

d·i·e

Deutsches Institut für
Entwicklungspolitik



German Development
Institute



d.i.e

Deutsches Institut für
Entwicklungspolitik



German Development
Institute



OXFAM
South Africa



Side Event:

“Converging or Distinctive Features? Key Learning from South-South Cooperation Case Studies and Conceptual Trends”

Nairobi, 30 November 2016, 1:30pm – 2:30pm

KICC Nairobi, Flamingo Room

China Academy of International Trade and Economic Exchanges (CAITEC), China
German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Bonn, Germany
Instituto Mora, Mexico

Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST), Africa, China & Brazil chapters

Oxfam, South Africa, Hong Kong, & Mexico offices

Research Centre for International Development (CIID), China

South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), South Africa

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), China office, Seoul & Africa service centers

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda revealed that an international agreement on common objectives and goals is possible. Convergence of development cooperation approaches between Southern and Northern providers can play an effective role in achieving common objectives such as the SDGs.

The shift in global powers, especially by the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa), has on the one hand invoked a new narrative on development cooperation and led to a growing interest in understanding the nature of South-South Cooperation (SSC), and on the other hand provided an opportunity to delineate a new framework for the global development cooperation architecture for achieving the SDGs. Yet, cooperation efforts between and within provider groups vary with regard to principles, criteria and forms of international development cooperation.

Various independent studies have been conducted on (1) emerging development partners using the NeST Conceptual Framework on South-South Cooperation by NeST and Oxfam; (2) evidence-based research on development cooperation modalities and management systems of selected DAC and non-DAC countries; and (3) the convergence of development cooperation efforts of emerging and traditional development partners.

(1) Following the development of a conceptual framework to measure the quantity, quality and impact of South-South cooperation during the course of 2015 (see Network of Southern Think Tanks, 2015), Oxfam and UNDP have commissioned different researchers from NeST to conduct over the course of 2016 a series of SSC case studies, namely South Africa, Turkey, Mexico, Brazil, India and China. Some of these case studies will provide a glimpse on the results and findings from evaluations, and how their cooperation differs from that of traditional donors.

(2) CAITEC and UNDP China had jointly conducted an evidence-based research on development cooperation modalities and management systems of selected DAC and non-DAC countries. By looking at how China, Brazil, India, Japan, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (US) conceive and manage development cooperation, the research draws lessons for emerging development partners' efforts to strengthen its development cooperation methodology. Similarities do exist regarding how each of traditional and emerging donor countries implement various development cooperation modalities as well as various common challenges and lessons learned. Emerging development partners should consider its own domestic situation as well as how it might add value within the overall South-South framework.

(3) In order to meet the goals set in the 2030 Agenda, Northern and Southern countries need to join the path towards sustainable development. A conceptual framework conducted by the Indian Think-tank Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) and DIE situates various forms of international cooperation and shares divergent platforms for development cooperation. Yet, it remains to be seen, whether a convergence of development efforts towards the SDGs is possible, will restore credibility of development cooperation and mobilize additional financial resources. Various stakeholders express a need to develop a common international measuring framework and standard that will permit an informed understanding of how development cooperation and SDG financing is coming together at the global, regional and country levels.

This side event shall (1) provide evidence and learning emerging from a number of field-based empirical studies on SSC providers using the NeST Conceptual Framework on South-South Cooperation; (2) share opportunities and challenges of converging or distinctive features of development cooperation reporting of Southern and Northern development partners; and (3) how emerging and traditional development partners contribute to regional development, and measure and monitor development finance while aiming toward the achievement of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

Programme

Chairs

Prof. Li Xiaoyun, College of Humanities and Development, China Agricultural University, China, Chairperson of NeST

Mr. Artemy Izmetiev, United Nations Department Development Programme (UNDP)

Opening remarks

Dr. Stephan Klingebiel, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Germany

Presenters

Dr. Jorge Perez Pineda, Instituto Mora, Mexico

Dr. Gizem Sucuoglu, Center on International Cooperation (CIC), Turkey

Dr. Neissan Besharati, South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), South Africa

Prof. Karin Costa Vazquez, Professor and Assistant Dean for Global Engagements at OP Jindal University

Prof. Milindo Chakrabarti, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India

Closing remarks

Marianne Buenaventura Goldman, Project Lead: South-South Cooperation, Oxfam South Africa

Contacts

Marianne Buenaventura Goldman (Oxfam South Africa)

Marianne.Buenaventura@oxfam.org.za

Stephan Klingebiel (DIE)

stephan.klingebiel@die-gdi.de

Yating Zhao (UNDP China)

yating.zhao@undp.org

Isabel Mank (DIE)

isabel.mank@die-gdi.de