from a development to a public-private partnership focus. The trend favoring private sector involvement and responsibility in, for example, the aid-to-trade modality adopted by the UN system is similar to Japan's aid scheme since its inception in the 1950s. Asian partners have long officially involved private sector stakeholders in their partnerships with various African partners. In February 2015, the Japanese government explicitly emphasized the role of Japanese companies in its New Development Cooperation Charter. Many other northern partners have followed suit, for example the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Denmark (Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2015: 13; Danish Foreign Ministry 2016). By analyzing the documents of NEPAD and NAASP in their contemporary historical context, the chapter illustrates how they signal attempts at and limitations of cooperation in a climate of competition among partners from the same and from different regions.

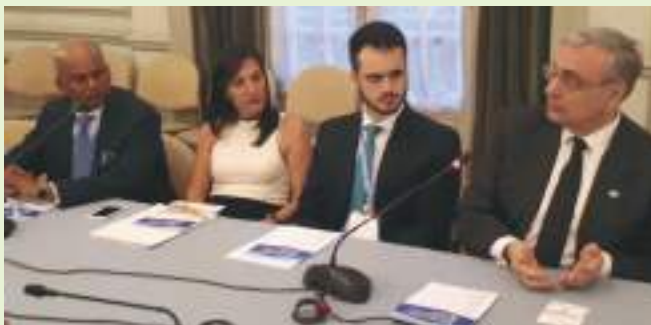
Launch of Development Cooperation Review

DCR was launched on March 29, 2018 in New Delhi. It was a well attended event with Shri M.J. Akbar, Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs launching the first issue. The launch followed a panel discussion on issues of development cooperation and associated Southern narratives. The panel was chaired by Mr. Seshadri Chari, Member RIS Governing Council and General Body. The august panellists included representatives from academia, policy makers and civil society organisations. The context setting remark was provided Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, DG, RIS. Special remarks were delivered by Ambassadors from Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Tanzania. The floor interaction after the launch was invigorating in nature where various queries and questions were answered by the panellists.



Launch of Development Cooperation Review by Shri M.J. Akbar Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs, Government of India.

DCR was launched at the global level in Buenos Aires, Argentina at the sidelines of G20 Trilateral Cooperation meeting on April 12, 2018. The launching took place at the historic San Martin Palace which is the seat of Argentinian Ministry of External Relations and Worship. Ambassador Amar Sinha, distinguished fellow RIS talked about the importance of DCR and its relevance in the era of sustainability when there is a dearth of Southern knowledge documentation. The DCR launch was attended by Ambassador Sanjeev Ranjan, India's Ambassador to Argentina; Mr. Jorge Chediek, Director UNOSSC; Ms. Ana Ciuti, DG for International Cooperation, Argentine; ITEC Alumni from across Argentina; representatives from Brazil, Spain and 60 other participants.



Launch of Development Cooperation Review by Mr. Jorge Chediek Director of United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation in presence of Ambassador. Sanjeev Ranjan India's Ambassador to Argentina.

Call for Contributions

We invite contributions from interested readers on issues related to development cooperation in general and South-South Cooperation in particular. Contributions may also capture theory, practice and associated debates on development cooperation. Reviews of latest publications - books, monographs, reports - are also welcome. Any institutional upcoming events on development cooperation may also be captured in DCR. The contributions should be restricted to not more than 1500 words.

For editorial information, contributions, feedback and comments: mail to milindo.chakrabarti@ris.org.in and dgoffice@ris.org.in


Mailing List

If the reader wishes to be added in our mailing list in order to receive the soft version of *Development Cooperation Review*, kindly send in details along with organisational affiliations to Mr. Pratyush Sharma (Email : pratyush@ris.org.in). Also specify if hard copy is desired.


About Development Cooperation Review

Development Cooperation Review (DCR) is a monthly journal that aspires to capture the holistic narrative around global development cooperation and fill an important knowledge gap towards theorisation, empiricisation and documentation of Southern led development cooperation processes. Despite growing volumes of development partnerships around the Southern world, there remains an absence of detailed information, analyses and its contribution to global development processes. Even though there have been sporadic efforts in documenting some of the activities, a continuous effort in chronicling the diverse experiences in South-South Cooperation (SSC) is still absent.

About Network of Southern Think Tanks

Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST) was established on the sidelines of the first high-level meeting (HLM) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) in Mexico in April 2014, and as a follow-up to the Conference of Southern Providers held in Delhi in April 2013. The network has committed itself to 'generating, systematising, consolidating and sharing knowledge on South-South co-operation (SSC) approaches to international development'. A collaborative initiative for the South by the South, NeST is primarily a think tank and academic forum that provides policy inputs into the arena of SSC. NeST welcomes inputs from a diversity of Southern stakeholders, through the open engagement of governments, civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector institutions and various Southern practitioners, to contribute towards creating a unified understanding and framework for debates around SSC.  @NeST_SSC

About Forum for Indian Development Cooperation

FIDC aims to encourage detailed analysis of broad trends in South-South cooperation and contextualise Indian policies by facilitating discussions across various subject streams and stakeholders based on theoretical and empirical analysis, field work, perception surveys and capacity building needs. At the domestic level, the FIDC has worked towards raising the awareness about various dimensions of the development cooperation policies through seminars, discussion meetings and publications and focused on sectoral analysis in the areas of agriculture, health, education, human resource development, infrastructure projects, environment and other social areas including gender and humanitarian assistance.  @FIDC_NewDelhi

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