

Delhi Process Fifth Conference

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Exploring New Opportunities and New Partnerships
Post BAPA+40

22 - 24 August, 2019, New Delhi



RIS

Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली



Mr Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Railways and Minister of Commerce and Industry lighting the lamp at inauguration of the of exhibition at the International Conference on South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Exploring New Opportunities and New Partnerships Post-BAPA+40 on August 22, 2019, held at India Habitat Center. Accompanied by Dr Mohan Kumar, Chairman, RIS and Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General.

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KEY TAKEAWAYS

Delhi Process Fifth Conference on South-South and Triangular Cooperation

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for Developing Countries**

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PREFACE

RIS has been on the forefront of bringing all stakeholders together to deliberate on South-South Cooperation (SSC) for a better understanding of the global development architecture. In order to carry forward this process and generate a balanced and well informed debate, RIS initiated the Delhi Process conferences. The first conference in 2013, provided an international platform for such a deliberation. Subsequent conferences (2016, 2017 and 2018), highlighted the plurality and diversity of SSC, its linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and looked at SSC through a theoretical lens in the light of empirical realities and emerged with a narrative asserting the 'uniqueness' of SSC. Deliberations during the Delhi Process helped contribute significantly to the Second United Nations High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40).

The fifth conference in the series, Delhi Process Fifth International Conference was held under the theme "South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Exploring New Opportunities and New Partnerships Post-BAPA+40" at New Delhi on 22-23 August 2019. It was organized by RIS with the support of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India; United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC); Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST); Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC); and other partners.

The Delhi Process Fifth Conference focused on identifying

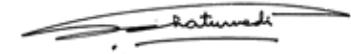


(Jorge Chediek)

Special Envoy of the Secretary General on South-South Cooperation and Director UNOSSC, New York

the challenges and developing a roadmap in tune with the consensus arrived at BAPA+40. Experts deliberated on issues related to scaling up SSC in the face of Industry 4.0; evolving an impact assessment framework that captures the unique features of SSC; diversity of actors and role of institutions in actualising the aspirations of the South; and simultaneously engaged in exploring the potential of Triangular Cooperation (TrC). Delhi Process Fifth took the much needed steps to strengthen knowledge linkages initiating a Think tanks-University Connect and a Young Scholars Forum. The Think tanks-University Connect created a collective platform for knowledge creators while the Forum tapped into the alumni network of ITEC participants continuing the processes of knowledge exchange. On this occasion, RIS also organised a special exhibition with the participation of 27 partner countries and institutions, showcasing their contributions towards fortifying South-South Cooperation.

We are pleased to present here 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 the global level and the collective efforts towards the achievement of the SDGs. This report is also expected to provide clarity on issues as well as promote greater convergence of ideas between the SSC and the TrC initiatives to fulfil the objectives of the SDG 17.



(Sachin Chaturvedi)

Director General, RIS, New Delhi

Day

1

Inaugural Session

Panelists

KEY TAKEAWAYS



From Left to Right: Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Professor Li Xiaoyun, Mr T. S. Tirumurti, H E Dr Nomvuyo Nokwe, Professor Anuradha Chenoy and Mr Jorge Chediek



NeST
Network of Excellence in Technology

RIS
Research and Innovation System
for Developing Countries
Research and Innovation for your world

Ministry of External Affairs
Government of India



FIDC
Foreign Investment Development Centre
International Centre for
Foreign Investment Promotion

#DelhiV

#DelhiV

Delhi Process-V

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Exploring New Opportunities and New Partnerships
Post-BAPA+40

22-23 August 2019, New Delhi

Delhi Process-V
South-South and Triangular Cooperation
Exploring New Opportunities and New Partnerships
Post-BAPA+40



RESERVED



Inaugural Session



Welcome Remarks

**Ambassador
(Dr) Mohan Kumar**

Chairman, RIS, New Delhi

There is a need to revisit the lexicon of South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation (TrC) to take note of the evolution of SSC with the evolving socio-economic landscape in various countries.

- It is critical to share Southern experiences and best practices between developing countries to collectively address the global challenges of today.
- The significance of SSC and TrC is to be recognised and captured, with the offset of globalisation.
- Interlinkages between economic development structures and priorities are to be embedded in the evolution of SSC, both in theory and practice.

Observation by Partner Institutions

Mr Jorge Chediek

Director and Envoy of the
Secretary-General on South-South
Cooperation, UNOSSC, New York



The BAPA+40 plea has been to broadening the debates on SSC and TrC.

SSC has become a deal maker for development in the South as well as an enabler to achieve the global SDGs 2030 Agenda.

The rise of India, China and other developing countries play a crucial role here as one-third of the global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is among developing countries.

There are three gaps that need to be adequately addressed:

- Lack of recognition to SSC
- Lack of understanding and operationalising the core principles of SSC
- No impact assessment framework for SSC
- Important to devise indicators to study the impact of SSC

It is important to increase the scope of SSC towards enhancing the participation among various actors and strengthen institutional arrangements to take SSC forward. As we move forward, efforts towards investment in infrastructure, transfer of technology, Think tanks-University connects, and other capacity building measures should also be strengthened.

Dialogue, communication and mutualism are critical for creating an ecosystem to build a synergy between global development efforts and SSC.

Inaugural Session

Observation by Partner Institutions

Professor Anuradha Chenoy

Chairperson, FIDC



There is an emergence of new, innovative and leading responsibilities of SSC, especially in the alignment of SSC efforts with the SDGs.

SSC is a gateway to move from inward nationalism to mutualism and cooperation.

- The Delhi Process Conference brings together all the stakeholders to engage them on scaling up SSC and TrC and establish methodologies to nurture and practice the principles of SSC.
- It is also important to interlink SSC with policies, which lead to economic and social security.
- The nature of SSC is dynamic and it opens up a variety of areas for mutual development and cooperation, such new areas need to be explored.

Observation by Partner Institutions

Professor Li Xiaoyun

Chairman, NeST

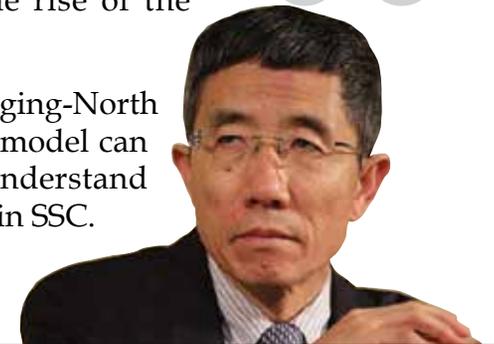
There is an emergence of a 'New' SSC, beyond traditional political dimensions, advocating solidarity over singularity. In that sense, SSC stands as a major force to change the global development structure.

Three instances that led to the rise of the South are:

- Decolonisation and post-colonialism.
- Movements in Latin American countries to change the global order in the 1970s and 1980s.
- Shifts in trade and investments leading to changes in global economic structure.

The aim of SSC is to not only to benefit the South but also promote collective global development. Thus, SSC acts as a bridge for realising and strengthening the positive forces which led to the rise of the Global South.

The South-Emerging-North countries (SEN) model can help to better understand the 'New' trend in SSC.



Inaugural Session



Special Remarks

Mr T S Tirumurti

Secretary (Economic Relations), Ministry of External Affairs,
Government of India

The outcome document of BAPA+40 endorsed an enhanced role of SSC, while the IBSA Declaration articulated SSC as a 'Partnership of Equals'.

India has played a leading role in development partnership, in forms of extending Lines of Credit (LoCs) and in capacity building under the ITEC programme. Given its high demand there is even an e-ITEC programme now.

An organic development of SSC assessment framework is the way forward.

India's efforts towards TrC are evident in the International Solar Alliance and the IBSA-UN Fund.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi's idea of 'Reformed Multilateralism' needs to be resonated to take forward collective efforts.

There is a need to translate the principles of SSC into action and ensure that SSC is demand driven and not supply driven.

Attention should also be given to emerging areas

of cooperation such as sharing of technology, particularly in the digital arena as well as for artificial intelligence.

SSC should lead to empowering youth, addressing the Industrial Revolution 4.0, harnessing technology and leveraging trade-investment.

India has played a significant role in shaping the SSC narrative, not merely through policies but also undertaking various modes in operationalising SSC.

India shall continue to hold the baton of SSC and TrC for global development and sustainability.

For Full text of 'Remarks By Mr T S Tirumurti',
Secretary (ER), please see **Annexure 5**

Inaugural Session



Inaugural Address

H E Dr Nomvuyo Nokwe

Secretary General, Indian Ocean Rim Association, Mauritius

SSC plays a crucial role to promote unity and peace in the South and is a manifestation of SDG17.

The Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) has been making efforts in agriculture, blue economy and achieving the targets of SDGs through SSC.

- A key challenge for the way forward is to expand IORA's initiatives in disaster management and traditional medicine, amongst others.
- IORA has a sectoral connect working with the SSC framework, as manifested in the activities and programmes of the Association.

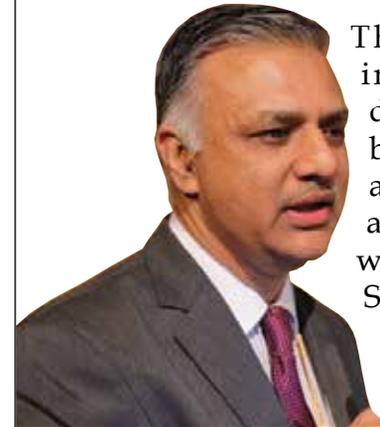
Vote of Thanks

Professor Sachin Chaturvedi

Director General, RIS, New Delhi

Delhi Process Fifth Conference brings in SSC and TrC to the fore.

India has evolved a new approach on TrC and aims to go beyond the 'equator' to identify the common challenges that the global community faces.



The conference not only incorporates the various dimensions of SSC and TrC, but goes forward to provide an enabling platform such as a Universities connect with think-tanks and a Young Scholars Forum.

Plenary Session I

Panelists

Global Trade & Financial Governance for Inclusive Development

With changing approaches to trade and finance by some of the biggest global economies, the South faces new challenges and opportunities to shape a new world order that promotes inclusive multilateralism and a strong network of institutions



From Left to Right: Dr Hany Besada, Dr Manuel F Montes, Dr Nir Kshetri, Mr Rajeev Kher, Professor Irina Z Yarygina and Mr Mario Pezzini

Plenary Session I

Chair

Mr Rajeev Kher

Distinguished Fellow, RIS, New Delhi

Context Setting:

Whether current global slowdown is cyclical or structural, the global demand is getting affected. Trade is being weaponised for settling a larger power game with the rise of protectionism and developing countries are not prepared for non-tariff barriers.

There is a derailment of multilateralism and the WTO is going through a difficult churn, especially on how developing countries can put out a common position.

At the same time technology is throwing up new challenges. However, technology can be leveraged for inclusive development even as it brings in certain challenges, both for the manufacturing and service sectors.

Impact of digital economy and challenges of rising global inequality need to be examined.

Key questions posed by the Chair:

What is the role of SSC in the following cases?

- How to protect global institutions -WTO?
- How to address inadequacies of the institutional systems?
- What kind of regional and sectoral formations do we need?
- How do we strengthen the mandate of new institutions like the NDB?
- How do we harness new technologies and bring in competitiveness and financial inclusion?



Plenary Session I

Keynote Address

Mr Piyush Goyal

Hon'ble Minister of Railways and Minister of Commerce and Industry, Government of India



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision has always been to strengthen the South-South Partnership. India's engagement with developing countries has been given a huge thrust over the last five year, especially in Africa and the Pacific. This is evident from the travels made by Prime Minister Modi and the administration to some of the most challenging regions of the world.

'Blue economy' aimed at leveraging the wealth of the oceans to increase the level of income of individuals has been a key initiative in India's connect with smaller countries in the region.

The defining feature of the Paris negotiations was the trust that people had in Prime Minister Modi's leadership, which gave way to the agenda of the lesser developed and developing countries.

SSC is a very powerful concept and together with TrC, it offers significant possibilities.

Development partnership needs to address the concerns of the most vulnerable countries. The principles are fundamental and foundational to all partnerships and the SSC principles are important pillars of this engagement.

India has always supported an open, inclusive,

transparent and rule-based multilateral engagement with countries and its actions align with the principles of solidarity.

Moreover, India has a strong commitment to sustainable growth and SDGs. It has prioritised development for the last man, which may be said to reside at the bottom of the pyramid. Such a vision also guides India's partnerships with fellow developing countries to improve living conditions in partner countries.

India has made rapid progress towards universal energy access (electricity for every household), access to drinking water, housing for all, universal healthcare (which is one of the largest schemes globally) - and in the process has set ambitious targets, with the aspiration of achieving them by 2030. India's success in solar energy (capacity up by 12 times) and taking sanitation levels from 34 per cent to 92 per cent has been noteworthy.

The International Solar Alliance (ISA) highlights India's intention and leadership on harnessing solar energy.

India's cooperation engagements rests on its philosophy of '*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*', meaning the whole world is one family.

What is needed?

Timeliness, urgency and result-oriented approach to international negotiations at all levels.

People-to-people contact and trust is going to take the whole process of cooperation forward. As emphasised by Mahatma Gandhiji: "Peace between countries must rest on the solid foundation of love between individuals." This is important, especially as we celebrate the 150th year of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi.

Through TrC the developed world should become part of the developing world's growth agenda.

Under South-South exchanges understanding of each other is needed so that we do not make diplomatic mistakes.

There should be focus on fewer projects but we need to get the outcomes so that people begin to trust the process.

India is a significantly open economy. Many developed countries hide behind significant levels of Non-Tariff Barriers which is unfair.

Therefore, reforms of the international trading system must be approached holistically and comprehensively.

The need is of open and frank diplomacy - to call spade a spade.

Plenary Session I

Co-Chair

Dr Manuel F Montes

Senior Advisor, South Centre, New York

There is a need for understanding a global system towards allocating taxing rights. The tax system is currently under attack in most countries.

The IMF has critiqued the BEPS framework.

On digital taxation, the Indian proposal is unique in the sense that it takes different approach such as transfer pricing. India is considered as a leader in developing countries in respect to tax services and can help setting tax standards.

Effectiveness of MFIs increases, if the economy continues to grow. Otherwise there are chances that they might create household level debts.

Forging Southern collaborations on the Global Tax System especially in new domains such as digital tax, to address critical challenges of resource outflows, is important.



Panelist

Dr Nir Kshetri

Professor, University of North Carolina, North Carolina

1.7 billion people are outside financial inclusion, globally. 445 million Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in developing countries are not using financial services as effectively (33 per cent in the organised sector; 45 per cent are among the unorganised sector SMEs).

There is an unmet need for loans to the tune of US\$ 330 billion globally. The issue is not about credit worthiness, but the lack of data in assessing credit worthiness especially in the case of SMEs.

New FinTech companies based in the US are using technology to generate more data. In Tanzania bank staff visit people to take banking services to the doorstep using Big Data and other sources of data to assess credit worthiness. However there could be several hurdles and chances of misuse of Big Data.

The gaps in financial inclusion are still huge, globally, and particularly in the South. New technologies including Big Data can be leveraged with adequate attention to ensure end-to-end financial services.



Plenary Session I

Panelist

Mr Mario Pezzini

Director, OECD Development Centre, Paris

Need to look at three issues – Are trade and financial flows a sufficient condition for SSC? Are we facing a new context? How should a new cooperation system look like?

South-South Trade has multiplied 18 times between 1990 and 2016, but is this growth purely based on trade? Growth of trade is a necessary condition but not sufficient.

Trade barriers are not the only traps on the way to further development. There are other traps such as the Poverty Trap and others that affect development. One prominent example is Dutch Disease case of Chile where dependence on copper has increasingly gone up in the last forty years. Inefficient functioning of public administration also qualifies for a trap as it reduces fiscal capacities of the States. There is a need to look at structural barriers to development parallel to the examination of trade and financial issues.

There is largely agreement with the idea of the “Development Compact” but suggest the need to add one more pillar which is the exchange on public policies, to address structural problems that do not get automatically addressed with the functioning of the market.

Looking at the Global Value Chain (GVC) of South East Asia – in 1995 major customers were from the United States and Japan but today this has diversified to countries from the South.

Cooperation has moved beyond Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), to Triangle North Programme Central America and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).

We need a new system of international cooperation: new indicators of development, new tables for exchanging knowledge, new global networks and impact assessment analysis to avoid measuring principles but real development impact.

Impact assessment should consider whether principles are being implemented. There is need for new indicators beyond income based measures, the need for new cooperation system is linked to the idea that priorities have shifted from poverty to Global Public Goods.

A reorganisation of the global economy will give more relevance to the regional dimension. In this sense, we need to think how to reshape regional institutions.

Plenary Session I

Panelist

Dr Hany Besada

Senior Research/Programme Advisor, UNOSSC, New York

Considering the development of financial technologies, FinTech start-ups such as Kenya's mPESA and Chinese Banks partnering with FinTech companies are moving in the direction of including the excluded.

Globally, 2 billion people are unbanked. Difficulties are being faced by SMEs and MFIs due to high transaction costs. There is heavy dependence on cash in developing countries. Digital platforms are much cheaper than physical branches and may bridge the gap.

SSC should promote knowledge sharing on financial sector cooperation and give adequate importance to financial sector cooperation to ensure financial inclusion.



Reducing transaction costs for SMEs through e-commerce and integration with global supply chains is the need of the hour.

Panelist

Professor Irina Z. Yarygina

Associate Professor, Moscow State Institute for International Relations, Moscow



How to address multiple issues of concern for developing countries together with healthcare, blue economy, green economy, cyber economy?

Globalisation is on a new stage of development and harmonisation of rules is an important consideration for international rulemaking. SSC provides great opportunities for partnerships as evident in the case of the BRICS grouping.

Business-to-Business and Government-to-Business relationships are very important to ensure Private-Public Partnerships.

Emphasis should be placed on the harmonisation of rules for global governance through Southern cooperation.

Open Discussion

Proliferation of plurilaterals within and outside the WTO and the associated challenges need to be considered.

Aggressive investments should not create debt traps for smaller countries.

What could be the appropriate indicators for measuring financial inclusion?

Is measuring fintech and internet penetration sufficient or one should assess reach of commercial banking seriously?

Plenary Session II

Panelists

Post-BAPA+40: Role of Diverse Actors

How various stakeholders can be meaningfully engaged in inclusive multi-stakeholder approaches in finding innovative, cost-effective, flexible and context-specific solutions to challenges faced in pursuit of shared development goals?



From Left to Right: Dr Jorge A Perez Pineda, Mr Amitabh Behar, Professor Aristides Sitas, Mr Jorge Chediek, Dr Nagesh Kumar, Dr Anthea Mulakala, Professor V. N. Attri, Dr Carlos M. Correa and Mr Ashok Thakur

Plenary Session II

Chair

Dr Nagesh Kumar

Director, South and South-West Asia
Office, UN ESCAP, New Delhi



The varying landscape of development provides an opportunity and allows for diversity in actors and efforts.

There is an evident retreat of globalisation (being called slowbalisation by eminent scholars) as reflected in the increasing protectionism, unilateralism and trade wars. In this context, SSC stands as a new engine to foster development to achieve the SDGs as the locomotives of global growth in the South.

Looking at the various actors, the private sector stands as a valuable stakeholder; civil society organisations (CSOs) are important especially in sharing community learning and micro-developmental experiences; Think-tanks come at the forefront for knowledge creation and evidently Delhi Process Fifth Conference has evolved from a think-tanks cooperation to a multi-stakeholder cooperation effort.

Some regionally good practices are evident in BRAC (Bangladesh) and SEWA (India).

The old model of development and engagement driven by a profit-model has to evolve to a new approach which should be able to take into account equitable development with a new framework that goes beyond corporate governance.

Co-Chair

Dr Anthea Mulakala

Director, International Development Cooperation,
The Asia Foundation, Kuala Lumpur

SSC is beyond government to government and is becoming more diverse with the coming in of new actors.

It is critical to note the importance of private sector, especially in partnerships to achieve the SDGs.

Key questions posed by the chair and co-chair include:

- How do various partners work together?
- What can be the role of private sector to deliver SDGs at scale?
- What resources are needed to leverage the role of private sector and what partnerships have contributed to this?
- How can various stakeholders be meaningfully engaged in inclusive multi-stakeholder approaches in finding innovative, cost-effective, flexible and context-specific solutions to challenges faced in pursuit of shared development goals? The forces that stand here against this are more political as opposed to technical. In that case have alliances become more important?
- How do we connect the dots systematically - what kind of institutional and policy structure can enable the working of new partnerships?



Plenary Session II

Panelist

Mr Jorge Chediek

Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation, UNOSSC, New York



How can various stakeholders be meaningfully engaged in inclusive multi-stakeholder approaches in finding innovative, cost-effective, flexible and context-specific solutions to challenges faced in pursuit of shared development goals? The forces that stand here against this are more political as opposed to technical, in that case have alliances become more important?

- Politically, at the global level debates have risen on cooperation as an initiative outside the domain of the governance.
- Not all actors are guided by philanthropy and often most are guided by affinity and national interest.
- At the national and institutional level, it is important to engage in ways and discussions to reflect upon one's own actions and remove self-imposed political limitations.
- Milton Friedman provided the underpinning to the excesses of capitalism – as profit maximisation. At the micro level this was a counter to the Washington consensus.

- A company as a complex structure to produce a complete value chain – and a company as a whole has an obligation to the entire chain and not just the shareholders. It has a relation to its customers, employees, suppliers and community along with its stakeholders. If this perspective becomes a global understanding it will change how partnerships are formed removing political limitations.
- An action oriented approach in engaging actors and emphasis on the broader role of each actor is needed, especially for the private sector where they are accountable not just to their stakeholders but to the broader community and environment as well.
- The role of state as a facilitator and coordinator of cooperation is critical. However such an approach should lead to empowered actors taking a proactive approach to SSC.



Plenary Session II

Panelist

Dr Carlos M. Correa

Executive Director, South Centre, Geneva



How can various stakeholders be meaningfully engaged in inclusive multi-stakeholder approaches in finding innovative, cost-effective, flexible and context-specific solutions to challenges faced in pursuit of shared development goals? The forces that stand here against this are more political as opposed to technical, in that case have alliances become more important?

- Political alliances are not permanent as they change overtime.
- The type of alliance will influence the type of SSC; for example, a security alliance or a trade alliance.
- There is an assumption in the question that the Government has a leading role in shaping SSC. But while it is important for the government to set frameworks and rules, such cooperation may involve a diversity of actors such as universities, think-tanks and other institutions that may not be influenced by political factors.

Some best practises have emerged as follows:

- The case of HIV Aids crisis in Africa where high cost of medicines for treatment was overcome with the assistance of private entities from India that developed a generic version of such medicines to make them affordable. The aim was, however, to address a humanitarian issue and not just to make a profit.
- South Centre-IsDB collaboration is another good example.

Panelist

Dr V N Attri

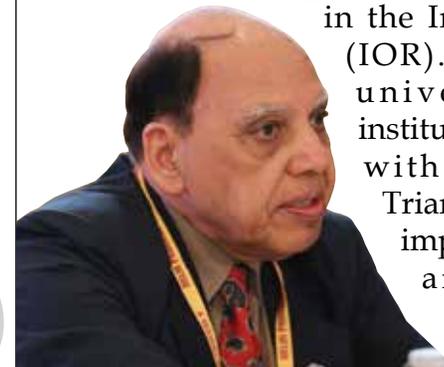
Chair in Indian Ocean Studies, Indian Ocean Rim Association, Mauritius

SSC is not about the size, but about the innovation and trend setting where smaller countries like Seychelles and Bangladesh too can set trends for effective cooperation.

The Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) has a more focused development agenda through regional economic cooperation and South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation is vital for achieving socio-economic development and prosperity in the Indian Ocean Region.

IORA is also committed to the Blue Economy since October 2014 when it was included as one of the focus areas to act as an alternative development paradigm. In financing of Blue Economy, 'Blue Bonds' have emerged as a method of innovative finance in IORA.

IORA is an organization of overlapping regional economic groupings in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). Networking with universities/research institutions in collaboration with South-South and Triangular Cooperation is imperative for promoting and strengthening transfer of technology.





Plenary Session II

Panelist

Professor Aristides Sitas

University of Cape Town, South Africa

How do we connect the dots systematically? What kind of institutional and policy structure can enable the working of new partnerships?

- SDGs are the shared development goals with consensus and form a sound structure to initiate partnerships.
- Governments need to steer while other stakeholders also need to take on the role of the doers.
- Knowledge driven cooperation is imperative for achieving the SDGs. However, an inequality exist in knowledge hubs with the West having a monopoly over 'know-how'. Knowledge driven change and knowledge driven development is the way forward for collective development.
- Health, agrarian innovations and environmentally sensitive growth are critical, but do we have the capacity for it in the face of a fourth industrial revolution? How can we translate these technological changes to be useful to ensure development?
- For mutual development the commitment to food security and nutritional democracy is a key proposal. It is important for this process to bring new value into the market through development of indigenous fruit trees. Cultivation of indigenous fruit in the Global South would strengthen biodiversity and makes economic sense as well.
- A multiplicity of actors and the kind of existing and potential businesses requires a new development paradigm to understand the complexity of a multi-stakeholder approach that acknowledges the diversity in coordination of activity.

Panelist

Dr Jorge A Pérez Pineda

Research Professor, Anahuac University, Mexico

What can be the role of private sector to deliver SDGs at scale? What resources are needed to leverage the role of private sector and what partnerships have contributed to this?

- Bringing a government perspective and strategy, it is important to clarify the role and promote dialogues among actors to move forward.
- There is a need for a collaboration framework to bring actors and resources together. Here the role of development agencies is critical.
- Institutions need to be supported and coordinated with, while the commitment of enterprises is important for reliable engagement among all actors.
- Private sector actors should be clearly identified, in respect to, who can play what role and what concrete strategy/engagement is needed.
- In this way, the literature suggest for successful partnerships with private sector to clarify roles, facilitate dialogue and transparency, consider an action-oriented framework and select the most suitable private actors. Examples of process already started are: The Mexican Alliance for Sustainability or the Multistakeholder Protocol by Peru.
- The SDGs are a good framework for this multi-stakeholder partnerships.
- BAPA+40 brought in a deeper role of private sector role in SSC as is recognised in many paragraphs, such as paragraph 16 and paragraph 24 (m).



Plenary Session II

Panelist

Mr Amitabh Behar

Chief Executive Officer, OXFAM India, New Delhi



How can a Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) partner with private sector with limited funds to achieve the SDGs?

- Power centre has moved from the state to the private sector and today partnerships face the challenge of “Golden Threads” vs “Poison Threads”.

We need to look at the structural causes for CSO-Private sector cooperation, which should be a normative value based partnerships.

The role of OXFAM India on inequality has been a good practice in this regard. Additionally, the Behind the Brand campaign of OXFAM, which looks at the entire value chain in manufacturing, is a CSO-Private sector partnership to ensure better rights for all stakeholder at each level of the value chain.

- Some notable challenges and cautionary advice is as follows:
 - There is a romance with the assumption that private sector will deliver.
 - It is important to bring back the role of the state to the centre of development, as in the South one cannot substitute the State.
 - The fundamental value of SSC is about humility and mutual respect, it is important to have tough love between multi-stakeholders.
 - CSOs add the much required dimension of humility and humanity to development.

Panelist

Mr Ashok Thakur

Vice President Public Affairs, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., New Delhi

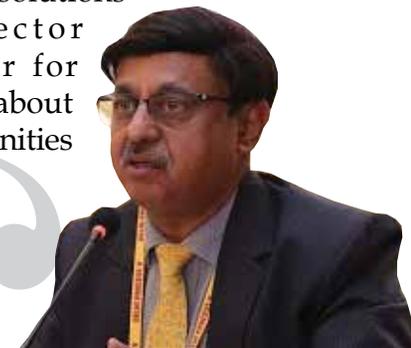
What can be the role of private sector to deliver SDGs at scale? What resources are needed to leverage the role of private sector and what partnerships have contributed to this?

In 2014 Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. began working on farm mechanisation in Nigeria, where private sector enabled the process by de-risking all stakeholder investments. This was only possible due to the role and effort of private sector.

The aim of such an effort was to improve the lives of the farming community.

Moreover the solution of rural Fintech by Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. aimed to help rural borrowing.

Other innovative solutions by private sector have been: Uber for Tractors, which is about unlocking opportunities for poor farmers.



Plenary Session II

Open Discussion

Question: What can be the role of cities and states moving forward?

Answer by Panelists:

- In the case of Mexico, various companies choose various SDGs and some focus on city development contributing to the targets of SDG 11. These companies then work with cities to achieve them.
- Development challenges exist but people are also resilient and CSOs bring in the value of making people resilient.

Question: To what extent does SSC need to be coordinated especially from top-down?

Answer by Panelists:

- The actors of coordination should be the

governments and not the UN or private sector and institutional mechanisms should be fully utilised in this regard.

- BAPA+40 calls for an integrated UN strategy for SSC – among 35 agencies to coordinate and help governments to achieve that role. Here it is about strengthening bridges with countries.
- What do you mean by coordination – regulation or facilitation? A stronger role of state with the right instruments is the need. Additionally, there is a need to develop standards – especially in terms of environment, labour, etc.
- To ensure that the particular measure and the impact are aligned to the needs of the country.

Question: SSC is for the development of human resources and capacities. How can we share this knowledge and such efforts in SSC?

Answer by Panelists:

- Resources are being put to create pathways in the South along with a triangulation of efforts to allow for the flow of knowledge.
- Science and Technology is often emphasised for knowledge sharing and collaboration because it is easier to depoliticise scientific research.
- People-to-people collaborations and ties have to be emphasised upon.





Plenary Session III

Panelists

New Instruments for Emerging Development Challenges

The multi-modal, multi-partner and multi-sectoral characteristics of SSC necessitate innovative instruments to address emerging challenges.



From Left to Right: Professor Mustafizur Rahman, Dr Sanusha Naidu, Mr Gerardo Bracho, Professor Elizabeth Sidiropoulos, Dr Stephan Klingebiel, Professor Gladys Teresita Lechini and Professor Bishwambher Pyakuryal

Plenary Session III



Chair

Professor Elizabeth Sidiropoulos

Chief Executive, South African Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg,
South Africa Dialogue, South Africa

There are several complex developmental challenges that the countries in the South are facing. The major issues are climate change, migration, new technologies like artificial intelligence and gender, amongst others.

While countries are trying to find solutions to these challenges, it may require existing assumptions to be changed taking into account contemporary realities.

Out of the box thinking may probably widen the scope of SSC and ignite actors for more forceful productive engagement.

Co-Chair

Professor Bishwambher Pyakuryal

Institute for Strategic and Socio-Economic Research, Kathmandu, Nepal and Ambassador of Nepal to Sri Lanka



The current state of global development efforts is not without challenge. Wealth is more unequally distributed than income. The World Inequality Report, 2018 notes inequality has increased in North America, China, India and Russia.

Developing nations are confronted with various socio-economic and environmental problems ranging from climate change, religious conflict, food and water security, corruption, lack of education and employment.

Considering new global developmental challenges, one-way cooperation model has been discarded as obsolete.

Southern nations have started sharing, learning and exploring complementary strengths and comparative advantages rather than to remain as a typically donor-recipient nation.

Although SSC reflects the felt need of Southern nations, it is not a substitute for North-South Cooperation.

Multipolar (countries with many extremities), multi-stakeholder (the governance structure built with multi-stakeholder initiatives) and multi-level world necessitates new approaches to international cooperation in a globalised world.

Widespread rural poverty and hunger followed by high levels of child malnutrition and maternity mortality in developing and newly independent nations has undermined the dynamism of South and South West Asia.

Governments have begun to focus on the increased spending on public goods. A fundamental problem has been the inability of government's assistance policies to increase the assets of the poor. It suggests to revisit especially the domestic policies of inequality and inclusiveness.

Plenary Session III

Panelist

Mr Gerardo Bracho

Counsellor, Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the OECD-DAC, Paris



South-South labour migration is an emerging challenge in Latin America. Latin America is facing the worst problem of migration in recent years. Mexico has been in the news for being a destination as well as transit for Central American migrants from Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. Migration from Central America is about 300000 to 400000 migrants a year and peaked beyond these figures in the first semester of 2019.

Mexico has thought of dealing with migration through some novel means.

It would involve, on the one hand, being fair, helping and respecting the rights of transit migrants within the framework of the law and, on the other, strengthening the economy in the Northern Triangle to help stop migration originating from these countries.

The latter does not involve traditional technical or financial cooperation, rather a novel scheme for revitalising employment and skills in the countries of origin of migration. These are cash transfer programmes being implemented with Mexican money.

One programme targets youth, by subsidizing their professional practices in all types of enterprises. Another programme targets small farmers under the cash transfer programme where a certain amount of cash would be transferred to targeted beneficiaries every month.

Non-conventional approaches often involve higher risks. However, human welfare and societal development may outweigh the perceived risk levels. We expect them to be successful.

Panelist

Professor Gladys Teresita Lechini

Professor, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina

Macro level issues continue to haunt Southern partners.

Endogeneity, knowledge and globalisation are important in this process. Tension between endogeneity of knowledge and globalisation is an issue to be resolved. Further, homogenisation could be a problem in the South.

Local aspirations have become a serious issue for international community.

The world is perhaps not ready for SSC now as protectionism, digital divide, etc. continue to create challenges.

Institutionality is a political issue. Southern providers and recipient countries are new actors in the new paradigm of SSC.

Empowering civil society is important for SSC.

TrC is not properly conceptualised and could become a diluted form of SSC. Enlargement of SSC to TrC should be taken with due consideration while understanding all possible cautionary measures.

The purpose and objectives of SSC have to be understood properly and in all its dimensions separately from TrC, otherwise one could create a big confusion, shuffling between SSC and TrC.

TrC is something different, which could be useful or not according to its nature, modalities and objectives, which sometimes could hide other intentions.



Plenary Session III

Panelist

Professor Mustafizur Rahman

Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka



Emerging challenges persist for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the context of SSC, as LDCs graduating to developing economies would lose their market access as duty free quota free market access, tariff concessions and other forms of trade incentives. Moreover, any other incentives would be withdrawn as countries stop projecting themselves as LDCs.

Access to medicine would be a serious issue once market access provisions are withdrawn for LDCs. Abolition of duty free quota free scheme would squeeze the trade possibilities of LDCs.

Erosion of S&D provisions for Bangladesh and other developing countries under TRIPS commitments is a cause of serious concern. Garment exports to European Union and other major markets would be affected due to changes in tariff structure post-abolition of preferential market access.

Time-bound extension of tariff preferences may be offered to LDCs; for instance, three years for graduating countries like Bangladesh would be very helpful in the transition phase.

Moreover, support mechanisms for LDCs within SSC may be considered and Southern support for WTO negotiations may be seriously thought of.

SSC needs to correspond to partner countries' level of economic development. The principles and modalities of SSC should adequately accommodate these concerns.

Panelist

Dr Stephan Klingebiel

Director, UNDP Policy Centre, Seoul



Institutional structure of global governance is still of the time of World War II.

Climate change and migration amongst others are serious issues that confront the world. There is a need for new institutional structure to address new challenges.

While all stakeholders need to be involved in SSC, involvement of multiple actors may be complicated. This is an issue to be considered. Therefore, collaboration has to be stronger among the actors. Delhi Process Fifth Conference type of institutional mechanisms are required.

Conflict-affected countries pose different challenges which may be considered in SSC. Triangular cooperation has more potential in this regard.

Incentives to actors would determine their involvement and contribution. Specific capabilities to understand the governance structures are necessary

Cooperation at sub-national level matters for effective outcomes of SSC. Tangible outcomes would always be inspiring the future course of action.

South-North cooperation is emerging well. An integrated approach would be better than piecemeal approach towards SSC.

Involving North and South structures together is the biggest challenge. Instead of struggling with the stereotypes of North-South and South-South Cooperation, focus should be on outcome of the interventions.

Plenary Session III

Panelist

Dr Sanusha Naidu

Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Global Dialogue, Cape Town



Rising income inequality is a serious concern in the South. Timely action is the answer to these emerging challenges in the South.

Implementation of a consensus would matter and willingness to change is key to success of any SSC intervention.

Instead of new instruments, innovations in existing instruments is more important as adaptation is fundamental to cope with challenges.

Domestically conceived concepts can be effectively linked to international development agenda.

Innovation does not necessarily mean more resources and skills, rather better appreciation of the problems and the novelty in dealing with those challenges.

Open Discussion

Key issues raised

- Replicability and politicisation of national initiatives.
- Institutionalisation and impact assessment as key to SSC.
- Comprehensive portfolio of projects.
- Adverse impacts of climate change.
- Proper utilisation of local natural and human resources.



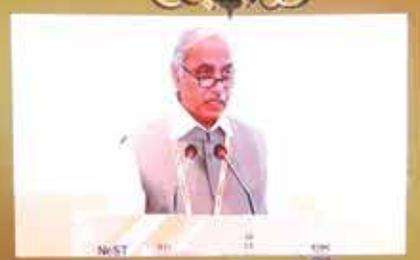


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[Title]



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Plenary session IV

Panelists

Emerging Global Experiences with Triangular Cooperation

Identifying the guiding principles for and emerging approaches to TrC, in light of the opportunities for collective action to face common challenges provided by the SDGs.



From Left to Right: Mr Nazir Kabiri, Dr Abdulhakim Elwaer, Ms Sachiko Imoto, Ambassador Radhika Lokesh, Mr Pierre Jacquet, Ms Carmen Sorger, Mr Justin Vaisse and Mr Alejandro Guerrero-Ruiz

Plenary Session IV

Chair

Ambassador Radhika Lokesh

Former Indian Ambassador to Ireland,
Government of India



There have been dramatic changes like demographic change, diffusion of technology in development cooperation.

Triangular Cooperation (TrC) occupies a significant space in development cooperation and it is important to note that it is not an alternative to SSC but is complementary to development cooperation.

There are a few important questions that need to be addressed:

How should TrC cooperation be scaled up to tackle different challenges?

What should be the guiding principles of TrC in terms of sharing resources, technology, etc., towards addressing the achievement of the SDGs while facing challenges such as Global Warming.

Outcome of BAPA+40 will be a step forward to analyse modes of TrC cooperation.

There needs to be a discussion and rethink on means and institutions of development cooperation.



Co-Chair

Mr Pierre Jacquet

President, Global Development
Network, New Delhi



The need for Triangular Cooperation arises two fold. One, because previous underlying development cooperation of North-South had reached its limits. Two, SSC is not an alternative but it is a complement to traditional efforts.

It is important to ask key questions such as:

- If SSC is not the alternative, then what is the alternative?
- What is innovation in the concept of TrC?
- How does TrC work (we still do not have guidelines about how it should evolve)?
- Can TrC be policy driven?

Some broad principles of TrC can be articulated as below:

- Ownership
- Role of mutual respect
- Fair balance partnership
- Resources
- Role of knowledge (capacity to use knowledge)
- Role of connections between various institutions (multi-stake holders)
- Role of politics
- Evaluation



Plenary Session IV

Panelist

Ms Sachiko Imoto

Senior Director, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Tokyo



Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) aims to promote better understanding amongst peers for better implementation of solutions to development problems.

Knowledge transfer, whether available in North or the South, must take place.

Cultivating unity, ownership and horizontal networks are critical. There is a need to emphasise that one-size does not fit all. Therefore, knowledge co-creation among diverse actors is critical.

Joint measuring and evaluation of cooperation, transparency and predictability of cooperation is important for strengthening development outcomes and trust among actors involved.

Some key examples are:

JICA worked with Brazil in community policing project which other Latin American countries later joined. Brazil shared its experiences of adjusting Japanese community policing into local context, so that other Latin American countries did not have to repeat the process again.

Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network project: Since 2003, ASEAN countries and Japan are implementing this programme, about 1,400 students and faculty members acquired their Masters' and PhD Degrees through the Project. This is a good example of expanding horizontal networks among participating countries including Japan.

Panelist

Mr Justin Vaisse

Director General, Paris Peace Forum, Paris

Paris Peace Forum is a multi-stakeholder convention. In 2018, 120 projects were submitted to the Forum and 10 were selected, that included Scale of Community and Financing.

Examples of the projects at the Forum are:

- Cyber Security
- Freedom of Information
- Zero Budget Natural Farming in India
- Community Healing in Kenya.

Partner institutions to the Forum are European Agencies, JICA, GIZ (Germany), amongst others.

Triangular Cooperation should focus on both regional and thematic development concerns.



Plenary Session IV

Panelist

Dr Abdulhakim Elwaer

Chairman, Islamic Development Bank Group
(IsDB) South-South Cooperation Task force,
Jeddah



The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) has 57 member countries all of them from the Global South.

Its mission is to promote comprehensive human development in its member countries. The Bank applies the principles of South-South Cooperation (SSC), such as mutual benefits, no-conditionality, and respecting national sovereignty. IsDB supports economic and technical cooperation plus trade, which constitute the scope of SSC.

The Bank works with all SSC partners, namely public sector, private firms as well as civil society.

Recently, the Bank has established a permanent task force for SSC.

Through its Reverse Linkage mechanism the IsDB is helping its member countries acquire solution based knowledge and expertise transferred from other member country, one such example is when IsDB helped Suriname to acquire expertise from Malaysia in enhancing its rice production.

The IsDB in collaboration with South Center and UNOSSC has formulated a paper on national ecosystems for SSTRC, which provides a framework on national

institutional arrangements that can support the SSTRC activities of its member countries.

The proposed national ecosystem is built around seven pillars:

- Political will
- National strategies
- National body
- Information bases
- Connected actors
- Financial Mechanism
- Performance Management

The Climate Change convention was built on principles similar to those of SSC. There were two aspects to address which were Mitigation and Adaptation.

Delhi Process is an ideal platform to converge SSC actors. As financing is crucial for development, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) should also be invited to participate in future Delhi Process conferences.

Plenary Session IV

Panelist

Ms Carmen Sorger

Director, Department of Global Affairs,
Government of Canada



TrC builds on the complementary strengths of different actors from the South, East, West and North to find context-specific solutions to development challenges; it complements South-South and North-South cooperation.

TrC is not a panacea, but rather a transformative modality to help us achieve the SDGs.

The contemporary definition of TrC reflects the ever-evolving development landscape and enables multistakeholder partnerships that are dynamic, adaptable, flexible and innovative.

The Voluntary Guidelines for Effective Triangular Cooperation aim to ground our efforts in sustainability and effectiveness, from design through delivery:

- Country ownership
- Shared commitment
- Focus on Results
- Inclusivity
- Transparency
- Innovation and co-creation
- Joint learning and knowledge-sharing
- Gender equality
- Leaving no one behind.

Panelist

Mr Nazir Kabiri

Executive Director, Biruni Institute, Kabul

India is the major development partner in Afghanistan in infrastructural projects and has a good intention of cooperation. China doesn't include Afghanistan in BRI (Belt & Road Initiative). Brazil and South Africa have no development cooperation with Afghanistan. India is the largest trade partner of Afghanistan but faces trade blockage created by Pakistan.

SSC carries a lot of weight but there is a need to study the cost of non-cooperation between and amongst the Southern countries. The Biruni Institute offers to work with RIS in this matter.

Chabahar Port project is an excellent example of TrC. On this project, India has been working for over 20 years.

There are crucial energy projects such as the Gas pipeline, taking place from Central Asia to South Asia.

Connectivity, trade and transit are important for Afghanistan. There is also a need for durable peace. So what are the initiatives that the Southern countries can take in this regard?



Plenary Session IV

Panelist

Mr Alejandro Guerrero-Ruiz

Policy Advisor, OECD - Development
Co-operation Directorate (DCD), Paris

In TrC, actors beyond Government are involved.

Success factors for TrC can be articulated as:

- Alignment and ownership by the development partner
- Long-term engagement is very important
- Openness and flexibility

There is a need for scaling up of impact assessment and creation of awareness. High transactional costs present a challenge.

As a note of caution it should be noted that the TrC approach is not always a right approach.



Open Discussion

Some relevant questions asked during the session were:

- How does one go ahead with SSC in areas which are in conflict?
- What are the pros and cons of the two different approaches of SSC and TrC?
- What is TrC and its objectives? Who are the actors involved and the priorities?
- What mechanism can be used to ensure that Northern partners don't dominate agenda for financing of TrC?

The following were some of the solutions offered during the discussion:

- There are problems for all sorts of developmental cooperation.
- If a project does not have ownership, it will fail. Stable incentives are important to ensure ownership. Transparency about results of projects will generate incentives on the donor side to ensure ownership.
- Established mechanisms that ensure that Northern countries do not dominate the agenda of TrC.
- Managing SSC in conflict situations is a difficult task.
- Forum for SSC are readily presented by regional platforms such as AU, ASEAN, SADC, ECOWAS, amongst others.

Parallel Session 1A

Panelists

Assessment Template, Norms and Plurality in SSC

Regional experiences in assessment of
SSC

KEY TAKEAWAYS



From Left to Right: Dr Kaustuv K Bandyopadhyay, Mr Noel Gonzalez, Professor Milindo Chakrabarti, Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Professor Li Xiaoyun, Dr Fanwell Bokosi and Dr Philani Mthembu

Parallel Session 1A

Chair

Professor Sachin Chaturvedi

Director General, RIS, New Delhi



The need for an assessment template is one of the recommendations of BAPA+40 Outcome Document and is essential as we move forward with SSC.

There is a traction inside government. On Day I of Delhi Process Fifth Conference we discussed the ex-ante and ex-post, during the implementation assessments.

Currently we have major issues facing us regarding:

- Delivering, when there is an impressing need, especially for delivery in time, without delays.
- Kind of impact?
- Abiding by the principles.

The Network of Southern Think-tanks (NeST) has been working on the principles of SSC to find indicators to assess principles. It is difficult to abide to principles (statement of intent) vs challenges on the ground. In India, we are doing this through the Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC). FIDC has multiple stakeholders including civil society members.

In 2018, Prime Minister Modi laid down a 10 principle agenda with Africa.

We have recently heard as well the need to revisit the development model and propose prescriptive models, given the absence of endogeneity and damages of structural adjustments.

NeST provides the policy space to discuss these issues and to move forward.

The need is to address local demands and answering to local needs. This is the democratisation of development. Localisation is important for the achievement of the SDGs.

While SSC and TrC both have their uniqueness, they should not impede us to work together.

Assessment is very important because quantum is very high. Indicators are like GPS. The need is for real time assessment.



Parallel Session 1A

Panelist

Professor Milindo Chakrabarti

Visiting Fellow, RIS, New Delhi

The role of multiple actor and a multilateral perspective for SSC, assert the need for people-to-people connect, and for nations and individuals to work together.

Outcomes from BAPA+40 calls for consultations on country-led and non-binding voluntary methodologies. It is important to respect the diversity within SSC and within national approaches.

There are two unique features of SSC:

- Set of guiding principles, and
- Plurality in modalities.

Variations exist among partners on guiding principles of SSC, but there are no big inconsistencies. Some are more disaggregated than others.

- The common ones are mutual benefits, national ownership, demand-driven, respect for national sovereignty, non-conditionality and horizontality.
- Question here is to see whether they have been followed in practice or not.

A proposed assessment framework for SSC can be as follows:

- **Mutual benefits.** Indicators: access to markets, enhancing knowledge, value chain

- **National ownership.** Indicators: compatibility with national development strategies, creation of local capacities
- **Demand-driven.** Indicators: nature of demand, nature of responses
- **Sovereignty.** Indicators: territoriality, no imposition
- **Non-conditionality.** Indicators: no imposition of macro-economic changes
- **Horizontality.** Indicator: horizontality in decision making

Plurality in modalities exists:

- India has five modalities in the Development Compact plus indicators for capacity building
- Brazil has eight modalities in COBRADI Platform of ABC with two components: indicators of principles conformity/ extent they were followed and indicators on performance (performance by indicators of modalities)

The way forward is that indicators today are not good for process and performance. There must be three types of indicators focusing on process, performance and impact.

Parallel Session 1A

Panelist

Mr Noel Gonzalez

Director General for Planning, Mexico Agency for International Development Co-operation (AMEXCID), Mexico City



Mexico Agency for International Development Co-operation (AMEXCID) is a government agency.

SSC has changed in its amount/quantum in the last 20 years and is not modest anymore. The increase in number has made us more aware of the need for a system to tell us what we need is well done to look at three aspects: efficient, value for money and impact.

It is important to be transparent and accountable first to our tax-payers as they continue to have a sceptical approach to international development cooperation (IDC) because we are still a developing country.

Questions emerges as to why you go abroad? Why you invest in Central America?

One explains IDC as a system, to build common prosperity bringing more opportunity for Mexican companies and a more stable region is beneficial to Mexico as well.

AMEXCID acknowledges the principles of SSC but we also need to acknowledge that we need more operational principles.

Methodologies: planning, monitoring, measuring and

giving value to our cooperating is needed.

Lately, AMEXCID has been measuring the effectiveness of its cooperation with the UNDP looking at transparency and mutual assessment, results oriented, ownership by beneficiaries and inclusive partnerships.

SSC is not the same as NSC, we do different things, but we are part of the same goal.

To develop a methodology that would fit our differences, AMEXCID undertook a questionnaire approach to 100 stakeholders in Mexico doing SSC, and a common workshop to discuss the same.

AMEXCID also did a qualitative evaluation on Mexican cooperation. UNDP is now taking this pilot initiative to other countries.

AMEXCID also measures flows where US\$ 300-350 million is spent in a year. With an increase given the new programme on Meso-America, AMEXCID will reach the levels of Finland and New Zealand.

SSC has to develop its own approach. It should not be a political, but a practical exercise.



Parallel Session 1A

Panelist

Professor Li Xiaoyun

Professor, China Agricultural University (CAU), Beijing



Looking at the technical issues of assessing SSC there are two key areas:

- Processes
- Consistency with the principles.

There is a need for indicators, but it is very difficult as principles are very political. For instance, looking at the principle of non-conditionality what indicator would you include? Can one observe the negotiations? Or looking at the principle of non-interference, which is also difficult to create indicators for. On the other hand the principle of demand driven is easier as one can see how the project was proposed.

Today, SSC is not like the efforts of the 1980s and 1990s. It is much wider. We need a definition as one cannot put everything under SSC. We tend to include trade, technology transfer, economic, defence amongst others. How will we assess trade? How can you think about non-conditionality? As trade with the US is different from trade with other Southern countries? We need to refresh ourselves and think about these issues.

Moreover, measuring processes are not enough. A result-based dimension will understand results, not just the process and principles. We need to go beyond to the output level. We need a systematic assessment to look beyond, at outcomes; what kind of knowledge, what have they learned, how many courses? And eventually looking at impact.

We need to learn from NSC methodologies that have been developed over decades. Not politically, but technically.



Expert Panel

Dr Fanwell Bokosi

Executive Director, African Forum and Network on Debt and Development, Zimbabwe

Coming from Africa and from a recipient of both SSC and NSC one is caught in the middle and asked who is better. No one is better, no one is bad. We have to get the best out of both and avoid the worst.

Challenges exist in measuring as it is impossible to measure both with the same templates.

SSC is not just public money transfer like ODA. The part that is comparable (financial ones) is a small amount, but there is a bigger picture of SSC. SSC is a complement effort to NSC. Measuring it as a competitor is wrong.

ODA is still a mirror to the colonial legacies. That's why the United Kingdom, United States and France do what they do. SSC is the opposite. It is a rebellion of colonial times. You cannot use colonial measurements to assess SSC.

Having said that, we should measure SSC and find ways to do it.

NeST has five areas in the Framework with 20 indicators. There are two layers: One is this, what we said we would do? Is it on budget? Is it on time? How good was the process? How did we perform? What was the product?

When we argue we cannot use the same template we are not saying we cannot measure.



Parallel Session 1A

Expert Panel

Dr Philani Mthembu

Executive Director, Institute for Global Dialogue, South Africa

It should be noted that if the South is not driving this discussion, we would be overwhelmed by the pressures by others and find ourselves adopting certain existing templates that do not represent the way we do cooperation.

We expect countries from the North to meet their obligations. Expectation exists that they must provide. There is not an explicit expectation that the countries of the South must provide. It is not an obligation. So the critical element of solidarity comes in.

Countries of the South have to explain why they need cooperation. So, that is an added pressure, because they face development challenges at home as well. This is where discussions on quantity and quality comes in.

For some countries it is not in their interests to show quantitatively their cooperation, because of domestic challenges. But this doesn't mean they won't come out with forms to measure.

Take South Africa for example. It does not have a definition of SSC, but has a African Renaissance Fund and reforms are coming up with South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA). Here South Africa has realised there are differences and plurality, but it can still come up with commonalities and how to operationalise; for instance: concessional-concessional loans, humanitarian assistance, volunteering, technical cooperation and other concessional activities.

There are also non-concessional and commercial flows. Here we need to draw distinctions: which ones are concessional and which are not. When there is an explicit element of concessional it can be included as SSC. Like in India, the EXIM Bank has loans with concessional elements and others are more commercial.

Lastly, the element of quality is challenging. Asking people what they learned. We need to advance in this respect.



Parallel Session 1A

Expert Panel

Dr Kaustuv K Bandyopadhyay

Director, Society for Participatory Research in
Asia, New Delhi

Principles need to inform templates for assessing SSC based on plurality and norms.

SSC is characterised by:

- Operationalised through projects
- Heterogeneity
- Knowledge-sharing based
- No agreed definition.

Principles and indicators can be as such –

- From a project to a programme based approach: beyond the linearity of Log Frames, accommodates multiple pathways and acknowledges complexity.
- Effectiveness of multi-stakeholders: collective diagnosis, performance achieved through partnerships, level of satisfaction and increased sense of solidarity.
- Capacity development as impact: three layers here with individual, institutions, society. Beyond output drive individual indicators. Individuals have to apply learnings in their institutions. Attention to the continued nature of learning. Causality exercises are futile, but associations can be attributed
- Learning and accountability: Learning has become a victim of accountability as procedures focus on resources only. Learning as the basis for the partnership.
- Premium to participatory approaches (including community based M&E): participatory research, communities can produce and utilise knowledge and can be integrated into M&E.

Parallel Session 1A

Open Discussion

Some key comments and issues raised are:

- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) recognises the importance of capturing outcomes. NSC and SSC are aiming the same goal of Agenda 2030. Northern donors are also struggling to capture the quantum of cooperation therefore learning can happen between both groups.
- The major principle is accountability. Accountability in terms of public opinions of donors and not just impact on country. How we define effectiveness? We are defining principles either ODA or SSC. So objects are missing. Hearing the voices of the people is a must. Measuring beyond outputs is a must. We need to measure outcomes.
- Why can we not use the 169 indicators of SDGs? It is already being measured by countries, and it won't be an additional burden on them.
- On capacity building, how different is to assess capacity building at home and abroad? Why don't we use the same templates?
- It is time to link NeST, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to develop the minimum template. However, right now we are too fragmented and we have to have some convergence. In Latin America, the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) accounts regionally even if every country has its own national system. We need a common definition of SSC.

- Role of recipient nations and their voices need to be heard. Think about the Belt and Road and Sri Lanka, those voices have to be heard there.
- Mutuality of interest and not solidarity is the key element. Common interests are the basis for SSC. SDG 17 frames partnership as an obligation with 'Leaving No One Behind' as the outcome to be measured.
- SDG16: Is there any place for that in those assessment?
- Conditionality: not only macro-economic issues, but there are also positive conditionalities. Example: tender on solar panel, such as local procurement in SSC.
- Measurement of outputs is not only about quantity but also quality. Rules can be used to facilitate or block/exclude.
- Explaining aid is a global issues. In Canada the same issue is emerging. On triangular cooperation, everyone is interest driven. So triangular offers an opportunity, we are democratically on the same place.
- From Delhi Process First we have been discussing about defining SSC. Are we in a better position to do that after BAPA+40? It was mentioned on the panel that we have to limit the definition. Can we get to a definition? We need that definition to comply with SDG 17.
- How to operationalise this? Have you applied measures to your partnerships? How will you de-politicise this? Should we hire a third party to operationalise?

Responses from the panel members:

Dr. Philani Mthembu: Accountability to who? If SSC is demand-driven, so is the focus of assessment where the work is taking place. But

because of mutual interest, it has to be a look on the side of the 'donor'. Such as; the parliament assessing the activities of South Africa on the continent, and parliamentarians wanting to go and visit project sites. Assessing the mutuality.

Dr. Fanwell Bokosi: Accountability to whom is very important? Where you put your money is important. It can be demand-driven by government, the president, but on the ground people are protesting. Those are difficult questions. Being difficult does not mean impossible. Not everything can be quantifiable.

Professor Li Xiaoyun: Demand-driven is a political exercise, very much challenged by the reality. Demand-driven itself has been challenged. Because the context is changing, the scope of the exercise was narrow, not anymore. We can draw lessons on mutual accountability. Today in China people are publicly asking why are we giving cooperation? This is very similar to the issue of accountability. Accountability is very dependent on domestic issues.

Professor Milindo Charabarti: We are carrying out exercises on assessing outcomes of SSC of India. The Young Scholars Forum at Delhi Process Fifth Conference is such an exercise to assess the outcomes of India's ITEC program. What have they learnt?

Mr. Noel Gonzalez: What we measure we can improve; we can move forward. We do have methodologies for assessing quality and quantity. We are accountable to our own public and to the international community on the issue of SDGs. We can work on what we already agreed (the modalities) and the place to do that is the UN.

Dr. Kaustuv K Bandyopadhyay: Participation is key. Representative and participatory democracy are complementary. Community participation does not prevent parliaments from assessing as well.

Parallel Session 1B

Panelists

Contribution of Manufacturing in Strengthening Health Sector

Potential area of cooperation in manufacturing of vaccines, and medical implements such as diagnostic kits and medical devices for strong SSC role towards Science Technology and Innovation (STI).



From Left to Right: Mr Danev Ricardo PérezValerino, Dr Ruchita Beri, Dr André de Mello e Souza, Mr Ashok Kumar Madan, Professor S. K. Mohanty, Dr Halla Thorsteinsdottir, Professor T. C. James and Dr Bernabe Malacalza

Parallel Session 1B

Chair

Professor S. K. Mohanty

RIS, New Delhi



The market for health care products and their manufacturing now has its centre stage in the South.

The South also captures a big proportion of the Global Value Chains (GVCs) in drug manufacturing. In this scenario, trade and trade policies usurp utmost importance.

South-South trade has grown nearly 11 times within a span of 12 years. Southern exports are growing at a faster rate than exports from North.

Vaccines and pharmaceuticals have made their base in the South, but the medical device industry still has a lot of potential to tap into, especially in the manufacturing capabilities of the South.

Panelist

Dr Halla Thorsteinsdottir

Director, Small Globe Inc. and Adjunct
Professor, University of Toronto, Toronto

There are three pillars of South-South Cooperation:

- Collaborations that have tangible outcomes
- Interaction among different actors
- Focus on problems specific to Southern countries

Governments are not the only actors as we have firms, industries, scientists and experts that play a pivotal role in SSC especially in the health manufacturing sector.

Cooperation in knowledge sharing does not stop at sharing of science and technology. Equally important is the capacity building of managerial personnel and sharing knowledge of on intellectual property rights and international regulations.

There is need to come up with a platform for improving co-ordination among various actors among southern countries, their governments, regulatory systems and private actors.

India, Cuba, China, Brazil and South Africa have not only increased their manufacturing capabilities but are also very active in development cooperation in the area of health.



Manufacturing in the South has improved accessibility and affordability, both being important channels to achieve SDG 3.

Parallel Session 1B

Panelist

Dr André de Mello e Souza

Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), Brasilia



Global platform for health such as World Health Organisation (WHO) and International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH), may now have representations from the South but participation does not equate to influence.

The ICH has become an international standard setting body, but the power distribution with ICH is very skewed. The founding members, US, Japan, and EU have veto power and they are permanent members of the managerial committee of ICH. They set very stringent standards that have unequal effect on the production costs of the South, hampering the access of Southern manufacturers to many developed markets.

The role of SSC in Global Governance institutes such as ICH is very important.

There is a need to form Southern coalitions (like Brazil did in the WHO) so that South can raise its shared concerns with one single voice. There is an importance of South-South Coalitions at a global platform.

Global and national norms have an important impact on manufacturing of health products.

Global governance institutions have managed to form tangible outcome oriented policies like Global Fund to Fight Malaria, Global Alliances on vaccines amongst others.

Panelist

Mr Ashok Kumar Madan

Director, Small Globe Inc. and Adjunct Professor, University of Toronto, Toronto

Pharmaceutical production in India has increased from US\$ 2 billion at the time of Independence (1947) to US\$ 39 billion today (2019). US\$ 19 billion are exported to the world while the WHO procures 70 per cent of its vaccine from India.

Lower price of pharmaceuticals and medical devices produced in India, help save importing countries millions of dollars. In value terms India imports only 5 per cent of healthcare products from outside, rest for the 95 per cent it is self-reliant.

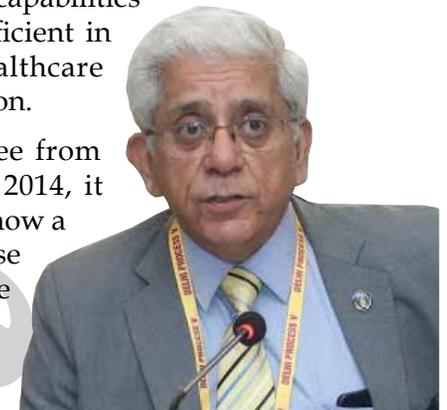
India has a strong base of pharmaceuticals and vaccine productions, now it is time to shift the focus to medical device industry.

The US\$ 5 billion medical device industry still has an untapped potential to be explored.

The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has now formed a separate policy for medical device industry, more such policy boosts are needed to help the industry grow.

Enhanced manufacturing capabilities have made India self-sufficient in order to take care of healthcare needs of its large population.

In 1977, India became free from small pox and in March 2014, it became polio free. This is how a strong manufacturing base can help achieve health care outcomes.



Parallel Session 1B

Panelist

Professor T. C. James

Visiting Fellow, RIS, New Delhi



Focus is often on obtaining the protected technology developed in the North. However, there are excellent examples of cooperation in health sector between India-Africa, Cuba-Brazil, and India-Cuba which need to be looked at. Most of the mentioned SSC efforts were driven by private players and industry, although governments did play an enabling role in these projects.

Today, the time is to focus on research and innovation happening within the South.

The cost of research and development is too high for many countries of the South to bear alone. This is where SSC becomes important, to identify common diseases and undertake collaborative research.

The countries of the South should go for mutual recognition of pharmacopeias'. In the long run, a single pharmacopeia for Southern countries may be thought of.

Since testing a drug is a costly business, South can set up common labs in larger countries that can be used by member countries in order to ensure the quality and standards of health care products. Additionally, common testing Labs for Southern Countries can be thought of.

Mutual recognition of pharmacopeias of Southern countries would help streamline the manufacturing and value chains in the Global South.

Expert Panel

Dr Ruchita Beri

Senior Research Associate, Institute for
Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi

India-Africa cooperation in the health sector presents itself as a good example. There are many commonalities in the National Health Profile of India and Africa Agenda 2063. Moreover, 18 per cent of pharma imports to Africa come from India

Sharing health care personnel, e-consultations and knowledge transfer through e-Arogya network are key initiatives for health care cooperation. Many private companies have set up hospitals in Africa.

The need is to develop indigenous capabilities in many African countries for production of medicine and diagnostics.

A key challenge is to overcome coordination issues, language barrier and pool financial resources together in Africa.

A uniform health and regulatory framework is needed in all African nations.



Parallel Session 1B

Expert Panel

Dr Bernabe Malacalza

Research Fellow, National Scientific and Technical Research Council, Buenos Aires



Expert Panel

Mr Danev Ricardo Pérez Valerino

Head, International Relations, Finlay Vaccine Institute, BioCubaPharma Holding, Havana, Cuba

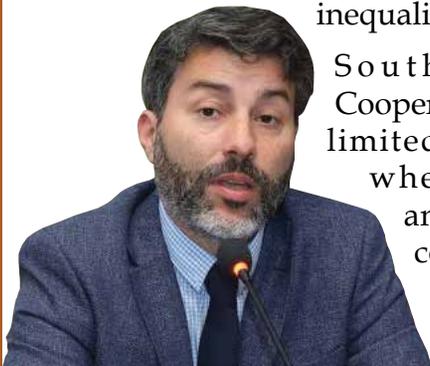
SSC in Science and Technology and South-South Technical Cooperation are two different things. SSC in Science and Technology is not just limited to technical cooperation but government, scientists and institutions all play an important role.

Nuclear medicine is a good example of SSC in Science and Technology. Argentina has one of the best plants for producing nuclear medicine and has entered in agreement to set up nuclear medicine plant in Mumbai. This will make India self-sufficient in its need for nuclear medicines.

SSC in health has a huge potential to improve access to health technology. Under this, Science diplomacy is an important modality.

SSC can help reduce global health inequalities as well as poverty.

South-South Technical Cooperation is a smaller concept limited to capacity building whereas SSC in Science and Technology involves coordination among many players, institutions and regulatory frameworks.



Private networks can be pivotal in improving manufacturing capabilities. For example, the Global Vaccine Manufacturing Network. Under this network, annually the manufactures meet and discuss on ways to collaborate on vaccine production. This fosters collaborations instead of competition.

The ultimate goal of SSC in health should be to make the South independent in its manufacturing of health products.

Political will is of utmost importance in all health and scientific collaborations.

Investment in manufacturing is motivated by political will and enabling regulatory frameworks.

Private manufacturers networks across the globe can help streamline production of medicines, vaccines and medical devices by fostering collaborations instead of competitions.

Parallel Session 1B

Open Discussion

Question from audience

Most of the collaborations that Indian companies have entered in are mostly for markets and not for R&D and Innovation. One must do a serious study on the barriers in such collaborations.

Response by panelists

Dr. Halla Thorsteinsdottir: Differences in interest pose a major challenge in South-South Cooperation. It is true that in the field of bio-technology, we can scarcely find joint ventures of Indian companies in research.

Dr. Ruchita Beri: Most of the private collaborations are examples of subsidiaries and not of joint-ventures.

Question from audience:

What are the major hindrances that have prevented Indian companies to enter the Chinese market?

Response by panellist:

Mr. Ashok Kumar Madan: The registration process in China is very long of around five to six years and it costs around US\$ 1.5 lakh. Moreover, the environment in China does not motivate investors to set up plants there.



Parallel Session 1C

Panelists

Strengthening Agriculture Value Chains in the South

Potential areas of cooperation to facilitate higher value addition in agriculture through strengthening backward and forward linkages.



From Left to Right: Mr Govind Venuprasad, Dr Shengyao Tang, Professor Xiuli Xu, Dr Nafees Meah, Professor Pinaki Chakraborti, Mr Dan Alluf, Mr Omegere John Patrick and Mrs Nguyen Thi Huong

Parallel Session 1C

Chair

Dr Nafees Meah

IRRI Representative - South Asia, New Delhi



It is important to recognise that majority of farmers in the Global South are small holders and they produce ca. 80 per cent of the food. With the population projected to increase to more than 9 billion by 2050, there will be a need for more food. Big increases in productivity of small holder farmers has been seen in China and some South-Asian countries over recent decades. Can this be replicated in Africa?

However, we are seeing food system failure in the world today and there continues to be malnutrition and food insecurity with about 800 million people who go hungry every day and are impacted by under nutrition. At the same time, rates of obesity are increasing rapidly.

Strengthening the Agriculture Value Chains (AVCs) should focus on creating a win-win situation for small holder farmers in the South and not result in a zero-sum game between the various actors in the chain. Value Chains should increase in efficiency and profitability - especially for farmers.

Enhancement of labour and land productivity should be geared towards the production of healthy diets to deliver food and nutrition security for the population.

When thinking about strengthening the Agriculture

Value Chain, we need to take into account negative externalities and impacts of climate change.

SSC and TrC will strengthen and enable efforts to address issues which are critical for building sustainable AVCs.

Leveraging the knowledge and experience of countries in the Global South to enhance profitability and sustainability of AVCs is critical.

Key aspects to focus on include:

- What is the potential of SSC Cooperation?
- Ensuring that more of the value goes back to farmers.
- Analysing capacity challenges and providing assistance.
- How can agricultural trade between countries in the Global South be strengthened?
- What are the pathways and modalities for SSC and TrC to be used to disseminate and implement climate smart technologies in the agricultural sector?

Parallel Session 1C

Panelist

Mr Govind Venuprasad

Coordinator, Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa (SITA), International Trade Centre (ITC), Geneva



Need to focus on the business sector connecting with farmers as it is not only about increasing efficiency but ensuring higher incomes too.

Efforts of Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa (SITA) to develop select value chains in East Africa, with support from India it is a good practice to study.

Increase in farmers' income which is easily replicable and easily scalable was evident in the case of Ethiopian Turmeric and the significance of grassroot innovation practices.

Use of Climate Smart Technology for Soil fixation led to benefit 800,000 farmers in Africa under an initiative supported by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Connectivity is essential, whether it be through farmer based organisations or individually, connectivity to the end buyer of the products are required. SSC shall emphasis on connecting farmers to end buyers through FBOs.

Need to diversify the crop baskets. Here the case of Rwanda having 4-5 varieties of chillies is important to note.

South-South agricultural value chain already exists we just need; to make them stronger.

The need to measure production is required to know the value. Do farmers of the South know their cost of production?

The relevance of business sector and their role in advancing the AVCs is critical, through building connects with farmers. SSC and TrC need to acknowledge the significance of private players in this regard.

Panelist

Dr Shengyao Tang

Director for South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome



SSC with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), has been going on for more than 40 years. FAO established this year a dedicated and specific office for SSC and TrC. The strategy by FAO includes three main elements: inspiration, inclusion and innovation, which should be incorporated in SSC and TrC.

FAO best practices have been in India, Brazil, and China.

Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) was started by FAO wherein one developing country can share the expertise with other developing country. China is the leader in sending experts and technicians particularly to African countries.

Mutual learning from each other, which can be achieved through SSC and TrC is the ultimate goal and strategy to ensure zero hunger.

There is a need to reflect on three aspects of sustainable food value chains: profitability, social equity and ecological sustainability.

Government interventions are necessary to mitigate effects of decrease in market prices of Agriculture produce.

International organisations like FAO have taken initiatives to operationalise the principles of SSC and TrC in their work programmes.

Parallel Session 1C

Panelist

Professor Xiuli Xu

Dean, China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA), China Agricultural University, Beijing



The China-Africa cooperation and sharing of best practises with simple technology to enhance the agriculture industry are a good example for strengthening AVC. The main objective of increasing capacity and reaching local communities and villages is critical for development.

A study on Tanzania reflecting on the issue of low input-low output in agriculture was conducted by China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA). China's interventions in Tanzania led to increase in productivity by 3-4 times. The intervention transformed the local governance structure: effective processing systems, 'enlightening Africa' initiative to build infrastructure (roads), local contextualisation (in-situ knowledge generation) to address AVC related issues. China's efforts to improve AVCs in Tanzania is exemplary to SSC in agriculture.

Trust-building initiatives shall be the foundation to enhance SSC to create sustainable AVC.

Various projects are ongoing in this field to ensure effective communication and to sell various products related to:

- Local context technology development
- Adoption of various innovative technologies
- Building trust

SCC is not always easy due to value chain and governance differences.

Panelist

Professor Pinaki Chakraborti

Senior ICSSR Fellow, Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata



Institute of Development Studies undertook research that looked into the possibilities of intra-regional trade. Taking the example of village in West Bengal, it was observed that there is the effect of increased trade but has not affected the area much.

Rural demand slow down evident in the case of Parle vindicates the possible backlashes, as shown in Parle's retrenchment of ten thousand strong labour force that will affect urban demand along with forward and backward linkages of all the related value chains.

Shared experiences of 3B's- Bangladesh, Bhutan and Bharat.

The issue does not lie in the chain itself but rather in the interactions among other chains, which are affecting the value chain of agriculture. Thus important to link agricultural value chain with overall trade dynamics, where SSC and TrC will play a critical role.

Mafias needs to be eliminated or to be transformed into productive beings.

Trade Restrictiveness - Tariff/non-tariff and trust deficit hinders intra-regional trade which impacts agriculture. It is required to provide flexibility in such scenarios for smoothening SSC interventions.

The theoretical and empirical framework of interlinking SSC and TrC with AVC is crucial to gain competitive advantage, thus important to consider the following challenges:

- Lack of skills and knowledge in this field
- Lack of the necessary equipment and laboratories
- Poor linkages between consumers and farmers
- Limited knowledge on financial aspects
- Lack of quality in technology.

The overall development, investment, cooperation and expansion in this sector needs to be sustained for effective SSC and TrC. Trust is required and is a necessity.

Parallel Session 1C

Expert Panel

Mr Dan Alluf

Counsellor International Cooperation (MASHAV)
Science & Agriculture, Embassy of Israel



Israel's work on building an ecosystem for enabling innovation through the farmers, state, research extension and private sector.

The need to increase knowledge in the agriculture sector is required for productivity and quality.

The case of 'drip-irrigation' which was developed by Israel is a good practice.

The Indo-Israel Agriculture Cooperation, a Government-to-Government partnership focusing on capacity building, infrastructure development and AVC of key crops has 28 agriculture centres of excellence set up by India and Israel. The aim is to enhance this sector for the betterment of farming communities. The main objective is to bring value to assist individuals in strengthening cooperation and harnessing sustainable practises for agriculture.

The Centre for Excellence, under the Indo-Israel agriculture cooperation aims to adopt 50 villages and build ecosystem of progressive farmers.

Need to consider the following:

- Importance of knowledge transfer
- Role of weather stations to assist in the process of future projections
- Increasing quality and quantity of products
- Harnessing and providing a platform for Women's Economic Empowerment
- Usage of innovative technology, such as drones to assist in the developmental stage of agriculture fields etc
- Encouraging private companies to engage fertilisation, irrigation, plant protection and weed control, pollination and water management technology including water reuse

Expert Panel

Mrs Nguyen Thi Huong

Institute of Agricultural Sciences for
Southern Vietnam, Vietnam

Mission is to link small-holder farmers to market.

Challenges faced by farmers in meeting quantity specifications are due to limited access to technology and lack of skills.

Quality specifications are required to ensure quality products and increase supply demands.

Ensuring availability through linking farmers to retailer through super market.

Supporting local farmers and developing transportation to increase the supply.

To link farmers in both input and output models.

To link farmers with experts and identify potential markets for distribution (improving communication).



Parallel Session 1C

Expert Panel

Mr Omegere John Patrick

Visiting Researcher, RIS, New Delhi

There has been an increase in malnutrition over the last 10 years, despite increase of output.

One main concern in the value chain for agriculture is the post-harvest losses, which are alarming. It is estimated that 40-50 per cent products go to waste before reaching the final consumer. Despite innovations, attention needs to be drawn to efforts on processing and focussing on the initial harvesting stage.

Post-harvest loss is higher in perishable commodities.

Need to reduce post-harvest loss through improvement in storage and transportation facilities. Technological developments are assisting the process of harvesting output and to ensure food security.

The paradox of increasing outputs vis-à-vis post-harvest losses is a critical issue to be examined.



Open Discussion

Key questions and issues raised:

How to address the paradox on doubling farmer income and building sustainable AVC?

What about the gender dimension, in access to markets, role and incentives in the AVC? Women are often neglected in agriculture. There is a need to addressing hard and soft factors such as women's economic empowerment, nutritional and social aspects. Thus the need for gender disintegrated data to understand the issues.

Government investments are required to ensure sustainability and to avoid political and social issues effective and efficient government policies are to be included.

The Value Chain should include areas of marketing, innovation and sharing of best practises.

SC needs to bring in the idea of South-South citizenship.

There is a need for social protection schemes to ensure sustainable food security.

Need for reflections on the dichotomy of farmers' income and sustainable AVC, through SSC and TrC perspective. Incorporating the dimension of sustainable food security, in deploying SSC initiatives for AVC.

Building trust in trade and SSC can be helpful in this regard.

Plenary Session V

Panelists

New Industrial Revolution, Future of Work and Scope for Cooperation

Exploring the impact of new technologies and the need for skilling as the South engages with the Industrial Revolution 4.0.



From Left to Right: Ms Andrea Ries, Ms Anita Prakash, Dr Rajat Kathuria, Professor Amitabh Kundu, Dr W.P.S. Siddhu, Dr Fahmida Khatun and Professor Paulo Esteves

Plenary Session V

Chair

Professor Amitabh Kundu

Distinguished Fellow, RIS, New Delhi



Co-Chair

Dr W.P.S. Siddhu

Visiting Scholar, Centre for Global
Affairs, New York



Given the advent of the fourth industrial revolution, there has never been a time of greater promise, potential, disruption and destabilisation.

Will markets, decision makers, people be able to come out of linear thinking to avoid the potential destabilisations to allow for skills transformation?

The revolution can also complement the best parts of human nature, ushering in creativity, empathy, stewardship in the process of development on one hand while possibility of letting robotics also lead to disruption on the other hand.

New technologies should lead to new collective consciousness with a shared sense of destiny.

Are existing skilling mechanisms relevant and effective for developing countries? How can we evolve international institutions for higher learning to deal with technological challenges?

The nature of education requires to be changed as well as we move towards skilling for Industrial Revolution 4.0.

There are some buzzwords that need to be focused upon for the issue – skilling, fourth revolution, innovation and the GIG economy.

SDG 8 asserts on decent work for all and SDG 9 focuses on innovation.

Innovation potential may not capture existing skill gaps – as in the case of China, some of the emerging countries have largest skill gaps

Emphasis on fundamental skill set



Plenary Session V

Keynote Address

Dr Rajat Kathuria

Chief Executive, ICRIER, New Delhi

Essential to make the best use of technology that comes with Industry 4.0

Industry 4.0 is an upgrade over Industry 3.0 in a way, but we have less understanding of its disruptive effects. Herein lies a challenge.

Industry 3.0 changed the way we worked as machines took over non-cognitive tasks, but Industry 4.0 is about taking over cognitive tasks and work programmes that were intrinsically human in nature. This presents a disruptive effect on people, society, governance and workers. Thus calling in the inputs of all stakeholders to distinguish it for better understanding of the process.

There are two broad views on this front. One is the alarmist view and the second is that technological changes has increased the demand for labour and wages. The reality lies somewhere in between.

The two competing effects are the displacement effect and the other is called the reinstatement effect.

A few years ago, the World Bank estimated that 69 per cent of India's manufacturing work force as under the threat of automation. This is an alarmist perspective.

New areas for employment may include specialised trainers for Artificial Intelligence and other applications. The need then is to skill a capable workforce to embrace the new opportunities.

Declining power of trade unions and increasing wage and income inequality as a challenge in an anti-globalising world is a manifestations that lies in technological change. While GDP has grown, the share of wages remains the same or have fallen, while the share of capital has increased. Thus Industry 4.0 is likely to impact labour market in terms of its composition as well as structure, paving way for deeper inequalities due to increasing divergences in return to labour and capital as technology has privileged capital over labour.

Disruptions in labour markets are going to be one of the biggest challenge for policymakers.

Policy responses are needed in the following:

- Social Security
- Minimum wages
- Facilitating lifelong
- Tax policies to arrest rising inequalities
- Learning among others

Opportunities for countries in building multiple competencies through skill development (good education is the key) and expansion of online courses.

There is a need to remove excess barriers to migration of labour force to tackle global issues of unemployment.

Skilling should make people more mobile.

Plenary Session V

Panelist

Dr Fahmida Khatun

Executive Director, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka



Looking at the South Asian context and the challenges faced, what has been Bangladesh's experience in this regard?

One of the features of South Asia is that some countries are doing well in terms of economic growth, while on the other hand the growth has not generated enough employment or reduce inequality creating a state of 'jobless growth'.

The South is still coping to prepare itself and take complete advantage of the third Industrial Revolution, let alone the fourth revolution.

The core industries of leather and garment in Bangladesh are already facing the impact of technological upgradation of the fourth Industrial Revolution.

In 2013, about 4.4 million workers were employed in the garment industry where as today it has reduced to 3.5 million workers.

With introduction of new technology, the women and less skilled workers are impacted. Women once made up 80 per cent of the labour force in the garment industry; however today their size has reduced to 60 per cent.

The fourth Industrial Revolution is increasing the inequality in South Asia.

Policy needs are for investment on education and skilling, as 11 per cent of the youth are unemployed.

There is a mismatch between the demand and supply in the human resources in the countries.

Panelist

Ms Anita Prakash

Director Policy Relations, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Jakarta



Given the assumption that South-East Asia is way ahead in skilling, what is the brief assessment of this?

The effects of digital economy will be most obvious in the corporate applications and industrial systems, especially on investments, hiring, skill training and trade facilitation policies.

This has significance for developing Asia, which has the largest labour force. India alone accounts for 30 per cent of this labour force. These numbers are important to keep in mind when planning for employment led growth in digital economy.

South-East Asia had skills due to universal skill education, especially in the big six ASEAN countries. When the initial value chains of production were being created, this skilled labour force contributed positively on investments and manufacturing. These countries were assisted by North-South Cooperation and Japan has been a significant contributor to North-South and Triangular cooperation in Southeast Asia. ASEAN itself is a textbook example of South-South Cooperation.

The ASEAN Economic community has brought in a coherence in development policies among member countries. ASEAN Community presents itself as a model of cooperation which benefited both original and new member states as well as a policy for growth which is scalable in other parts of South.

Plenary Session V



Panelist
Professor Paulo Esteves
Director, BRICS Policy Center, Rio de Janeiro

At the moment, the buzzword is skilling. Is it time to pause and ask are we doing the right kind of skilling or should we continue with the same kind of skilling? What are the challenges here?

China is by far now the most innovative country in respect to patent in Industry 4.0 followed by India and Russia. Brazil and South Africa are lagging behind in terms of patent innovation.

There is still an enormous skill gap in China despite innovations.

Russian indicator for skilling called Talent Future Readiness which has seven set of indicators. As per this the BRICS countries and Mexico have the largest skill gap.

Need to create South-South Knowledge sharing platform on skills to facilitate research and policymaking in the South. Currently, Southern countries are dependent on OECD databases for such information.

There is a gap in the pace of adoption of technology and research in the South.



Panelist
Ms Andrea Ries
Senior Policy Advisor, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Berne, Switzerland

What are the lessons learned on skilling from the perspective of the North? Is the system resilient in the face of industrial revolution 4.0?

Switzerland, which has two-thirds ice and is landlocked, but it tapped it into its workforce and human investment. The focus has been on vocational trainings.

The vocational training system enrolls 2/3rd of the youth called the Dual System which is a Private-Public model. This includes two day on-job training which is industry guided and a three day school curriculum in a week.

The dual system model enables the entire system to react and adapt to change as it complements the education system with the job opportunities. This ensures a skill-labour market match.

In terms of development cooperation, this model cannot become a straight jacket approach but the experience can be shared to allow for future education models to incorporate the approach.

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation undertook a tailor made Dual System model to Bangladesh where it was applied to the garment industry and is now working with the ASEAN for the same.

The existing system is resilient enough as it puts governance structures in place to allow them to collectively react to the changes.

Plenary Session V

Open Discussion

Key questions and issues that emerged:

When talking about skilling, some of the basic challenges being faced around education is about critical thinking in Africa. Soft skills need to be incorporated in the education system.

There is a movement in the SADC region of Africa on the future of work.

At SAIIA, South Africa, the adoption of the e-Vehicle and how its affecting the power around commodities in developing countries.

To what extent will skilling offset the process of automation?

Labour is becoming less mobile than capital. This also has implications on tax evasion.

Technological process is wealth concentrating. This requires more regulation, not less which is happening in the face of extreme right populism.

What is cooperation? This needs to be reviewed in the face of a new industrial revolution.

What about acquired comparative advantage? In the Indian context, the ICT revolution was taken forward by the existing labour force. Thus, is it time to look at acquired comparative advantage in the face of an upcoming job crisis?

Plenary Session VI

Panelists

Knowledge Sharing among Southern Partners

Dialogue among Southern agencies to focus on:

- Sharing of experiences
- Diversity in institutional framework
- Coordination with other domestic agencies
- Mechanisms for strengthening external partnerships



From Left to Right: Mr Etibar Karimov, Ms Moh Moh Naing, Ms Namgya Khampa, Ms Angela Ospina de Nicholls, Ambassador Amar Sinha, Dr Debapriya Bhattacharya, Mr Banchong Amornchewin, Ms Dima AI-Arqan, Mr Nouredine Tabete and H.E. Mr Daniel Chuburu.

Plenary Session VI

Chair

Ambassador Amar Sinha

Distinguished Fellow, RIS, New Delhi



SSC begins with sharing; tracing its journey from conceptualisation to implementation, transfer of knowledge, feedback and localisation – critical steps in the process.

Nation building requires capacity building and knowledge sharing. A cadre of well-trained man power is essential for development as India realized soon after its Independence. This has guided our technical cooperation programme.

While with focus on capacity building and localisation of knowledge and projects have been implemented, still there seems some gaps in the feedback loop. This needs to be corrected so that transfer of knowledge and capacity is tailored to country-specific requirements. Also offers an opportunity to learn from innovations and modifications done at country level.

Think tanks play a critical role as knowledge creators and disseminators. The think tank networks are immensely useful. In this regard, the work of RIS towards establishing a Global Development Initiative; the India-ASEAN Centre; the NeST and FIDC platforms were highlighted. References were also made to the other initiatives of RIS such as a Forum for Blue Economy; Science Diplomacy Initiative; Forum for Indian Traditional Medicine, etc. Delhi Process and the GDI platform prove important for bringing together different streams of thought and work to one common platform. Greater application of technology will further strengthen this process.

Co-Chair

Dr Debapriya Bhattacharya

Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka

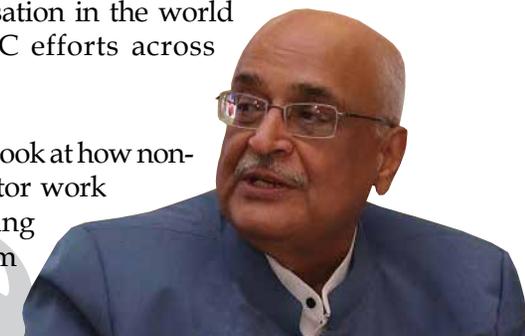
South as a term is used in a geographical sense, however South-South is more about power relationships and politics. It is here that South-South Cooperation is aimed to bring balance in power and politics and in this view it is about fostering partnerships.

There is an emerging theory for SSC as we have come to collectively perceive a common set of principles, understanding institutional structures, modalities, and are coming closer to developing an assessment framework. Post BAPA+40 the role of think tanks has become critical in this regard as they work to consolidate and make a cohesive coherent assessment framework to eventually articulate a theory for SSC.

While the sharing of experiences of the government-led development agencies is critical, SSC is beyond Government and therefore there is a need to foster new partnerships to strengthen SSC.

A key example is evident in the role of BRAC, an international development organisation based in Bangladesh and the largest non-governmental development organisation in the world that undertakes SSC efforts across Africa.

It is also important to look at how non-state and private sector work towards strengthening SSC and form partnerships.



Plenary Session VI

Panelist

Ms. Angela Ospina de Nicholls

Director General, Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación Internacional (APC), Colombia



Colombia's Presidential Cooperation Agency (APC-Colombia) relies on knowledge sharing to carry out SSC and TrC exchanges with its partners to achieve the goals of sustainable development.

APC-Colombia as a coordinating institution has worked towards identifying a set of tools and methodology to improve the quality of its cooperation efforts.

Such a methodology for strengthening SSC implementation is called the "ToolBox". Additionally, a value added model for quantification and qualification of SSC has also been developed by APC-Colombia.

The model sets five different dimensions to determine the added value of the South-South Cooperation exchanges, these are:

- Project Context – Dimension of Knowledge
- Network Generation and relation building aspect
- Visibility of learning outcomes
- Linkage of project with SDGs

- Differential Approach to see how the project benefits the excluded especially women and minority groups.

Over the last year, APC Colombia Projects has worked towards three specific cases to strengthen knowledge sharing:

- Training courses undertaken in Colombia to strengthen technical capacities, such as for landmine clearing processes, through triangulation of efforts with Japan and Cambodia.
- Language Assistants programmes at Colombian academic institutions where participants from India are working to ensure mutual exchange of knowledge in terms related to education, linguistics, and national culture from both our countries.

Spanish language teaching course developed to benefit diplomats and public officers for Asiatic countries such as Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, and Vietnam.

Plenary Session VI



Panelist

Mr Banchong Amornchewin

Deputy Director-General of Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand

Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) has been undertaking South-South Technical cooperation with peers and Triangular Cooperation with assistance from traditional donors, working across 90 countries and has initiated approximately 86 projects.

Some empirical data highlighting the role of TICA to strengthen capacity has been in trainings around 3000 participants in Thailand out of which, approximately 300 have been in long-term fellowships for post graduate degrees

TICA works extensively with UNDP Bangkok to collate the best practices of Thailand's efforts in domestic and international development.

In Thailand, the Centres of Excellences are the agencies for knowledge creation and sharing.

For strengthening of knowledge sharing and exchange there needs to be better linkages between development agencies as well as between institutions that create knowledge, such as universities, at the bilateral, sub-regional and regional levels.

Panelist

Ms Namgya Khampa

Joint Secretary, Development Partnership Administration (DPA) III, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India



Knowledge sharing and capacity building has been one of the longest running strand of India's partnership to strengthen Southern solidarity.

India's ITEC programme covers over 161 countries, offering annually about 13000 training slots in 70 institutions with 350 courses, spread across India.

India has been moving forward with a new energy through plurilateral platforms such as the India-Africa Forum summit, which is now implementing projects worth US\$ 6 billion and the 'neighbourhood first' and 'Act East' efforts that has added focus, coherence and direction to India's approach.

There is an increasing versatility in achieving development with grassroots interventions and community development, capacity building and Lines of Credit. Approximately US\$ 28 billion worth of 285 Lines of Credits have been extended to Asian and African countries.

Two sets of challenges exists, namely the challenges of sustainability and the challenges of security. To strengthen project implementation and delivery it is important to effectively address these two challenges.

The major challenge faced in the project implementation and delivery is in better and closer consultation with relevant stakeholders and India is moving closer to having better consultation with relevant stakeholders which includes government, line agencies and executing agencies.

It should be noted that there is a continued necessity for North-South Cooperation as SSC and TrC does not absolve the Northern donors from their duty and commitment to ODA.

Plenary Session VI



Panelist

H E Mr Daniel Chuburu

Ambassador of Argentine Republic to India, New Delhi

The work and effort of Raul Prebisch to strengthen southern cooperation has come a long way with the outcome of BAPA+40 providing a fresh impetus and a new roadmap for SSC.

Knowledge gaps and challenges continue to exist and BAPA+40 was an effort to overcome this, to bring all stakeholders together to collectively achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Developed countries should continue to assist the South to strengthen capacity and knowledge exchange.

Political changes should not change the international agenda of a country.

An efficient example of coming together of political dialogue and technical assessment among actors for a synergetic cooperation is evident in the case of the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB).

Panelist

Ms Moh Moh Naing

Director, Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations, Myanmar



The United Nations agencies are working with governments to strengthen SSC and TrC in the Asian region, as most developing and least developed countries cannot rely solely on ODA and the role of government alone.

Efficient utilisation of ODA is important for development, especially in Least Developed Countries. Additionally, improving Foreign Direct Investment is required for an LDC to graduate in terms of development.

The major challenges facing Myanmar include: inadequate capacity; need to increase income opportunity; and geographic and environment challenges.

People-to-people connectivity is very important for regional development and the achievement of the global SDGs.

SSC is very crucial for graduating or soon to be graduating LDCs (such as Bangladesh and Myanmar).

A country like Myanmar expects knowledge sharing of trade agreements and experiences of Duty Free Quota Free Market Access from other Southern countries.

Plenary Session VI

Panelist

Ms Dima Al-Arqan

Palestinian International Cooperation Agency (PICA), Palestine



The Palestinian International Cooperation Agency (PICA) was created four years ago, in 2016, with an aim to show solidarity among its peers and promote development, both domestically and internationally.

PICA stands as a reflection of the commitment of the Palestine government to international development and to develop local partnerships.

It is also in line with Palestine's aim to gain a bargaining capacity and show appreciation to those who have supported it over the years.

Palestine facing the challenge of occupation asserts its right to development and self-determination, yet aims to not just be a recipient but also a provider for development.

PICA shares demand driven and adaptable sustainable solutions through SSC and TrC towards developing a resilient world. It has 26 international and 16 local partners.

PICA has the potential to share knowledge in SSC given its experience of development in a conflict and a fragile state. It has three programmes undergoing in Africa on conflict management focusing on how to react and manage, resist and become resilient.



Panelist

Mr Nouredine Tabete

Advisor of the Ambassador Director General, Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI), Morocco

Conversations form the basis for knowledge sharing. There is a need for high level support to share information and expertise to strengthen the knowledge base of development agencies.

The Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI) is present in more than 100 countries working towards academic cooperation, technical cooperation, human development projects and humanitarian assistance.

Since 1986, AMCI has contributed to the graduating of more than 35,000 students, with 80 per cent from Africa, in different fields including medicine, engineering, economy, human sciences and vocational programs.

AMCI has also registered more than 7000 executive participants coming from over 50 countries to strengthen knowledge exchange and improve the efforts undertaken by AMCI.

To be a successful knowledge sharing agency, it is important to share a common framework including a known methodology among all partners.

There are three steps of effective knowledge sharing, these are:

- Knowing 'what to share' – this is based on the local offerings where successful track records can be proven.
- Documentation, support and enforcement of knowledge sharing together in a form of a knowledge catalogue to be used and reused while improved progressively.
- Continual assessment and improvement through the knowledge acquired experientially, curated and applied creating a norm of what to share, how to share and what to ask in sharing.

Development banks and financial institutions should play full role to provide and share knowledge to strengthen SSC efforts.

It is important to involve private sector and fostering public-private partnerships knowledge sharing amongst southern agencies.

Plenary Session VI

Panelist

Mr Etibar Karimov

Director, International Assistance,
Azerbaijan International Development
Agency (AIDA), Azerbaijan



The Azerbaijan International Development Agency (AIDA) has been working to provide timely and effective cooperation and coordination to its Southern partners, despite domestic challenges faced by Azerbaijan.

At the operational level, AIDA focuses on policy coherence, better coordination with actions and programmes, and effective and efficient expenditure of financial resources.

AIDA believes that assistance becomes more effective when the ownership is shared with the receiving country and assistance is aligned with the national development strategy of the partner country.

So far, Azerbaijan has supported nearly 100 countries and directly helped more than three million people in the world. More than sixty per cent of these countries have received Azerbaijan's assistance between two and seven times.

A SSC success story of AIDA has been in partnership with the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) forging an "Alliance to fight avoidable blindness" in African countries. Due to high cost of treatment and with over 300 million people facing partial blindness and 40 million facing complete blindness. AIDA joined the IsDB campaign in 2012 to fight blindness, promote healthcare and well-being. Up till now, over 300,000 people have been provided with free examination of eyesight and 56,000 people have received free cataract surgeries. As a result, thousands of people are now able to work and support their families, and effectively integrate into society.

Open Discussion

Question: How do your societies see your work abroad?

Answers:

In looking at how the domestic society views the work of the agency abroad, it is a difficult balance to maintain as most countries, like Palestine, are on both side of the cooperation – receivers and providers.

In developing countries the citizens view cooperation as aid and thus view SSC in that light. SSC is beyond aid and allows for cooperation on multiple fronts. It is essential for people to understand what cooperation means.

Question: Knowledge sharing in Science and Technology is becoming important and projects like CERN are too big for one country to handle alone and therefore there is a need for more partners especially in the South? There is a need to go beyond knowledge sharing in the south toward knowledge discovery?

Answer: Perhaps it is time to have a report on list of all development cooperation agencies so that we can learn of those that exist and the nature of work they are doing.



Ambassador (Dr) Mohan Kumar, Chairman, RIS, New Delhi welcomes Mr Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Youth Affairs & Sports, and Minister of State for Minority Affairs, Government of India at International Conference on South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Exploring New Opportunities and New Partnerships Post-BAPA+40 on August 23, 2019 at New Delhi.

Valedictory Session

Panelists



From Left to Right: Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Professor Li Xiaoyun, Ambassador (Dr) Mohan Kumar, Ambassador Sudhir T Devare, Mr Kiron Rijju, Mr Jorge Chediek, Ms Renata Lok-Dessallien, Mr Sheshadri Chari, Professor Anuradha Chenoy and Professor Milindo Chakrabarti

Valedictory Session



Chair

Ambassador Sudhir T Devare

Chairman, Research Advisory Council, RIS,
New Delhi

As the conference draws to a close, the range of topics and depth of discussion have enriched the knowledge on SSC, which is at the heart of developing countries.

India's ITEC programme which was initiated in 1964 was its first steps towards SSC. The programme provided capacity building in all spheres and continues to do the same today.

The Young Scholars Forum at the Delhi Process Fifth Conference takes cue from the remarks in advance, aims to bring the youth together to take SSC forward.



Co-Chair

Mr Jorge Chediek

Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General
on South-South Cooperation, UNOSSC,
New York

BAPA+40 has opened many avenues that were earlier closed due to lack of political will and there is room for significant contributions to be made in this regard.

UNOSSC can be counted upon for institutional support for SSC and cooperating in these new avenues



Presentation of Delhi Process Fifth Conference Outcome

Professor Sachin Chaturvedi

Director General, RIS, New Delhi

Delhi Process Fifth Conference saw the participation from around 53 countries in six plenary and three parallel sessions. Sixteen international institutions and around 80 students are a part of the participants and panelists.

The exhibition showcases the diversity and various facets of SSC. A Young Scholars Forum and Think Tank University Connect at Delhi Process Fifth Conference also take the objectives of SSC forward.

Some key highlights from the conference are as follows:

- Taking cognizance of a changing global economic environment, the need for multilateralism is called for.
- Endogeneity is required to be incorporated in the development processes of countries.
- The idea of South is critical to peace and prosperity.
- The contribution of countries like India and China is critical for global norm setting.
- The multi-stakeholder approach takes the idea of SSC beyond the government. The role of civil society, private sector and global foundations is critical.
- SSC is not equivalent to TrC given that SSC principles are different and there is a need to move forward with articulating principles for TrC. India is taking strides in this effort with partnerships with Japan and UAE to name a few.
- India, Brazil, China and other developing countries have played a significant role in shaping SSC and need to go forward in identifying the parameters on how various countries are contributing.
- Skill development and its relevance for the youth is essential for coping with the global changes with the industrial revolution 4.0.

The role of southern development agencies has been instrumental in promoting SSC.

Valedictory Session

Comments

Professor Li Xiaoyun

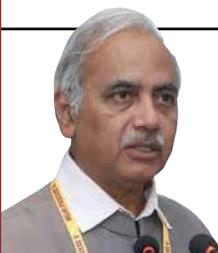
Chairman, NeST



The Delhi Process has been working for keeping South-South Cooperation (SSC) issues alive and due credit need to be given to RIS for spearheading the process. The Process has grown to incorporate multiple stakeholders and broadened to look at sectoral specificities.

It is important to note the work of SSC in the health and education sector.

Delhi Process Fifth Conference has also taken forward the accountability mechanism and discussions around Impact assessment framework for SSC.



Comments

Mr Sheshadri Chari

Consulting Editor, HW News Network, Mumbai

There is a shift in the economic standing of the countries and at present trade and financial issues are used as a tool for power balance in world politics.

SSC is an inclusive system with a strong conceptual background.

It is important to develop an Institutional framework for SSC, which is weak at the moment.

Comments

Professor Anuradha Chenoy

Chairperson, FIDC



There are five notable successes and four challenges that emerged in this conference. The successes are:

- Over the years non-institutional institutions have come up in SSC. This non formalisation is taking place.
- SSC has played an important role in challenging the Western dominance in field of international relations and has broken the hegemony of North. SSC presents a democratised process with a plurality of Ideas.
- Inclusiveness of South is evident in SSC where Southern countries in a unified manner have challenged the West.
- The South has challenged the dominance of North led new multilateralism by forming and organising Southern led multilateral organisations like BRICS or the NDB and AIIB.
- SSC is both horizontal and vertical. As SSC has always been horizontal in its operations, now new verticals are coming up. Initiatives like Think Tanks – University connect and Young Scholars’ Forum in the Delhi Process Fifth Conference are the new verticals for SSC.

The challenges are:

- The successes need to be institutionalised to avoid fragmentation.
- Danger of the North coming into the South is evident - where some countries of the South have become the new North. Cautionary note on not incorporating a neo-colonial approach and continue the Southern transformation with solidarity and mutual benefit.
- Institutions of SSC have to be strengthened and collectively address the new challenges which should be incorporated in the Southern framework.
- We need to move towards a common and inclusive development.

Valedictory Session

Special Remarks

Ms Renata Lok-Dessallien

UN Resident Coordinator in India,
New Delhi

SSC opens up new doors for perceiving how to do development.

From an intuitive perspective, the diversity and spirit of SSC should be appreciated given the variety of countries in the Global South. Each entity has its own culture, soul and advantage and thus a specificity to SSC need to be there in addition to the parameters around it.

There are qualitative differences between NSC and SSC. This should be preserved and worked further.



SSC and NSC is not a us versus them battle, as both have their own strengths and weaknesses and the strengths should be focused upon. We need to learn from each other and work towards welfare of all people.



Valedictory Address

Mr Kiren Rijiju

Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Youth Affairs & Sports, and Minister of State for Minority Affairs, Government of India

Due to shared political history and economic challenges, the countries of the South have come together to form a coalition. Now the countries need to forge together ahead to obtain success.

It is important to identify the issues on which the countries need to come together to avoid conflicts in opinion, and achieve outcomes.

India has played a crucial role in SSC along with China and if the two progress, the world progresses. The sheer size of the two countries and its challenges are immense. Thus, collective action is necessitated.

Convergence in Southern countries was a natural process leading to SSC being an organic process. However triangular cooperation is a unique set up where North and South have come together to work towards global issues.

Given common challenges, sharing of experiences is the need of the hour. India has undertaken youth delegations to various countries and the importance of youth in SSC is undeniable.

Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi has consistently focussed on the youth. He has focussed on 4 E's: Education; Employment; Entrepreneurship; and Excellence for overall empowerment of youth. The aim is to engage the minds of the youth in a positive manner.

All youth across Southern countries need to work together to address such challenges. Platforms should be created to bring the youth together to share ideas and opportunities for cooperation.

Valedictory Session



Special Remarks

Ambassador (Dr) Mohan Kumar

Chairman, RIS, New Delhi

Delhi Process Fifth Conference has come together to become a success and SSC should work towards tackling the uncertainties in the world today.

SSC can help countries face the challenges in the trade and geostrategic spheres.

Developing a Southern narrative is useful for taking SSC forward.

The importance of education in SSC should not be overlooked. The Think tanks-University Connect at Delhi Process Fifth Conference brings together over 50 plus universities to take this objective forward.



Vote of Thanks

Professor Milindo Chakrabarti

Visiting Fellow, RIS, New Delhi

Delhi Process Fifth Conference triggered interesting debates and discussions on multilateralism on one hand and people-to-people connect on the other hand.

The main units of analysis are moving between state and community and between knowledge and material well-being. SSC and its understanding has come of age. It has moved from a binary perspective to a perspective numerically lying between 0 and 1.

As we move forward with the Delhi Process conferences, there is a potential to delve deeper on the issues highlighted today.

SSC is not a static process, rather is a dynamic process and it is this dynamic nature that makes it vibrant and raises number of issues to be settled.

Vote of thanks extended to all partners, honourable ministers, panellists, chairs and co-chairs, discussants, rapporteurs, exhibitors, volunteers and participants at Delhi Process Fifth Conference.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Exploring New Opportunities and New Partnerships Post-BAPA+40

22- 23 August 2019 , India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi

PROGRAMME

DAY I: 22 AUGUST 2019

08.30-9.30 (Lobby, Stein Auditorium)	Tea and Registration
09.30	Inauguration of Exhibition
10.00-11.00 (Stein Auditorium) Inaugural Session	<p>Welcome Remarks: Ambassador (Dr.) Mohan Kumar, Chairman, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Observation by Partner Institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Jorge Chediek, Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation, UNOSSC, New York • Professor Anuradha Chenoy, Chairperson, FIDC • Professor Li Xiaoyun, Chairman, NeST <p>Special Remarks: Shri T. S. Tirumurti, Secretary (Economic Relations), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India</p> <p>Inaugural Address: H.E. Dr. Nomvuyo Nokwe, Secretary General, Indian Ocean Rim Association, Mauritius</p> <p>Vote of Thanks: Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Rapporteurs: Dr. Hebatallah Adam and Mr. Pranay Sinha</p>
11.00-11.15	Tea Break
11.15-13.00 (Stein Auditorium) Plenary Session I: Global Trade & Financial Governance for Inclusive Development	<p>Chair: Mr. Rajeev Kher, Distinguished Fellow, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Co-Chair: Dr. Manuel F. Montes, Senior Advisor, South Centre, New York</p> <p>Keynote Address: Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Railway and Minister of Commerce and Industry, Government of India</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Nir Kshetri, Professor, University of North Carolina, North Carolina • Mr. Mario Pezzini, Director, OECD Development Centre, Paris • Dr. Hany Besada, Senior Research/Programme Advisor, UNOSSC, New York • Professor Irina Z. Yarygina, Associate Professor, Moscow State Institute for International Relations, Moscow <p>Rapporteurs: Mrs. Nunufar Stepanyan and Dr. Sabyasachi Saha</p> <p><i>Open Discussion</i></p>
13.00-14.00	Lunch

14.00-15.30 (Silver Oak Hall)

Plenary Session II: Post-BAPA+40: Role of Diverse Actors

How various stakeholders can be meaningfully engaged in inclusive multi-stakeholder approaches in finding innovative, cost-effective, flexible and context-specific solutions to challenges faced in pursuit of shared development goals.

(Live streaming at Jacranda Hall)

Chair: Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director, South and South-West Asia Office, UN ESCAP, New Delhi

Co-Chair: Dr. Anthea Mulakala, Director, International Development Cooperation, The Asia Foundation, Kuala Lumpur

Panelists:

- **Mr. Jorge Chediek**, Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation, UNOSSC, New York
- **Dr. Carlos M. Correa**, Executive Director, South Centre, Geneva
- **Professor V. N. Attri**, Chair in India Ocean Studies, Indian Ocean Rim Association, Mauritius
- **Professor Aristides Sitas**, University of Cape Town, South Africa
- **Dr. Jorge A. Perez Pineda**, Research Professor, University of Anahuac, Mexico
- **Mr. Amitabh Behar**, Chief Executive Officer, OXFAM India, New Delhi
- **Mr. Ashok Thakur**, Vice President Public Affairs, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., New Delhi

Rapporteurs: Ms. Kristel Najera and Ms. Amika Bawa

Open Discussion

15.30 - 16.45 (Silver Oak Hall)

Plenary Session III: New Instruments for Emerging Development Challenges

The multi-modal, multi-partner and multi-sectoral characteristics of SSC necessitate innovative instruments to address emerging challenges.

(Live streaming at Jacranda Hall)

Chair: Professor Elizabeth Sidiropoulos, Chief Executive, South African Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg, South Africa

Co-Chair: Professor Bishwambher Pyakuryal, Institute for Strategic and Socio-Economic Research, Kathmandu, Nepal and Ambassador of Nepal to Sri Lanka

Panelists:

- **Mr. Gerardo Bracho**, Counsellor, Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the OECD-DAC, Paris
- **Professor Gladys Teresita Lechini**, Professor, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina
- **Professor Mustafizur Rahman**, Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka

- **Dr. Stephan Klingebiel**, Director, UNDP Policy Centre, Seoul

- **Dr. Sanusha Naidu**, Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Global Dialogue, South Africa

Rapporteurs: Ms. Claudette Regina Corrales Paz and Dr. Priyadarshi Dash

Open Discussion

16.45 – 18.30 (Silver Oak Hall)

Plenary Session IV: Emerging Global Experiences with Triangular Cooperation

Identifying the guiding principles for and emerging approaches to TrC, in light of the opportunities for collective action to face common challenges provided by the SDGs.

(Live streaming at Jacranda Hall)

Chair: Ambassador Radhika Lokesh, Former Indian Ambassador to Ireland, Government of India

Co-Chair: Mr. Pierre Jacquet, President, Global Development Network, New Delhi

Panelists

- **Ms. Sachiko Imoto**, Senior Director, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Tokyo
- **Mr. Justin Vaisse**, Director General, Paris Peace Forum, Paris
- **Dr. Abdulhakim Elwaer**, Chairman, Islamic Development Bank Group (IsDB) South-South Cooperation Task force, Jeddah
- **Ms. Carmen Sorger**, Director, Department of Global Affairs, Government of Canada
- **Mr. Nazir Kabiri**, Executive Director, Biruni Institute, Kabul
- **Mr Alejandro Guerrero-Ruiz**, Policy Advisor, OECD - Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD), Paris

Rapporteurs: Ms. Sarah Bhoroma and Dr. Sushil Kumar

Open Discussion

18.45 (Silver Oak)

Dinner hosted by Shri T. S. Tirumurti, Secretary (Economic Relations), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India *(by invitation)*

DAY II: 23 AUGUST 2019

<p>08.30-10.30</p> <p>Parallel Session IA: Assessment Template, Norms and Plurality in SSC (Silver Oak Hall)</p> <p>Regional experiences in assessment of SSC.</p>	<p>Chair: Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professor Milindo Chakrabarti, Visiting Fellow, RIS, New Delhi• Mr. Noel Gonzalez, Director General for Planning, Mexico Agency for International Development Co-operation (AMEXCID), Mexico City• Professor Li Xiaoyun, Professor, China Agricultural University (CAU), Beijing <p>Expert Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr. Fanwell Bokosi, Executive Director, African Forum and Network on Debt and Development, Zimbabwe• Dr. Philani Mthembu, Executive Director, Institute for Global Dialogue, South Africa• Dr. Kaustuv K Bandyopadhyay, Director, Society for Participatory Research in Asia, New Delhi <p>Rapporteurs: Ms. Laura Trajber Waisbich and Mr. Pranay Sinha</p> <p><i>Open Discussion</i></p>
<p>Parallel Session IB: Contribution of Manufacturing in Strengthening Health Sector (Jacaranda Hall)</p> <p>Potential area of cooperation in manufacturing of vaccines, and medical implements such as diagnostic kits and medical devices for strong SSC role towards Science Technology and Innovation (STI).</p>	<p>Chair: Professor S K Mohanty, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr. Halla Thorsteinsdottir, Director, Small Globe Inc. and Adjunct Professor, University of Toronto, Toronto• Dr. André de Mello e Souza, Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), Brasilia• Mr. Ashok Kumar Madan, Executive Director, Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association, New Delhi• Professor T C James, Visiting Fellow, RIS, New Delhi <p>Expert Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr. Ruchita Beri, Senior Research Associate, Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi• Dr. Bernabe Malacalza, Research Fellow, National Scientific and Technical Research Council, Buenos Aires• Mr. Danev Ricardo Pérez Valerino, Head, International Relations, Finlay Vaccine Institute, BioCubaPharma Holding, Havana, Cuba <p>Rapporteurs: Ms. Tlig Dhouha and Mr. Apurva Bhatnagar</p> <p><i>Open Discussion</i></p>
<p>Parallel Session IC: Strengthening Agriculture Value Chains in the South (Gulmohar Hall)</p> <p>Potential areas of cooperation to facilitate higher value addition in agriculture through strengthening backward and forward linkages.</p>	<p>Chair: Dr Nafees Meah, IRRI Representative - South Asia, New Delhi</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Govind Venuprasad, Coordinator, Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa, International Trade Centre (ITC), Geneva• Dr. Shengyao Tang, Director for South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Rome• Professor Xiuli Xu, Dean, China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA), China Agricultural University, Beijing• Professor Pinaki Chakraborti, Senior ICSSR Fellow, Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata

	<p>Expert Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Dan Alluf, Counsellor International Cooperation (MASHAV) Science & Agriculture, Embassy of Israel • Mrs. Nguyen Thi Huong, Institute of Agricultural Sciences for Southern Vietnam, Vietnam • Mr. Omegere John Patrick, Visiting Researcher, RIS, New Delhi <p>Rapporteurs: Ms. Daniella L. Smit, Dr. Nimita Pandey and Ms. Chandni Dawani</p> <p><i>Open Discussion</i></p>
10.30-10.45	Tea Break
<p>10.45-12.30 (Silver Oak Hall)</p> <p>Plenary Session V : New Industrial Revolution, Future of Work and Scope for Cooperation</p> <p>Exploring the impact of new technologies and the need for skilling as the South engages with the Industrial Revolution 4.0.</p> <p><i>(Live streaming at Jacranda Hall)</i></p>	<p>Chair: Professor Amitabh Kundu, Distinguished Fellow, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Co-Chair: Dr. W.P.S. Siddhu, Visiting Scholar, Centre for Global Affairs, New York</p> <p>Keynote Address: Dr. Rajat Kathuria, Chief Executive, ICRIER, New Delhi</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Fahmida Khatun, Executive Director, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka • Ms. Anita Prakash, Director Policy Relations, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Jakarta • Professor Paulo Esteves, Director, BRICS Policy Center, Rio de Janeiro • Ms. Andrea Ries, Senior Policy Advisor, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Berne, Switzerland <p>Rapporteurs: Dr. Sabyasachi Saha</p> <p><i>Open Discussion</i></p>
12.30-13.30	Lunch Break
<p>13.30-15.00 (Silver Oak Hall)</p> <p>Plenary Session VI: Knowledge Sharing among Southern Partners</p> <p>Dialogue among Southern agencies to focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of experiences • Diversity in institutional framework • Coordination with other domestic agencies • Mechanisms for strengthening external partnerships 	<p>Chair: Ambassador Amar Sinha, Distinguished Fellow, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Co-Chair: Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya, Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Angela Ospina de Nicholls, Director General, Agencia Presidencial de Cooperacion Internacional (APC), Colombia • Mr. Banchong Amornchewin, Deputy Director-General of Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand • Ms. Namgya Khampa, Joint Secretary, Development Partnership Administration (DPA) III, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India • H.E. Mr. Daniel Chuburu, Ambassador of Argentine Republic to India, New Delhi • Ms. Moh Moh Naing, Director, Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations, Myanmar • Ms. Dima Al-Arqaan, Palestinian International Cooperation Agency (PICA), Palestine • Mr. Noureddine Tabete, Advisor of the Ambassador Director General, Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI), Morocco • Mr. Etibar Karimov, Director, International Assistance, Azerbaijan International Development Agency (AIDA), Azerbaijan <p>Rapporteurs: Mr. Adriano Jose Timossi and Ms. Amika Bawa</p> <p><i>Open Discussion</i></p>

<p>15.00-16.00 (Silver Oak Hall)</p> <p>Valedictory Session</p>	<p>Chair: Ambassador Sudhir T. Devare, Chairman, Research Advisory Council, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Co-Chair: Mr. Jorge Chediek, Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation, UNOSSC, New York</p> <p>Presentation of Delhi Process-V Outcome: Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Li Xiaoyun, Chairman, NeST • Mr. Sheshadri Chari, Consulting Editor, HW News Network, Mumbai • Professor Anuradha Chenoy, Chairperson, FIDC <p>Special Remarks: Ms. Renata Lok-Dessallien, UN Resident Coordinator in India, New Delhi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ambassador (Dr) Mohan Kumar, Chairman, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Valedictory Address: Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Youth Affairs & Sports, and Minister of State for Minority Affairs, Government of India</p> <p>Vote of Thanks: Professor Milindo Chakrabarti, Visiting Fellow, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Rapporteurs: Mr. Danev Ricardo Perez Valerino and Mr. Pratyush Sharma</p>	
<p>16.00-16.30 (Gulmohar Hall)</p>	<p>Tea Break</p>	
<p>16.30-19.30</p>	<p>Young Scholars' Forum on South-South Cooperation (Gulmohar Hall)</p>	<p>Launching of Think tank-University Connect (Juniper Hall)</p>
<p>19.30 (Juniper Hall)</p>	<p>Dinner hosted by Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS, New Delhi (by invitation)</p>	

Launching of Think tank-University Connect

23 August 2019 , India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi

PROGRAMME

<p>16.30-17.00 (Juniper Hall)</p>	<p>Introduction and Context Setting: Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS, New Delhi Chair: Ambassador (Dr.) Mohan Kumar, Chairman, RIS, New Delhi Special Remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor V.K. Malhotra, Member Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi • Dr. Bhushan Patwardhan, Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi
<p>17.00-17.45 Group Discussion</p>	<p>Cluster 1 Convener: Professor Chintamani Mahapatra, Rector-I, JNU, New Delhi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. E. Haribabu, Adjunct Senior Fellow, RIS, New Delhi • Ms. Sandhya S. Iyer, Associate Professor, School of Development Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai • Professor Balaji Parthasarathy, International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore <p>Cluster 2: Convener: Dr. Sreeram Chaulia, Dean & Professor, Jindal School of International Relations, JGU, Sonapat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Rupa Chanda, Professor, Economics & Social Science, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore • Professor Bishwambher Pyakuryal, Chairman, Institute for Strategic and Socio-Economic Research, Nepal • Dr. Nawal K Paswan, Professor, Department of International Relations, Sikkim University, Gangtok • Dr. Anurag Kumar Srivastava, Asst. Professor, Public Administration and Policy, School of Liberal Studies, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar • Dr. Abraham George, Director, Institute for Sustainable Development and Governance, Trivandrum <p>Cluster 3 Convener: Professor Jyoti Chandiramani, Director, Symbiosis School of Economics, Symbiosis International University, Pune</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commodore RS Vasan IN(Retd), Director, Chennai Centre for China Studies, Chennai • Dr. Ranvijay, Coordinator, Centre for International Relations, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi • Dr. Jayaraj Amin, Professor & Chairman, Dept. of Political Science, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Dr. Arun Kumar Thakur, Associate Professor, Central Department of Management, TU, Nepal • Dr. Suresh Kumar, Head and Director, Department of African Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Delhi, New Delhi

	<p>Cluster 4</p> <p>Convener: Dr. Arvind Kumar, Professor & Head, Department of Geopolitics and International Relations, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Mangalore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. Manmohan Agarwal, Adjunct Senior Fellow, RIS • Mr. Athar ud din, Assistant Professor, Islamic University of Science and Technology, Awantipora • Dr. Ravneet Kaur, Professor, Panjabi University, Patiala <p>Cluster 5</p> <p>Convener: Prof. Sudarshan Ramaswamy, Professor and Dean, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy, JGU, Sonapat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. M.G. Chandrakanth, Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore • Professor Gulshan Sachdeva, Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies, JNU, New Delhi • Dr Aseem Prakash, Chairperson, School of Governance and Public Policy, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad • Dr. Kumaresan Raja, Associate Professor, Dept. of Politics & International Studies, Pondicherry Central University, Pondicherry • Dr. Pratima Sarangi, Head, Good Governance and Public Policy, Sri Sri University, Cuttack, Odisha <p>Cluster 6</p> <p>Convener: Dr. Renu Modi, Professor, Centre For African Studies, University of Mumbai, Mumbai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Vinod Vyasulu, President, Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bangalore • Dr. Syed Mahar-ul-Hasan, Founder Director, Center for Reformation and Development, United Reformers Organization, Bhopal • Dr. L N Venkataraman, Programme Coordinator, TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi • Dr. Chandrachur Singh, Hindu College, University of Delhi, New Delhi • Dr. Aarushi Jain, Associate Director, Bharti Institute of Public Policy, Indian School Of Business, Mohali
17.45-18.30	Presentations by Conveners (7 minutes each)
18.30-19.00	Open Discussion
19.00-19.30	<p>Remarks by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambassador Mohan Kumar, Chairman, RIS, New Delhi • Professor V.K. Malhotra, Member Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi • Dr. Bhushan Patwardhan, Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi <p>Closing Remarks: Professor Milindo Chakrabarti, Visiting Fellow, RIS, New Delhi</p>
19.30 (Juniper Hall)	Dinner hosted by Professor Sachin Chaturvedi , Director General, RIS, New Delhi

Young Scholars' Forum on South-South Cooperation

23-24 August 2019 , India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi

PROGRAMME

23 AUGUST 2019

<p>16.30-17.15 (Gulmohar Hall)</p> <p>Inauguration of the Young Scholars Forum</p>	<p><i>Introductory Comments:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Milindo Chakrabarti, Visiting Fellow, RIS, New Delhi • Ambassador (Dr.) Bhaskar Balakrishnan, Science Diplomacy Fellow, RIS, New Delhi
<p>17.15-19.00 (Gulmohar Hall)</p> <p>Panel on Strengthening South- South Trade and Scientific Cooperation</p>	<p><i>Chair:</i> Ambassador (Dr.) Bhaskar Balakrishnan, Science Diplomacy Fellow, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p><i>Presenters :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Queeneth O. Ekeocha, Researcher, Teen Africa, Nigeria • Ms. María Eugenia Pereira Martinez, Coordinator Researcher, Catholic University, Uruguay • Ms. Daniëlla Labuschagne Smit, Project Officer, Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), Mauritius • Mr. Jean Claude Niyigarura, University of Burundi, Burundi • Ms. Giuliana Oyola Lozada, PhD Candidate, The University of Queensland, Australia • Mr. Danev Ricardo Pérez Valerino, Head, International Relations, Finlay Vaccine Institute, BioCubaPharma Holding, Havana <p><i>Discussants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. María Noel Dussort, National Scientific and Technical Research Council, Argentina • Mr. Pranay Sinha, Visiting Fellow, RIS, New Delhi
<p>19.30 (Juniper Hall)</p>	<p>Dinner hosted by Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS</p>

24 AUGUST 2019

<p>09.00-10.30 (Juniper Hall)</p> <p>Panel on South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation</p>	<p>Chair: Mr. Sheshadri Chari, Consulting Editor, HW News Network, Mumbai</p> <p>Co-Chair: Professor Amitabh Kundu, Visiting Fellow, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Presenters :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Hebatallah Adam, Assistant Professor, Jindal School of International Affairs, O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonapat • Mr. Esayas Girmay Tegegne, Political Councillor, Embassy of the FDR of Ethiopia in South Africa, South Africa • Ms. Kristel Najera, Head of International Cooperation Department, NuestrosPequenos Hermanos (INGO), Guatemala • Mr. Adriano Jose Timossi, Outreach, Partnerships and Communications Specialist, FAO Liaison Office to the United Nations, Geneva • Mrs. Maria Ntembwa, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zambia • Ms. Claudette Regina Corrales Paz, International Cooperation Analyst, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Honduras • Ms. Aline Duarte da Graça Rizzo, Assistant Researcher, Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), Brazil • Mrs. Nguyen Thi Huong, Institute of Agricultural Sciences for Southern Vietnam, Vietnam <p>Discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Laura Trajber Waisbich, South-South Cooperation Research and Policy Centre (Articulação SUL), Brazil • Ms. Citlali Martínez, Instituto de Investigaciones, Mexico
<p>11.00-13.00 (Juniper Hall)</p> <p>Panel on Achieving SDGs and Country Perspectives</p>	<p>Chair: Professor Manmohan Agarwal, Adjunct Senior Fellow, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Co-Chair: Dr. P. K. Anand, Visiting Fellow, RIS, New Delhi</p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Dhouha Tlig (Talik), Editor in chief, Tunisia News Agency (TAP), Tunisia • Mrs. Sarah Bhoroma, Minister Counselor and Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the United States of America, USA • Mrs. Nargis Akter Dolly, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Science & Technology, Bangladesh • Mr. Shafiq Rahimi, Head of Economic Analysis, Ministry of Economy, Afghanistan • Mrs. Nunufar Stepanyan, Senior Specialist of Emergency Situations Policymaking and International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Republic of Armenia • Mr. Pratyush Sharma, PhD candidate, University of Peace (UPEACE) Costa Rica <p>Discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Zhen Bo, Assistant Research Fellow, Institute of South Asian Studies, China • Ms. Chanda Ashley Mwali, Intellectual Property & Trade Law Expert, Zambia
<p>13.00-13.15</p>	<p>Vote of Thanks: Dr. P. K. Anand, Visiting Fellow, RIS, New Delhi</p>
<p>13.30 (Juniper Hall)</p>	<p>Lunch</p>

Launching of Think Tank University Connect

Setting the Context

The current and emerging emphasis on leveraging external sector connect for domestic economic growth and development has come up with propositions that have imperatives ranging across various areas of domain specialisations. These include international relations, international economics, development studies, and their interface with public policy formulation process. In order to facilitate in-depth research and greater synergy across these disciplines, RIS launched a platform to engage faculty members, researchers, interested academicians across these disciplines for collective approach and linking research students pursuing PhD and M.Phil programmes for greater coherent and substantive analysis of the real and complicated world as it is unfolding through several vexed questions posing serious challenges for future research in the domain of external engagement. RIS has already established Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) with civil society and academia trying to collect field level experience. This new initiative is intended to further feed in teaching and research at various schools, bringing in these disciplines into a collective platform mentioned above.

From Left to Right: Dr Bhushan Patwardhan and Professor V.K. Malhotra launch the Think Tank-University Connect deliberations



Professor Jyoti Chandiramani sharing her perspective on establishing a collective platform for Think Tank-University Connect

The need for creating an organic linkage between research and policy making, therefore, cannot be over emphasized. The necessity is more pronounced in respect of delineating the potential, norms and expectations about cooperation among the developing countries, collectively identified as the South. This concern emerged as the fulcrum of the session that launched a new initiative called “Think Tank University Connect”, immediately after the completion of the Delhi Process Fifth Conference. Participants from Universities across the country and some active Think Tanks joined an intense discussion that ensued.

The consultation involved participation of members of faculty from 22 universities and seven Think Tanks located in India. Most of the participants from the universities were affiliated to the departments of international relations or public policy. In addition, participants from other countries who were primarily engaged in deliberations during Delhi Process Fifth Conference, belonging either to academia or think tanks also, joined in. Besides, Vice Chairman of the



From Left to Right: Dr W.P.S. Siddhu, Professor Balaji Parthasarathy and Ms. Sandhya S. Iyer discussing the prospects and challenges for a Think Tank-University Connect

University Grants Commission and Secretary to Indian Council of Social Science Research also took part in the discussions.

Objectives

The effort was launched with the following objectives:

- To develop a clear understanding of the increasing interdependence between domestic and foreign policies.
- To prepare a long term, futuristic policy set – domestic and external – to facilitate social, economic and political advantage to the developing world in general and India in particular.
- To facilitate interactions among the researchers, practitioners and policy makers in designing and operationalizing the optimal policy mix through sustained analysis, debate, discussions and interactions.
- To contribute to the future external policy environment of the

country through creation of a talent pool of trained and informed professional researchers and practitioners.

It is expected that such a platform will be effective not only in identifying the relevant research questions needed to find answer to but also locating possible answers to such questions raised. A collective endeavour that would involve the participation of the researchers and policy makers in a dialogue mode would go a long way in developing our future strategies to confer a leadership role to India in facilitating a global move towards the achievement of a peaceful and prosperous world.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outcome are considered to be:

- Preparing integrated course materials for research students engaged in the fields mentioned above and pursuing studies in Economic Diplomacy.
- Conducting research workshops on frontier issues in various facades of diplomatic engagements, like trade, investment, capacity building, development support, technology transfer, research and development etc.
- Offering modular courses in a consortium mode around the interface of international economics, development studies, international relations and public policy.
- Creating a continuous flow of informed experts in the area of economic diplomacy with capabilities of undertaking rigorous research and feeding the research findings to the process of formulating and modifying external policies in tune with the field level realities.

The deliberations during the launching event sought to touch upon three important issues linked to the creation and strengthening of the platform:

- What are the prospects and challenges of linking think-tanks with the universities?
- What are the ways to ensure that the dissemination and

absorption of knowledge created by the think-tanks and the universities happen on a real time basis?

- How and whether to initiate a process of linking curriculum in international relations to other domains so that the increasing linkage between international and domestic policies is appreciated by the learners?

Deliberations

Even though the need to create a synergy between scholarship and policymaking is evident cutting across all disciplinary domains – science and technology, social sciences, humanities – the rapid expansion of the frontiers of international relations as a domain of knowledge was identified as the main focus of the deliberations. It was felt that the drivers of international relations have significantly tilted in favour of trade and economic linkages and have been moving pretty fast further in that direction. It is urgently required to theorize this process and link them adequately and as fast as possible to the policy making exercise. Creation of such an organic linkage is predicated on out-of-box thinking and that is difficult to be achieved in a government-led framework. The need of the hour is to facilitate a seamless connect between the universities and think tanks that would provide a larger space to Indian scholars to impactfully participate in the policy making exercises.

The impact of Indian scholarship has unfortunately been confined to its prowess in publications, and, mostly from a quantitative perspectives. It was noted that time had come to extend the impact in terms of their inputs in formulation and evaluation of policies. One diagnostic feature of this missing impact was identified to be the lack of collaborative research that engages scholars across domains and policy makers. It was lamented that policy documents hardly derive their insights from evidence based research and simultaneous lack of interest among researchers to provide desired inputs in policy making and evaluation. The two important potential collaborators are often interacting in silos and fail the nation in extending the frontiers of knowledge to be utilized for the welfare of humanity.



From Left to Right: Professor Rupa Chanda, Professor Bishwambher Pyakuryal, Dr. Anurag Kumar Srivastava, Dr. Abraham George, Dr. Nawal K Paswan, Ms. Alice Vieira and Dr. Sreeram Chaulia engage on strengthening linkages between knowledge creators

Constraints

Several constraints towards the achievement of the potential and desired connect between university and think tanks were identified. Notable among them are:

- Inadequate opportunities for the university system for faculty members to engage in impactful research as the primary emphasis on teaching is still the order of the day;
- Such delinking of research and teaching also impact efforts in curriculum design that often are not in keeping with the need for absorption of new ideas by young students and researchers linked to the university system;
- A notable trust deficit was noted to exist between the universities and think tanks in terms of their respective capabilities and contributions towards generation of knowledge and their sharing between one another. While some participants from the universities questioned the methodological rigour evidenced by the output coming out of the think tanks, a few from the

thinktanks were not happy with the failure of the university scholars to deliver in a time bound fashion;

- Concerns were also raised as it was observed that perhaps the governments are often “knowledge proof”

Some Action Points

Given these constraints that are necessary to be addressed to, the deliberations also identified a number of possible actions that can be initiated immediately. Important among them are:

- Cooperation among Southern universities in knowledge creation and knowledge sharing
- Seamless movement of scholars/researchers/policy makers/students between universities and think tanks. Such openings will create opportunities for university students to absorb real life issues and not only link them to the theoretical constructs discussed in the confines of the classroom but also to question them in the light of reality. The ability to link the theoretical constructs with the prevailing ground realities would encourage efforts at new waves of theorization, particularly with a Southern perspective.
- Creation of dedicated think tanks within the university system to facilitate the desired integration between teaching and policy-making.

It was also observed that some sporadic efforts have already been initiated in linking the two at the individual organizational level both from the universities and the think tanks.

To conclude, it may be noted that the discussions could not go beyond the first of the three questions that were set for brainstorming at the beginning. The deliberations underscored the need to have a visible



From Left to Right: Ms Sandhya S Iyer, Dr E. Haribabu and Professor Chintamani Mahapatra at the RIS initiative connecting institutes of higher learning with policy platforms

linkage between Think Tanks and universities and observed that the apparent distinctions between the two are borne out of the prevailing perceptions. Both create knowledge ostensibly for the benefit of the humanity. However, the identified purposes for knowledge creation by each of them are often considered to be diverging. A convergence of the purposes is the need of the day. Organisations engaged in spearheading the growth and spread of higher education and research in India have an important role to play to facilitate this convergence. It was simultaneously realised that other stakeholders have to play a proactive role to facilitate this convergence process.



From Left to Right: Dr María Noel Dussort, Ms Giuliana Oyola Lozada, Mr Jean Claude Niyigarura, Ms Daniëlla Labuschagne Smit, Ambassador (Dr) Bhaskar Balakrishnan, Ms Queeneth O Ekeocha, Mr Danev Ricardo Pérez Valerino, Ms Maria Eugenia Pereira Martinez, and Mr Pranay Sinha, partake in discussions on strengthening trade and scientific cooperation in the Global South

Young Scholars' Forum on South-South Cooperation

RIS has been organising a number of capacity building programmes linked to South-South Cooperation (SSC), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Trade and Science Diplomacy under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme run by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. RIS took the initiative to launch the Young Scholar' Forum to keep the participants engaged on issues concerning developing countries even after the completion of their training exposures and enable them to replicate their learning and experiences at the global level.

The objectives of the Young Scholars' Forum were:

- To engage scholars from the South in unravelling the complexities and pluralities of SSC.
- To sustain the capacity development effort over a longer term through an alumni network.

In response to a call for submission of papers, RIS received more than 80 papers. Through a rigorous selection process spanning over two months, 20 papers were selected

and respective authors were invited to participate in the conference on 'South-South and Triangular Cooperation Exploring New Opportunities and New Partnerships Post-BAPA+40' and present their papers to the Young Scholars' Forum.

The papers were presented under three themes at the Young Scholar's Forum i.e. Strengthening South-South Trade and Scientific Cooperation; South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation; and Achieving SDGs and Country Perspectives.

Panel on Strengthening South-South Trade and Scientific Cooperation

The key ideas that emerged during the session were:

- Intra-regional trade in Africa and the evolving single market, asserting the need for African economies to improve governance, review industrial development plans, invest in trade infrastructure and ensure peace in different countries.



From Left to Right: Ms Citlali Martínez, Professor Amitabh Kundu, Mr Sheshadri Chari and Ms Laura Trajber Waisbich at the Young Scholars' Forum

- Potential of India-Latin American cooperation to strengthen trade in the face of geographical barriers and towards the common realisation of development.
- The renewable energy architecture within the Indian Ocean region and way forward for joint collaborations and public-private partnerships towards creating a sustainable future.
- Impact, challenges and opportunities of Science Diplomacy aimed to overcome political impasses and ensure collaboration in exploring scientific solutions to local, regional and global challenges.
- Vaccine development and cooperation for shared progress in the generation of new approaches, standards and tools for the safety, efficacy and quality of novel vaccine candidates for the South.
- Sharing experiences of Cuba in Science and Health Diplomacy to help achieve global goals.

Panel on South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

The following are the key takeaways from the session:

- India-Africa cooperation and studying India's development cooperation programmes aimed at strengthening existing capacities and their impact in enabling African countries to achieve the SDGs.
- There is a need to operationalize a Southern approach for addressing the SDGs
- The need is also felt for capacity building programs to reinforce public health policies at the national and sub-national level and the assessment of the impact of initiatives to strengthen development approaches in the South.
- Role of coalitions emerging from the Global South and their efforts at articulating the priorities for the developing countries in global negotiations to ensure poverty eradication and promote inclusive and sustainable development for all.
- Medical cooperation between India and Zambia shedding light on the regional medical challenges and the emerging medical tourism in the South.
- The case of National Service of Industrial Learning (SENAI), a Brazilian private centre for professional training focusing on capacity building for SSC projects under the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) provides an opportunity to understand the nature of project, the demand for human and financial resources and the need for a strengthened public-private engagement.
- Experience of Vietnam in the integrated crop management of black pepper and its success in limiting the outbreak of soil-borne diseases contributing towards the sustainable agricultural practices.

Panel on Achieving SDGs and Country Perspectives

The participants emphasised on the following key areas:



From Left to Right: Ms Daniëlla Labuschagne Smit, Mr Esayas Girmay Tegegne, Ms Dhouha Tlig, Ms Chanda Ashley Mwali, Professor Manmohan Agarwal, Dr P.K. Anand, Mr Zhen Bo, Mrs Nunufar Stepanyan, Dr Hebatallah Adam, Mr Pratyush Sharma and Mrs Maria Ntembwa and Mr Shafiq Rahimi present country perspectives and best practices towards achieving the goals of Agenda 2030

- Role of Tunisian Agency of Technical cooperation (ATCC) as the ‘locomotive’ of the Tunisian government towards achieving the SDGs.
- Zimbabwe’s perspectives on SSC and TrC making a call for a consolidated effort of developing countries to generate momentum for South-South Cooperation in order to meet the SDGs by 2030.
- Bangladesh and its experience of management of medical waste in Dhaka with a review of existing management practices to establish cost-effective treatment system and develop technologies for safe disposal, segregation and transportation of medical waste.
- Efforts and challenges faced by Afghanistan towards meeting Sustainable Development Goals and the need for cooperation towards meeting the targets of Agenda 2030.
- The case of Armenia and its approach towards humanitarian assistance towards building a more resilient world – the need to view disaster risk reduction and disaster prevention as cornerstones for the achievements of the SDGs.
- The “Compartiendo Honduras” Programme and the efforts of Honduras to share its development practices and experiences with partner countries.



From Left to Right: Mr Faquaruddin Mehmood, Dr Abdulhakim Elwaer, Professor Sachin Chaturvedi and Mr Piyush Goyal viewing the work of the Islamic Development Bank on South-South Cooperation, exhibited at the Delhi Process Fifth Conference.

List of exhibitors at the exhibition held on the sidelines of the Delhi Process Fifth Conference

S.No.	Alloted Organisation
1	Public Health Foundation of India, Institutional Area Gurugram, India
2	BAIF Development Research Foundation, Warje, Pune, India
3	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India
4	Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), New Delhi, Delhi, India
5	Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, Hyderabad, Telangana, India
6	Central Electronics Limited, Sahibabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

7	Research and Information System, New Delhi, India
8	RITES Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana, India
9	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina Republic
10	Islamic Development Bank Group (IsDB), Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
11	Faith in Practice, Guatemala
12	Shapoorji Pallonji Group, India
13	Export-Import Bank of India, India
14	China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA), Beijing, China
15	Springer Nature India Private Limited, New Delhi, India
16	WAPCOS Limited, PSU under the Min. of Jal Shakti, New Delhi, India



(Above) Participants viewing the various exhibitors at the Delhi Process Fifth Conference.

(Right) The overview of the exhibition venue.





From Left to Right: Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Shri Piyush Goyal, Ambassador (Dr) Mohan Kumar and Ms. Angela Ospina de Nicholls at the Agencia Presidencial de Cooperacion Internacional (APC)-Colombia kiosk at the Delhi Process Fifth Conference.



Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) exhibit their work at the Delhi Process Fifth Conference.

17	Project Exports Promotion Council of India, New Delhi, India
18	TATA Consulting Engineers Limited, India
19	Kalpataru Power Transmission Limited, India
20	Agencia Presidencial de Cooperacion Internacional (APC Columbia), Columbia
21	Moroccon Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI), Rabat, Marocco
22	Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), New Delhi, India
23	Palestinian International Cooperation Agency (PICA), Palestine
24	KEC International Ltd., India
25	Finlay Vaccine Institute, Cuba
26	O P Jindal Global University, Sonapat, Haryana, India
27	Asia-Pacific Regional Office, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, Bangkok, Thailand

Remarks by Mr T S Tirumurti, Secretary (ER), MEA, Govt of India

It is privilege to welcome all of you today to this global interaction with stakeholders in development cooperation, to address South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation.

This is a unique initiative of RIS to connect with all our partner countries for collectively exploring and introspecting on how best to strengthen South-South Cooperation. I commend the RIS for their leadership on South-South Cooperation under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Mohan Kumar. I would also like to convey my deep appreciation for the excellent work done by RIS team over the years. MEA is delighted to partner with RIS in this quest. I appreciate the partnership that the UN Office for South-South Cooperation, Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) and Network of Southern Think-tanks (NeST) have offered in enriching the Delhi Process.

Friends, the recently held Second United Nations High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation commemorating the 40th anniversary of Buenos Aires Plan of Action, often abbreviated as BAPA+40, has come up with an ambitious work plan. The Outcome Document of the Conference underscores the need to give enhanced focus on South-South Cooperation (SSC).

I appreciate the efforts by many of you present here, directly or indirectly, in framing the Outcome Document.

At this juncture, I would also like to acknowledge the contribution of IBSA countries for bringing out last year a timely declaration on South-South Cooperation, and for



Ambassador (Dr) Mohan Kumar welcomes Mr T S Tirumurti at the Delhi Process Fifth Conference

reiterating certain principles of SSC that it is a partnership amongst equals guided by principles of respect for national sovereignty; national ownership and independence; equality; non-conditionality; non-interference in domestic affairs; and mutual benefit. These principles provide the blueprint for IBSA partnership with countries of the South, and are part of wider SSC principles.

However, as always, the challenge is how to translate principles into concrete action. We have seen how time and again, in spite of all the goodwill which countries have, there are vast gaps between what we finally achieve and the principles we wanted to uphold. Therefore, even as you deliberate on new opportunities and new partnerships, kindly remember to constantly evaluate whether what you do meets the touchstone of the principles we have declared as sacred.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi had outlined last year ten guiding principles for India's engagement with Africa. But in effect, these guiding principles may well be the guiding principles for India's engagement with the developing world itself i.e. South-South Cooperation.

The vision which our Prime Minister outlined is as follows: to intensify and deepen engagement; development partnership to be guided by partners priorities, build on local capacities and create local opportunities; development partnership to be on terms that will be comfortable for partner country so that it liberates their potential and not constrain their future; open up markets and make trade and investment easier; harness India's digital revolution to enhance education, health, public services, financial inclusion etc.; improve agriculture; address challenges of climate change; combat terrorism and extremism including in the cyber sphere; give enhanced focus on youth and their aspirations; keep oceans open and free for the benefit of all nations and together strive for a representative and democratic global order.

Friends, I would like to underline certain aspects which you, as stakeholders, may like to consider while deliberating on BAPA+40 decisions. I appreciate the RIS for bringing out a booklet on *"Five Modalities of Development Compact – Shaping South-South Cooperation"*. I would like to touch on some important aspects of these modalities.

No South-South Cooperation can and should result in restricting the space for development or constrain the future of our countries. This may be self-evident but if you start evaluating many of the SSC initiatives on this touchstone, you will find that there are aberrations. These aberrations creep in right at the outset if the terms of engagement in SSC are not reasonable. For example India's own record of extending Lines of Credit to developing countries is an exemplary one, and we have extended more than US\$ 26 billion so far as Lines of Credit, not including the billions we have given as grant assistance. What stands out is that India has always tried to assist countries including heavily indebted ones in case they run into difficulties of repayment. Our terms are reasonable and transparent. It is, therefore, important that right at

the outset, development partnership rests on a sustainable model of engagement on terms that are reasonable and appropriate.

Further, in order to ensure that development is sustainable, it should naturally fit in with the national priorities of the countries concerned. India has always believed that South-South Cooperation should be demand driven and not supply driven. With such an approach, we have been able to touch the lives of people the world over.

Creation of local capacity and local opportunities are vital for any success. Project implementation should be to finally hand over the project to the recipient partner country. In this, I need hardly emphasise India's record on capacity building extended to developing countries. Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation programme (ITEC) has completed 55 years since its inception and now has around 10,000 participants every year from more than 160 partner countries. We are now taking this to the next level by rolling out innovative schemes like e-ITEC to reach larger numbers. Some of India's leading institutions like Indian Institute of Technology and other centres of excellence, both public and private, participate in this effort.

Further, development partnership should equally be a vehicle for sharing cutting edge technology, especially digital technology and artificial intelligence. India believes that hi-tech is a necessity for developing countries to leap frog into the 4th industrial revolution, as well as directly impact positively the lives of people, especially in delivery of public services, education, health, agriculture, etc. Is South-South cooperation providing that option? If not, its time it did. But it is equally clear that recipient partner countries should carefully evaluate the most appropriate options for them and avoid the digital divide, so that the 4th industrial revolution is an inclusive one.

Not enough attention is also being given to youth and their employment in the construct of South-South Cooperation. Building sustainable infrastructure is only one aspect of development cooperation, however important they may be. But true sustainability comes in empowering the local population especially the youth. Empowering the youth and creating opportunities for their

employment need to go hand in hand.

Ideally, South-South engagement should be able to leverage trade and investment so that the engagement becomes self-sustaining and helps the recipient partner country to get out of the development partnership cycle and become independent of it.

While we do all this, we need to exercise care and prudence in institutionalization of South-South Cooperation and developing an impact assessment framework. I am confident that you will resist the temptation to construct a structure for South-South assessment which starts resembling structures put together by developed countries for North-South Cooperation. This will go against the principles we have agreed on. As they say, substance should inform form. It is important that we let South-South institutionalization and framework develop more organically rather than rush to create an intrusive accounting framework for ourselves.

Triangular cooperation has become another important vehicle to combine the best of North and South for the benefit of the South. India is working actively with countries like Japan, France, E.U., U.S. and others to see how best Africa and Asia can benefit from this tripartite construct. While there are challenges of bringing together two different systems of assistance for a common cause, we are confident that we can overcome such technical hurdles for the larger goal.

To expand the idea of triangular cooperation beyond its traditional connotations, India has been instrumental in establishing, with France, the International Solar Alliance (ISA). ISA has last year taken the decision to expand its membership to make it universal so that we can develop a truly universal solar grid. Prime Minister Modi has announced a Line of Credit of US\$ 2 billion for solar energy projects, an example of how development partnership can venture into new and innovative areas.

India is even working with some developing countries like UAE to assist Africa. Contributions from India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) to IBSA-UN Fund in providing development support to least developed countries across the globe is also indicative of our commitment to the expanded idea of triangular cooperation.

Friends, at a different level, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Prime Minister Modi has articulated the importance of “reformed multilateralism”. He had proposed this in BRICS Summit last year in Johannesburg and again this year at the G20 Summit in Osaka. He pointed out in the BRICS Summit last year that BRICS had started a decade ago to, inter alia, address the concern that multilateralism did not address our and that it needed reform to benefit the developing world. However, ten years later, when we are faced with issues of unilateralism and protectionism, we cannot start reinforcing the status quo of multilateralism – a multilateralism which we had sought to reform ten years earlier. Consequently, instead of reinforcing the status quo of multilateralism as it exists now, we need to bring about “reformed multilateralism”. The Foreign Minister of BRICS recognised this in their recent meeting in Brazil. I would like to mention that in this “reformed multilateralism”, South-South Cooperation has a crucial role to shape it. For this, South-South Cooperation needs to adhere to its unique voice, principles and practices to benefit all developing countries.

Friends, the Delhi Process has assumed significance as it gathers academics, subject experts, policy makers and practitioners for exploring various facets and features of SSC. As they say, substance should inform process. So let substance guide and inform the Delhi Process. I would like to once again commend RIS for their admirable work and thank them for inviting me for this important conference.

I wish the Conference all success.

Thank you

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AFRODAD @AFRODAD2011 · Aug 23
#SSC has the potential to enhance Africa's capacity to deal with the challenges of poverty, poor infrastructure, development of productive capacity as well as the food, energy, financial and economic crises, however this can never be automatic. #DelhiV

SITA @ITC_SITA · Aug 23
#DelhiV starts with call from @Sachin_Chat @RIS_NewDelhi with key message that #SouthSouth mojo intact, needs to build on #BAPA+40 outcomes & needs to #impact and deliver on #development #results. @ITC_SITA will focus on #agricultural #value-chains in #south #SITAAGRI @ITCnews

Biruni Institute @BiruniInstitute · Aug 23
South-South & Triangular Cooperation - a prospective from #Afghanist presentation by Director @BiruniInstitute at the #DelhiV int'l conferenc #SSC organized by @RIS_NewDelhi @nazirkabiri

Shams Banihani Retweeted

Jorge Chediek @JChediek · Aug 23
Brilliant introduction by Dr Sachin Chaturvedi on the opportunities and challenges for South South cooperation at Delhi five. Great proposals emerging

Elizabeth Sidiropoul @Siderop · Sep 26
The discussion on #impactassessments in the #SouthSouthCooperation context has really developed in the last few years. The work of Southern researchers and @NeST_SSC colleagues is responsible for that. Collaboration across borders. #DelhiV @UNOSSC

Sven Grimm @grimm_sven · Sep 25
Since #BAPA40, the #DelhiProcess was a first large gathering on #SouthSouthCooperation. @Sachin_Chat and @sharmapratyush analyse the debates in our blog #FutureofGlobalisation. One key point of discussion was on #impact assessments for #SSC. @ax_berger blogs.die-gdi.de/2019/09/25/sou...

India in Mauritius @HCL_PortLouis · Aug 22
Delhi Process-V
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Dr. Nokwe, Secy Gen IORA
Indian Ocean Rim Association addresses #DelhiV



United Nations India @UNinIndia · Aug 23
South-South Cooperation is no longer the function of a specific global South with fixed, immutable border. By 2060, the global South could be home to 57% of the global GDP: #UNRC Renata Dessallien at #DelhiV @RIS_NewDelhi @UNOSSC conference on South South Cooperation.



Kiren Rijju @KirenRijju · Aug 23
I'm glad to be Chief Guest at the Valedictory Function of the crucial South-South and Triangular Cooperation at New Delhi today which was attended by representatives from 53 nations and top diplomats.



DNII - UCU @dni_ucu · Aug 22
Conferencia inaugural de #DelhiV sobre la Cooperación Sur - Sur post BAPA+40. En esta oportunidad, Ma. Eugenia Pereira presentará sobre cómo incrementar la cooperación mediante el comercio ente ALC e India.

EDII Ahmedabad @EDIIAhmedabad · Aug 27
Enhancing & elevating entrepreneurial ecosystem is our prime objective and we are delighted to the part of such platforms which gives us such opportunity. #DelhiV #SSC #Entrepreneurial #GlobalSystem #InternationalLevel

OECD Development Centre @OECD_Centre · Aug 22
"We agree with the RIS proposed 'Development Compact' idea, but would add one more pillar: the exchange on public policies." - @marlopezini #DelhiV @RIS_NewDelhi

Giuliana Oyola @g_oyola · Aug 22
It's not only about generating innovative policies in the context of South-South cooperation, but the real challenge is to deploy significant efforts to adapt what already exists. There is not point in reinventing the wheel #DelhiV @RIS_NewDelhi

Esayas Girmay @EsayasMood · Aug 22
One of world's biggest platforms for the theoretical and empirical discussions of South-South Cooperation, the Delhi Process, just kicked off in #India #NewDelhi, #DelhiV @RIS_NewDelhi @Sachin_Chat @UNOSSC @RIDC_NewDelhi @NeST_SSC @TECnetwork @M_Philani @IGD_SA @SAIIA_info



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Marianne Buenaventura @mariannebgold · Aug 22
Pleased that @OxfamIndia's Director @AmitabhBehar participated in #DelhiV session to provide insights on the role of #civilsociety in #SSC post #BAPA40. @esteves_paulo @GerardoBracho4 @grimm_sven @IGD_SA @Siderop @M_Philani @FarwellBokosi @oxfamhongkong @CarolinaMaIP @OxlamSA

Stephan Klingebiel @SKlingebiel · Aug 23
#DelhiV: @RIS_NewDelhi's @Mindoc proposes a new assessment template for #SouthSouthCooperation - inspiring debates on analytical tools designed in several countries - @M_Philani @noelgonzalez @Sachin_Chat @NeST_SSC @AndreMelloeSo1 @JorgeAPerezP @sinha_pranay

Cittali Ayala @cittaliayala · Aug 23
@wpesidhu asks what we are spilling people for in the context of SDG and innovation & employment. @esteves_paulo from @BRICSPolicy explains having 7 dimensions for implementing sustainable development in skills. BRICS perspective counts here. #DelhiV

