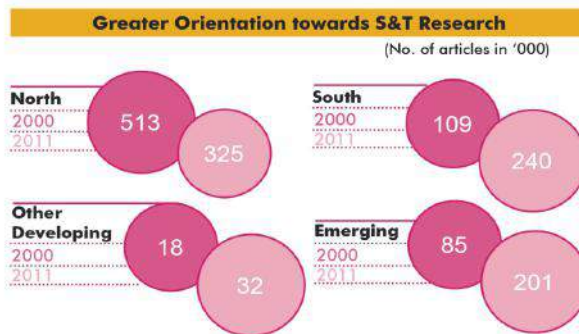
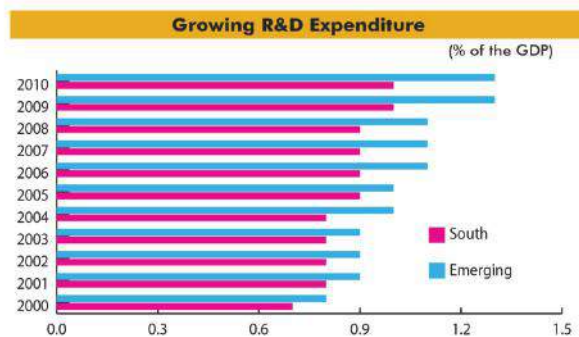


SSC in Statistics

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.