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Network of Southern Think-Tanks



RIS
Research and Information System
for Developing Countries
विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली



Ministry of External Affairs
Government of India



FIDC
FORUM FOR
INDIAN DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION
भारतीय विकास सहयोग मंच

Delhi Conference on

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

24-25 August 2017
New Delhi



#SSCDelhi3



#SSCDelhi3

Key Takeaways



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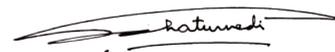
PREFACE

RIS has been on the forefront of bringing all stakeholders together to deliberate on South-South Cooperation related issues for a better understanding of emerging global architecture. In order to carry forward the process of discussing the SSC, we further initiated a major conference series backed by a substantive research agenda. The first such conference on 'Southern Providers on South-South Cooperation: Issues and Emerging Challenges' was organised in 15-16 April 2013 followed by the second conference 'South-South Cooperation: Issues and Emerging Challenges' on 10-11 March 2016 in New Delhi. The third conference was organised by RIS and UNOSSC on 'South-South and Triangular Cooperation' on 24-25 August 2017 in New Delhi. South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Development Cooperation (TDC) have received renewed prominence as complementary forms of global engagement. With the emergence of major Southern players the profile and importance of the SSC have been elevated and at the same time the norms of North-South Cooperation in the spirit of TDC has undergone distinct shifts. This has assumed greater importance with the launching of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

We are pleased to present key takeaways that emerged from the deliberations of the conference. We are sure this would help in moving forward the process of development cooperation at global level as the global community including the UN prepares for the commemoration of 40 years of Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA+40) in 2019. This report is also expected to provide clarity on issues as well as promote greater convergence of ideas between the SSC and the TDC initiatives to fulfill the objectives of the SDG 17.



(Jorge Chediek)
*Special Envoy of the Secretary General
on South-South Cooperation and
Director UN Office for South-South
Cooperation, New York*



(Sachin Chaturvedi)
*Director General
Research and Information System
for Developing Countries,
New Delhi*

DAY I

24 August 2017





Inaugural Session



Ambassador Hardeep S. Puri
Chairperson, RIS

HARDEEP S. PURI (*Chair*)

- The South-South Cooperation is not a substitute for the North-South Co-operation; these partnerships are complimentary.
- In North-South Cooperation a different paradigm of a donor and a recipient is followed; where prioritization of the projects is mostly decided by the donor.
- South-South Cooperation functions at the grassroots levels, and is based on a different dynamism than the North-South Co-operation. In this, identification of projects and nature of the cooperation are based on the mutual decision among different partners.



Ms. Preeti Saran
Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

PREETI SARAN

- India's philosophy focuses on the development through partnerships, which defines it and differentiates it. Certainly it shares a lot in common with the South-South Cooperation and is different from what typically is understood as the North-South Cooperation.
- The trends of the South-South Cooperation, as we view, include development partnerships on a wide range of issues –economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical. Moreover, the fundamental principle of the South-South Cooperation is non-negotiable.
- The principles of the cooperation are based on mutual respect, equality among partners, non-conditionality in development partnership, mutual benefit to partners, and it is a demand-driven partnership. There is also collective self-reliance for shared growth and development, and recognition of the multiplicity of approaches.



Professor Sachin Chaturvedi
Director General, RIS

SACHIN CHATURVEDI

- South-South Cooperation is widely recognized in being increasingly critical in bolstering productive capacities of the developing countries, and it has a positive impact on the trade and financial flows, technological capabilities and economic growth, and it reiterates growth along with the global partnerships.
- The South-South Cooperation as a manifestation of solidarity among people and countries of the South contributes for the national well-being and national and collective self-reliance.
- South-South Cooperation is beyond state-specific initiatives. Non-state actors such as civil society, private sectors and foundations are equally important



Professor Li Xiaoyun
*China International Development
Research Network (CIDRN),
Beijing; Chairman Network of
Southern Think Tanks (NeST)*



Mr. Jorge Chediek
*Special Envoy of the Secretary-
General on South-South
Cooperation and Director United
Nations Office for South-South
Cooperation, New York*



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



Professor Muchkund Dubey
*President, Council for
Social Development, New Delhi,
India*

LI XIAOYUN

- Since the last decade, the very recent decade, the South-South Cooperation has changed substantially from its original form and nature of 1950s and 1970s. Southern countries have experienced a dramatic change and accumulated very rich experiences of development
- Southern countries have started setting up institutions and are institutionalising this developmental learning process.

JORGE CHEDIK

- The South-South Cooperation mandate needs to be explained to make it clear to all. The vocabulary has to be refined to be understandable to taxpayers of the developing countries to know why the resources are needed to collaborate with others when there are many needs at home.
- In addition, we need to find ways to incorporate the global architecture in the South-South Cooperation and in the legal architecture of the United Nations.
- Some years ago, old knowledge on cooperation was generated by the academic entities of the North. At present, the Global South is generating its own knowledge and positions.
- It is to be decided: how do we incorporate the knowledge that already exists? How do we incorporate different institutions? How do we incorporate non-governmental organisations, local governments, sub-national governments?
- All these challenges are going to be there in the political process. And we really look forward to have a process of Buenos Aires or Nairobi.

YURI AFANASIEV

- We are certainly interested in following the process of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation and emerging development solutions taking place in India, Brazil and other places of the Global South.
- That may be inspiration for other countries to relate to their own national needs to take or not, but to implement or resolve challenges that all of us have in our individual space.

MUCHKUND DUBEY

- The South-South Cooperation came into being in the early 1960s; and the most important role for its establishment was played by the non-aligned movement.
- The South-South Cooperation has gained a fresh momentum since the last two to two-and-a-half decades. Globalisation has played a vital and a positive role in its development. It has brought the developing countries together by breaking their physical barriers. It has also facilitated cooperation in the field of services on a large scale.
- There is an economic shift of power balance from the West to the East, particularly in the Asia-Pacific. The data indicates shift in power balance, creating tremendous opportunities of cooperation among the developing countries, particularly their cooperation with countries of other continents, Latin America and Africa.

Plenary Session I: SSC Framework and Emerging Global Order



Mr. Jorge Chediek
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, New York

JORGE CHEDIK (*Chair*)

In his summary, the Chair captured the following issues:

- From the perspective of the LDCs, South-South Cooperation is also often equated with Aid and that generates a lot of polemics.
- There is need to bring back the essential element of 'Solidarity' in South-South Cooperation; as there are chances that the idea may be lost in systematization of South-South Cooperation.
- While evaluation and impact assessment are important, Southern institutions presently have the capacity to engage in dialogue on the subject.
- The ideas on peace and security, even as they may be incorporated in the framework of South-South Cooperation there are severe practical challenges on issues where positions and actions of countries in the South are not aligned.



Professor Mustafizur Rahman
Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh

MUSTAFIZUR RAHMAN

- Resurgent SSC and Features of its departure from the Traditional Order.
- Ramifications of SSC in the Institutional Framework of International Development.
- SSC Framework and Unresolved Agendas in the Context of New Demands for, and Offer of, Development Cooperation.
- Need for an Effective Institutional Framework for SSC in view of the Emerging Global Order.
- An SSC Framework in Alignment with the SDGs – driven Global Order.



Professor Li Xiaoyun
CIDRN, Beijing

LI XIAOYUN

- Along with traditional trade and investment issues, SSC should focus on new developing areas like peace and development.
- SSC is a multi-actor phenomenon that seeks active involvement of private sector, government and civil society.
- Priorities of SSC are changing as economic differences among countries have widened leading to competition.
- There is a need to repackage the spirit of SSC from the 1960s.
- Countries can work together for knowledge-intensive processes.



Dr. Anthea Mulakala
The Asia Foundation, Malaysia

ANTHEA MULAKALA

- In the last decade, Asian countries have increased their global might and influence, economically, politically, socially, and this is transforming the nature of aid and development cooperation.
- Contemporary Asian SSC is not homogenous in evolution, form and

application. Some features of contemporary Asian SSC/development cooperation are as follow:

- Expanding role of Asian NGOs and the private sector in SSC: In the 21st century, Asian NGOs and the private sector have become more involved in development including development policy.
- Prioritization and financing of infrastructure: Asian-led initiatives as such represent a significant shift in development emphasis and resources, from governance and social sectors favoured by traditional donors to priorities demanded by the South.
- Measuring impact: In the past, Asian providers followed a strict demand-driven principle and rejected the complex and expensive monitoring and evaluation frameworks associated with traditional aid.
- An evolving narrative on development cooperation (signs of convergence): Mainstream development discourse no longer views aid and trade as discrete domains, but as parts of a single fabric of bilateral cooperation.



Professor Elizabeth Sidiropoulos
South African Institute of International Affairs, South Africa

ELIZABETH SIDIROPOULOS

- Highlights SSC framework and emerging Global Order
- The world is now much more diverse and multipolar and Southern states are much more dynamic and vocal on the global stage.
- At the same time the challenges the world facing across borders and even domestic problems sometimes require global solutions and cooperation. Thus agenda 2030 must feature as part of the broader framework within not only NSC but also SSC.
- This shift has brought about changes in expectations.
- The activities around SSC have a much stronger geopolitical role.
- The second relates to the response of actors in Southern countries that are receiving assistance.
- The third, and possibly most contentious, relates to how the North sees SSC.
- In linking the SDGs, SSC and Africa's own Agenda 2063, the African Union agreed to expand the mandate of the African Peer Review Mechanism.
- Older more established institutions are making significant efforts to define or capture space being opened up by the need to measure SDGs. TOSSD by OECD is one such tool.
- This is why this meeting and the research undertaken by so many think-tanks, including the Network of Southern think-tanks.



Professor Anuradha Chenoy
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

ANURADHA CHENYOY

- SSC has contributed to changing the global order, to one where the South has asserted its right to be a partner in the emerging global system.
- So the international system is impacted by SSC just as SSC gets impacted by the global system.
- There are continuities as well as changes in SSC and the emerging global system, just as there are strengths and weaknesses in SSC.

- The changes related to SSC and the global system are that a narrative has emerged from the South, accompanied by southern institutions and concrete linkages, which have challenged traditional northern narratives and domination.
- There is a history to this development beginning from southern freedom movements to the current situation where countries from the South have enabled new institutions for economic cooperation targeting southern development.
- The continuities in the emerging global order in relation to SSC are that most issues are dealing with real and practical problems of the South.
- Further the political solidarity of the South that existed till the 1970s and 80s has fragmented.



Mr. Murilo Komniski
*Agência Brasileira de
 cooperação (ABC),
 Brazil*

MURILO KOMNISKI

- Brazil's perspective on the international cooperation agenda, in particular the potential to deepen South-South (SSC) and trilateral cooperation, a concept adopted by Brazil, involving third interested countries, and to call attention to the issue of appropriate quantification of international cooperation to reflect the specificities of SSC.
- Trilateral Cooperation goes beyond traditional triangular mechanisms. It is based on the principle of full participation of all parties in every stage of demand driven cooperation: setting of priorities and planning; operation of projects and programs; and the joint evaluation of results and impact.
- Special consideration to the preparatory talks for the Conference on the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (PABA + 40), especially with regard to the agenda for the quantification of South-South Cooperation (SSC), the reiteration of the principles governing SSC, such as horizontality, non-conditionality, cooperation based on the transfer of knowledge and technology.
- The alignment of strategies and cooperation with the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be highlighted such as actions focused on food security, poverty reduction, health promotion, sustainable natural resources, human rights and improvement of public safety, among others.
- Special interest in the agenda for quantifying international cooperation, especially the Brazilian proposal for a quantitative and qualitative measurement platform, including analysis of the impact of cooperation among developing countries.
- Challenges to be faced: (i) mainstream gender equality; (ii) to expand and strengthen multi-stakeholder institutional architectures; (iii) to promote greater participation of subnational actors and the private sector; (iv) to improve coordination between partners; (v) to improve monitoring and evaluation systems, focusing on processes as well as results and impacts; (vi) to improve planning and management mechanisms and tools; (vii) to avoid spraying and duplication of projects; (viii) to identify and strengthen good practices of cooperation and institutional spaces in developing countries; (ix) to facilitate institutional development; (x) to strengthen mechanisms for joint implementation and shared governance; and (xi) to find alternative forms of financing to expand portfolio and ensure continuity initiatives.



Mr. Nazir Kabiri
*Ministry of Finance,
Islamic Republic of
Afghanistan*

NAZIR KABIRI

- With the rise of China and emergence of BRICS member-countries in the Global South, the political and economic dominance of the North is already challenged.
- SSC has been successful in decreasing dependence on the aid programs of developed countries and in creating a shift in the international balance of power.
- Similarly, improvements in the North-South models of cooperation are noticed (example from Afghanistan). Accountability of the recipient has increased.
- South-South and Triangular Cooperation can complement North-South Cooperation. Moving forward on SSC (particular in the fragile context), starts bilateral, focuses on neighborhood, goes sub-regional and then regional.

Plenary Session II: Interlinking SDGs, SSC and Triangular Cooperation: The Road Ahead



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

YURI AFANASIEV (Chair)

- Innovative solutions of tomorrow are being invented in the south and such solutions are less expensive and more technologically intensive. Markets exist for such solutions in these countries like India and China. Large market makes them cheap due to economies of scale. For example LED distribution program in India.
- Emphasis on opening up networks of technological innovation (promoting cooperation between North and South) and use it to the benefit of the SDGs and the global agenda



**Mr. James Wafula
Bichachi**
*Ministry of Foreign
Affairs, Republic of
Uganda*

JAMES WAFULA BICHACHI

- Following decades of exploitation and plunder during the colonial era, the onset of self rule, brought a sense of optimism in Africa, with a hope that trajectory to development can be attained.
- The reliance on traditional donor support from the Global North as a major driver for development in Africa proved yet to be a not so well-thought of alternative.
- Adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). But the fifteen years of MDGs, despite having registered, significant successes left the development challenge in Africa still unresolved.
- Following the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The general view that South-South Cooperation would be one of the most important drivers for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Yet, it is not just reliance on the partnership from the Global South that would propel African development.



Dr. Fahmida Khatun
*Centre for Policy
Dialogue, Bangladesh*

FAHMIDA KHATUN

- SDG 17 which calls for global partnership for sustainable development has the underlying emphasis on South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation.
- Global South has the potential to contribute towards achieving SDGs through various means of implementations (MOIs), which have been emphasised in SDG 17.
- Developing countries have increased their share in global GDP, investment and trade. Hence there is a high expectation from these countries. In view of such expectations, there is a need to design, implement and evaluate their programmes within an institutional architecture.
- The capacity of the southern countries has to be enhanced so that they can cooperate in an evolving and diverse economic and political setting.



Dr. Thomas Fues
*German Development
Institute, Germany*

THOMAS FUES

- Closing the global governance gap on SDG 17.
- 2030 Agenda is a global social contract, which calls for transformative change in all countries.
- Support to developing countries is important element of SDG 17.
- New metrics is needed for international development cooperation.
- Still missing is the common language for Southern providers and traditional donors.
- G-20 can prepare ground for consensus in United Nations.



Mr. Santiago Lombardi Bouza
*Secretario de Embajada,
Dirección General de Cooperación
Internacional, Ministerio de
Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,
Argentinian, Argentina*

SANTIAGO LOMBARDI BOUZA

- By involving partners who face comparable challenges and by fostering capacity development taking local specificities into account, South-South Cooperation has a distinctive value in contributing to the success of established national frameworks in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Moreover, as a blueprint of partnership for sustainable development, SSC introduces itself as a space capable of complementing traditional cooperation without replacing it, promoting within the Global Alliance for Sustainable Development a dialogue between peers, fostering mutual understanding, integration and alliances around common goals among different countries and development actors.
- The process that will culminate in the Buenos Aires Conference of 2019 would provide a unique opportunity to review lessons learned over the past four decades, and to reach a deeper understanding of BAPA's message in a different international context.
- The preparatory work for the Conference would be addressing the dialectic scheme that results from the ways in which SSC can contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and how this new sustainable development framework can leverage and boost SSC as a distinctive political, technical and economical paradigm of solidarity among developing countries.



Ms. Hanna Bucher
Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa (SITA), ITC, Geneva

HANNA BUCHER

- Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa (SITA), a project of the International Trade Centre, would provide practical options for South-South & Triangular Cooperation, contributing to SDGs
- South-South & Triangular Cooperation projects can contribute significantly to SDGs.

Some lessons learnt are as follows:

- There are a lot of foregone opportunities for South-South trade and investment partnerships - asymmetry and information dissemination, one building trust component in promoting South-South solutions.
- South-South know-how/technology can provide some low-cost and appropriate solutions to challenges faced in developing countries.
- There is limited data on South-South trade & investment at company level and its impact on SDGs, and also limited examples of upscaling/replication of best practices.



Dr. W. P. S. Sidhu
Center for Global Affairs, New York University, New York

W. P. S. SIDHU

- SDG, only succeed if there is a national commitment to reform
- Enhanced international cooperation
- Conducive market condition
- Requires all government departments to be involved and a cross domain approach
- Absence of conflict
- Constructive engagement of Private Sectors and CSOs

Parallel Session I(a)

SDGs Agriculture, Health and Capacity Building



Professor Diran Makinde
NEPAD, South Africa

DIRAN MAKINDE *(Chair)*

- MDGs failed in Africa for 2 reasons: 1) MDGs were developed without the participation of the AU member countries; 2) Africa lacked resources both financial and human.
- SDGs agenda have been different and it positively benefits from the framework of the Agenda 2063 of the AU already in place. There are overwhelming convergences between Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 for Africa in terms of sectoral focus as well as the targets.
- Political commitment for the SDGs is evident from the establishment of the SDG African Centre in Rwanda last year. Africa continues to lag in skills and vocational training.
- The AU has mandated NEPAD to imagine and study technologies that Africa can be adopt to improve quality of life. In this process NEPAD

is benefitting from regulatory mechanisms and interventions in Latin American countries like Colombia and Brazil which is an example of South-South Cooperation. Notable, example in the area of STI include African STI Indicators Initiative.



Ms. Roxana Mazzola
Center for Studies and Policy
Development, Argentina

ROXANA MAZZOLA

- Why this topic matters? The same common situations in our countries: we have many natural resources and social gaps. SSC and TC can support the governments of South to think for alternatives solutions.
- Although it is not easy to modify it, it is from politics that it can be transformed by influencing the process with public policies. That is why the role of governments, SSC and TC is central.
- SDGs in adverse contexts.
- Social challenges of SDGs are in Latin America and Argentina.
- Domestic national policies are not enough to address these challenges.
- The role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in SDGs : Pessimism, optimism or realism?
 - I. Lessons and responses in the countries of the South to the cyclical international economic crisis and their actions and of the actors of the international system in the face of external indebtedness.
 - II. It is crucial for the analysis and problematization of solutions in region with high inequality to approach the SDGs agenda from the gaps perspective.
- What idea of development is with reduction if inequalities are being promoted.



Professor K C Reddy
Former Chairman,
AP State Council of
Higher Education,
Hyderabad, India

K C REDDY

- South-South Cooperation needs to be revisited in the backdrop of new realities and expectations and the agenda for South South Cooperation has to go beyond the conventional areas of trade, technology, and investment.

Critical Areas are as follows:

- Poor health status and educational attainment have been preventing the poor, particularly from the southern countries, to become a part of the high productivity growth process. Countries of the south have been losing their competitive advantage in areas of their historical predominance in the emerging knowledge economy because of inefficient resource allocation and institutional rigidities thus impacting growth of their economies and living conditions of subjects.

Way Forward

- South South Cooperation therefore need to focus more on social sector development.

HANNINGTON ODAME



Dr. Hannington Odame
Centre for Africa Bio-
Entrepreneurship, Kenya

- Innovating farmers are part of the solution for achieving food security and sustainable rural development in South-South Cooperation.
- Human capital and education of women and girls is important – especially for the youth, who innovate and represent the future of agriculture.

- Producers' organizations facilitate their members' access to research, technologies, knowledge markets, financial services and policy-making influence.
- Market mechanisms for farmers can provide strong incentives for innovations.
- Networks and linkages (e.g partnerships, innovation platforms) can provide a space for information sharing, negotiation, planning and action in an innovation system.
- Enabling environment for innovation should involve effective and representative producers' organizations in policy-making to take into account needs of farmers.

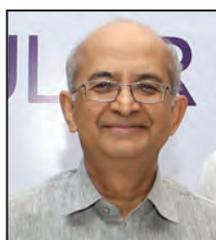


Dr. Ravi Srinivas
 Consultant RIS, New
 Delhi, India

RAVI SRINIVAS

- A pragmatic perspective can be taken on SSC and SDG 3 and identify what has been done in SSC for SDG 3 and whether they are sufficient or not.
- Examples from Africa and Latin America provide lessons on how SDG and SSC should impact each other.
- Health transition, global threats, environmental threats, economic developments, political changes would impact the future of SSC.
- Although the share of health has increased in development assistance, it may not be enough to actually achieve the SDG 3 objectives at grass root levels through SSC.
- Evaluation and assessment of SSC and SDG 3 outcomes are of key importance.

Parallel Session I (b): Banking, Finance, Investment and the Legal Regimes



Mr. Rajat Nag
 National Council of Applied
 Economic Research (NCAER),
 New Delhi

RAJAT NAG (Chair)

- South or the developing world seeks effective regional cooperation.
- The developing economies have gathered a lot of steam over the last decade. The growth of the reserves in the last 10 years has mainly come from emerging economies. The growth of sovereign debt funds has been driven by the growth of the emerging economies.
- One problem that arises is that Asia is a net saver and saves around 34% of its GDP. Our saving need to be remitted through the financial markets in developed countries which add to transaction costs. There is a need to build an Asian financial market which will lower the transaction and financial costs.

- Another challenge that is faced is the management of reserves in a productive way. In the case of trade, developing countries need to start with strong regional value chains to build Global value chains.
- The legal regimes are also very important- we go to London and other countries for arbitration since developing countries do not have legal institutions at the regional level that can carry out this responsibility.



Mr. Andre de Mello e Souza
Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada (IPEA), Brazil

ANDRE DE MELLO E SOUZA

- The addis ababa action agenda emphasises the importance of infrastructure investment for achieving SDGs. There is an infrastructure gap of around \$1 trillion to \$1.5 trillion annually in developing countries. This gap is to be filled by the private sector
- SDG 17 encourages building on experiences and resourcing strategies of partnerships, including PPP. PPPs face challenges in developing countries such as difficulties in engaging the private sector, lesser developed capital markets, absence of sources for long-term financing. The high level of uncertainty increases the risk of PPPs involving foreign capital in developing countries.
- In developing countries, government resources account for the bulk of infrastructure investment financing of around 70%, private resources account for 20% and the remainder is financed by development agencies. Even in PPPs, the majority of the financing comes from national development banks rather than the private sector.
- Among developing countries, majority of the share of PPP is in Brazil (20%) and India (15%), followed by Russia, China, Mexico, Argentina and Turkey during 1990 to 2012.
- In sectoral terms, PPP investment was concentrated in telecommunications, energy and transport.
- The main advantages of PPPs, is that, they save taxpayer resources and share infrastructure investment risks with private sector. On the downside, they pose greater transaction costs and risks of capture of public goods and resources by private sector.
- In the South the bulk of PPP financing has come from the public sector. The lack of foreign financing can be largely explained by risks of currency exchange rate fluctuations, which should in theory be assumed by the private sector, but in practice not to be shared with the public sector.



Mr. Adriano Jose Timossi
South Centre, Geneva

ADRIANO JOSE TIMOSSI

- South Centre's history and its role in supporting South-South Cooperation.
- Key Policy Areas of work in support of SSC
- Setting the context - Global Economic overview and SSC
- Reinforcing the South Agendas on Banking, Finance, Investment and the legal regimes - The South Centre approach
- The SSC Agenda on the way to BAPA+40



Prof. Irina Z. Yarygina
*Financial University,
Moscow, Russia*

IRINA Z. YARYGINA

- It is reasonable to take actions, which can be universally used.
- Actually, we face new challenges as well as new instruments for strategic partnership.
- Intergovernmental financial institutions can contribute to fruitful SSC and BRICS relations.
- Harmonization in banking and finance is the key aspect for cooperation
- Mutual interests need to be backed by projects and funds management. Private-public partnership and broadening of national currencies usage can enrich cooperation.



Dr. Madhurjya Dutta
*Mekong Institute,
Thailand*

MADHURJYA DUTTA

- Business Database Development is needed in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS).
- Trade and Investment facilitation can provide important opportunities highlighting the importance of complementary measures related to policies and institutions in the regional trade.
- It is widely acknowledged that for countries to have better market access to global trade is insufficient unless the capabilities to trade are addressed timely and effectively.
- Mekong Institute through support from various development partners including Japan, Korea, PR China, has initiated development cooperation projects aimed to promote regional cooperation and development.
- The GMS Business Database platform is one of the examples to promote trade and investment in the GMS economic corridors. The database platform provides comprehensive business related information for investment decisions, business matching, transfer of technology, R&D linkages and market access within and beyond the region.



Mr. Pranav Kumar
*Trade and
International Policy,
CII, New Delhi, India*

PRANAV KUMAR

- Need to leverage the new emerging economic order and architecture to facilitate more South-South investment.
- Infrastructure and connectivity are major roadblocks in South-South investment. Need to scale-up financing for infrastructure projects.
- New Development Banks and Asian Infrastructure Funds provide some opportunities for financing investment projects in developing countries.
- Leveraging the presence of large developing countries like India, China, Brazil, South Africa in G20 to prioritise and bring focus on re-capitalisation of development banks with an aim to give boost to infrastructure financing.
- Finally, how South-South FTAs and Bilateral Investment Protection treaties help create a more conducive environment for South-South investment.

Parallel Session I (c): Role of Civil Society and Private Sector



Professor Pam Rajput
*Professor Emeritus and
Coordinator Centre for
Governance and Leadership
Panjab University, Chandigarh*

PAM RAJPUT (Chair)

- Technology transfer, capacity building, gender empowerment, data generation, poverty are some of the issues that should be looked upon especially in the policy arena. We should not just consider the economic but other issues as well.
- Private sector has an important role to play but the question which comes up is that would private sector take up a project where profit is not to be expected.
- Civil society and private sector's role is more important when we are in a journey to humanizing the development goals. Civil society and corporate sector are not only crucial and critical but they are stakeholders in the entire process.
- Civil society must be in the centre-stage in the discourse. Civil society must have spaces, must have voices and should not be on periphery.
- Major responsibility is that of knowledge generation and innovation. Policy makers should be informed and in this context also civil society can play an important role like in technology transfer and resource building.



Prof. Jyoti Chandiramani
*Symbiosis International
University, Pune, India*

JYOTI CHANDIRAMANI

- The scope of the development agenda has considerably widened for South South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC), in the backdrop of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) coming into action.
- India is recognized as champion of the Global South and multilateralism and can share some of its development policy assertions, capturing the spirit of inclusion and sustainability in the SDG framework.
- With the future of urbanization in the Global South taking high precedence, it has been observed that the role played by CSOs and private players in shaping the process of an inclusive and sustainable urbanization takes the centre stage, which therefore call for a need of following:
 - to scale up such initiatives
 - to build future capacity and training programs
 - to create cases and document the best practices
 - for enhanced government support
 - for pooling and sharing outcomes
 - to create an enabling environment for North South Cooperation, which can lend support and complement efforts of South-South Cooperation.



Ms. Supriya Roychoudhary
Crisis Action, New Delhi, India

SUPRIYA ROYCHOUDHARY

- She focussed on the emerging trends in the corporate engagement overseas.
- For India, corporate engagement overseas is as much about spurring economic growth and development overseas as it is about opening up markets for Indian companies, creating employment for Indians etc., contributing to India's GDP. This logic is premised on the 'win-win' philosophy of SSC.
- New tools are emerging to enable Indian companies to invest overseas like joint venture partnerships and PPPs.
- There is growth in the institutional platforms to catalyse corporate investment like India-Africa Project Partnership Forum
- In addition to joint-ventures taking place between India and other developing countries, India is also thinking about developing partnerships with private companies from the OECD-DAC countries, namely Japan.



Mr. Ambuj Chaturvedi
President, Africa Committee, ASSOCHAM, New Delhi, India

AMBUJ CHATURVEDI

- Role of the Private Sector in South South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation
 - Finchaa and Tendaho Sugar Factory in Ethiopia
 - Lindi Drinking Water Supply Project in Tanzania.
- These examples indicate how an active private sector participation can maximise opportunities which arise out of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation to help countries achieve their Sustainable Goals.



Mr. Rakesh Mittal
Global Financial and Management Services, Mumbai, India

RAKESH MITTAL

- The power and influence of civil society is growing, and should be harnessed to create trust and enable action across sectors.
- Civil society should no longer be viewed as a third-sector; instead it should be the glue binding public and private together to strengthen for common good.
- Joint efforts of civil society in coordination with private sector and cooperation of government sector may lead to peaceful and progressive nations.
- Civil society plays an important role for a democracy and good governance as it has an important role in transformation and change.
- Civil society can help by pushing for new laws, strategies, policies and various issues of change.



Mr. Ambuj Kishore
*Programme Director,
ARAVALI, Jaipur, India*

AMBUJ KISHORE

Talked about “Role of Civil Society and Private Sector.” Following is the strategic areas of work:

- Human and Institutional Capacity Enhancement
- Action Research and Knowledge Generation
- Piloting Innovations for Livelihoods
- Collaboration support
- Sharing successful cases of our work: Targeting the Poorest Families through Family Livelihood Resource Centre’s (FLRC) Approach

Parallel Session II (a)

Impact Assessment and Specific Case Studies



Mr. Alok Amitabh Dimri,
*Ministry of External
Affairs, Government of
India*

ALOK DIMRI (*Chair*)

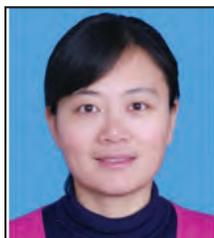
- Role of institutional mechanisms for the delivery of development partnership projects extremely important. India has benefitted from the experience gained from SSC platforms like the IBSA fund.
- The universe of impact assessment is really dense. The Development Partnership Administration in India is the nodal office for implementation of India’s development partnership projects. Many countries have dedicated institutional mechanism for implementation of SSC projects.



Ms. Luara Lopes
*Centro de Estudos e Articulação
da Cooperacao Sul Sul, Sao
Paulo, Brazil*

LUARA LOPES

- **Process Matters:** Horizontality and demand-driven cooperation from a continuous perspective (co-construction)
- **SSC principles in practice:** Simplistic to assume principles as merely compliance indicators
- **Mutual benefits:** Incipient but necessary debate (may increase legitimacy and sustainability)
- Strengthening of the SSC knowledge base
- Need to further reflect on capacity-development dimensions of change
- **Assessing impact:** Who is responsible?



Dr. Tang Lixia
*Department of Development
Studies, China Agricultural
University, China*

TANG LIXIA

- The presentation shared the four-dimension evaluation framework of South-South Cooperation, designed by Prof. Li Xiaoyun and his team from China Agricultural University and its application on poverty reduction learning center project in Tanzania.
- The four dimensions are political dimension with two indicators of the demand side, leading cooperative interaction and enhancing government capacity and national influence;
- Economic dimension with indicators of Localization strategy and efficiency first;
- The social and environmental dimension with indicators of professional skills developing and developmental working spirits and living philosophy; and
- The learning and sharing dimension with indicators of parallel experience sharing and flexibility and adaptation based on interaction.



**Mr. Banchong
Amornchewin**
*Thailand International
Cooperation Agency,
Bangkok, Thailand*

BANCHONG AMORNCHEWIN

- Monitoring and evaluation should be appropriate and uncomplicated; partners should accept and understand.
- Critical factors that contribute to better impact include high participation from policy authority/ local governments and agricultural leaders/ farmers.
- Critical factors leading to negative impact include changing of trained personnel on fields; lack of counterpart budget from partner country; trained personnel do not work as per plan, and negative attitude of farmers to recommend crops from project due to past experiences.
- Stakeholders' participation at early stage up to completion is key to success.
- Factors determining the success of a project are proper baseline survey; frequent check of performance indicators; periodic review and timely completion of project financial reports.



Dr. Yugaraj Yadav
*Bay of Bengal
Programme Inter-
Governmental
Organisation (BoBP),
Chennai, India*

YUGARAJ YADAV

- For BOBP model in the Bay of Bengal region, cooperation is important than competition for marine fisheries.
- Despite funding from from SIDA, DANIDA, Japan, etc there is need for home-grown institutions.
- Core strengths of BOBP model are local to international presence, multilevel networking, institutional knowledge, stakeholders trust, and good understanding of national politics and processes.
- Both NSC and SSC are essential for accelerating development in the BOBP region.



Professor Karin Costa Vazquez
School of International Affairs, O.P. Jindal University, Sonapat, India

KARIN COSTA VAZQUEZ

- The NDB's stated commitment to sustainable infrastructure is perhaps its most important differentiating feature, carving out a niche for itself amongst existing NDBs.
- But the NDB has been less clear about how it would ensure that these projects will be rooted in sound social and environmental practices.
- An ongoing research study led by the Center for African, Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS) at O.P. Jindal Global University has found that there is no common definition for a unified approach to sustainable infrastructure.
- A working definition of sustainable infrastructure coupled with a framework for assessing the actual sustainability of NDB's projects would equip the Bank with necessary policy tools to fully articulate its mandate.
- Established institutions have gone further and developed methodologies for assessing sustainability of infrastructure projects and institutions' commitments to sustainable development.
- But the existing experiences are limiting in that they ultimately rely on a safeguard model and do not necessarily unlock transformational nature of development itself.
- Linking sustainability criteria to financial and non-financial incentives would encourage countries to think about sustainable practices not as bureaucratic formalities or risks to be avoided, but as actions conducive to better development outcomes.
- Ultimately moving beyond do no harm, and bottom line is to unraveling the 'new' in the New Development Bank.



Dr. Neissan Besharati
SAIIA, South Africa

NEISSAN BESHARATI

- Briefed on NeST framework for evaluation of South-South Cooperation
- Process of development of NeST framework
- Contents, dimensions and indicators of the framework
- Various SSC case studies in which framework was utilised
- Application of NeST framework to case study on South Africa – DR Congo case study
- Highlights from the qualitative and quantitative results and findings
- Learning and insights on the methodology and framework testing

Parallel Session II (b)

Science Technology and Innovation (STI)



Prof. Ashok Parthasarathi
*Formerly Secretary to the
Government of India*

ASHOK PARTHASARATHI (*Chair*)

- STI studies is a well established field worldwide. However, definition of innovation is important.
- Meaning of innovation by and large has been confined to technological innovation.
- There could be five different kinds of innovation: institutional, organizational, financial, market and technological.



Prof. Maharajh Rasigan
*Centre for Research on
Evaluation, Stellenbosch
University, South Africa*

MAHARAJH RASIGAN

- Science and Technology emerge from the societies within which they are embedded and are therefore Nationally determined.
- Our contemporary world-systems are macro-sociological, historical, and derived from the international political economy (Core, Semi-periphery, and Periphery).
- Our current conjuncture is characterised by global contradictions, conflicts, and crises having domestic and regional impacts.
- Semi-periphery and Periphery Countries face high risks of climate change and disproportionately: higher economic impacts.
- Radically revised New Perspectives are required to realise the World that we Want (UN), including engaging further on Prospects and Possibilities' for Steady-State? De-Growth? A-Growth? Futures, and
 - a. Redressing Knowledge Asymmetries (Decolonising Curricula, Epistemologies and Axiology).
 - b. Enhance linkages between Research, Science, Technology, and Innovation (Praxis).
 - c. Democratise Science and Technology through Socially-engaged Scholarship, Accessible Knowledge and Technologies, and Open Innovation Platforms.
 - d. Enabling Global Science and Technology Collaboration (South-South and Triangular) within transnational monitoring, evaluation and learning for all.



Prof. K. J. Joseph
*Centre for Development
Studies, Kerala, India*

K. J. JOSEPH

- Though South-South Cooperation (SSC) had a setback during 1990s, as the Washington Consensus turned into “Washington confusion” and with the emergence of a few developing countries as major players in trade, investment and technology, there has been resurgence in SSC in science and technology, which is being reinforced by Triangular Cooperation (TC) with Northern countries and multilateral agencies.
- Among others, two potential candidates for SSC and TC with significant S&T content are ICTs and plantation agriculture. While select developing countries like India have acquired significant capabilities in ICT that could be harnessed effectively for facilitating the catch up of the lagging countries in the South and help achieving SDGs, plantation agriculture is a key candidate in the process of innovating out of poverty of many of the less developed countries.
- To take agenda of SSC and TC in S&T forward, there is the need for following:
 - Evolving a concrete database on SSC and TC to facilitate informed policy making.
 - Evolving an e-South Framework Agreement to facilitate South-South Cooperation in ICTs with the support of the North, and.
 - South-South and Triangular Cooperation in S&T for facilitating learning and innovations for enabling the developing countries to move up the commodity value chain with a role in the governance of such chains.



Prof. Saradindu Bhaduri
*Centre for Studies in Science
Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru
University, New Delhi, India*

SARADINDU BHADURI

- UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development calls for a new policy approach to foster mission oriented; pro-poor; grassroots; social; open ‘collaborative innovation to meet the SDGs.
- Academic scholars emphasise on de-growth to achieve sustainability.
- Grassroots innovations are taking roots in many countries, including countries of the global North.
- Frugal /grassroots innovations can facilitate a change in the existing mass productions-based industrialisations.
- Linkages of different kinds of knowledge /and knowledge development institutions lie at the core of successful grassroot innovations.
- Deep rooted policy challenges and dilemmas remain in India and elsewhere.



Dr. Bipul Chatterjee
Consumer Unity & Trust Society
(CUTS), Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

BIPUL CHATTERJEE

- Why it is important to look at the linkages between trade and technology transfer? What are the recent developments in this regard?
- Do WTO rules and those in new generation free trade agreements help trade to foster technology transfer?
- Why should developing countries put more emphasis on technology facilitation mechanism? What is the importance of technology diplomacy in this regard?



Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Shrivastava
Indian Institute of Science,
Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

SANJEEV KUMAR SHRIVASTAVA

- World Class Facilities at Centre for Nano science and Engineering
- Efforts at CeNSE towards meeting societal needs
- Unique Model establishment to Promote Science and Technology in India
- Proposed Model to establish collaborative research with other countries

Parallel Session II (c) Role of Civil Society and Private Sector



Prof. Ashok Parthasarathi
Formerly Secretary to the
Government of India

KAUSTUV BANDOPADHYAY (Chair)

- Three questions raised by the Chair are:
- What role Civil Society (CS) and Private sector (PS) can play in strengthening SSC?
- What are the value additions?
- What can be done in terms of legal and policy framework?

VIJAY KUMAR KAUL



Professor Vijay Kumar Kaul
Department of Business
Economics, University of Delhi

- In today's globally interconnected and changing socio-economic and political environment, we have witnessed fast technological changes, the recurrence of financial crises, a shift of economic power from West to East, increased global political awareness and growing geopolitical disputes.
- All over the world, economic activities are being increasingly organized by corporate entities.
- Enterprises are both in the private sector as well as owned and managed by the state. In case of large private sector enterprises, in the wake of global financial crisis of 2008, there has been an increased attack by the

civil society. There is also movement against globalization. This has led to a call for another reform in capitalist system by some academics and experts.

- Large enterprises are facing problems of technological change and disruption and pressure from global warming issues. The creation of jobs is a casualty in the process.
- In case of other enterprise along with SMEs , a new form of enterprises known as social enterprises and social entrepreneurs have also emerged.
- The early pioneers of social enterprises in India such as Lijat Papad, laid strong emphasis on community organized, democratic control of capital and mutual accountability.
- There are number of such examples of large enterprises and social enterprises in creating shared value. In the context of South-South Cooperation ,there is need to learn from their practices, business model, strategies and social innovations.
- There is also a need for caution for developing countries.



Mr. Sudhanshu S. Singh
*Chief Executive Officer ,
Humanitarian Aid International*

SUDHANSHU S. SINGH

- Major funding (75%) goes to 5 countries, which are affected by war and cover major media space, affecting funding to much deserving other countries.
- Multilateral agencies receive more funds whereas local organizations struggle for support.
- Big NGOs use their brand value for pooling funds from governments and corporate sector.
- At least 25% of resources should be earmarked for local organizations by local corporate and national governments.
- There should be improvement in transparency and accountability in International NGOs.



Mr. Sebastian Mathew
*International Collective in
Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)
Trust, Chennai, India*

SEBASTIAN MATHEW

- Civil society should look towards inculcating civil and democratic values in LDC of the South and create awareness about best practices in different sectors.
- Civil society shall look towards needs and issues of indigenous tribal people in the countries of the Global South.
- Civil society should be proactively involved in implementation of SSC projects.
- Like NeST, establishment of networks and platforms among civil society organizations and private sector needs to be encouraged.
- Civil society can play a role in monitoring and evaluation of development projects in Global South.



Dr. Diya Dutta
*OXFAM India, New Delhi,
India*

DIYA DUTTA

- Generate interest within civil society on issues related to SSC.
- Civil society and NGOs have vast experience and expertise in implementing varied development projects, so they can positively contribute to development cooperation projects.
- Civil society organizations should be engaged with the governments and implementing Ministries from the beginning of SSC projects to minimize cost overruns, delays and reputational risks.



Dr. Syed Mahar Ul Hasan
*Founder Director, United
Reformation and Development,
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India*

SYED MAHAR UL HASAN

Role of Civil Society in Good Governance and Democracy

- Civil society contributes as a peace-maker, watchdog, advocate, agitator, educator, and service provider and mobilize the public opinion for or against a program or policy on various issues of public Interest.
- Role in Development
- Role of Private Sector
- The joint effort of civil society and private sector in coordination and cooperation of government may lead to Prosperous, Peaceful and Progressive Nation.

DAY II

25 August 2017

NeST
Network of Southern Think-Tanks



RIS
Research and Information System
for Developing Countries
विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली



Ministry of External Affairs
Government of India



FIDC
FORUM FOR
INDIAN DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION
भारतीय विकास सहयोग मंच

Delhi Conference on **SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION**

24-25 August 2017
New Delhi



Imam Abdillah

Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya

Prof. S.K. Mohanty

Lord Fakafanua

Dr. Cleo Paskal

Plenary Session III: Professor Saman Kelegama Memorial Session on SSC and Small Island Economies



Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya
*Centre For Policy Dialogue (CPD),
Bangladesh*

DEBAPRIYA BHATTACHARYYA (*Chair*)

- SIDS remains fragile and critically vulnerable group of countries. Policy issues concerning SIDS are discussed at various levels with latest focus on the implications of the Blue Economy.
- Effectiveness of global development programmes focused on SIDS including the Samoa pathway needs to be assessed.
- SDGs make special reference to the SIDS. There are conceptual issues and we need to address whether SDGs can address some of the vulnerabilities faced by the SIDS and whether SSC can cater to them.



Professor S. K. Mohanty
RIS, New Delhi, India

S. K. MOHANTY

- Scale economies in fishery products can be achieved through joint production by regional economies.
- Collaborate with Southern states to develop and share technologies to mitigate effects of climate change.
- Renewable ocean energy can reduce high dependence of SIDS on fossil fuel imports.
- SSC and TrC are required to achieve highest level of specialisation in service sectors, which are specific to individual countries.
- Blue Economy sectoral approach may be adopted in collaboration with other southern countries to maintain high growth.



Lord Fakafanua
*Royal Oceania
Institute, Tonga*

LORD FAKAFANUA

- SSC needs to prioritise permanent diplomatic presence in Pacific island states and reciprocal representation of island states in India.
- Focus on partnering for growth and sustainable development.
- Increase technology transfer from the South to the South Pacific region.
- More collaboration towards capacity building in small islands for increased trade and investment.
- Small island economies are to access developmental solutions out of India.



Dr. Cleo Pascal
*The Royal Institute of
International Affairs, UK*

CLEO PASCAL

- There is urgent need for SSC in Oceania.
- SIDS are critical and islands in Oceania are important. These countries also house military bases of large countries like US, France and Australia. However, there are attempts of interference by some countries.
- Island states in Oceania benefit from duty-free and quota free access to Australia and NZ for their goods. However, some SIDS like Fiji, Papua

New Guinea pulled out of the PACER agreement as it was in favour of Australia. There are concerns that it would led to weakening of the voice from Oceania at the time of geopolitical shifts.

- Oceania expects enhanced SSC from large developing countries like India



Mr. Imam Abdillah
*Ministry of External
Relations and Cooperation,
Comoros*

IMAM ABDILLAH

- During the past decades, South-South Cooperation has increasingly demonstrated its contribution to development results through a variety of flexible cooperation modalities, including knowledge exchanges, technology transfers, financing, and neighborhood initiatives, as well as countries forming common development agendas and seeking collective solutions.
- In connection thereof and in order to achieve emergence by 2030, Comoros is being involved in a concrete cooperation within the Indian Ocean region.
 - » A Jakarta Concord on “maritime cooperation” among the Indian Ocean Rim Association Member States has been signed in March 2017 in Indonesia and highlighted the member countries commitment to move forward with concrete actions under South-South cooperation.
 - » Also, a national blue Economy think tank has been set up since 2015, which is composed of all national blue economy stakeholders and coordinated by the Indian Ocean Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 - » Blue Economy has been recognized as a priority focus area in the Comoros new economic development policy due to its growing global interest and potential and for being recognized as the top priority for generating employment, food security, poverty alleviation and ensuring sustainability in business and economic models in the Indian Ocean.
- Considering its wide range of valuable resources, the Blue Economy is gaining increasing interest in IORA member states that are all committed to establishment of a common vision that would make this sector a driver for balanced economic development in the Indian Ocean Rim region.
- Since 2014, several capacity-building programs have been carried out, covering a wide range of areas, including the following:
 - » Fisheries and Aquaculture;
 - » Renewable Ocean Energy
 - » Seaport and Shipping
 - » Tourism
 - » Offshore hydrocarbons and Seabed minerals, and
 - » Maritime Safety and Security

It was the privilege of Comoros to host in September 2016, an IORA Training program on “Seafood handling, post-harvest processing and storage of fisheries and aquaculture products”. The Event was attended by 15 countries from the Indian Ocean Region.

Plenary Session IV: Future Research Agenda and Policy Imperatives



Professor Sachin Chaturvedi
Director General, RIS

SACHIN CHATURVEDI (*Chair*)

- SSC needs greater effort in terms of research since there are heterogeneous techniques.
- We need to evolve methodological framework to understand the needs of SSC.
- Impact assessment is coming out as an emerging option now. We should not depend on the West for the methodology for impact assessment.



Prof. Bishwambher Pyakuryal,
*Ambassador, Embassy of Nepal,
Colombo, Sri Lanka*

BISHWAMBHER PYAKURYAL,

- The world leaders have called upon the UN system and other international organizations to support developing and LDCs in capacity-building.
- As a complement to the traditional North-South Development Cooperation, an increased focus has been given by developing and developed countries on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC).
- The UN's support is on national and regional development efforts; strengthening institutional and technical capacities; improving the exchange of experience and know-how among developing countries; responding to specific development challenges of developing countries; and increasing impact of international cooperation.
- To narrow down such broad objectives, the consolidated priority research agenda have been suggested in Southern Voice occasional paper series.
- The way traditional donors (i.e. members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee - DAC) are forthcoming to be engaged in Triangular Cooperation, South-South Cooperation schemes have become the ideal example of North-South development cooperation.
- There have been cases that show triangular cooperation achieving good results when programs are aligned to beneficiary countries' development priorities. If it happens, beneficiaries would own and engage meaningfully. As the TrC model is based on the principle of the division of responsibilities among development partners, one can expect best use of their comparative advantages. This justifies that Triangular Cooperation could facilitate win-win situation.



Dr. Fanwell Kenala Bokosi,
*African Forum and Network
on Debt and Development,
Zimbabwe*

FANWELL KENALA BOKOSI

- The context has changed since the establishment of the SSC.
- There is also need to examine how and what institutions can help push SSC in the future and how to make these institutions legitimate and effective?
- Are the fundamental principles governing SSC (national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference and mutual benefit) relevant for the current and future political environment where there is more interdependence of countries and their political system?
- When the SSC had started in 1955, most African states were still colonies of western power.
- Further research is also needed in the area of monetary cooperation.
- Does the SSC need an institutionalised governance structure?



**Professor Milindo
Chakrabarti,**
RIS, New Delhi, India

MILINDO CHAKRABARTI

Premise Control” : A Theoretical Foundation of South-South Cooperation

- Development Cooperation involves not only transfer of resources, but also their optimal utilization.
- Governance of development cooperation process by the traditional donors began with efforts at controlling actions. The logic was:
 - If these Activities are implemented, and these Assumptions hold, then these Outputs will be delivered.
 - If these Outputs are delivered, and the Assumptions hold, then this Purpose will be achieved.
 - If this Purpose is achieved, and the Assumptions hold, then this Goal will be achieved.
- Later realization (post-Paris Declaration) led to shift in interests from control of actions to output control on the assumption that goals are perfectly measurable a la MDG.
- SSC evolved out of a belief that neither the set of actions is known for certain, nor are the goals of development distinctly measurable.



Professor Gerardo Bracho,
*Mexican Diplomat and Associate
Fellow at the Centre for Global
Cooperation Research, University
of Duisburg-Essen, Germany*

GERARDO BRACHO

- As we approach the fortieth anniversary of the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC), it is important to keep in mind how much the world has changed since then.
- The narrative of SSC developed in the BAPA that focused only on Technical Cooperation, has to adapted and taken into account this new more complex reality.
- This renovated narrative would ideally allow SSC providers to cooperate with traditional donors to generate --on a just basis taking into account

the much larger *opportunity cost* of each “cooperation unit” they provide--the needed global goods and better support poorer and less capable countries attain the SDGs.

- The South proposed to guide such cooperation on the basis of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR).
- The BAPA plus 40 meeting should not shy away from reflecting on these issues.



Ms. Shams Banihani
Policy Analyst, South-South and Triangular Cooperation Development Impact Group, UNDP, New York

SHAMS BANIHANI

- The potential of SSC and TrC to contribute towards sustainable development and poverty eradication has been highly recognized, however, yet to be fully leveraged, due to: Knowledge Gap, Quality Research and Policy Coherence.
- Think-tanks can best tackle these challenges, including those from both developing and developed countries.
- However, the complexity and scale of SSC require multi-disciplinary expertise and knowledge, beyond a single think-tank network.
- UNDP and the UNOSSC supported the establishment of the “South-South Global Thinkers” by linking existing think tank networks interested in SSC research and policy dialogues to scale up impact of SSC and TrC for the SDGs.
- The coalition will support the following activities: Research, Advocacy and Policy.



Prof. Gulshan Sachdeva,
Jean Monnet Chair, Director Europe Area Studies Programme, JNU & Editor-in-Chief International Studies, JNU, New Delhi, India

GULSHAN SACHDEVA

It is clear that Triangular Cooperation (TrC) is becoming a significant part of international development architecture. In recent years, the Indian government through its emerging institutional mechanism to implement development projects abroad may look into the following areas.

- Identify more partners where political, strategic and economic objectives coincide.
- Identify countries and sectors where Trc will be mutually beneficial.
- Analyze broader implementation mechanism by DAC members and specific TrC cases.
- Work out a clear TrC implementation framework.



Mr. Jaydeep Biswas,
DFID India, British High Commission

JAYDEEP BISWAS

- For way forward for BAPA+40, it is important to focus on how new partnerships can emerge since boundaries are blurring. On several instances, DFID has lobbied and negotiated on behalf of developing countries.
- The case of Ethiopia may be cited to demonstrate multidimensional nature of partnerships cutting across North-South and South-South.

Ethiopia seeks developmental inputs from Brazil on social sector interventions, to South Korea on industrialization strategy and from India for strengthening civil services.

- Institutions emerging from development partnerships/regional collaboration should be problem solving. Such institutions can be effective from solving common problems like flood management.
- SSC also included accountability to taxpayers and can be verified on the basis of visible results.
- SSC should create new knowledge. There is scope for collaborations in development of performance indicators for the public sector and corruption indicators



Mr. Shyam Parande
SEWA International,
New Delhi, India

SHYAM PARANDE

- Technical capacity-building is important in SSC.
- India has a long history of offering development assistance.
- There is a need to carry out projects to see the impact of these assistance.
- SEWA has empowered 10,000 women in Kutch and 1500 women in Uttarakhand across 100 villages.
- SEWA has set-up skill development unit in Uttarakhand under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra initiative.

Wrapping Up Session



Ambassador Hardeep S. Puri
Chairperson, RIS

HARDEEP S PURI (*Chair*)

- South-South Cooperation is complementary to and supplements North-South Cooperation.
- I have great difficulty in accepting the fact that South-South Cooperation has already arrived, which would give a easy hand to countries of the North
- South-South Cooperation is very important and along with the North-South Cooperation they are part of the larger framework.
- Poor performance trap is not exclusive to South-South Cooperation alone and therefore there is need to select projects that are realistic and feasible and connects with local communities.



Mr. Oliver-John Keetch
*Counsellor, Strategy,
Corporate and Global
Partnerships, DFID India,
British High Commission*

OLIVER-JOHN KEETCH

- Shifting patterns in global power structures and institutions.
- UK will meet the 0.7 percent target of ODA for the fifth year running; thanks to the legal requirement in the UK to spend that amount of resources on development assistance.
- However, there is lot of internal debate in the UK on the rationale for overseas development assistance.
- While, the predominant and sole objective of the UK's development assistance is global poverty reduction; skeptics have argued for space for the UK's national interests; this calls for guarding against generalisations.
- One important dimension for development assistance is the fact that resources are not everything and strengthening of people-to-people connect and participating in host country discourses on external cooperation and triangular cooperation as in the case of India is very important.



Professor Li Xiaoyun
*China International Development
Research Network (CIDRN),
Beijing; Chairman Network of
Southern Think Tanks (NeST)*

LI XIAOYUN

- South-South Cooperation has been weakened due to poor performance trap.
- There is need for improvement in cooperation under the South-South framework.
- There is need for greater cooperation between assistance providers and partners.
- In it also important to strengthen the cooperation between Southern providers and the UN and mainstream South-South Cooperation at the UN.

Valedictory Address



H.E. Mr Mohamed Nasheed
*former President of the Republic of
Maldives*

MOHAMED NASHEED

- Maldives is not a Small Island State but a Big Ocean State.
- Blue Economy offers many opportunities for Maldives. Maldives earns nearly 1 billion USD from fisheries and 2 billion USD from tourism annually.
- There are ecosystem challenges associated with the Blue Economy such as dredging which damages life below water.
- The world is in flux and moving from unipolar to a multipolar architecture with the emergence of the Southern powers. This is beneficial for small countries like the Maldives since they no longer have to be solely depend on the West for resources and political support.

- Narrowness in the name of religion and associated security threats are worrying.
- Colonialism is not a 20th Century problem. Emerging powers also have a tendency to exert their influence and leverage commercial interests. Large scale infrastructure projects funded by some of the emerging nations might lead smaller countries in to debt traps. This seriously compromises their sovereignty and freedom of choice.
- On climate change, the diplomatic leadership by developing countries like China and India is discernible. This has led to the change in the atmosphere in climate talks after the Copenhagen Conference in 2009 and has helped in securing the Paris Climate Accord.
- Countries have emphasized on carbon neutral development strategies and Maldives have expressed its commitment in this regard. As some developed countries vacate the Paris agreement, developing world has opportunities to take ownership of climate change issues and benefit from them.
- Nations prosper based on good and transparent governance and when people are involved it leads to democracy and rule of law. This prevents wrong decisions, wrong prices, and misallocation of resources, and misplacing of priorities.
- South-South Cooperation on Climate Change issues is one of the great economic, political and diplomatic triumphs of the early 21st century. We should rejuvenate this and keep working at it.
- South-South Cooperation must work towards improving democratic credentials, improving living standards and resolving difficult global issues



Delhi Conference on SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

24-25 August 2017
New Delhi

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AGENDA

Day I: August 24, 2017	
9.00 a.m.	Registration
10.00-11.00 am	Inaugural Session_ (Venue: Silver Oak)
	<p>Welcome Remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS • Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in India, New Delhi <p>Chair: Ambassador Hardeep S. Puri, Chairperson, RIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Li Xiaoyun, China International Development Research Network (CIDRN), Beijing; Chairman Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST) • Mr. Jorge Chediek, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, New York • Special Remarks: Professor Muchkund Dubey, President, Council for Social Development, New Delhi • Inaugural Address: Ms. Preeti Saran, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India
	Rapporteurs: Ms. Prativa Shaw and Ms. Sanura Fernandez , RIS
	Group Photograph at Plaza Steps (Behind Stein Auditorium)
11.00-11.30 am	Tea Break

11.30-1.00 pm	Plenary Session I: SSC Framework and Emerging Global Order (Venue: Silver Oak)
	Chair : Mr. Jorge Chediek , Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, New York
Speakers: (10 Minutes each)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Mustafizur Rahman, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh • Professor Li Xiaoyun, CIDRN, Beijing • Dr. Anthea Mulakala, The Asia Foundation, Malaysia • Professor Elizabeth Sidiropoulos, South African Institute of International Affairs, South Africa • Professor Anuradha Chenoy, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi • Mr. Murilo Komniski, Agência Brasileira de cooperação (ABC), Brazil • Mr. Nazir Kabiri, Ministry of Finance, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
	Open Discussion (15 minutes)
	Rapporteurs: Dr. Sukalpa Chakrabarti and Mr Tapabrata Dutta , Symbiosis International University, Pune; Ms. Monica Sharma and Ms. Upasana Sikri , RIS
1.00 -2.00 pm	Lunch Break
2.00- 3.30 pm	Plenary Session II: Interlinking SDGs, SSC and Triangular Cooperation: The Road Ahead (Venue: Silver Oak)
	Chair : Mr. Yuri Afanasiev , UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in India, New Delhi
Speakers (12 Minutes each)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Elizabeth Sidiropoulos, South African Institute of International Affairs, South Africa • Mr. James Wafula Bichachi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Uganda • Dr. Fahmida Khatun, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh • Dr. Thomas Fues, German Development Institute, Germany • Mr. Santiago Lombardi Bouza, Secretario de Embajada, Dirección General de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, Argentinian • Ms. Hanna Bucher, Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa (SITA), ITC, Geneva • Dr. W. P. S. Sidhu, Center for Global Affairs, New York University, New York
	Open Discussion (13 Minutes)
	Rapporteurs: Mr. Alvaro Moreira , Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK; Mr Tapabrata Dutta , Symbiosis International University, Pune; Ms. Prativa Shaw and Mr. Vaibhav Kaushik , RIS
3.30-3.45 pm	Tea Break

3.45 – 5.00 pm	Parallel Session I: Parallel Sessions on Sectoral Connect in SSC		
	<p><u>Parallel Session I(a)</u> SDGs Agriculture, Health and Capacity Building</p> <p><i>Venue: Silver Oak</i></p>	<p><u>Parallel Session I(b):</u> Banking, Finance, Investment and the Legal Regimes</p> <p><i>Venue: Jacranda</i></p>	<p><u>Parallel Session I(c):</u> Role of Civil Society and Private Sector</p> <p><i>Venue: Maple Hall</i></p>
	<p>Chair : Professor Diran Makinde, NEPAD, South Africa</p> <p><u>Speakers</u> (14 Minutes each):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Roxana Mazzola, Center for Studies and Policy Development, Argentina • Professor K C Reddy, Former Chairman, AP State Council of Higher Education, Hyderabad • Dr. Hannington Odame, Centre for Africa Bio-Entrepreneurship, Kenya • Dr. Ravi Srinivas, RIS 	<p>Chair : Mr. Rajat M. Nag, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u> (11 Minutes each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Andre de Mello e Souza, Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada (IPEA), Brazil • Mr. Adriano Jose Timossi, South Centre, Geneva • Professor Irina Z. Yarygina, Financial University, Moscow, Russia • Dr. Madhurjya Kumar Dutta, Mekong Institute, Thailand • Mr. Pranav Kumar, Trade and International Policy, CII, New Delhi 	<p>Chair: Professor Pam Rajput, Professor Emeritus and Coordinator Centre for Governance and Leadership Panjab University, Chandigarh</p> <p><u>Speakers</u> (11 Minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Jyoti Chandiramani, Symbiosis International University, Pune • Ms. Supriya Roychoudhary, Crisis Action, New Delhi • Mr Ambuj Chaturvedi, President, Africa Committee, ASSOCHAM • Mr. Rakesh Mittal, Global Financial and Management Services, Mumbai • Mr. Ambuj Kishore, Programme Director, ARAVALI, Jaipur
	<p>Open Discussion (14 Minutes)</p>	<p>Open Discussion (15 Minutes)</p>	<p>Open Discussion (15 Minutes)</p>
	<p><u>Rapporteurs:</u> Dr. Ram Kumar Phuyal, CEDA, Nepal and Ms. Ishita Ghosh, Symbiosis International University, Pune</p>	<p><u>Rapporteur:</u> Ms. Sanura Fernandez RIS</p>	<p><u>Rapporteur:</u> Ms. Monica Sharma RIS</p>

5.00-6.30 pm	Parallel Session II: Parallel Session on Sectoral content in SSC and Impact Assessment		
	Parallel Session II (a) Impact Assessment and Specific Case Studies <i>Venue: Silver Oak</i>	Parallel Session II (b) Science Technology and Innovation (STI) <i>Venue: Jacranda</i>	Parallel Session II (c) Role of Civil Society and Private Sector <i>Venue: Maple Hall</i>
	Chair : Mr. Alok Amitabh Dimri, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India <u>Speakers</u> (10 Minutes each): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Luara Lopes, Centro de Estudos e Articulacao da Cooperacao Sul Sul, Sao Paulo, Brazil • Dr. Tang Lixia, Department of Development Studies, China Agricultural University, China • Mr. Banchong Amornchewin, Thailand International Cooperation Agency, Bangkok, Thailand • Dr. Yugaraj Yadav, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BoBP), Chennai • Professor Karin Costa Vazquez, School of International Affairs, O.P. Jindal University, Sonipat • Dr. Neissan Besharati, SAIIA, South Africa 	Chair : Prof. Ashok Parthasarathi, Formerly Secretary to the Government of India <u>Speakers</u> (12 Minutes each): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Maharajh Rasigan, Centre for Research on Evaluation, Stellenbosch University, South Africa • Professor K. J. Joseph, Centre for Development Studies, Kerala, India • Professor Saradindu Bhaduri, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi • Dr. Bipul Chatterjee, Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS), Jaipur • Dr. Sadhana Relia, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India • Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Shrivastava, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru 	Chair : Mr. Kaustuv Kanti Bandyopadhyay, Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), New Delhi <u>Speakers</u> (12 Minutes each): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Vijay Kumar Kaul, Department of Business Economics, University of Delhi • Mr. Sudhanshu S. Singh, Chief Executive Officer , Humanitarian Aid International • Mr. Sebastian Mathew, International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) Trust, Chennai • Dr. Diya Dutta, and Mr. Tomojit Basu, Oxfam India, New Delhi • Dr. Syed Mahar Ul Hasan, Founder Director, United Reformation and Development, Bhopal
	Open Discussion (15 Minutes)	Open Discussion (13 Minutes)	Open Discussion (13 Minutes)

	Rapporteurs: Dr. Sukalpa Chakrabarti , Symbiosis International University, Pune; and Ms. Upasana Sikri , RIS	Rapporteur: Ms. Prativa Shaw , RIS	Rapporteurs: Ms. Vaibhav Kaushik , RIS; and Mr. Tapabrata Dutta , Symbiosis International University, Pune
7.00 to 7.45 p.m.	Cultural Programme: (Venue: Hub Area) Bahu Nritya Rupakam (Confluence of Indian Classical Dance Forms) by Kuchipudi Dance Academy under the direction of Padma Shri Guru Jayarama Rao		
	Dinner 7.45 pm onwards (Venue: Silver Oak)		

Day II: August 25, 2017	
09.00 – 10.30 am	Plenary Session III: Professor Saman Kelegama Memorial Session on SSC and Small Island Economies (Venue: Silver Oak)
Speakers (14 Minutes each)	<p>Chair: Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya, Centre For Policy Dialogue (CPD), Bangladesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor S. K. Mohanty, RIS • Mr. Lord Fakafanua, Royal Oceania Institute, Tonga • Dr. Cleo Paskal, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, U.K. • Mr. Imam Abdillah, Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation, Comoros
	Open Discussion (15 Minutes)
	Rapporteurs: Dr. Priyadarshi Dash, Ms. Sanura Fernandez, and Ms. Upasana Sikri , RIS
10.30 am-12.00 pm	Plenary Session IV: Future Research Agenda and Policy Imperatives (including inputs for forthcoming opportunities like BAPA+40 among others) (Venue: Silver Oak)
Speakers (9 Minutes each)	<p>Chair: Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Bishwambher Pyakuryal, Ambassador, Embassy of Nepal, Colombo, Sri Lanka • Dr. Fanwell Kenala Bokosi, African Forum and Network on Debt and Development, Zimbabwe • Professor Milindo Chakrabarti, RIS • Professor Gerardo Bracho, Mexican Diplomat and Associate Fellow at the Centre for Global Cooperation Research, University of Duisburg-Essen • Ms. Shams Banihani, Policy Analyst, South-South and Triangular Cooperation Development Impact Group, UNDP, New York • Professor Gulshan Sachdeva, Jean Monnet Chair, Director Europe Area Studies Programme, JNU & Editor-in-Chief International Studies, JNU

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Jaydeep Biswas, DFID India, British High Commission • Mr. Shyam Parande, SEWA International, New Delhi
	Open Discussion (13 Minutes)
	Rapporteurs: Dr. Sabyasachi Saha, Ms. Prativa Shaw, and Ms. Monica Sharma , RIS
12.00 -12.30 pm	Wrapping Up Session (<i>Venue: Silver Oak</i>):
Speakers (8 Minutes each)	<p>Chair : Ambassador Hardeep S. Puri, Chairperson, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Rapporteur's Report: Dr. S.K. Mohanty, Professor, RIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Oliver-John Keetch, Counsellor, Strategy, Corporate and Global Partnerships, DFID India, British High Commission • Professor Li Xiaoyun, Chairman, Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST)
12.30-1.00 p.m.	Valedictory Session (<i>Venue: Silver Oak</i>)
	<p>Chair: Ambassador Hardeep S. Puri, Chairperson, RIS</p> <p>Mr. Jorge Chediek, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, New York</p> <p>Valedictory Address by: Hon'ble Mr. Mohamed Nasheed, former President, Republic of Maldives</p>
1.00-2.00 pm	Lunch

RIS A Think-Tank of Developing Countries

Research shaping development agenda

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

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

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