

# IDS

RISING POWERS IN  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## An Annotated Bibliography

Musab Younis with Jennifer Constantine, Akansha Yadav, Elise Wach,  
Lizbeth Navas-Alemán and Alex Shankland

March 2013

### **About IDS**

IDS is a leading global charity for research, teaching and information on international development. Our vision is a world in which poverty does not exist, social justice prevails and economic growth is focused on improving human wellbeing. We believe that research knowledge can drive the change that must happen in order for this vision to be realised.

Founded in 1966, IDS enjoys an international reputation based on the quality of our work and our commitment to applying academic skills to real-world challenges. Our theory of change is at the heart of what we do. We think that knowledge should be generated by sound methodology and in partnership with other development and non-development actors.

IDS hosts six dynamic research teams, several popular postgraduate courses, and a family of world-class knowledge services. These three spheres are integrated in a unique combination – as a development knowledge hub, IDS is connected into and is a convenor of networks throughout the world.

The Institute is home to approximately 100 researchers, 40 knowledge services staff, 65 professional staff and about 200 students at any one time. But the IDS community extends far beyond, encompassing an extensive network of over 250 partners, 1600 alumni and hundreds of former staff across the development community worldwide.



For further information on IDS publications and for a free catalogue, contact:  
IDS Communications Unit  
Institute of Development Studies  
at the University of Sussex  
Brighton BN1 9RE, UK

Tel: +44 (0) 1273 678269  
Fax: +44 (0) 1273 621202  
E-mail: [bookshop@ids.ac.uk](mailto:bookshop@ids.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop](http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop)

IDS is a charitable company, limited by guarantee and registered in England (No. 877338).

IDS RISING POWERS BIBLIOGRAPHY

# **Rising Powers in International Development: An Annotated Bibliography**

Musab Younis\* with  
Jennifer Constantine  
Akansha Yadav  
Elise Wach  
Lizbeth Navas-Alemán  
Alex Shankland

March 2013

\* corresponding author ([m.younis@ids.ac.uk](mailto:m.younis@ids.ac.uk))

Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex Brighton BN1 9RE UK

**Rising Powers in International Development: An Annotated Bibliography**

Musab Younis with Jennifer Constantine, Akansha Yadav, Elise Wach, Alex Shankland, Lizbeth Navas-Aleman

First published by the Institute of Development Studies in March 2013

© Institute of Development Studies 2013

ISBN:

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

All rights reserved. Reproduction, copy, transmission, or translation of any part of this publication may be made only under the following conditions:

- with the prior permission of the publisher, or
- with a licence from the Copyright Licensing Agency Ltd, 90 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 9HE, UK, or from another national licensing agency; or
- under the terms set out below.

This publication is copyright, but may be reproduced by any method without fee for teaching or non-profit purposes, but not for resale. Formal permission is required for all such uses, but normally will be granted immediately. For copying in any other circumstances, or for re-use in other publications, or for translation or adaptation, prior written permission must be obtained from the publisher and a fee may be payable.

Available from:

Communications Unit  
Institute of Development Studies  
at the University of Sussex  
Brighton BN1 9RE, UK  
Tel: +44 (0) 1273 678269  
Fax: +44 (0) 1273 621202  
E-mail: [bookshop@ids.ac.uk](mailto:bookshop@ids.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop](http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop)

Typeset by Musab Younis at IDS, Brighton UK.

IDS is a charitable company limited by guarantee and registered in England (No. 877338).

## Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Introduction  | 6  |
| Rising Powers and South-South Development Cooperation | 9  |
| Business, trade and investment                        | 30 |
| Civil society   | 48 |
| Climate change  | 57 |
| Food and agriculture                                  | 67 |
| Health and social policy                              | 76 |

## Introduction

The Rising Powers – a category that includes the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) as well as other key countries such as Mexico, Turkey and Indonesia – are establishing themselves as an influential presence in the global development landscape, and playing an increasingly important role in shaping prospects for poverty reduction in low-income countries.

Building on the work of the 'BRICS Initiative', a horizon-scanning project supported by the IDS Tomorrow Today fund, the DFID-funded Rising Powers in International Development (RPID) programme is developing an evidence base around the role of these countries in international development, producing new thinking and practical guidance for policy actors on effective approaches to engagement and mutual learning. This work is guided by an Advisory Council which brings together senior analysts with high-level policy and research experience from the BRICS countries, Africa, OECD-DAC member countries and the UN System.

The RPID programme is also supporting a series of research initiatives with partner institutions and consortia (including the Future Agricultures Consortium, Future Health Systems, the Centre for Social Protection and the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes) to examine how the Rising Powers are challenging the fifty-year-old paradigm of international development and aid relations that emerged at the end of the colonial era, and to explore what the implications are for low-income countries, for global public goods and for the future of Development Studies research and training.

This annotated bibliography is intended for a global audience of policy-makers, students, academics and researchers. It should enable quick and easy familiarisation with the major English-language literature on the Rising Powers' impact on development, with links to websites and summaries for reference. Research on this area is always being produced, and we don't claim that this is a comprehensive guide. Although we have only been able to refer to work published in English, we are actively seeking work published in other languages for future bibliographies. We do hope that, with its limitations, this guide provides a useful overview of key research in this emerging field. Our programme has identified six thematic areas and this guide has been divided accordingly into separate chapters for each theme.

We have also developed a special topic guide on the Rising Powers in International Development for the website Eldis. All references on the online topic guide are open access: [www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/rising-powers-in-international-development](http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/rising-powers-in-international-development)

### The Rising Powers

Although our definition of 'Rising Powers' spans wider than membership of the BRICS group, we do focus on the BRICS as the key grouping of states relevant to our topic. Originally coined by a Goldman Sachs analyst in relation to the investment potential of Brazil, Russia, India, and China, the term 'BRIC' soon became formalised when the foreign ministers of the four states began a series of high-level meetings in 2006. The grouping's first formal summit took place in June 2009.

South Africa officially became a BRICS member state in September 2010, joining the group at the 2011 April BRICs summit in China as a full member. South Africa's membership signalled the group's move from being a bloc founded solely on economic performance

to an increasingly political club that represents large emerging economies and which has increasingly vocalised a challenge to Northern dominance of global forums.

Once the BRICS established a formal grouping, their significance became clear. In 2011, the BRICS represented 40 percent of the world's population and nearly a quarter of the world's economic output. Their collective economic output is expected to overtake that of the G7 by 2035.

The BRIC summit joint statement in 2011 called for reform of global governance systems, enhancing “voice and representation of emerging economies and developing countries”, and “comprehensive reform” of the UN to make the body “more effective, efficient, and representative”. Observers have interpreted the BRICS grouping in multiple ways: while some have perceived in the coalition a challenge to the hegemony of the United States and a call for the realignment of the post-WWII global order, others have expressed the opinion that the BRICS is an opportunistic grouping of states that are firmly positioned within the global economic system. Questions have regularly been raised over the ability of the BRICS to push common policy positions.

Some BRICS – such as China, Brazil, and India – have achieved considerable social development gains. This has led researchers, practitioners and policy-makers to look for ways of learning from these countries' experiences, examples of which include the Bolsa Família, Brazil's flagship social protection programme; the China Western Development Project, which focused investment for socio-economic development; and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), a rights-based job guarantee scheme in India.

A state grouping of rising powers is not limited to the BRICS. IBSA, established in June 2003, is a coordinating mechanism established by three emerging countries: India, South Africa, and Brazil. The establishment of IBSA, which predates the BRICS, was formalised by the Brasilia Declaration, which highlights the democratic credentials of the IBSA nations, their condition as developing nations, and their capacity to act on a global scale. Over the years, IBSA has become an umbrella for various initiatives, both in the diplomatic field and in public administration sectors. The BASIC countries (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) form another grouping created specifically for joint action in multilateral climate negotiations.

There has also been some discussion of the ‘BRIC plus’ informal group, consisting of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, and Turkey. In 2005, BRIC plus accounted for close to 40 percent of the world's total foreign exchange reserves, surpassing those of the OECD (Shaw et al 2007).

## **How are the BRICS changing development?**

It is widely acknowledged that the BRICS countries are together exerting a significant development impact, and will continue to do so. There are two key ways in which the BRICS have emerged as development actors. Firstly, as countries which have mostly moved from low- to middle-income status with the adoption of innovative economic and social policies, they have acted as role models to low-income states and it is likely that their influence in this respect will increase. Such influence has been underpinned by the BRICS formal grouping and the growing political weight of this grouping at a global level. Secondly, the BRICS have become development actors through the provision of overseas development aid (Harmer and Cotterrell 2005, Kragelund 2008), and building other forms

of cooperation between the BRICS and low-income countries, notably technical and financial support, which some argue is more important than direct aid (Vidal 2010). The effects of this development cooperation can be seen especially in the African continent.

The approach of the BRICS has often been interpreted as a major shift from that adopted by the OECD-DAC (the 'traditional' donors). It has been argued that the BRICS countries pose a threat to the agendas of DAC donors and to the development of the countries in which they work, particularly with regard to issues of non-conditionality and financial flows (Barma et al 2007, Humphrey and Messner 2006, Manning 2006, Woods 2008, Grimm et al 2009). Others have challenged the perception that the assistance provided by BRICS lacks conditionality and/or transparency, and see the emerging trend of South-South cooperation as a significant opportunity for achieving development objectives (Kragelund 2010, ECOSOC 2008, Kaplinsky and Farookin 2009, Kragelund 2010).

While the BRICS are often viewed together as one unit, many have argued that the significant structural, ideological, and political differences between them means that a collective analysis can inhibit understanding of their individual approaches or impacts (Armijo 2007, Free Exchange 2011).

The global financial crisis has not affected the BRICS countries to the same extent it did the Northern economies, but it has slowed growth in key countries, especially Brazil. Russia continues to face a shrinking population. Studies of the effect of the financial crisis on the BRICS countries have suggested that "long term global recovery will necessitate a rebalancing of the world economy which in turn means that the hub of global consumption has to shift from the west to the global south, particularly to BRICS" (Banerjee and Pankaj 2010).

# Rising Powers and South-South Development Cooperation

South-South cooperation is the idea that low- and middle-income countries can cooperate in pursuit of development objectives in the form of agreements that may bypass the international trade and aid architecture designed in the global North. Briefly prominent in the early 1970s, the idea lost favour in the IMF-dominated 1980s and 1990s before its recent resurgence in the context of highly successful growth policies carried out by countries like China. All the BRICS have relied to some extent on industrial policy to achieve more rapid growth (Trubeck 2012). All have also substantially increased their development cooperation programmes in the last few years, though these are rarely labelled as 'aid'. But will their rise engender a major change in international economic law and in the developmental practices of low-income states?

Many writers have been quick to point out that the BRICS grouping, which might be expanded to include other 'emerging donor' states, is divergent and heterogeneous. Most agree that a clash between development models has emerged. But some, like Rowlands (2012), have argued that the BRICS' diversity of interests means they cannot offer a collective alternative to the existing aid architecture. Some studies have even predicted an imminent economic decline for the rising powers, including the BRICS (Beausang 2012).

On the subject of the international aid architecture, researchers have studied the history of Western donor coordination in the form of the OECD-DAC and the fracturing of the aid consensus in recent years. Chin and Quadir (2012) predict an upcoming 'tug-of-war' between established and emerging powers over aid policy, which will be mediated through international institutions. Not all work has focused on the BRICS: Turkey (Özkan and Akgün 2010) and the Gulf states (Shushan and Marcoux 2011) have also been examined. Work from the OECD has emphasised the importance of donor coordination, while others, like Kragelund (2011), have expressed the view that a profusion of donors brings about increased competition, with potential gains for low-income countries in Africa.

With regard to South-South Cooperation, NGO coalitions have insisted such cooperation take into account gender, social, environmental, labour and human rights (Reality of Aid 2009). UN agencies such as the UNDP (2009, 2010) have issued reports seeking best practice for cooperation and compiling case studies. UNEcoSoc (2008) has analysed trends in scale, type, allocation and quality of assistance, as well as triangular development cooperation. The philosophies of BRIC development financing have been explored (Mwase and Yang 2012), as well as the far-reaching normative consequences (Six 2009), and the exact lines of export credit which are being extended (Sinha and Hubbard 2011).

It is difficult, almost by definition, to separate South-South cooperation from the other chapter headings in this bibliography, especially business, trade and investment. In this chapter we have given priority to studies that specifically address the concept of South-South cooperation. Our focus is on the BRICS, but we have included a subsection on non-BRICS rising powers. We have not attempted to replicate many references that will appear later in this guide under the individual country subheadings. Instead, we have selected work which gives a flavour of country-specific approaches to South-South cooperation, with a focus on articles addressing the role of the rising powers as development cooperation actors outside the OECD-DAC regime.

In terms of individual BRICS approaches to South-South cooperation, the depth and reach of existing academic work tends to reflect the relative scale of the individual country programme. A sizable body of work therefore exists on China, notably: China's role as a donor (McCormick 2008, Chin 2012), the growth of the China-Africa relationship (Strauss and Saavedra 2009, Alden 2012), Chinese external financial flows (Grimm 2011) and Chinese financial institutions in Africa (Meyer and Alden 2008). There is also work on China's 'hybrid' and changing position within the international 'aid', or development cooperation, architecture (Brautigam 2010, Tan-Mullins et al. 2010) and Chinese-African medical cooperation.

On Brazil, the impact of former President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's policy of looking toward the South has been widely discussed, as has Brazil's classification as a 'Southern' donor. Some have questioned the discourse of 'solidarity', arguing that clear benefits for Brazil have emerged from such cooperation (Inoue and Vaz 2012). A study on Brazil's technical cooperation highlights the need for evidence on the quality, impact and value-added of development cooperation from emerging donors (Cabral and Weinstock 2010), and Maj-Lis Follér (2010) examines the role of Brazilian civil society organisation in South-South cooperation on combatting HIV/AIDS.

With regard to India, Chaturvedi (2008, 2012) has examined emerging trends in India's role as a provider of development assistance to other Southern countries, as well as growing trade and investment linkages between India and the African continent. A prominent textbook on Politics in the Developing World includes a chapter by Mawdsley (2011) on India 'as a postcolonial donor', while India's aid policy has also been compared to that of South Korea in the context of a potential 'Asian approach' to development assistance (Jerve and Selbervik 2009). India's evolution from recipient to donor has been assessed in a historical and analytical sense (Agrawal 2007, Chanana 2009, 2010), as have its motives (Fuchs and Vadlamannati 2012), and its impact on development in Africa (McCormick 2008).

Work on South Africa has focused on South Africa's position as a 'gateway' to Africa (Scholvin and Draper 2012), while Vickers (2012) has sought to determine whether Pretoria's development cooperation offers an alternative perspective to the aid policies and practices of the traditional donors. Wolfe et al. (2008) produced a report analysing the mechanisms, components and disbursement patterns of South African development assistance; and Grimm (2011), examining South Africa's status as a development partner for other African countries, suggests that South Africa is finding it difficult to sharpen its profile as a development partner in light of persisting internal challenges, especially high levels of inequality.

Russia's international development assistance strategy has been studied by Rakhmangulov (2010), who analyses how the emerging structure of aid governance has evolved. Gray (2011), an anthropologist, has begun writing extensively on Russia as a net aid donor, assessing whether Russia's efforts to join the global community of donors might be understood as a defence mechanism against what the anthropologist Marcel Mauss called the 'wounding' experience of being treated as a perpetual recipient.

## The BRICS as development actors: general reading

**Alden, C. (2010), *Resurgent continent?: Africa and the world: emerging powers and Africa*, IDEAS Reports, Strategic Updates, London: IDEAS**

Link (open access): [http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/43657/1/Resurgent%20Continent\\_emerging%20powers%20and%20Africa%28Isero%29.pdf](http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/43657/1/Resurgent%20Continent_emerging%20powers%20and%20Africa%28Isero%29.pdf)

### Edited abstract:

Over the last fifteen years, emerging powers have made significant inroads into Western political and economic dominance in Africa. The result is a diversification of external actors involved across a range of sectors of the African economy. Driven by a need for resources and markets, these emerging powers nonetheless are acutely conscious of their own development challenges and, correspondingly, those facing Africa. The changing dynamics of Africa's international politics in relation to three of the leading emerging powers, namely China, India and Brazil, have enormous implications for Africa and its development aspirations. The author of this paper focuses on the following questions: What is the relationship between particular emerging powers and African states? How do emerging powers explain their relationship with Africa? How do they balance foreign policy concerns and economic interests in their Africa policy? How do these emerging powers manage activities of their national economic actors operating in Africa?

**Beusang, F. (2012), *Globalization and the BRICs: Why the BRICs Will Not Rule the World For Long*, London: Palgrave Macmillan**

### Book Summary:

This book documents the recent ascent to economic and political power of the BRIC states and provides a vision of their future prospects. The author presents an alternative vision of the BRICs' future, suggesting that any threat to Western domination from BRIC ascendancy is offset by excessive inequality and insufficient innovation in the BRIC states, which could cause them to lose their economic dynamism and precipitate their relative decline.

**Chin, G. and Quadir, F. (2012), 'Introduction: rising states, rising donors and the global aid regime', *Cambridge Review of International Affairs* 25, no.4**

Link (subscription required): <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09557571.2012.744642>

### Edited Abstract:

This article, the introduction to a special issue of the Cambridge Review of International Affairs on 'Rising States, Donors, BRICS and Beyond', provides a comprehensive and balanced introduction to the current changing status of the global aid regime. The authors observe that rising donors account for a fast-growing proportion of global aid flows, with China, according to some estimates, already the second-largest bilateral donor in the world. The paper explains the history behind Western donor coordination in the OECD-DAC, the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals, and the fracturing of this traditional consensus in the wake of a profusion of donor actors. It goes on to assess the implications of an emerging "tug-of-war", and predicts the clash between models of development will continue, mediated through and around the main institutions of the global aid regime.

**Reality of Aid (2009), CSO Statement on South-South Cooperation. Presented during the UN conference on South-South Cooperation, Nairobi: Reality of Aid.**

Link (open access): [www.realityofaid.org/userfiles/roareports/roareport\\_eaf2784a2b.pdf](http://www.realityofaid.org/userfiles/roareports/roareport_eaf2784a2b.pdf)

*Edited Abstract:*

This statement, signed by a coalition of mostly Southern NGOs, argues that today's world is consumed by urgent crises of finance and climate that not only threaten the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the lives and livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people in the South, but also the stability of the world's economies. The swift intergovernmental response to bail out the banking system stands in stark contrast to the failure to respond decisively to the unabated crisis of poverty and marginalisation that has afflicted the majority of peoples in the world, it is argued. The NGOs demand: that South-South Cooperation promote the development of global economic structures and policies that put peoples' rights first; that respect and promote human rights, gender equality, as well as social and environmental justice; policies that ensure decent work based on employment opportunities, respect for labour rights, social protection, social dialogue, sustainable livelihoods, provision of essential services such as health, education, housing, water and clean energy, and that take account of the care economy, largely dependent on women.

**Rowlands, D. (2012), 'Individual BRICS or a collective bloc? Convergence and divergence amongst "emerging donor" nations', Cambridge Review of International Affairs 25 no.4**

Link (subscription required): <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09557571.2012.710578>

*Edited Abstract:*

Emerging donors, which have recently established prominent development assistance programmes, are generally low- and middle-income countries with fewer links than traditional donors to multilateral frameworks for coordination. This article focuses primarily on whether these increasingly important donors will converge upon or challenge the behavioural norms that have emerged from traditional donor operations. It offers two main findings. First, although the evidence is incomplete, it suggests that the group of emerging donors is too heterogeneous to pose a collective alternative to the existing aid architecture, though these states may well provide new insights to enrich and improve our understanding and practice of development assistance. Second, it suggests that the case of Russia as a re-emerging donor highlights the conceptual weaknesses of theorising simply in terms of 'emerging donors' versus 'traditional donors'.

**Trubek, D. (2012), Reversal of Fortune? International Economic Governance, Alternative Development Strategies, and the Rise of the BRICS.**

Link (open access): [http://www.law.wisc.edu/facstaff/trubek/eui\\_paper\\_final\\_june\\_2012.pdf](http://www.law.wisc.edu/facstaff/trubek/eui_paper_final_june_2012.pdf)

*Edited Abstract:*

This paper outlines some critiques of international trade and investment law which argued that such law is tilted in favour of developed states. Addressing the question: 'Will the rise of the BRICS lead to changes in international economic law?', the author points out that the BRICS states have relied to varying degrees on industrial policy to achieve more rapid growth and have resisted some of the pressures of international economic law. Their markets are also increasingly important to the world economy and they are increasing their influence in international organisations. It is also argued that Brazil, India and China have developed a ma-

for capacity in the field of international economic law, and have been able to legally protect domestic policy space from external restrictions. However, efforts by the BRICS have not fully succeeded in this area.

**Vandemoortele, M. et al. (2013), Building blocks for equitable growth: lessons from the BRICS, ODI Working Paper 365**

Link (open access): <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8196.pdf>

*Edited Abstract:*

The BRICS countries have been lauded for their economic growth and resilience through the 2008/09 financial crisis; they are becoming models of development for development practitioners, researchers and other emerging economies. But most of these countries have seen enormous increases in income inequality – specifically China, India and South Africa (Brazil has enjoyed a reduction.) What can be learnt, in terms of the challenges and successes of reconciling growth and equity, from the BRICS' recent growth? This paper examines the experiences of four of the BRICS – Brazil, China, India and South Africa – and identifies four key factors shaping the countries' pattern of growth: people having access to assets; investment in productive activities; social transfers; and a political economic context where inclusion is a priority.

## **Non-BRICS rising powers**

**Kulaklikaya, M. (2010), 'Turkey as a New Player in Development Cooperation' in Insight Turkey 12 no.4**

Link (open access): <http://www.readperiodicals.com/201010/2185705291.html#b>

*Edited Abstract:*

This article examines how Turkey reached the status of an emerging donor in terms of international development cooperation and how this shift of status has shaped Turkish foreign aid policy. This article also looks into the reorganisation process of Turkey's Official Development Assistance with a special focus on the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA) and its ODA reporting policies. In addition, this article argues the political and strategic considerations as well as trade concerns with recipient countries are the main reasons motivating Turkey's proactive foreign aid policy.

**Momani, B. and Ennis, C. (2012), 'Between caution and controversy: lessons from the Gulf Arab states as (re-)emerging donors', in Cambridge Review of International Affairs 25, no.4**

Link (subscription required): <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09557571.2012.734786>

*Edited Abstract:*

The history of Gulf donorship, its trajectory and underlying motivations, continues to be an understudied aspect of foreign aid, argues this paper. While the Gulf Arab states are not new donors, their manner of regional coordination, branding, and aid management are distinct. Often helping fellow countries of the South, particularly Arab and Muslim countries, these countries have moved towards stronger private sector involvement and into social

spending programmes. Owing to their oil wealth, Gulf Arab states' are increasingly generous and yet they are also cautious after 9/11 about how and by whom their aid is channelled. Nevertheless, with oscillations in oil prices, and continued controversy over rising Islamism post-Arab-Spring, the future of Gulf aid remains a valuable subject of study.

**Özkan, M. and Akgün, B. (2010), 'Turkey's opening to Africa,' in *The Journal of Modern African Studies* 48, no.4**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40961827>

Edited Abstract:

Since 1998, there has been a revival in Turkey's relations with Africa – which became, after 2005, a massive effort to develop relations with the whole continent. The authors of this article argue that Turkey's Africa policy is unique in Turkish foreign policy, since for the first time it is driven and complemented by the activities of civil society organisations in and about Africa. Conceptualisation of Africa in Turkish society, in their view, has changed dramatically in less than a decade. The recent Turkey-Africa Cooperation Summit should be seen as part of this trend. As such, Turkey's opening to Africa is seen as likely to develop and deepen in coming years.

**Shushan, D. and Marcoux, C. (2011), 'The Rise (and Decline?) of Arab Aid: Generosity and Allocation in the Oil Era,' in *World Development* 39, no.11**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X11002002>

Edited Abstract:

This paper uses AidData to document the trends in reported donations from specific bilateral donors (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates) and multilateral agencies (Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, OPEC's Fund for International Development, and the Islamic Development Bank). It explores reasons for their aid decline, including that Arab donors have shifted their giving from bilateral to multilateral channels, given less as DAC donors have given more, and increased domestic spending at the expense of foreign aid with a view to safeguarding regime security. It also looks at the sectorial allocations of Arab bilateral and multilateral organisations, and compares the aid practices of Arab donors to their DAC counterparts.

**Villanger, E. (2007), 'Arab Foreign Aid: Disbursement Patterns, Aid Policies and Motives', Chr. Michelsen Institute Report**

Link (open access): <http://www.cmi.no/publications/file/2615-arab-foreign-aid-disbursement-patterns.pdf>

Edited Abstract:

This report examines Arab aid flows and aid policies, and contrasts them with the broad picture of Western practice in these areas. It assesses whether Arab and Western aid are set to work in opposite directions, or whether they can complement each other.

**Xalma, C. (2010) Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, SEGIB Studies no. 5, Madrid**

Link (open access): [http://cooperacionsursur.org/documentos/sursur/Report\\_SSC\\_2010\\_](http://cooperacionsursur.org/documentos/sursur/Report_SSC_2010_)

ENG.pdf

Edited Abstract:

This edition explores the evolution of South-South Cooperation modalities as practiced by Ibero-American countries in 2009: Horizontal South-South Cooperation (Bilateral and Regional) and Triangular Cooperation. In addition, the Report reviews the successful instances of South-South cooperation in the region; assesses country visions about this form of cooperation in the Ibero-American space; and analyses the situation of cooperation institutions in each country.

## **A new paradigm? South-South development cooperation**

The research included in this section represents a growing body of work that examines the rising powers specifically as development actors, often in the context of South-South cooperation, and commonly with reference to the changes this implies for the OECD-led global development cooperation architecture.

**Grimm, S.; Humphrey, J.; Lundsgaarde, E.; and John de Sousa, S-L. (2009), 'European Development Cooperation to 2020: Challenges by New Actors in International Development', Brussels: Seventh Framework Programme, Working Paper 4**

Link (open access): [http://www.edc2020.eu/fileadmin/Textdateien/EDC2020\\_WP4\\_Webversion.pdf](http://www.edc2020.eu/fileadmin/Textdateien/EDC2020_WP4_Webversion.pdf)

Edited Abstract:

The paper offers an overview of the scale of international cooperation of 'new actors', the nature of their development co-operation objectives, and their respective instruments, in order to make informed statements about likely implications for EU development policy in the period up to 2020.

**Kraglund, P. (2010), The Potential Role of Non-Traditional donors' Aid in Africa, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, Issue Paper 11**

Link (open access): <http://ictsd.org/downloads/2011/03/the-potential-role-of-non-traditional-donorse28099-aid-in-africa.pdf>

Edited Abstract:

This paper examines the consequences for Africa as well as for the traditional donors of the re-emergence of the following four important non-traditional donors to Africa: China, India, Brazil and South Africa.

**Kraglund, P. (2011), 'Back to BASIC? The Rejuvenation of Non-Traditional Donors' Development Cooperation with Africa', in *Development and Change* 42, no.2**

Link (subscription required): <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-7660.2011.01695.x/abstract>

Edited Abstract:

This article analyses why BASIC countries (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) have rejuvenated development cooperation, what they actually do in Africa, and how they do it. It argues that the most important aspect of the rejuvenation of non-traditional donors' devel-

opment cooperation with African economies is not the direct effects on these economies, be they positive or negative, but the potential gains that may accrue to African economies in terms of larger room for manoeuvre due to increased competition and the challenge to traditional donors' development hegemony.

**Mlachila, M. and Takebe, M. (2011), FDI from BRICs to LICs: Emerging Growth Driver? IMF Working Paper 11/178**

Link (open access): <http://www.iadb.org/intal/intalcdi/PE/2011/08803.pdf>

Edited Abstract:

This paper analyses the major increase in BRICS FDI in low-income countries (LICs). Starting from a low base, such inflows have grown rapidly – especially Chinese FDI stock, which increased 20-fold in just seven years from 2003 to 2009 (and even this is likely to be an underestimate). Second, while initial investment from China has often been destined for natural resource industries, over time investment has been spreading to agriculture, manufacturing, and service industries (e.g., telecommunications). Third, many non-resource-rich countries have also attracted significant investment. Moreover, private companies, particularly small and medium-sized ones, have become the most dynamic investors, with the potential to form industrial clusters in some LICs as seen in East Asia.

**Mwase, N. and Yang, Y. (2012), BRICs' Philosophies for Development Financing and Their Implications for LICs, IMF Working Paper 12/74.**

Link (open access): <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2012/wp1274.pdf>

Original Abstract:

Flows of development financing from the BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) to low income countries (LICs) have surged in recent years. Unlike aid from traditional donors, BRICs (excluding Russia) view their financing as primarily based on the principles of South-South cooperation, focusing on mutual benefits without attachment of policy conditionality. This paper provides an overview of the philosophies and modalities of BRIC financing and examines their implications for LIC economies and future LIC-BRIC engagement.

**OECD (2009), "Globalisation: A Shifting Context for Development Policy", in Development Co-operation Report 2009, OECD Publishing.**

Link (open access): <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2009-6-en>

Edited Abstract:

In this chapter the DAC Chair builds upon the urgent call made at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness: the development community needs to make clear improvements in the co-operation instruments.

**Sinha, P., and Hubbard, M. (2011), Marrying new global players with the international aid transparency initiative: the future of aid data governance, Germany: PEG Net Conference Paper: Poor Countries, Poor People and the New Global Players**

Link (open access): <http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/Documents/college-social-sciences/government-society/idd/research/aid-data/future-aid-data-governance.pdf>

Edited Abstract:

The paper explores the relationship between established players and new global players as they both grapple with rival definitions of aid quality. It investigates the incentives and disincentives for the new global players to adhere to IATI standards and, in the wake of any binding standards (IATI or OECD), what challenges and opportunities they bring to the future of aid data governance. It goes on to question the existence of IATI standards that shape the dynamics of rising power under South-South Development Cooperation.

**Sinha, P. and Hubbard, M. (2011), DAC (Traditional) & Non DAC (Emerging) Donors at the Crossroads: The problem of Export Credits, University of Birmingham: International Development Department**

Link (open access): <http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/Documents/college-social-sciences/government-society/idd/research/aid-data/problem-export-credits.pdf>

Edited Abstract:

The paper attempts to locate lines of credit (also called officially supported export credits) against the backdrop of new actors and their policies in development cooperation. The paper also overviews the global export credit sector and institutional arrangements for its approval in DAC & non DAC countries

**Six, C. (2009), 'The Rise of Postcolonial States as Donors: a challenge to the development paradigm?', in Third World Quarterly 30**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01436590903037366>

Edited Abstract:

This paper attempts to characterise the 'development paradigm', providing a historical contextualisation of the development discourse in its continuities and ruptures. It questions the rise of new state donors such as China and India at the political-normative level as well as at the level of realpolitik. It discusses the future consequences of these trends, illustrating the far-reaching (normative) consequences and the necessity to reconsider the established political discourse on development.

**Smith, K. (2011), Non-DAC Donors and Humanitarian Aid: Shifting Structures, Changing Trends, Global Humanitarian Assistance Briefing Paper**

Link (open access): [http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/GHA-NDD\\_Web-revised-fig-21.pdf](http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/GHA-NDD_Web-revised-fig-21.pdf)

Edited Abstract:

This report analyses the changing patterns in non-DAC donor development and humanitarian financing, focusing specifically on the main players and the changing trends in delivery and recipient allocation. It provides a context to the data so as to try and understand why these government donors allocate humanitarian aid in the way that they do – what are the barriers, the incentives and the influences? It also looks at the various levels of non-DAC donor reporting and the transparency of the aid information available.

**Rampaa, F., Bilala, S., and Sidiropoulos, E. (2012), 'Leveraging South-South cooperation for Africa's development' in South African Journal of International Affairs 19**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10220461.2012.70>

9400

Edited Abstract:

The central argument of this paper is that South–South cooperation, which is value-neutral although rhetorically reflecting the principles of solidarity and mutual benefit, must be part of an effective strategy to draw emerging economies into the national or regional development objectives of African states and the continent at large.

**UNDP (2009), Enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation: Study of the Current Situation and Existing Good Practices in Policy, Institutions, and Operation of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, New York: UNDP**

Link (open access): [http://southsouthconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/E\\_Book.pdf](http://southsouthconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/E_Book.pdf)

Edited Abstract:

The paper examines current practices of South-South cooperation in several areas identified as key challenges and constraints by various conferences and studies. These issues are: policy and institutional framework; comparative advantages; demand-driven approach; sustainability; and achievement of results. It discusses case studies of good practices in 12 pivotal countries and 4 beneficiary countries, and offers a synthesis of the results of the survey and case studies.

**UNDP (2010), 'Poverty in Focus: South-South Cooperation: The Same Old Game or a New Paradigm?', in International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth 20, New York: Poverty Practice, Bureau for Development Policy**

Link (open access): <http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCPovertyInFocus20.pdf>

Our abstract:

The articles in this issue of Poverty in Focus address different dimensions of South-South cooperation challenge. From a specific history rooted in the “making of the Third World” to the opportunities of the moment and their possibility to translate into better voices for, and more inclusive cooperation with, least developed countries, the issue looks at paradigm shifts in the discourses on global trade, aid, development cooperation and the rhetoric of best practice.

**UNEcoSoc (2008), Background Study for the Development Co-operation Forum, Trends in South-South and Triangular Development Cooperation, United Nations Economic and Social Council**

Link (open access): [http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/pdfs/south-south\\_cooperation.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/pdfs/south-south_cooperation.pdf)

Edited abstract:

The article analyses South-South development cooperation, with particular focus on recent trends in scale, type, allocation and quality of assistance, as well as triangular development cooperation.

**Walz, J., and Ramachandran, V. (2011), Brave New World: A Literature Review of Emerging Donors and the Changing Nature of Foreign Assistance, Centre for Global Development, Working paper 273**

Link (open access): [http://www.cgdev.org/files/1425691\\_file\\_Walz\\_Ramachandran\\_Brave\\_New\\_World\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1425691_file_Walz_Ramachandran_Brave_New_World_FINAL.pdf)

Edited abstract:

In this paper, the authors look at the scale and scope of emerging donors, many of which are developing economies themselves. On the basis of a survey of the literature, they find that estimates of annual aid flows from new donors (so-called non-DAC donors) vary greatly and are somewhere between \$11 billion and \$41.7 billion, or 8 and 31 percent of global gross ODA.

**Woods, N. (2008), 'Whose aid? Whose influence? China, emerging donors and the silent revolution in development assistance' in *International Affairs* 84**

Link (open access):

<http://www.globaleconomicgovernance.org/wp-content/uploads/ChinaNew%20donorsIA.pdf>

Edited abstract:

The article analyses the background against which the emerging donors are increasing their aid—the 'established' development assistance regime—and what has happened to recent pledges by donors to increase aid, to reduce conditionalities, to enhance coordination and alignment, and to reform the aid architecture.

**Vieira, M. (2012) 'Rising States and Distributive Justice: Reforming International Order in the 21st Century' in *Global Society* 26, no.3**

Link (open access): ([http://www.academia.edu/405943/Rising\\_States\\_and\\_Distributive\\_Justice\\_Reforming\\_International\\_Order\\_in\\_the\\_21st\\_Century](http://www.academia.edu/405943/Rising_States_and_Distributive_Justice_Reforming_International_Order_in_the_21st_Century))

Edited abstract:

The paper discusses contemporary South-South initiatives in general and the India, Brazil and South Africa partnership in particular, and that they are promoting changes in the current political-normative configuration of international relations.

**Zimmermann, F., and Kimberly S. (2011), 'More Actors, More Money, More ideas for International Development Co-operation', in *Journal of International Development* 23, no.5**

Link (subscription required): <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jid.1796/abstract>

Edited abstract:

This article introduces the official providers of developing co-operation from beyond the membership of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee. It provides an overview of their volumes of development co-operation and key features, distinguishing between 'emerging donors', 'providers of South-South Development Co-operation' and 'Arab donors'.

## **Brazil**

**Cabral, L., and Weinstock, J. (2010), *Brazil: An Emerging Aid Player. Lessons on Emerging Donors, and South-South Trilateral Cooperation*, ODI Briefing Paper 64**

Link (open access): <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/6295.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This paper reviews the institutional set up of Brazil's development cooperation programme and the implications of this for debates on emerging donors. It draws on a study produced by ODI (Overseas Development Institute) on Brazilian technical cooperation for development, commissioned by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, and highlights the need for evidence on the quality, impact and value-added of aid from emerging donors, based on criteria defined by recipient countries rather than traditional donors.

**Follér, Maj-Lis (2010) 'Civil Society Organizations and Brazilian South-South AIDS Cooperation' in *The Global South* 4 no.**

Link (subscription required): [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/the\\_global\\_south/summary/v004/4.1.foller.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/the_global_south/summary/v004/4.1.foller.html)

Edited abstract:

This paper examines the Brazilian National AIDS Program, which is considered one of the foremost success stories in the world, combining educational programmes, prevention, and free universal distribution of antiretroviral therapy. Scrutinising the different roles of the state, civil society, and the pharmaceutical industry, the author places special emphasis on the emergence of South-South cooperation, both by the government and by civil society organisations. Globalisation has opened considerable possibilities for civil society organisations to engage directly with realms beyond the state, thus several newly created South-South partnerships are evaluated. The paper also discusses civil society organisations from the standpoint of whether they live up to the expectations that underpin their political and democratic legitimacy. The general aim is to examine whether CSOs participating in state-driven South-South cooperation are fulfilling their political function of ensuring civil society accountability in global politics, or whether their main functions are as service providers or something else.

**Inoue, C.Y.A., & Vaz, A. C. (2012), 'Brazil as "Southern donor": beyond hierarchy and national interests in development cooperation?' in *Cambridge Review of International Affairs* 25 no.4**

Link (subscription required): <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09557571.2012.734779>

Edited abstract:

This article analyses Brazil's growing role in external development assistance. During Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's presidency, cooperation with developing countries grew dramatically. While the official position is that Brazilian development assistance is moved not by national economic or political interests, but by international 'solidarity', the authors suggest that it is not completely divorced from national, sub-national or sectorial interests and cannot be viewed apart from Brazil's broader foreign policy objectives. More empirical research and field investigation are needed to better gauge the impact of Brazil's assistance initiatives and their contributions to South-South cooperation more broadly. During Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's terms (2003–2010), Brazil could be classified as a 'Southern donor', which expresses the country's own novelties, and tensions, of simultaneously being a donor and a developing country.

**John de Sousa, S-L. (2008), 'Brazil as a development actor: South-South cooperation**

**and the IBSA initiative', Peace and Security Programme FRIDE 8**

Link (open access): [www.fride.org/download/COM\\_Brazil\\_South\\_South\\_ENG\\_jul08.pdf](http://www.fride.org/download/COM_Brazil_South_South_ENG_jul08.pdf)

*Edited abstract:*

This report examines Brazil as a development partner, its external perception as an important and crucial country for regional stability and projection of its global identity as a 'voice' for the developing world in crucial international debates.

**Russia****Gray, P. (2011), 'Looking "The Gift" in the mouth: Russia as donor' in Anthropology Today 27**

Link (subscription required): <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8322.2011.00794.x/abstract>

*Original abstract:*

While the Soviet Union was a significant donor of international development aid, since the 1990s, a generation of Russians has experienced the subject position of 'recipient' in the global political economy. However, following its G8 presidency in 2006, Russia officially signalled its intention to (re-)emerge as an aid donor. Should the Russian government's efforts to join the global community of donors be understood as a defence mechanism against what Mauss called the 'wounding' experience of being treated as a perpetual recipient? International development aid is seen here as a cultural phenomenon whose underlying assumptions are both challenged and affirmed by the arrival of 'emerging donors' such as Russia.

**Rakhmangulov, M. (2010), 'Establishing International Development Assistance Strategy in Russia' in International Organisations Research Journal 5**

Link (open access): <http://ecsocman.hse.ru/hseidata/2011/03/15/1211461715/9.pdf>

*Edited abstract:*

The paper analyses the establishment and development of the national system of international development assistance in Russia. Covering the period from 2005 to 2010, the paper examines how national priorities for international development assistance were defined, how foreign aid was increased on the threshold of Russia's G8 Presidency, and how the emerging structure of aid governance evolved. Russia's participation in multilateral and development cooperation institutions is also considered. The author proposes recommendations for further development of the system of international development assistance in Russia.

**Takala, T, and Piattoeva, N. (2010), 'Changing Conceptions of Development Assistance to Education in the International Discourse on Post-Soviet Countries' in International Journal of Educational Development**

Link (open access): <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0738059310001525>

*Edited abstract:*

The fall of the Soviet Union created a situation where external assistance to the transformation of the ex-Soviet countries into market economies and multi-party democracies became

a domain of 'development assistance'. On the basis of documentary data the article traces the conceptions of development assistance that are embedded in the international analyses of the state of education in the ex-Soviet countries and prescriptions for educational reform in these countries since the 1990s.

## India

**Agrawal, S. (2007), *Emerging Donors in International Development Assistance: The India Case*, New Delhi: International Development Research Center**

Link (open access): <http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Documents/Case-of-India.pdf>

Edited abstract:

The report explores the historical development of India's transformation from recipient to donor of international development assistance. It examines the structure, flows, and priority areas of Indian development assistance and looks at the emphasis placed on training, education and research for development. It further examines India's approach to international collaboration and explores the emerging trends and future of India's development assistance programmes.

**Chanana, D. (2010), 'India's Transition to Global Donor: Limitations and Prospects', in *Real Instituto Elcano* 123**

Link (open access): [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1885565](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1885565)

Original abstract:

India has increasingly sought to expand its activities as a donor, both to reposition itself as an emerging power and to use aid as an instrument for engaging with other developing countries. This ARI looks at the current state of India's donor programme as regards both its size and scope, identifies India's role within the multilateral aid scenario and evaluates the challenges and prospects for further growth.

**Chanana, D. (2009), 'India as an emerging donor', in *Economic and Political Weekly* 44**

Link (open access): [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1410508](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1410508)

Edited abstract:

India has traditionally been perceived, both domestically and globally, as an important aid receiver. But it has also had a foreign aid programme of its own which can be traced to the 1950s and 1960s. India's aid programme was small, focused on building local capacities and viewed as benign. In the past few years, there have been marked shifts in the size, focus and strategic thinking behind India's foreign aid programme. As an emerging donor on the world stage, India needs to align its aid strategy not with its ambitions but with a realistic assessment of its strengths and historical roots.

**Chaturvedi, S. (2012), 'India and Development Cooperation: Expressing Southern Solidarity', in S. Chaturvedi, T. Fues and E. Sidiropoulos (eds.) *Development Cooperation and Emerging Powers: New Partners or Old Patterns?* London: Zed Books, pp. 169-189**

Book summary:

The book explores the development policies of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa and positions the case studies in the context of the way in which South-South cooperation has evolved and the lessons learnt from traditional forms of aid. Against the background of the changes in the international system of development cooperation, the book also discusses the possibility for convergence or conflict in this transitional phase of the architecture of development cooperation

**Chaturvedi, S. (2012), 'India's Development Partnership: Key Policy Shifts and Institutional Evolution' in Cambridge Review of International Affairs 25, no.4**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09557571.2012.744639>

Edited abstract:

This article examines the emerging trends in India's role as a provider of development assistance to the other developing countries of the global South. Though India has diversified the regional focus and has multiplied the quantum of development assistance, there remain several challenges at various levels. Expectations from development partners have risen, but is India prepared with the institutional frameworks that would be required to administer the desired scale of response? Is there enough preparedness to undertake impact assessment? This article attempts to address some of these issues.

**Chaturvedi, S. (2008), Emerging Patterns in Architecture for Management of Economic Assistance and Development Cooperation: Implications and Challenges for India, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) 139, New Delhi**

Link (open access): [http://www.eaber.org/sites/default/files/documents/RIS\\_Chaturvedi\\_2008.pdf](http://www.eaber.org/sites/default/files/documents/RIS_Chaturvedi_2008.pdf)

Edited abstract:

With sharp economic growth, the international focus on aid programmes of emerging economies, including India, has gone up considerably. The timing of India's announcement to set up a new and specialised agency for international cooperation has further fuelled global speculation about an ambitious Indian commercial agenda. As most of the traditional donors claim to be aiming at harmonisation and transparency under the Paris Declaration, the OECD has called for global discipline in the aid programmes. China has proposed supporting a UN-led initiative instead of joining OECD. While India faces a major challenge of putting its house in order, it can no longer overlook the international character of its aid programmes, which so far have been projected as a part of South-South cooperation.

**Fuchs, A., and Vadlamannati, K. C. (2012), The Needy Donor: An Empirical Analysis of India's Aid Motives, University of Heidelberg Department of Economics Discussion Paper Series, 532**

Link (open access): [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2140949](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2140949)

Edited abstract:

With the intention of understanding why poor countries provide foreign aid, this article is the first to econometrically analyse India's aid allocation decisions. It uses cross-sectional data on aid commitments by the Ministry of External Affairs to 125 developing countries, obtained in US dollars from AidData for the 2008-2010 period. It compares India's aid allocation with that of other donors.

**Jerve, A. M. and Selbervik, H. (2009), *Self-Interest and Global Responsibility: Aid policies of South Korea and India*, Chr Michelsen Institute Report**

Link (open access): <http://bora.cmi.no/dspace/bitstream/10202/445/1/Report%20R%202009-9.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This study investigates the aid policies of India and South Korea as a diverse group of countries that have been lumped together as 'emerging' donors. The better part of the existing studies on emerging donors is focusing on Chinese aid. Less attention is being devoted to other countries. Together with Japan, the increased aid ambitions of China, South Korea and India herald a growing Asian influence on the global aid architecture.

**Mawdsley, E. (2011), 'India as a postcolonial donor', in Randall, V.; Burnell, P.; and Rakner, L. (eds.) *Politics in the Developing World*, 3rd edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press**

Our abstract:

In the third edition of this well respected textbook, Emma Mawdsley notes that, until recently, most Western commentators on foreign aid and development overlooked 'non-traditional' donors such as the rising powers. These donors, including India, have become increasingly prominent. Mawdsley observes that India has become a development actor in a variety of ways, including debt cancellation, the provision of loans and credits, humanitarian and emergency responses and technical assistance. India, which prefers the term 'development partner', was a key architect of the Non-Aligned Movement in the postcolonial era and its status as a Southern actor has risen in the context of its strong, though uneven, economic growth of the last ten to fifteen years. Discussing the changing geography of India's international development cooperation, Mawdsley suggests that this is indicative of 'its increasingly strategic extent'. This is also shown by India's involvement in the Development Cooperation Forum of the UN's ECOSOC, which has been presented as an alternative to the OECD-led process of development coordination. Mawdsley notes, however, the paradox of India existing as a development actor at the same time as it endures vast levels of domestic poverty.

**McCormick, D. (2008), 'China & India as Africa's New Donors: The Impact of Aid on Development', *Review of African Political Economy* 35, no. 115, pp. 73-92**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03056240802011501>

Edited abstract:

Drawing on a wide range of secondary data, this article attempts to assess the likely impact of aid from China and India on the development of Africa. The framework treats aid as one of four main channels through which China and India influence the shape and performance of particular sectors and, through them, development outcomes.

**Mohanty, S. K. and Chaturvedi, S. (2008), *India-Africa Economic Partnership: Trends and Prospects. Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), Discussion Paper 134***

Link (open access): [http://www.ris.org.in/Images/RIS\\_images/pdf/dp134\\_pap.pdf](http://www.ris.org.in/Images/RIS_images/pdf/dp134_pap.pdf)

Edited abstract:

With growing internationalisation, traditional linkages between India and Africa are gradually

emerging as a “dynamic and vibrant trade and investment partnership”, argue the authors of this paper, benefiting many partner economies. The paper outlines the rapid economic transformation of India’s economy and its emergence as major market, which has provided major opportunities to partner countries, and examines the increase in India-Africa trade, as well as Indian investments on the African continent.

## China

**Alden, C. (2012), ‘China and Africa: The Relationship Matures’ in *Strategic Analysis* 36, no.5**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/09700161.2012.712365>

Edited abstract:

The author argues that China’s arrival as a major economic and diplomatic actor in Africa has divided the continent into advocates, alarmists and analysts. Given these fundamentally differing positions, he asks, how does one develop a real understanding of China in Africa? The author argues that the relationship between a continent and a continent-sized country has become too complex to assess using any simple interpretation. The role of China as a key economic player in Africa has been accelerated by the global financial crisis affecting Western countries. The FOCAC, an initiative jointly created by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the African diplomatic community operating in Beijing, has thrown the international spotlight on the burgeoning relationship, but the absence of a FOCAC secretariat has stymied deeper institutionalisation. However, multilateral engagements clearly pale in significance when held up against those of bilateral ties, notwithstanding some recent Chinese support for African regional bodies. The author predicts that China’s involvement in Africa will deepen as China’s economic growth continues, and suggests that Beijing will face more pressure to become involved in Africa domestic affairs.

**Bräutigam, D. (2010), ‘China, Africa and the International Aid Architecture’, *ADB Working Papers, Series 107*, Tunis: African Development Bank**

Link (open access): <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/WORKING%20107%20%20PDF%20E33.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This paper analyses China’s growing foreign aid and export credit programme as an element of the changing international aid architecture and finds that practices governing Chinese aid and development finance diverge from clear OECD standards and norms on transparency and definitions, the management of concessional export credits, and the management of sovereign debt.

**Chin, G. T. (2012), ‘China as a “net donor”’: tracking dollars and sense’, *Cambridge Review of International Affairs* 25, no.4**

Link (subscription required): <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09557571.2012.744641>

Edited abstract:

The article examines China’s emergence over the past decade as a net donor, and the implications of this status in global development. The analysis begins by outlining China’s rise as a

net donor, drawing comparisons in two-way aid flows with the other rising states, specifically Brazil, South Africa and India, and then turns to the implications of China's rise as an aid sender. The central argument is that conceptualising China's rise as a 'net donor' is crucial for understanding the hybrid position that China has come to occupy in the global aid system, and the consequences of this positioning. The Chinese leadership is trying to stake out an unprecedented position in the global aid system, traversing the North–South divide.

**Grimm, S.; Rank, R.; McDonald, M. and Schickerling, E. (2011), 'Transparency of Chinese Aid: An Analysis of the Published Information on Chinese External Financial Flows', Centre for Chinese Studies at Stellenbosch University**

Link (open access): [http://www.aidtransparency.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/Transparency-of-Chinese-Aid\\_final.pdf](http://www.aidtransparency.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/Transparency-of-Chinese-Aid_final.pdf)

Edited abstract:

The paper explores opportunities for improving publicly available information on Chinese foreign assistance and how to ensure comparability with other donors. It maps and assesses the levels of aid information made available across Chinese agencies engaged in various forms of international cooperation.

**Li, A. (2011), 'Chinese medical cooperation in Africa: With Special Emphasis on the Medical Teams and Anti-Malaria Campaign', Uppsala and Beijing: Nordic Africa Institute and Centre for African Studies**

Link (open access): <http://www.eldis.org/go/display&type=Document&id=63343#.UTTlgld-Vlp0>

Edited abstract:

This paper deals with China-Africa medical cooperation, with an emphasis on CMT and the anti-malaria campaign. It is divided into three parts: the history of China-Africa medical cooperation; current cooperation in the anti-malaria campaign, especially from 2000 to 2009; and the impact of this cooperation.

**McCormick, D. (2008), 'China & India as Africa's New Donors: The Impact of Aid on development', *Review of African Political Economy* 35, no.115**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03056240802011501>

Edited abstract:

Drawing on a wide range of secondary data, this article attempts to assess the likely impact of aid from China and India on the development of Africa. It adopts an analytical framework that treats aid as one of four main channels through which China and India influence the shape and performance of particular sectors and, through them, development outcomes.

**Meyer, R. and Alden, C. (2008), *Banking on Africa: Chinese financial institutions and Africa*, South African Institute of International Affairs**

Link (open access): [http://www.saiia.org.za/images/stories/pubs/chap/chap\\_rep\\_05\\_meyer\\_alden\\_200806.pdf](http://www.saiia.org.za/images/stories/pubs/chap/chap_rep_05_meyer_alden_200806.pdf)

Edited abstract:

While the Chinese drive into Africa's resource sector has received much attention, less well understood is the role of Chinese financial institutions in support of the country's resource strategy and its entry into the African market. The stage was set in late 2007 for a new phase of China's engagement on the continent, with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China's purchase of a 20 percent stake in South Africa's leading bank in late 2007. This is a policy report which outlines the origins of China's financial institutions, their reform and expansion beyond the domestic market; the role they have played in support of China's resource strategy towards Africa; and the nascent movement into commercial banking in Africa, its modalities and implications.

**Strauss, J. and Saavedra, M. (eds.) (2009) *China and Africa: Emerging Patterns in Globalization and Development*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press**

Book summary:

Covering a range of African countries from Equatorial Guinea to Tanzania, this volume adds to a growing literature on the emerging relationship between China and Africa, presenting work that is based on primary research. It includes articles on a wide range of subjects, including China's energy policy, labour relations, trade networks and cultural perceptions. The various essays chart the rise of a multiplicity of different actors in the relationship, emerging patterns of globalisation and development, and rhetoric and representation.

**Tan-Mullins, M.; Mohan, G. and Power, M. (2010), 'Redefining "Aid" in the China–Africa Context', *Development and Change* 41, no.5**

Link (open access): [http://oro.open.ac.uk/23422/2/Mohan\(1\).pdf](http://oro.open.ac.uk/23422/2/Mohan(1).pdf)

Edited abstract:

The paper discusses the emerging debates surrounding Chinese engagement in Africa, especially around aid and development issues. It maps the historical development of China-Africa engagement and investigates the impacts of the changing modalities of Chinese aid in two case study countries: Angola and Ghana. It concludes with a comparative analysis of the similarities and differences between these two cases.

## South Africa

**Carmody, P. (2012), 'Another BRIC in the Wall? South Africa's Developmental Impact and Contradictory Rise in Africa and Beyond', *European Journal of Development Research* 24**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/ejdr/journal/v24/n2/pdf/ejdr20128a.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This article explores 'South African' geo-governance and its impacts in SSA to consider the nature and construction of South African state power, and its international influence. It concludes with some reflections on the way the South African case informs international relations and development theory.

**Edwards, L. and Lawrence, R. Z. (2012) 'A strategic view of South African trade policy in relation to the future global trading environment', in *South African Journal of Interna-***

**tional Affairs 19, no.3**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/10220461.2012.740176>

Edited abstract:

This paper puts forward a strategic view of what South African trade policy should be doing in relation to the future global trading environment. It argues that South African trade policy needs to be positioned for a continuation of the commodity cycle, to be able to exploit markets in emerging economies, including Africa, more fully. South Africa's current strategy is argued to be inflexible, too heavily focused on domestic concerns, and in danger of placing South African exporters at a disadvantage in accessing the growing emerging economies.

**Grimm, S. (2011), 'South Africa as a Development Partner in Africa', Policy Brief 11, Centre for Chinese Studies, Stellenbosch University**

Link (open access): [http://www.edc2020.eu/fileadmin/publications/EDC2020\\_Policy\\_Brief\\_No\\_11\\_-\\_South\\_Africa\\_as\\_a\\_Development\\_Partner\\_in\\_Africa\\_v3.pdf](http://www.edc2020.eu/fileadmin/publications/EDC2020_Policy_Brief_No_11_-_South_Africa_as_a_Development_Partner_in_Africa_v3.pdf)

Original abstract:

The paper explores opportunities for improving publicly available information on Chinese foreign assistance and how to ensure comparability with other donors. It maps and assesses the levels of aid information made available across Chinese agencies engaged in various forms of international cooperation.

**Mantzikos, I. (2010), 'The good multilateralists: Brazil and South Africa in the new area of multilateralism', Meridiano47 11, no. 118**

Link (open access): <http://www.red.unb.br/index.php/MED/article/view/645/383>

Edited abstract:

The article examines the instrumental nature of South African and Brazilian foreign policy within the framework of both countries' commitment to multilateralism, as well as whether this has been rising as part of a new form of shallow multilateralism or a regenerated regionalism of the South.

**Scholvin, S. and Draper, P. (2012), 'The gateway to Africa? Geography and South Africa's role as an economic hinge joint between Africa and the world', in South African Journal of International Affairs 19, no.3**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10220461.2012.740321>

Edited abstract:

The authors argue that South Africa's role as an economic gateway for various African countries primarily depends on geography. They first examine South Africa's location and physio-geographical conditions in Southern Africa in order to show important factors that affect the scope of the South African gateway. Second, they shed light on regional transport infrastructure, revealing how South Africa interlinks its neighbouring countries globally. Thirdly, regional economic interaction is analysed with regard to structural features of South Africa's economy that make it prone to being a gateway.

**Vickers, B. (2012), Towards a new aid paradigm: South Africa as African development partner, Cambridge Review of International Affairs 25, no.4**

Link (subscription required): <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09557571.2012.744638>

Edited abstract:

As the largest African economy and the leading African aid-provider, with plans to establish an aid agency, South Africa is often ranked among the developing world's 'emerging donors'. However, the country's development cooperation commitments are smaller in scope, scale and ambition than the aid regimes of the BRIC or Gulf donors. Given its limited resources and domestic socioeconomic challenges, South Africa prefers the role of 'development partner'. This article seeks to determine whether Pretoria's development cooperation offers an alternative perspective to the aid policies and practices of the traditional and large rising donors. The authors find that South Africa occupies a unique space in Africa's development cooperation landscape. With fewer aid resources, but a 'comparative advantage' in understanding Africa's security/governance/development nexus, South Africa can play an instrumental role in facilitating trilateral partnerships, especially in Southern Africa.

**Wolfe, B.; Thandrayan, P. and Sidiropoulos, E. (2008), 'Emerging Donors in International Development Assistance: The South Africa Case', International Development Research Center**

Link (open access): <http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Documents/Case-of-South-Africa.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This report consists of seven main sections. The first provides a historical overview of South Africa's development assistance programmes. The second and third sections provide an overview of the institutional mechanisms, components and disbursement patterns of South African development assistance, while the fourth and fifth sections shed light on the institutional mechanisms, components and disbursement patterns of South Africa's aid specifically focused on research for development. This is followed by an examination of the international linkages in South Africa's development assistance and research for development programmes in the sixth and seventh sections.

## Business, Trade and Investment

The impact of the Rising Powers on international development has been studied especially in relation to the business, trade and investment which BRICS countries have conducted with low-income countries. The share of non-OECD countries in Africa's trade rose from 26 percent in 2000 to 39 percent in 2009, with China, India and Brazil leading the way. The collective 'footprint' of the Rising Powers has grown substantially on the African continent since 2000. The impact of business, trade and investment is important to consider in a development context, especially because the Rising Powers are seen to have included trade as a valid form of development assistance, in contrast to the OECD. This takes place in a context in which, as Shaw, Cooper and Antkiewicz (2007) note: "MNCs from the South, especially within BRIC ... are increasingly challenging and sometimes purchasing established companies and facilities in the North".

Brazil's historically close ties with Africa, especially Lusophone Africa, found some Brazilian companies like Odebrecht working in Africa as long ago as 1984, with the construction of the Capanda Hydroelectric Power Plant in Angola. Brazil's previous President, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, spoke of Brazil's 'historic debt' to Africa, linked to the transatlantic slave trade. During his two terms of office Brazil's trade with Africa expanded considerably (AfDB 2011).

As well as foreign direct investment, scholarship has examined Brazilian technical cooperation with developing countries (Cabral and Weinstock 2010), Brazilian development financing in a 'South-South Cooperation' context (Mwase and Yang 2012), and the extent to which Brazil finds itself in competition with other BRICS states for trade in low-income countries (Pereira, de Castro and Augusto 2011). Brazil has cooperation agreements with 30 African countries, is a major agricultural exporter to African countries like Egypt, and now has more embassies in Africa than Britain does. The prominent Brazilian mining company, Vale, began a \$6 billion coal expansion project in Mozambique during 2012. Vale's enormous presence in Mozambique has been the subject of much attention, given its significant mining presence in the country, its plan to build lengthy railways to ease transportation, and its much-criticised human and labour rights record in Brazil.

China, today Africa's single biggest trading partner, expanded its own trade with Africa dramatically during the 1990s. As scholar Jing Gu notes: 'The scale of the rapidly growing engagement between China and Africa has generated debate around two issues: what motivates this engagement, and what are its implications for Africa's sustainable development?' (Gu 2009). The marked contrast between the OECD countries' approach and China's approach to development has also been explored (Urban and Mohan 2010). Chinese investment has been focused on the oil and natural gas, construction, and mining sectors. In 2009, the Chinese government pledged that its financial institutions would set up a \$1 billion special loan to support African SMEs. As well as state-owned Chinese enterprises, the private Chinese business sector has also been active in low-income countries.

Russia and India have been less prominent but nevertheless significant investors in Africa. The Soviet Union's strong links with many African states withered in 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union. However, from the early 2000s Russia began to pursue a strategy of re-engagement with African countries, and bilateral trade between Russia and the African continent reached a peak of \$73 billion in 2008 – close to a tenfold increase from the low trade volume of \$740 million in 1994 (AfDB 2011). Russian trade has focused on specific states in Africa, with Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and South Africa together accounting for about 80 percent of African exports to Russia. Norilsk Nickel, a Russian mining

company, has been a prominent investor.

Indian trade with Africa, especially its eastern coast region, extends back over many centuries. It greatly escalated over the last decade, from \$3 billion in 2000 to \$36 billion in 2007-08, though this has dropped slightly since the global financial crisis (AfDB 2011.) India's duty-free tariff preferential scheme for 49 least-developed countries – which benefits 33 African countries – has played a prominent role here, and India's foreign development assistance has also been increasing (Chanana 2010). As the world's fifth largest consumer of energy, India has been increasingly engaging with African oil-producing states. In late 2009, the African Development Bank Group and the Export-Import Bank of India signed a Memorandum of Understanding for co-financing projects in Africa.

South Africa is a major source of financial transfers and assistance to other African countries, especially within the Southern African region (Grimm 2011). Its role in business, trade and investment on the African continent has been discussed especially in relation to its self-positioning as a “gateway” to the African continent.

## BRICS

**Ardichvili, A.; Jondle, D.; Kowske, B.; Cornachione, E.; Li, J. and Thakadipuram, T. (2011), 'Ethical Cultures in Large Business Organizations in Brazil, Russia, India, and China', *Journal of Business Ethics* 105, no. 4**

Link (open access): <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10551-011-0976-9>

Edited abstract:

This study focuses on comparison of perceptions of ethical business cultures in large business organisations from the four largest emerging economies, commonly referred to as the BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India, and China), and from the US.

**Indian Ministry of Finance (2012) *The BRICS Report: A Study of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa with special focus on synergies and complementarities*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press**

Link (open access): [http://www.fazenda.gov.br/sain/destaques/Brics\\_Report.pdf](http://www.fazenda.gov.br/sain/destaques/Brics_Report.pdf)

Edited abstract:

The study focuses on synergies and complementarities between the economies of BRICS countries, highlighting their role as growth drivers of the world economy.

**Mwase, N. and Yang, Y. (2012), *BRICs' Philosophies for Development Financing and Their Implications for LICs*, IMF Working Paper 12/74.**

Link (open access): <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2012/wp1274.pdf>

Original abstract:

Flows of development financing from the BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) to low income countries (LICs) have surged in recent years. Unlike aid from traditional donors, BRICs (excluding Russia) view their financing as primarily based on the principles of South-South cooperation, focusing on mutual benefits without attachment of policy conditionality. This paper provides an overview of the philosophies and modalities of BRIC financing and exam-

ines their implications for LIC economies and future LIC-BRIC engagement.

**Schoeman, M. (2011), 'Of BRICs and Mortar: The Growing Relations between Africa and the Global South', *The International Spectator* 46, no.1**

Link (open access): [http://www.unifi.it/relazioni-internazionali-studi-europei/upload/sub/Schoeman\\_2011.pdf](http://www.unifi.it/relazioni-internazionali-studi-europei/upload/sub/Schoeman_2011.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This article deals with the nature of the relations between Africa and other South powers, focusing on the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India and China), with the bulk of attention, though, on China, due to the sheer volume and scope of its interactions with Africa.

**Stephen, M. (2012), 'Rising Regional Powers and International Institutions: The Foreign Policy Orientations of India, Brazil and South Africa', *Global Society* 26, no.3**

Link (open access): <http://www.uq.edu.au/isaasiapacific/content/matthewstephen2-4.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This article uses traditional perspectives in the field of international relations (balancing, spoiling, and being co-opted) to ask how the redistributive aspirations of three rising regional powers – India, Brazil, and South Africa (IBSA) – impact on international institutions in the fields of trade, money, and security.

## **Brazil**

**African Development Bank (2011), 'Brazil's Economic Engagement with Africa', *Africa Economic Brief* 2, no.5, Tunis: The African Development Bank**

Link (open access): [http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/Brazil's\\_Economic\\_Engagement\\_with\\_Africa\\_rev.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/Brazil's_Economic_Engagement_with_Africa_rev.pdf)

Edited abstract:

Africa offers Brazil a timely opportunity to expand its bilateral technical cooperation and to revolutionise renewable energy production – in particular, biofuels, where it has assumed a global leadership. Given Brazil's ground-breaking technical expertise in a range of areas relevant to Africa's development needs (e.g. agricultural research, social protection, anti-retroviral treatments, etc.) it can play an important role in contributing to the continent's socioeconomic development. This paper explores both the current nature and possible future orientations of Brazil's economic, commercial, and financial relationships with the African continent. The focus of the paper is to assess the volume and trend of trade commodities between Brazil and African countries; to determine the nature of Brazilian investments in Africa; and to scope the benefits of Brazil's technical cooperation.

**Ayllón Pino, B. (2010), 'Brazilian Cooperation: A Model Under Construction for an Emerging Power', *ARI* 143, Real Instituto El-Cano**

Link (open access): [http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/d3dc7f0044b54d-2d8c3c8ef55cb546a4/ARI143-2010\\_Ayllon\\_Brazilian\\_Cooperation\\_emerging\\_power.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=d3dc7f0044b54d2d8c3c8ef55cb546a4](http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/d3dc7f0044b54d-2d8c3c8ef55cb546a4/ARI143-2010_Ayllon_Brazilian_Cooperation_emerging_power.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=d3dc7f0044b54d2d8c3c8ef55cb546a4)

## Edited abstract

This paper examines the political vision of Brazil's aid as an instrument for its international projection and for the legitimate attainment of its domestic interests. In doing so it looks at the political guidelines underpinning it, the financial resources employed, the sectors and geographical areas in which it is concentrated and the agents that execute it. It concludes with a reflection on the challenges facing Brazil to consolidate a public policy for international cooperation and to find a model – one that is still under construction– which can differentiate this emerging power from traditional North-South cooperation.

**Cabral, L., and Weinstock, J. (2010), *Brazil: An Emerging Aid Player. Lessons on Emerging Donors, and South-South Trilateral Cooperation*, ODI Briefing Paper 64**

Link (open access): <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/6295.pdf>

## Edited abstract

This paper reviews the institutional set up of Brazil's aid programme and the implications of its rise in the aid scene on debates around emerging donors and development cooperation. It draws on a study produced by ODI (Overseas Development Institute) on Brazilian technical cooperation for development, commissioned by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, and highlights the need for evidence on the quality, impact and value-added of aid from emerging donors, based on criteria defined by recipient countries rather than traditional donors.

**Cabral, L. and Weinstock, J. (2010), 'Brazilian Technical Co-operation for Development: Drivers, Mechanics and Future Prospects', London: Overseas Development Institute**

Link (open access): <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/6137.pdf>

## Edited abstract

This study focuses on Brazilian technical cooperation with developing countries and analyses its policy framework, institutional set up and implementation modalities and discusses options for the future. The study was produced against the backdrop of Brazil's increasing prominence in international affairs, which, over recent years, has been reflected in an unprecedented increase in resources to technical cooperation with the South. Brazil, as a result, is gradually switching from a position of recipient to a position of provider of development assistance.

**De Freitas Barbosa, A.; Narciso, T. and Biancalana, M. (2009), 'Brazil in Africa: Another Emerging Power in the Continent?' *Politikon: South African Journal of Political Studies* 36, no.1**

Link (subscription required): <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589340903155401>

## Edited abstract

This paper presents the basic underpinnings of Brazilian diplomacy in the past half century, concentrating on the changes adopted in the 1980s and the 1990s up to the foreign policy put forward by Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's government (2003-2009). It examines Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's foreign policy especially where Africa is concerned, and whether the Brazilian economy has enough strength to sustain the same. It further attempts to summarise the recent political cooperation established between Brazil and African countries as well as present an overview of Brazil's trade and investment relations both with the region as a whole and

with some important individual partners.

**Foresight (2011), Charting New Directions: Brazil's Role in a Multi-Polar World, Policy Network, Brazil Foresight Conference**

Link (open access): [http://www.policy-network.net/publications\\_detail.aspx?ID=3976](http://www.policy-network.net/publications_detail.aspx?ID=3976)

Edited abstract:

This publication analyses Brazil's recent economic growth and development, rise and role in the world by focusing on three core issues: sustainable growth; social cohesion; and the international emergence of Brazil.

**Pereira, C; de Castro, N. and Augusto, J. (2011), Brazil and China: South-South Partnership or North-South Competition? Brookings Institute: Policy Paper 26**

Link (open access): <http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/32598/1/Brookings-%20Brazil%20and%20China.pdf?1>

Edited abstract:

This paper focuses on Brazil-China relations and sheds some light on the possibilities and limits of meaningful coalitions amongst emerging countries. This paper develops a comparative assessment between the two countries in the areas of trade relations, the political-strategic realm, and foreign direct investment; and identifies the extent to which the two emerging powers should be understood as partners and/or competitors.

## Russia

**Bobylev, S.N., 'Developing a Global Partnership for Development' in (ed.) S. N. Bobylev (2010), Millennium Development Goals in Russia: Looking into the Future. Moscow: UNDP**

Link (open access): [http://www.undp.ru/nhdr2010/National\\_Human\\_Development\\_Report\\_in\\_the\\_RF\\_2010\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.undp.ru/nhdr2010/National_Human_Development_Report_in_the_RF_2010_ENG.pdf)

Edited abstract:

Using the MDG concept, the authors determine targets and priorities, which are specific to the present stage of Russia's development, and propose scenarios and indicators for achieving the MDGs in Russia by 2015 and 2020. The report analyses current issues and trends in reforms related to human development in Russia and to the country's recovery from the recent global crisis.

**Cooper, O. and Fogarty, C. (1985) 'Soviet Economic and Military Aid to the Less Developed Countries, 1954-78', Soviet and Eastern European Foreign Trade 21, no.1-3**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.jstor.org/pss/27748827>

Edited abstract:

This article focuses on Soviet economic and military aid to the less developed countries between 1954 and 1978. Political objectives behind the aid program; operations of the program; changes in Soviet economic and military assistance during the period; factors responsible for the fluctuation in the amount of aid offered; effectiveness of the program; prospects

in the early 1980s.

**Goldman, M. I. (1965), 'A Balance Sheet of Soviet Foreign Aid,' *Foreign Affairs* 43, no. 2**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/23674/marshall-i-goldman/a-balance-sheet-of-soviet-foreign-aid>

*Edited abstract:*

The article discusses Soviet Union's program of economic aid to neutralist countries - grain elevator and highway programme in Kabul, Afghanistan, and the Bhilai Steel Mill in India beginning 1950s onwards. USSR's promise of aid mounted rapidly till it peaked at \$1 billion in the year 1960. In terms of gross national product, this was as much as the United States was providing at the time. Subsequently, however, in late 1961, promises of Soviet aid diminished and remained insignificant until late 1963.

**Grigas, A. (2012), 'Legacies, Coercion and Soft Power: Russian Influence in the Baltic States', *The Means and Ends of Russian Influence Abroad Series, Briefing Paper, Chatham House: London***

Link (open access): [http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Russia%20and%20Eurasia/0812bp\\_grigas.pdf](http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Russia%20and%20Eurasia/0812bp_grigas.pdf)

*Edited abstract:*

This paper starts by summarizing the domestic political conditions in the Baltic states over the last decade and goes on to address the harder means of influence such as coercion and blackmail in the energy sector. It considers Russia's softer use of power – the creation of Kremlin friendly networks in the cultural, economic, political and energy sectors, and the use of public diplomacy and the media. It notes the limits of Russia's influence and argues that in the Baltics, the Russian state and business entities characteristically mix hard and soft approaches, often making it difficult to distinguish between Russian soft and hard power, diplomacy and intelligence activities.

**Kanet, R. E. (2010), *Four Decades of Soviet Economic Assistance: Superpower Economic Competition in the Developing World, ACDIS Occasional Paper, pp. 45-62***

Link (open access): <http://acdis.illinois.edu/publications/207/publication-four-decades-of-soviet-economic-assistance.html>

*Edited abstract:*

The essay focuses on the instrument of the economic and development assistance programmes for what were then termed 'Third World' states, as established and employed by one of the global protagonists, the Soviet Union, from the immediate post-Stalin period until the disintegration of the Soviet state itself in December 1991. The purpose of the essay is to track and explain the evolution of and the changes in those programmes throughout the Cold War, in order to determine their place in the Soviet competition for global influence with the United States.

**Roberts, C. (2009), 'Russia's BRICs Diplomacy: Rising Outsider with Dreams of an Insider', *Polity* 42**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/polity/journal/v42/n1/pdf/pol200918a.pdf>

## Edited abstract:

Russia has been the leading proponent of transforming the BRICs from an investment strategy into a recognized coalition of emerging powers bearing significant implications for international relations. The author of this paper argues that since the end of the Cold War, Moscow has tried to deny the realities of unipolarity while grudgingly adjusting to its constraints. Now that American primacy is waning, Russia aims to become a rule maker in the international system. Despite questioning the existing order's durability and legitimacy, Russia and the other BRICs seek to be among its managing directors, not to overthrow it. Moscow's BRICs diplomacy has been one of its most successful international initiatives, although the group's future existence will probably be determined by China, the real contender for polar power status.

**Trenin, D. (2011), *Post-Imperium: A Eurasian Story*, Washington D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**

Link to executive summary (open access): [http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/Post-Imperium\\_Executive\\_Summary1.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/Post-Imperium_Executive_Summary1.pdf)

## Book summary:

Twenty years after the end of the Cold War, the Russian empire is gone and not coming back. Russia's primary ambition today is to be recognised as a great power, an aim that has most to do with asserting its own independence. However, to be seen as a great power in the twenty-first century, Russia has to become a great country, above all for its own people. It has the necessary resources at its disposal, but it must quickly modernise or risk being marginalised.

**Trenin, D. (2009), 'Russia Reborn', *Foreign Affairs*, 88:6**

Link (open access): <http://carnegieendowment.org/files/russia-reborn.pdf>

## Edited abstract:

This paper discussed Russia's model in the wake of the current global economic crisis - growth without development, capitalism without democracy, and great-power policies without international appeal and argues that it cannot hold forever.

**World Bank (2009), *Country Partnership Strategy Progress Report for the Russian Federation for the Period FY2007-FY2009*. Moscow: World Bank**

Link (open access): <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRUSSIANFEDERATION/Resources/305499-1207479649169/exec.pdf>

## Edited abstract:

The article summarises pillars of development partnership with Russia and provides a brief analysis on how it can be achieved.

## India

**Africa Quarterly (2009) 'India-East Africa Ties: Mapping New Frontiers' in *Africa Quarterly*, *Indian Journal of African Affairs* 49. no.1**

Link (open access): <http://www.indiaafricaconnect.in/upload/newsletter/May2008-October2009.pdf>

Edited summary:

This edition of *Africa Quarterly* delves into India's engagement with East Africa in all its myriad dimensions, and takes a critical look at areas and issues that need to be addressed if this relationship is to flower to its full potential. It focuses on how the East African countries are becoming increasingly important to India and China, two of the world's fastest-growing economies, due to their development curve and the conducive business environment they offer.

**Chaturvedi, S. & Kumar, S.K. (2007) 'Trade and investment: Trends and prospects' in *South African Journal of International Affairs* 14, no.2**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/10220460709545495>

Original abstract:

The economic relationship between African countries and India is growing rapidly. These ties also form the basis for cooperation in multilateral forums such as the World Trade Organisation. The article looks at the trade and investment trends between the two regions, gains in South-South cooperation and areas of future collaboration.

**Hawley, J. C. (ed) (2008) 'India in Africa, Africa in India: Indian Ocean cosmopolitanisms'. *Bloomington: Indiana University Press***

Book summary:

The book traces the longstanding interaction between India and Africa, showing many examples of cultural flows that belie the understanding of globalisation as a recent phenomenon. It depicts that this region has had, and continues to have, an internal integrity that touches the lives of its citizens in their commerce, their cultural exchanges, and their concepts of each other and of themselves in the world. These connections have deep historical roots, and their dynamics are not attributable solely to the effects of European colonialism, modernity, or contemporary globalisation—although these forces have left their mark. The contributors to this interdisciplinary volume come from the fields of history, literature, dance, sociology, gender studies, and religion, making this collection unique in its recreation of an entire world too seldom considered as such.

**Stephen, M. (2012), 'Rising Regional Powers and International Institutions: The Foreign Policy Orientations of India, Brazil and South Africa' in *Global Society* 26, no.3**

Link (open access): <http://www.uq.edu.au/isaasiapacific/content/matthewstephen2-4.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This article uses traditional perspectives (balancing, spoiling, and being co-opted) to ask how the redistributive aspirations of three rising regional powers – India, Brazil, and South Africa (IBSA) – impact on international institutions in the fields of trade, money, and security.

**Maudsley, E. and McCann, G. (eds) (2011), *India and Africa: Changing Geographies of Power and Development*, Oxford: Famahu**

Book summary:

This book is one of the first analyses of contemporary Indian-African relations, and draws upon a collection of case studies that explore interrelated topics such as trade, investment, development aid, civil society relations, security, and geopolitics. While China's relationship with Africa has been thoroughly examined, knowledge and analysis of India's role in Africa has until now been limited. This book fills the gap and compares and contrasts India to China's role as a rising global power on the African continent.

**Mawdsley, E. (2010), 'The non-DAC donors and the changing landscape of foreign aid: the (in) significance of India's development cooperation with Kenya' in *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 4, no.2**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17531055.2010.487345>

Edited abstract:

The focus of this paper is India's development cooperation agendas and activities in Africa, and more specifically, Kenya. The paper argues that despite growing "noise" about the wider phenomenon of the rise of the non-DAC donors within "mainstream" foreign aid arenas, the DAC donors in Kenya are only concerned with China.

**Mawdsley, E. and McCann, G. (2010), 'The Elephant in the Corner: Reviewing India-Africa relations in the new millennium', *Geography Compass* 4, no.2**

Link (open access): [http://www.watershed.com.br/pdf/The\\_Elephant\\_in\\_the\\_Corner.pdf](http://www.watershed.com.br/pdf/The_Elephant_in_the_Corner.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This paper aims to critically review contemporary India-Africa relations on four broad thematic points: changing geographies of Indo-African relations; trade and foreign direct investment; development cooperation; and geopolitics and diplomacy.

**Mohanty, S. K. and Chaturvedi, S. (2008), *India-Africa Economic Partnership: Trends and Prospects. Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), Discussion Paper 134***

Link (open access): [http://www.ris.org.in/images/RIS\\_images/pdf/dp134\\_pap.pdf](http://www.ris.org.in/images/RIS_images/pdf/dp134_pap.pdf)

Edited abstract:

With growing internationalisation, traditional linkages between India and Africa are gradually emerging as a "dynamic and vibrant trade and investment partnership", argue the authors of this paper, benefiting many partner economies. The paper outlines the rapid economic transformation of India's economy and its emergence as major market, which has provided major opportunities to partner countries, and examines the increase in India-Africa trade, as well as Indian investments on the African continent.

**Pham, P. A. (2011), *India in Africa: Implications of an emerging power for Africom and U.S. strategy. US Army War College: Strategic Studies Institute***

Link (open access): <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/files/PUB1051.pdf>

Edited abstract:

The monograph, produced by the US Army War College, states that it provides a framework for understanding both India's approach to Africa, especially in the military and security sec-

tor, and the responses of Africans to it. It argues that the US should engage India in Africa, both as an end in itself and within the context of broader US-India ties.

**Pradhan, J.P. (2008), *Transnationalization of Indian Pharmaceutical SMEs*, New Delhi: Bookwell**

Book summary:

This book critically analyses the ways in which Indian pharmaceutical SMEs can integrate themselves into the global markets with special focus on the entry strategy of exporting and outward foreign direct investment (OFDI). The transnationalisation behaviour of pharmaceutical SMEs has been analysed from the perspective of firm-specific factors such as technologies, scale of operation, learning, skills, etc., and the overall policy environment. Apart from undertaking pioneering attempt in estimating the size of SME sector in Indian pharmaceutical industry and adopting improved methodology for the analysis of SMEs' export behaviour, this book has contributed significantly in the understanding of Indian pharmaceutical SMEs' export behaviour through a case study approach

**Naidu, S. (2008), 'India's Growing African Strategy', *Review of African Political Economy* 35**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03056240802021435>

Edited abstract:

This briefing focuses on India's growing relations with Africa by assessing the factors that motivate India's increasing relations with Africa which involve not only the fight against the inequities of the global order, but also finding export markets and attracting foreign capital and technological know-how. In its quest for energy security, India's energy footprint in Africa is becoming increasingly apparent. India's trade relations with Africa are increasing and are promoted through various political and economic initiatives, such as the India-Africa Partnership Project and the Focus Africa Programme. Furthermore, Indian companies are beginning to make significant strides across Africa's non-oil resources, and have also begun to invest in Africa's infrastructure as a way of cementing their commercial and commodity presence on the continent. Finally, India has also become a significant development partner to the continent.

**Singh, S. K. (2007), 'India and West Africa: a burgeoning relationship', *Chatham House Africa Programme, Briefing Paper***

Link (open access): <http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Africa/bpindiawestafrica0407.pdf>

Edited abstract:

Beyond oil and infrastructure development, India is well placed as a soft power to enhance its relationship with West Africa in the future. The mechanics of India's democracy in a post-colonial setting may provide relevant lessons. Moreover, India can offer West Africa important insights into agricultural expansion, clean water management and how to confront the growing threat of climate transformation.

**Vines, A. and Oruitemeka, B. (2008), 'Engagement with the African Indian Ocean Rim States' in *South African Journal of International Affairs* 14, no.2**

Link (open access): [http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Africa/india\\_africa0408.pdf](http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Africa/india_africa0408.pdf)

Edited abstract:

In recent years India has strengthened its involvement in the African Indian Ocean Rim considerably. This shift in policy comes in part because of India's desire to compete with China's growing influence in the region. The Indian Ocean has immense significance for India's development. India's strategy is deepening not only commercially but due to concerns over its security and hegemony in the region, which are underpinned by India's 2004 maritime doctrine. The emergence of a trilateral developmental initiative between India, Brazil and South Africa clearly reflected India's priority of positioning itself as a major developmental power. The growing importance of the African Indian Ocean Rim to India is evidenced by increasing bilateral and trilateral efforts and improved relations, notably with Mauritius, the Seychelles, Madagascar and coastal states such as Mozambique, Kenya and Tanzania.

## China

**Ademola, O.T., Bankole, A. S. and Adewuyi, A. O. (2009), 'China-Africa Trade Relations: Insights from AERC Scoping Studies' in *European Journal of Development Research* 21**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/ejdr/journal/v21/n4/full/ejdr200928a.html>

Edited abstract:

This paper analyses the impact of China–Africa trade relations both at the aggregate African and at the national level of a selected sample of countries. The paper confirms that there are both trade-related gains and losses arising from China–Africa trade relations. Beyond this is the concern that the existing pattern of Africa–China trade – which continues to be strengthened by China's rising profile – does not correspond to the region's longer term objectives, that is, to diversify its economic and trade structure and ensure that trade contributes to the industrial development of African countries.

**Alves, A. (2008), *China's Lusophone Connection, Johannesburg: South African Institute of International Affairs***

Link (open access): [http://www.saiia.org.za/images/stories/pubs/chap/chap\\_rep\\_02\\_alves\\_200803.pdf](http://www.saiia.org.za/images/stories/pubs/chap/chap_rep_02_alves_200803.pdf)

Edited abstract:

In October 2003, Macau hosted the first ministerial meeting of the Forum for Trade and Economic Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, bringing together high-level representatives from Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, East Timor, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Macau and China. The idea to create this China–Lusophone countries Forum was developed between the Chinese Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) and the Executive Government of Macau Special Administrative Region (SAR) not long after Macau's handover to China on 20 December 1999. Trade between China and the Lusophone countries has risen rapidly, along with soaring Chinese investment and development aid, with a special focus on the African Portuguese-speaking countries. This report asks why China is interested in the Lusophone countries, assesses China's strengthening bond with these countries, asks what the Lusophone countries themselves gain from the relationship,

and analyses how the Macau forum specifically works.

**Alves, A. (2008), *China and Gabon: A Growing Resource Partnership*, Johannesburg: South African Institute of International Affairs**

Link (open access): [http://www.saiia.org.za/images/stories/pubs/chap/chap\\_rep\\_04\\_alves\\_200805.pdf](http://www.saiia.org.za/images/stories/pubs/chap/chap_rep_04_alves_200805.pdf)

*Edited abstract:*

China's relationship with resource-rich countries, especially Sudan and Angola, is well covered by the media and scholars. But other significant Chinese trade partners in Africa like Gabon – a key exporter of energy and mineral resources to China, as well as a beneficiary of Chinese investment, development co-operation and commercial engagement – are rarely studied, argues the author of this policy report. Assessing Sino-Gabonese relations, the author observes trends which are seen in other countries, such as supply contracts in exchange for infrastructure development. The Chinese cultivation of African elites as a means of securing access to previously excluded resources and markets is another dimension of this process. At the same time, local conditions and actors have influenced the structure of Chinese ties, including the controversial leasing of national park land to a Chinese oil exploration firm, and have produced some surprising outcomes in terms of transparency and accountable practices.

**Breslin, S. (2011) 'The Soft Notion of China's 'Soft Power'', *Asia Programme Paper, ASP PP 2011/03***

Link (open access): [http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Asia/0211pp\\_breslin.pdf](http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Asia/0211pp_breslin.pdf)

*Edited abstract:*

The article compares notions of soft power. External analyses of soft power often include a focus on economic relations and other material (hard) sources of power and influence while Chinese analyses of soft power focus on the promotion of a preferred (positive) understanding of China's interests and identities overseas. The article discusses China's emergence as an alternative economic partner, which seems to be the major source of attraction for other developing states though it remains difficult to separate hard material factors from softer attraction to values and world-views.

**Brown, K. and Hsing, L.S. (2011), 'Trying to Read the New 'Assertive'', *Asia Programme Paper***

Link (open access): [http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Asia/0211brownhsing\\_pp.pdf](http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Asia/0211brownhsing_pp.pdf)

*Edited abstract:*

The article discusses China's dichotomous foreign policy, which causes confusion and lack of clarity about 'what China is' and consequently leads outsiders to interpret the country's actions either as signs of increasing assertiveness and aggression or of internal weakness. China's unclear narrative leads it into apparently contradictory actions and positions. It claims to champion developing countries but expects to be treated as one of the major powers. It joins multilateral organisations but is unyielding on its national interests. It speaks of its harmonious rise but flexes its military muscle. It wants to be seen as a strong country but plays on its history of victimisation. As a result, China is widely viewed as incomprehensible and is

distrusted.

**Center for Chinese Studies (2010), 'Evaluating China's FOCAC Commitments to Africa and Mapping the Way Ahead', Stellenbosch: Centre for Chinese Studies**

Link (open access): <http://www.ccs.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/ENGLISH-Evaluating-Chinas-FOCAC-commitments-to-Africa-2010.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This report investigates emerging trends, opportunities and challenges in China's engagement with five African countries through FOCAC, namely Angola, the DRC, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda. The report also outlines China's interaction with two African regional organisations; the EAC and SADC.

**Grimm, S. (2011), 'Engaging with China in Africa: Trilateral Cooperation as an Option?' EDC2020, Policy Brief 9**

Link (open access): <http://www.edc2020.eu/112.0.html>

Edited abstract:

This brief looks into the rationale and practice of Chinese cooperation policy and how it relates to the practice of traditional OECD development assistance. If DAC countries want to engage with China on Africa, as the EU-China partnership suggests, possibilities will have to be identified to cooperate for the benefit of global development across the North-South distinction. Trilateral cooperation is often mentioned in this context – and this brief explores lessons from Rwanda.

**Gebre-Egziabher, T. (2009), 'The developmental impact of Asian drivers on Ethiopia with emphasis on small-scale footwear producers' in The World Economy 32, no.11**

Link (open access): [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1518656](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1518656)

Edited abstract:

This paper examines the developmental impact of China and India on Ethiopia by examining macro-level trade, investment and aid relation, and micro-level impacts on local micro and small-scale footwear producers.

**Gu, J. (2011), 'The Last Golden Land? Chinese Private Companies go to Africa' IDS Working Papers 365**

Link (open access): <http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/RsWp365.pdf>

Edited abstract:

There are a growing number of Chinese private firms investing in Africa. However, many of these firms do not fit the common stereotype of large enterprises in search of natural resources, backed by government initiatives. Many more are small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) engaged in manufacturing work, driven to Africa largely by the search for new markets. This paper asks why these firms are choosing to invest in Africa; what the level of their involvement with the Chinese state is; what their comparative advantages in the African continent are; and the consequent implications for African development.

**Gu, J. (2009), 'China's Private Enterprises in Africa and the Implications for African De-**

**velopment' in European Journal of Development Research, Special Issue on China, India and Africa 21, no. 4**

Link (open access): [http://www2.ids.ac.uk/gdr/cfs/HIDDEN/China's\\_Private\\_Investment\\_in\\_Africa\\_2009.pdf](http://www2.ids.ac.uk/gdr/cfs/HIDDEN/China's_Private_Investment_in_Africa_2009.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This paper evaluates the growing presence of China's private business sector in Africa. Currently, attention focuses on China's state-owned enterprises in extractive industries. Less attention is paid to Chinese private enterprises. This study fills a knowledge-gap by evaluating characteristics and motivations of Chinese private firms in Africa and assesses their development impacts.

**Hui, S. (2011), 'Engaging an Emerging Superpower: Understanding China as a Foreign Policy Actor', Asia Programme Paper, ASP 2011/05**

Link (open access): [http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/0711pp\\_hui.pdf](http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/0711pp_hui.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This article provides an understanding of, and sensitivity about, the roles that nationalism and history continue to play in Chinese foreign policy, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. It dwells on strengthening business ties with Beijing that not only advance bilateral relations, but also help gain an understanding of China's preferred strategies in foreign partnerships – namely soft diplomacy and non-confrontational persuasion.

**Gu, J. and Schiere, R. (2011) 'Post-Crisis Prospects for China-Africa', in Schiere, R. and Ndikumana, L., (eds.) China as an Emerging Partner for Africa. Tunis: African Development Bank**

Link (open access): <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/WJPS%20No%20124%20Post-crisis%20Prospects%20for%20China-Africa%20Relations.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This paper discusses how China's relationship with Africa is contributing to its overall development and emphasises the central role of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). The principal conclusion is that while China is likely to remain engaged with Africa in the medium term, to reap the full benefits, African countries need to transform this engagement into additional development opportunities.

**Idun-Arkhurst, I. (2008), Ghana's relations with China, Johannesburg: South African Institute of International Affairs**

Link (open access): [http://www.saiia.org.za/images/stories/pubs/chap/chap\\_rep\\_03\\_idun\\_arkhurst\\_200804.pdf](http://www.saiia.org.za/images/stories/pubs/chap/chap_rep_03_idun_arkhurst_200804.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This policy report examines relations between Ghana and the People's Republic of China (PRC), which established official diplomatic ties in 1960. On the second leg of Premier Wen Jiabao's seven-nation tour of Africa in June 2007, China and Ghana issued a joint communiqué on strengthening cooperation in trade, infrastructure, telecommunications, education, health and culture. The Chinese premier's visit resulted in the signing of six agreements, including a \$66 million loan agreement to expand and upgrade Ghana's telecommunications

network. Over the decades, Ghana has provided critical diplomatic support to China, while China has reciprocated with material support for development. This report analyses China's development assistance to Ghana, China's companies and FDI in Ghana's extractive and non-extractive sectors, Chinese TNCs in Ghana, and governance issues.

**Jakobson, L. (2009), 'China's diplomacy toward Africa: drivers and constraints' in *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific* 9**

Link (subscription required): <http://irap.oxfordjournals.org/content/9/3/403.full.pdf+html>

Edited abstract:

This article provides a concise overview of China's evolving diplomacy toward Africa, highlighting the Sino-Sudan relationship, with the aim of shedding light on the drivers and constraints on Beijing's motives and actions on the African continent. The article assesses some of the implications of Beijing's policy choices in Africa for its international relations.

**Meyer, R. and Alden, C. (2008) *Banking on Africa: Chinese financial institutions and Africa*, Johannesburg: South African Institute of International Affairs**

Link (open access): [http://www.saiia.org.za/images/stories/pubs/chap/chap\\_rep\\_05\\_meyer\\_alden\\_200806.pdf](http://www.saiia.org.za/images/stories/pubs/chap/chap_rep_05_meyer_alden_200806.pdf)

Edited abstract:

While the Chinese drive into Africa's resource sector has received much attention, less well understood is the role of Chinese financial institutions in support of the country's resource strategy and its entry into the African market. The stage was set in late 2007 for a new phase of China's engagement on the continent, with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China's purchase, in late 2007, of a 20-percent stake in South Africa's leading bank. This is a policy report that outlines the origins of China's financial institutions, their reform and expansion beyond the domestic market; the role they have played in support of China's resource strategy towards Africa; and the nascent movement into commercial banking in Africa, its modalities and implications.

**Mohan, G. and Power, M. (2009), 'Africa, China and the "New" Economic Geography of Development' in *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 30, no.1**

Link (open access): <http://oro.open.ac.uk/15352/2/2DA38EAB.pdf>

Edited abstract:

The article discusses structural trends concerning Africa's position in the international division of labour and its dependence on natural resources that explain the continent's limited growth and development and not its physical characteristics, poor roads or supposedly 'toxic' cultures.

**Mthembu-Salter, G. (2008), *Price Power: China's role in the telecommunications sector of the Democratic Republic of Congo*, Johannesburg: South African Institute of International Affairs,**

Link (open access): [http://www.saiia.org.za/images/stories/pubs/chap/chap\\_rep\\_06\\_mthembu\\_salter\\_200807.pdf](http://www.saiia.org.za/images/stories/pubs/chap/chap_rep_06_mthembu_salter_200807.pdf)

Edited abstract:

By the end of 2007, 3.3bn people, half the world's human population, were using mobile phones. In Africa, where fixed telephone line coverage is still weak, mobile phone technology has provided a long-awaited solution to communications isolation. The author of this paper provides the background to China's major investment in African telecommunications, focusing specifically on foreign investment in telecommunications infrastructure in the Democratic Republic of Congo and on the two Chinese companies most significantly involved in the DRC telecommunications sector: ZTE and Huawei.

**Munyi, E.N. (2011), *Embracing the dragon: African Policy responses for engaging China and Enhancing Regional Integration*, Stellenbosch: Centre for Chinese Studies**

Link (open access): <http://www.ccs.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/CCS-Discussion-Paper-2.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This paper seeks to shift focus from the debate on the pros and cons of Chinese – Africa relations to arguing that time is auspicious for Africa to develop common policy measures to manage China. It also makes provisional policy proposals on how to do that.

**Nour, S (2011), 'Assessment of effectiveness of China aid in financing development in Sudan', *UNU-MERIT Working Paper Series*, Maastricht: United Nations University**

Link (open access): <http://www.merit.unu.edu/publications/wppdf/2011/wp2011-005.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This paper fills the gap in the Sudanese literature and discusses the effectiveness of Chinese aid for financing development in Sudan using new primary data at the micro level. It finds that the effectiveness of Chinese aid to Sudan is undermined by offering aid tied to trade, FDI and the importance of oil to the Chinese economy. It goes on to explain that despite the recent global economic crisis China has maintained offering tied aid to maintain its access to oil in Sudan.

**Pereira, C; de Castro, N. and Augusto, J. (2011), *Brazil and China: South-South Partnership or North-South Competition?* Brookings Institute: Policy Paper 26**

Link (open access): <http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/32598/1/Brookings-%20Brazil%20and%20China.pdf?1>

Edited abstract:

This paper focuses on Brazil-China relations and sheds some light on the possibilities and limits of meaningful coalitions amongst emerging countries. The paper develops a comparative assessment between the two countries in the areas of trade relations, the political-strategic realm, and foreign direct investment; and identifies the extent to which the two emerging powers should be understood as partners and/or competitors.

**Schoeman, M. (2011), 'Of BRICs and Mortar: The Growing Relations between Africa and the Global South', *The International Spectator* 46, no.1**

Link (open access): [http://www.unifi.it/relazioni-internazionali-studi-europei/upload/sub/Schoeman\\_2011.pdf](http://www.unifi.it/relazioni-internazionali-studi-europei/upload/sub/Schoeman_2011.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This article deals with the nature of the relations between Africa and other South powers, focusing on the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India and China), with the bulk of attention, though, on China, due to the sheer volume and scope of its interactions with Africa.

**Urban, F. and Mohan, G. (2010), 'China's Rise – Implications for Low Income Countries', IDS In Focus Policy Briefing 84**

Link (open access): <http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/IFPBChina84web.pdf>

Edited abstract:

The paper looks at how China's own development influences its engagement with low income countries, and discusses the marked contrast between the OECD countries' approach and China's approach to development. The paper then addresses the implications of this for traditional donors, Chinese policymakers and low income country decision-makers.

**Urban, F.; Nordensvard, J.; Wang, Y.; Khatri, D.; Mohan, G. (2011), 'China and the African Oil Sector: channels of engagement, motives, actors and impacts', IDS Working Paper 372**

Link (open access): <http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/Wp374.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This paper aims to assess the channels of engagement, motives, actors, beneficiaries and the direct and indirect impacts of China's engagement in the oil sector in Africa. The authors use the 'Rising Powers Framework' to assess these issues and to elaborate the links to trade, investments and aid.

**Urban, F., Mohan, G. and Zhang, Y. (2011), The understanding and practice of development in China and the European Union. IDS Working Paper 372**

Link (open access): <http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/Wp372.pdf>

Edited abstract:

The paper explores the different understandings and practices of development in China and the European Union, and reflects on differences and similarities between the old and the new powers in relation to international development, aid and the interests, actors, policies and practices involved.

## **South Africa**

**Africa Progress Panel (2011) The Transformative Power of Partnerships, Geneva: Africa Progress Panel**

Link (open access): [www.africaprogresspanel.org/files/7713/0441/.../APP\\_APR2011\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.africaprogresspanel.org/files/7713/0441/.../APP_APR2011_FINAL.pdf)

Edited abstract:

The report assesses how to replicate and scale up successful partnerships in Africa and how to create the policy framework and incentives needed to spur further collaboration for progress. Given the diversity of Africa's 53 states (or, with South Sudan, 54) and their economies,

societies and policy environments, the recommendations are broad and must be adapted and adjusted for each country.

**Grimm, S. (2011), 'South Africa as a Development Partner in Africa', Policy Brief 11, Centre for Chinese Studies, Stellenbosch University**

Link (open access): [http://www.edc2020.eu/fileadmin/publications/EDC2020\\_Policy\\_Brief\\_No\\_11\\_-\\_South\\_Africa\\_as\\_a\\_Development\\_Partner\\_in\\_Africa\\_v3.pdf](http://www.edc2020.eu/fileadmin/publications/EDC2020_Policy_Brief_No_11_-_South_Africa_as_a_Development_Partner_in_Africa_v3.pdf)

Original abstract:

This paper offers a profile of South Africa as a development partner to other African states. South Africa is a substantial African source of financial transfers and assistance, particularly in its sub-region Southern Africa. While pan-African cooperation is part of the core foreign policy rationale of post-Apartheid South Africa, the country is struggling to sharpen its profile as a development partner, due to both persistent internal inequalities in South Africa and an inner-African reluctance among African states to accept South Africa as a leader.

**Indian Ministry of Finance (2012) The BRICS Report: A Study of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa with special focus on synergies and complementarities, New Delhi: Oxford University Press**

Link (open access): [http://www.fazenda.gov.br/sain/destaques/Brics\\_Report.pdf](http://www.fazenda.gov.br/sain/destaques/Brics_Report.pdf)

Edited abstract:

The study focuses on synergies and complementarities between the economies of BRICS countries, highlighting their role as growth drivers of the world economy.

**Stephen, M. (2012), 'Rising Regional Powers and International Institutions: The Foreign Policy Orientations of India, Brazil and South Africa' in Global Society 26, no.3**

Link (open access): <http://www.uq.edu.au/isaasiapacific/content/matthewstephen2-4.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This article uses traditional perspectives (balancing, spoiling, and being co-opted) to ask how the redistributive aspirations of three rising regional powers – India, Brazil, and South Africa (IBSA) – impact on international institutions in the fields of trade, money, and security.

**Whitfield, L. (ed.) (2008), The Politics of Aid: African Strategies for Dealing with Donors, Oxford: Oxford University Press**

Book summary:

This book presents an original approach to understanding the relationship between official aid agencies and aid-receiving African governments. It provides a challenge to the hazy official claims of aid donors that they have stopped trying to force African governments to do what 'we' think is best for 'them' and, instead, are now promoting African 'ownership' of the policies and projects that foreign aid supports.

## Civil Society

Given an official BRICS focus on global policy issues and economic cooperation, it is not surprising that discussion on civil society cooperation has been much more limited. As a result – and in contrast to the bodies of literature which have built up around BRICS trade, investment and aid – there is little work on cross-BRICS (or South-South) civil society cooperation. A growing literature does, however, analyse social movements in the South, and the ways in which such movements are redefining the developmental discourse and trajectory of postcolonial states (Motta and Nilsen 2011).

The BRICS countries face similar domestic challenges relating especially to poverty, unemployment and inequality. As a result, some civil society organisations view collaboration with similar organisations in other BRICS countries as a desirable goal, though there is little evidence of such collaboration having yet emerged. BRICS civil society meetings, where they have taken place, have often been organised or mediated in a European context. In June 2012, for example, the European Economic and Social Committee and its counterparts from Brazil, China and Russia jointly organised an EU-BRICS civil society dialogue on sustainable development.

There are large literatures examining the development, change and composition of civil society within the individual BRICS countries. Given our focus on BRICS development cooperation we have not exhaustively referenced those studies here, but have instead highlighted some key areas of interest.

In Russia, Western civil society assistance programmes have been studied in detail by scholars seeking to establish how normative values shape the effectiveness of aid (Sundstrom 2006), and questioning the composition of Russia's NGO realm and its ability to represent ordinary Russians (Hemment 2004). A number of scholars have identified a 'backlash' against civil society that originated in 'the Long War on Terror', and point to its strong effects in Russia (Howell et al. 2008).

Brazil is known for its unique democratisation trajectory, which has included the development of participatory innovations where direct citizen engagement with governance has been found to reduce democratic deficits. These initiatives have included participatory budgeting, sectoral policy councils and city planning processes. There are numerous detailed studies of such initiatives (Avritzer 2009), including discussions on what the Brazilian experience can teach us about the preconditions for effective participatory governance (Cornwall, Romano and Shankland 2008).

India has often emphasised its own status as a long-standing democratic state, and the literature on Indian civil society is diverse. Randeria (2006, 2007) has analysed the development of India's civil society in the context of India's status as a postcolonial state, the particular impact of caste solidarities and legal pluralism in India, and the relationship between civil society and the state in India.

In South Africa, Ranchod (2007) has sought to provide examples of ways in which civil society organisations have influenced and engaged the state. Ranchod looks at a range of such organisations, from the Anti-Privatisation forum (APF) to the Landless People's Movement (LPM).

On China, Lönnqvist provides an overview of the implications of China's overseas develop-

ment aid (ODA) for civil society organisations in Africa. The author concludes that there are legitimate and serious concerns about China's approach. The emergence of China as an ODA partner for Africa may have more radical consequences in terms of its knock-on effects on existing aid than in its immediate impact on the African continent. For a perspective on civil society within China, the influential book *Civil Society in China* (1997) provides a comprehensive background, which readers may find useful before proceeding to more recent studies.

## Cross-BRICS and global

**Bebbington, A., Hickey, S. and Mitlin, D. (2008), *Can NGOs Make a Difference? The Challenge of Development Alternatives*, London: Zed**

Edited abstract:

Can non-governmental organisations contribute to more socially just, alternative forms of development? Or are they destined to work at the margins of dominant development models determined by others? Addressing this question, this book brings together leading international voices from academia, NGOs and the social movements. At the heart of this book is the argument that NGOs can and must re-engage with the project of seeking alternative development futures for the world's poorest and more marginal. This will require clearer analysis of the contemporary problems of uneven development, and a clear understanding of the types of alliances NGOs need to construct with other actors in civil society if they are to mount a credible challenge to disempowering processes of economic, social and political development.

**CDRA, EASUN, PRIA, INTRAC, PSO and ICD (2012), *Civil Society at Crossroads***

Link (open access): <http://www.intrac.org/data/files/resources/757/Civil-society-at-a-Crossroads-Global-Synthesis-Report.pdf>

Our abstract:

This report, the product of collaborative work between a range of North and Southern civil society organisations, asks: 'What are the roles, capacities, contributions and limitations of civil society in the changing local and global contexts?' It draws on three key premises. Firstly, the shifting roles and challenges of civil society should be captured by means of a series of stories. Secondly, inclusion of civil society is as important in Europe and North America as it is in the South. Thirdly, the process of inquiry must combine data collection, systematisation and reflection with key actors.

**Gaventa, J.; Tandon, R. (2010), 'Citizen engagements in a globalizing world' in J. Gaventa and R. Tandon (eds.) *Globalizing Citizens: New Dynamics of Inclusion and Exclusion*, Zed Books: London**

Link (open access): [http://www.dfid.gov.uk/r4d/PDF/Outputs/CentreOnCitizenship/1052734696-gaventa\\_etal.2010-citizen.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/r4d/PDF/Outputs/CentreOnCitizenship/1052734696-gaventa_etal.2010-citizen.pdf)

Edited abstract:

As the impacts of global forces on everyday life are becoming increasingly apparent, the authors of this introductory chapter to an edited volume ask: if we believe in the ideals of democracy, what are the implications when these extend beyond traditionally understood

national and local boundaries? If we are interested in the possibilities of citizen action to claim and ensure rights, and to bring about social change, how do citizens navigate this new, more complicated terrain? Research in the volume is introduced, in which this theme is explored through empirical research in Brazil, India, the Gambia, Nigeria, the Philippines and South Africa, as well as in cross-national projects in Latin America and Africa. The case studies focus on a number of sectors: the environment, trade, education, livelihoods, health and HIV/AIDS, work and occupational disease, agriculture and land. Taking a citizen's perspective, they look upwards and outwards at shifting global forms of authority and ask whether, in response to these governance changes, citizens themselves are expressing new rights claims on global duty holders, and whether they are expressing new forms of global solidarity with citizens in other localities.

**John, L. (2012), *Engaging BRICS: Challenges and Opportunities for Civil Society*, Oxfam India**

Link (open access): [www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/Working%20paper%202012.pdf](http://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/Working%20paper%202012.pdf)

*Edited abstract:*

The emergence of BRICS represents an important change in the global political economy, with anticipation that the BRICS – building on their own lessons and initiatives – will play a progressive role on economic and social issues at regional and global levels. The critical view, on the other hand, includes doubts about the nature and coherence of the group. There is also concern that the economic agenda of BRICS could pose new challenges to human rights and development, particularly given the absence domestic frameworks for accountability on international engagements. Despite these concerns, the debate on poverty and inequality is integral to any engagement with the BRICS, given its focus on growth and infrastructure, and there is a growing awareness that civil society in BRICS countries must build a broader agenda of rights and accountability around the international roles of their government and private sector. This paper accordingly explores ideas and insights for civil society engagement with the BRICS agenda, based largely on interviews held with representatives of the development sector, academia and media within BRICS countries and outside.

**Moksnes, H. and Melin, M. (2012), 'Global Civil Society: Shifting powers in a Shifting World', Uppsala Centre for Sustainable Development, Sweden**

Link (open access): <http://www.csduppsala.uu.se/devnet/CivilSociety/Outlookserien/2011,GlobCiv/GlobalCivilSociety2012.pdf>

*Edited abstract:*

This series of papers explore the formation of civil society internationally and its relation to democratisation and development.

**Motta, S. and Nilsen, A. G. (eds.) (2011), *Social Movements in the Global South: Disposition, Development and Resistance*, London: Palgrave Macmillan**

*Book summary:*

The contributors to this volume examine the practices of resistance through which social movements are transforming the direction and meaning of postcolonial development. The editors assert that popular struggles in the South suggest the need for the development of new and politically enabling categories of analysis, as well as new ways of understanding contemporary movements and 'civil society' in the global South. Combining theory and empirical study, this volume usefully suggests the ways in which social movements in Africa,

South Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East politicise the practice development.

**Reality of Aid (2009), CSO Statement on South-South Cooperation: Presented during the UN Conference on South-South Cooperation, Nairobi, Kenya**

Link (open access): [www.realityofaid.org/userfiles/roareports/roareport\\_eaf2784a2b.pdf](http://www.realityofaid.org/userfiles/roareports/roareport_eaf2784a2b.pdf)

*Edited abstract:*

This statement, signed by a coalition of mostly Southern NGOs, argues that today's world is consumed by urgent crises of finance and climate that not only threaten the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the lives and livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people in the South, but also the stability of the world's economies. The swift intergovernmental response to bail out the banking system stands in stark contrast to the failure to respond decisively to the unabated crisis of poverty and marginalisation that has afflicted the majority of peoples in the world, it is argued. The NGOs demand: that South-South Cooperation promote the development of global economic structures and policies that put peoples' rights first; that respect and promote human rights, gender equality, as well as social and environmental justice; policies that ensure decent work based on employment opportunities, respect for labour rights, social protection, social dialogue, sustainable livelihoods, provision of essential services such as health, education, housing, water and clean energy, and that take account of the care economy, largely dependent on women.

**Santos, B. S. (2006), *The Rise of The Global Left: the World Social Forums and Beyond*, London: Zed**

*Original abstract:*

Leading sociologist Boaventura de Sousa Santos makes an impassioned case for the politicisation of the World Social Forum, arguing that its full potential as a force for social, economic and political change can be achieved only by taking a stand against neo-liberal globalization, war, famine and corruption. However, since its inception in Porto Alegre in 2001, the World Social Forum has refused to adopt political positions on world events, preferring instead to provide a platform that facilitates cooperation between diverse social movements. Through a detailed analysis of the WSF's history and organization, he demonstrates that it has always been an inherently political organization, and argues that if the WSF is able to realise its potential as an institution for a new form of politics, it will become a global power to be reckoned with in the 21st century.

**Shaw, T. M; Cooper, A. F. and Antkiewicz, A. (2007), 'Global and/or regional development at the start of the 21st century? China, India and (South) Africa' in *Third World Quarterly* 28, no.7**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01436590701591804>

*Edited abstract:*

The article reflects on the implications for development policy and theory that arise from 'drivers' such as China, India, and South Africa at the start of the new century. The paper suggests that, given growing divergences in Africa to sustain resource extraction, the emerging economies have to deal with fragile as well as developmental states. Crucial in determining this outcome is whether or not the continent's single 'superpower' can facilitate or mediate this process given its own national interest and human development concerns.

## Brazil

**Avritzer, L. (2009), *Participatory Institutions in Democratic Brazil, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press***

Original summary:

Brazil has conducted some of the world's most stunning experiments in participatory democracy, most notably the creation of city budgets through local citizens' meetings. Leonardo Avritzer introduces a fresh analytical approach to reveal the social and institutional conditions that make civic participation most effective, expanding the empirical base for assessing these institutions. By examining participatory health councils and city master plans within a diverse group of cities—São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, and Salvador—this book goes beyond the current literature, which has focused almost exclusively on budgeting in Porto Alegre. Ultimately, *Participatory Institutions in Democratic Brazil* provides a more complex understanding of the links among participation, citizenship, and democracy through a set of case studies that will resonate both inside and outside Brazil.

**Cornwall, A.; Romano, J. and Shankland, A. (2008), *Brazilian Experiences of Participation and Citizenship: A Critical Look, Brighton: Institute of Development Studies.***

Link (open access): <http://www.gsdr.org/go/display&type=Document&id=3231>

Edited abstract:

This study looks at the meanings and practices of participation and citizenship in the north and north east of Brazil, asking if Brazil can offer lessons for democratisation in other countries. Brazil's participatory innovations may offer lessons on effective participatory governance and institutional design, argue the authors. They note the decline in income inequality since the start of the Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva government, the securing of new rights for workers, and improvements in health outcomes. But they also suggest that Brazil's democratic institutions are products of a particular culture and history, and cannot be extracted as exportable models that would work in countries with different political cultures and histories.

**John de Sousa, S-L. (2008), 'Brazil as a development actor: South-South cooperation and the IBSA initiative', *Peace and Security Programme, FRIDE, 8***

Link (open access): [www.fride.org/download/COM\\_Brazil\\_South\\_South\\_ENG\\_jul08.pdf](http://www.fride.org/download/COM_Brazil_South_South_ENG_jul08.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This report examines Brazil as a development partner, its external perception as an important and crucial country for regional stability and projection of its global identity as a 'voice' for the developing world in crucial international debates.

## Russia

**Hemment, J. (2004), 'The Riddle of the Third Sector: Civil Society, Western Aid and NGOs in Russia' in *Anthropological Quarterly 77, no.2***

Link (open access): [http://works.bepress.com/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=julie\\_hemment](http://works.bepress.com/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=julie_hemment)

Edited abstract:

This article examines the forms and logic of political activism encouraged by international development agencies in Russia, by focusing on the project to promote civil society development. The version of civil society that has been brought into being by western design - the third sector - is far from what Russian activists desired and what donor agencies promised. Despite its claims to allow a grassroots to flourish, the third sector is a professionalised realm of NGOs, inaccessible to most local groups and compromised by its links to a neoliberal vision of development. The article draws on extensive ethnographic fieldwork with provincial women's groups and examines local responses to the third sector and considers its unexpected signifying possibilities.

**Henderson, S.L. (2002) 'Selling Civil Society Western Aid and the Nongovernmental Organization Sector in Russia' in *Comparative Political Studies* 35**

Link (subscription required): <http://cps.sagepub.com/content/35/2/139.short>

Edited abstract:

Building on interview data as well as internal documents, this article looks at the effects of Western and international assistance on building civil society and democracy in Russia by focusing on the Russian NGO community.

**Sundstrom, L. (2006), *Funding Civil Society: Foreign Assistance And NGO Development in Russia, California: Stanford University Press***

Book summary:

This book investigates the impact that Western democracy assistance programmes have had on the development of women's and soldiers' rights NGOs in Russia in the post-Soviet period. The author examines Western assistance programmes and NGO sectors in seven Russian regions, and finds that the norms that Western donors promote in their civil society programmes, as well as the positive or negative local political environment in each city, have a dramatic influence on the extent to which the interactions between foreign donors and NGOs contribute to developing an NGO sector that is supportive of democracy. This is the first book to systematically analyse these interactions across numerous regions and across two different NGO issue sectors, and it produces important new conclusions about how different domestic political contexts and normative values shape the effectiveness of Western aid.

## India

**Randeria, S. (2006), 'Entangled histories: Civil society, caste solidarities and legal pluralism in post-colonial India,' in *Civil Society: Berlin Perspectives***

Link (open access): <http://www.ethno.uzh.ch/downloads/2002EntangledHistories.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This paper analyses the development of India's civil society in the context of India's status as a postcolonial state, and the particular impact of caste solidarities and legal pluralism in India.

**Randeria, S. (2007) 'The State of Globalization: Legal Plurality, Overlapping Sovereignities and Ambiguous Alliances between Civil Society and the Cunning State in India', in *Theory, Culture & Society* 24**

Link (subscription required): <http://tcs.sagepub.com/content/24/1/1.short>

Edited abstract:

This article argues that the successful global diffusion of formal democracy has gone hand in hand with the hollowing-out of its substance. Dismissing views of the state as a diminishing actor in the context of globalisation, the author suggests that the state is both an agent and an object of globalisation. The paper focuses on the dynamic of legal politics against impoverishment and dispossession caused by the new global designs of intellectual property protection, biodiversity conservation and privatisation of the commons in India. The author argues that these case studies point to the emergence of intertwined structures of rule, overlapping sovereignties and complex processes of legal transnationalisation that have reconfigured the relations between law, state, and territoriality.

## China

### **Brook, T. and Frolic, M. (1997), *Civil Society in China*, New York: East Gate**

Book summary:

This classic study addresses the concept of 'civil society', which the authors argue was borrowed from eighteenth-century Europe to provide a framework for understanding the transition to post-authoritarian regimes. In China, the Democracy Movement brought the concept onto the agenda during the struggle to come to terms with the growth of dissent and the broad failure of student activism. Brook and Frolic ask whether the concept of civil society is useful for analysing China, and if so, in what ways and within what limits.

### **Howell, J. (2007), 'Civil Society In China: Chipping away at the edges' in *Development* 50, no.3**

Link (open access): <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/development/journal/v50/n3/full/1100416a.html>

Original abstract:

Jude Howell traces the development of civil society in China over the last three decades, drawing particular attention to the most recent phase of independent organizing from the mid-1990s onwards. She highlights the factors that have shaped the growth of independent organizing, noting the importance of the state, market and external forces and reflects on what this means for governance and civil society processes in China.<sup>1</sup>

### **Lönnqvist, L. (2008), 'China's aid to Africa: implications for civil society' in *Policy Briefing Paper 17*, International NGO Training and Research Centre**

Link (open access): <http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/26244/1/Briefing%20Paper%2017%20-%20China%20aid%20to%20Africa.pdf?1>

Edited abstract:

This paper provides an overview of the implications of China's overseas development aid (ODA) to Africa for civil society organisations. Its scope spans Chinese aid, investment, trade and diplomatic ties. Characteristic features of Chinese aid are discussed, including debt cancellation, low-tariff market access for exports, tied aid in kind, technical assistance and infrastructure construction for initiatives that favour Chinese investment, as well as the use of

private-sector or state-owned enterprises for aid delivery. The author concludes that, aside from the legitimate and serious concerns about China's ODA approach, the tone of the development literature on China in Africa exposes the comfortable and paternalistic position of northern aid in Africa, and the profound threat to this position from the emerging aid providers. The emergence of China as an ODA partner for Africa may have more radical consequences in its knock-on effects on existing aid than in its immediate impact on the African continent.

## South Africa

**Mantzikos, I. (2010), 'The good Multilateralists: Brazil and South Africa in the new area of multilateralism' in Meridiano 47**

Link (open access): <http://seer.bce.unb.br/index.php/MED/article/view/645/383>

Edited abstract:

This article examines the instrumental nature of South African and Brazilian foreign policy within the framework of both countries' commitment to multilateralism, and whether this has been rising as part of a new form of shallow multilateralism or a regenerated regionalism of the South. Moreover, with regards to recent crises in Honduras and Zimbabwe, the authors try to offer a critical evaluation of both countries global standing and their efforts to promote democratic values in regional and sub-regional levels.

**Ranchod, K. (2007), 'State-Civil Society Relations in South Africa: Some Lessons from Engagement' in Centre for Policy Studies, Policy: Issues and Actors 20, no.7**

Link (open access): [http://www.cps.org.za/cps%20pdf/pia20\\_7.pdf](http://www.cps.org.za/cps%20pdf/pia20_7.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This paper aims to provide examples of how specific South African civil society organisations have influenced and engaged the state, and what lies behind the success or failure of these actions. It looks at a range of organisations that have tried to impact government and its policies post-1994. Beginning with a conceptual discussion of the term 'civil society', the paper examines the different options available to civil society to influence the state, before looking at the issue of social capital and the role community-based organisations can play in development at the local level. Examples are used from eight different organisations: the Soweto Electricity Crisis Committee (SECC), the Anti-Privatisation forum (APF), etc. - the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), the South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO), Jubilee South Africa, and the Landless People's Movement (LPM).

**Shaw, T. M; Cooper, A. F. and Antkiewicz, A. (2007), 'Global and/or regional development at the start of the 21st century? China, India and (South) Africa', Third World Quarterly 28, no.7**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01436590701591804>

Edited abstract:

The article reflects on the implications for development policy and theory that arise from

'drivers' such as China, India, and South Africa at the start of the new century. The paper suggests that, given growing divergences in Africa to sustain resource extraction, the emerging economies have to deal with fragile as well as developmental states. Crucial in determining this outcome is whether or not the continent's single 'superpower' can facilitate or mediate this process given its own national interest and human development concerns.

## Climate change

A reduction of global carbon emissions has long been accepted as necessary to prevent the possibility of potentially catastrophic climate change, but international negotiations on the issue have encountered major problems. The most recent round of talks, the 2012 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar, did succeed in extending the Kyoto Protocol until 2020. However, major decisions on implementation, direct responsibility and timescales have not been reached.

The rising powers, and especially the BRICS countries, have played an increasingly important role in climate negotiations over the last decade. OECD countries like Japan have vocally complained that a relative lack of carbon restrictions on BRICS countries is unfair given the substantial economic growth of the BRICS economies. China, for example, was not obliged to make any Kyoto commitments. Such issues have been prominent at UN-led negotiations.

In this chapter, we will not focus directly on the question of the UN-led negotiation process. Given our interest in the BRICS' impact on development, our aim here will be to provide references that address the issue of major potential decisions on climate change being taken within the BRICS countries, between the BRICS, and between, on the one hand, individual BRICS and, on the other, low-income countries.

The rising powers have a major potential influence on climate change in both negative and positive senses. They are both responsible for the substantial recent increases in carbon emissions, as well as the similarly large increases in renewable energy investment. There is now an enormous literature on how climate change can be mitigated, with substantial sub-bodies of literature on different aspects of mitigation. We do not attempt to assess this literature here, though it may be included in a future edition of this bibliography.

It is now widely recognised that a climate change agreement is impossible without BRICS participation (especially that of China and Brazil). What impact is BRICS policy and South-South cooperation likely to have on climate change policy, both globally and within low-income countries in particular? Is BRICS cooperation likely to induce convergence on climate change policy? Are the BRICS countries likely to provide the global public goods required for a transition to low-carbon economies?

We have not yet seen major action or decisions taken by the BRICS as a group on climate change, though the issue was formalised as a key focus at the 2011 BRICS summit. South Africa's hosting of the UN Climate Change Conference in Durban in 2011 led some analysts to suggest that South Africa may be well placed to act as an intermediary between the BRICS and the OECD on climate policy.

Some analysts (Sotero and Armijo 2007) have argued that – alone amongst the BRICS – Brazil has the option of positioning itself as an environmental emerging power. Amongst other credentials, Brazil possesses the world's last major tropical rainforest, the best energy matrix among major countries, and the most successful industrial-scale production of renewable fuels. It has also, like South Africa, renounced nuclear weapons, going as far as including a blanket self-prohibition on the building of nuclear weapons in its 1988 constitution.

A major issue at climate meetings has been the extent to which fast growing economies, especially China, should reduce their growth of emissions as compared to OECD economies. Some analysts (Bosetti, Carraro, and Tavoni 2009) have argued that China's agreement is

crucial in securing consensus over future carbon obligations. Such studies have argued that rising powers, especially China, must be convinced of the long-term objective of carbon emission reduction in order to agree to future targets. This also depends on OECD countries taking immediate action. China's domestic carbon reduction policy, its vast investment in renewable technologies, and its growing environmental problems, have been the subject of various studies (CCICED 2009, Lema et al. 2011).

Russia holds immense energy resources which constitute a major source of its global political power and prestige, and the ways in which it is able to use such resources for political and economic gain have been explored (Lough 2011). As such, its position on climate change has been criticised as being weak. Some have even suggested that Russia stands to gain substantially from global warming (Korepin 2011). However, there remains a paucity of scholarly work on Russia's climate change policy.

India, like China, is heavily dependent on high-carbon fossil fuels. Its per-capita emissions remain low – though rapidly increasing – and India has therefore been reluctant to incur climate change mitigation costs, suggesting that OECD economies should bear the brunt of such costs. Rai and Victor (2009) have offered a 'pragmatic framework' within which India might transform its strategy and accept the need for a reduction in emissions.

South Africa, meanwhile, occupies a hybrid position in climate change discourse. Its mining-based economy is reliant on huge inputs of energy. But at the same time, it has been vocal about plans to structurally transform its economy to a climate-friendly one following a labour-intensive development strategy. South Africa's high energy use means that it is second only to Russia in emissions-per-capita amongst the BRICS.

## BRICS

**Bosetti, V.; Carraro, C.; Massimo, T. (2009), 'Climate change mitigation strategies in fast-growing countries: the benefits of early action', CESifo working paper, No. 2742**

Link (open access): <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/30551>

Edited abstract:

Working on the assumption that OECD countries are (or will soon be) taking action to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, this paper argues that such action will nevertheless be insufficient to control global warming, unless developing countries also become involved in the reduction of carbon emissions. Investing in innovation ahead of time is found to be advantageous, while short-term policies for economic growth which result in high levels of emissions are found to be counterproductive. The degree of policy anticipation is shown to be important in determining the financial transfers of the international carbon market, especially for China, whose recent and foreseeable trends of investments in innovation are consistent with the adoption of domestic emission reduction obligations in 2030.

**Global Climate Network (2009), Breaking Through on Technology: Overcoming the barriers to the development and wide deployment of low carbon technology, London, Global Climate Network**

Link (open access): [http://www.boell.org/downloads/Globale\\_Climate\\_Network\\_Breaking-Through.pdf](http://www.boell.org/downloads/Globale_Climate_Network_Breaking-Through.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This study draws on primary research and reviews of national policies in eight countries and suggests that effective development and 'transfer' of low-carbon technology requires a complex combination of factors that lie both inside and outside the aegis of the UNFCCC. Its findings emphasise the importance of technology to all countries, underlining an urgent need to place technology 'front and centre' of the negotiations and to find the means and mechanisms to support and enable strong national policymaking through an international framework.

**Salifu, U. (2011), *The Global South and the International Politics of Climate Change*, Durban: Institute for Global Dialogue**

Link (open access): <http://www.eldis.org/go/country-profiles&id=63158&type=Document#UTJqcfvhj4>

Edited abstract:

The proceedings report captures the first half of the discussion at COP17 hosted in Durban in 2011 where the role of emerging powers within the international climate change negotiations was discussed. Panellists in this report have been drawn from Brazil, India, China and South Africa (BASIC) to share their expertise on these multidimensional country positions.

**Tian, H.; Whalley, J.; Cai, Y. (2009), 'Trade sanctions, financial transfers and BRICs participation in global climate change negotiations', CESifo Working Paper, No. 2698**

Link (open access): <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/30642>

Edited abstract:

The reduction of global emissions can take place through the reduction of individual country emissions. Countries gain from lowered temperature change in this process, but they lose the benefits of forgone consumption. This paper asks: are own-country reductions in emissions in the self-interest of rapidly growing states in the BRIC group (Brazil, Russia, India, and China)? What types of trade measures can other countries implement to ensure compliance? The authors argue that only very high tariffs by all other countries, or even higher tariffs by the OECD alone, could induce participation by BRIC countries, especially when the country is a net exporter. Large financial transfers would also be needed.

**Zhanga, H.; Lia, L.; Caoa, J.; Zhaoc, M. and Wud, Q. (2011), 'Comparison of renewable energy policy evolution among the BRICs' in *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 15, no.9**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364032111003066>

Edited abstract:

This paper analyses renewable energy policy evolution of the BRICs and assesses them quantitatively based on the Bai and Perron's structure breaks test.

## Brazil

**De Gouvello, C. (2010), 'Brazil Low-Carbon Country Case Study', Washington D.C: World Bank**

Link (open access): [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/BRAZILEXTN/Resources/Brazil\\_Low-carbonStudy.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/BRAZILEXTN/Resources/Brazil_Low-carbonStudy.pdf)

*Edited abstract:*

The study endorses Brazil's efforts to identify opportunities to reduce its emissions in ways that foster economic development. It aims to provide the Brazilian government with the technical inputs needed to assess the potential and conditions for low-carbon development in key emitting sectors.

**Foresight (2011), 'Charting New Directions: Brazil's Role in a Multi-polar World', Policy Network, Brazil Foresight Conference**

Link (open access): [http://www.policy-network.net/publications\\_detail.aspx?ID=3976](http://www.policy-network.net/publications_detail.aspx?ID=3976)

*Edited abstract:*

This publication analyses Brazil's recent economic growth and development, rise and role in the world. It does so by focusing on three core issues: sustainable growth; social cohesion; and the international emergence of Brazil.

**Sotero, P. and Armijo, L. (2007), 'Brazil: To Be Or Not To Be a BRIC?' in Asian Perspective, Vol. 31, No. 4, 2007, pp. 43-70.**

Link (open access): <http://sistemas.mre.gov.br/kitweb/datafiles/IRBr/pt-br/file/CAD/LXII%20CAD/Temas%20do%20EaD/TO%20BE%20OR%20NOT%20TO%20BE%20A%20BRIC.pdf>

*Edited abstract:*

Brazil will gain a place as a significant player in the new multipolar international system, this paper argues, simply on the basis of its economic size and material capabilities. But the authors add that Brazil's potential to influence international outcomes is likely to be determined more by the capacity of the country's elites to identify and harness qualitative assets associated with its stable and democratic governance than by any hard-power assets. Brazil is thus defined as the 'quintessential soft-power BRIC', and the only country of the BRICS positioned to become a potential environmental power in a world increasingly preoccupied with global warming.

**Vieira, M.A. (2012), 'Brazilian Foreign Policy in the Context of Global Climate Norms' in Foreign Policy Analysis**

Link (subscription required): <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1743-8594.2012.00191.x/abstract>

*Edited abstract:*

This article is an enquiry into Brazil's evolving responses to global climate change norms. Following an overview of the evolution of international normative frameworks of climate change governance, it examines the relationship between some of these international norms and domestic environmental politics in Brazil. Internationally, the analysis focuses on the North/South political debate about climate change and its role in shaping understandings about the impact and responses to global warming.

## Russia

**Lioubimtseva, E. (2010), *Russia's Role in the Post-2012 Climate Change Policy: Key Contradictions and Uncertainties*, Forum on Public Policy**

Link (open access): <http://forumonpublicpolicy.com/spring2010.vol2010/spring2010archive/lioubimtseva.pdf>

Edited abstract:

The author of this paper argues that – while China, India, and the United States have appeared at the centre of international attention around the Copenhagen Climate Conference 2009 – Russia's role in the post-Kyoto climate architecture has been generally overlooked by politicians, academics, and the media. The author argues that Russia, as a major player in the Kyoto protocol, the third largest CO<sub>2</sub> emitter, and the largest national terrestrial carbon sink, has major potential to play a much more prominent role in international climate policy. The author also argues that Russia's commitment will be essential for any future international agreement with binding emission targets.

**Lough, J. (2011), *Russia's Energy Diplomacy: The Means and Ends of Russian Influence Abroad Series, Briefing Paper*, London: Chatham House**

Link (open access): [http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/19352\\_0511bp\\_lough.pdf](http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/19352_0511bp_lough.pdf)

Edited abstract:

The paper discusses Russia's vast energy resources, as it's a mainstay for foreign policy and an essential source of its current political power projection and international prestige. These resources can act as a source of economic attraction for neighbours and partners and are a significant factor in bilateral relations with neighbours that can be traded for political and economic benefit. Russia also uses its energy relations as a means of achieving economic and political influence through non-traditional and non-transparent mechanisms. At times, Russia employs energy in coercive ways and to build patterns of dependence.

**Korepin, S. (2011), *Might Russia Welcome Global Warming?* Centre for Strategic and International Studies.**

Link (open access): <http://csis.org/blog/might-russia-welcome-global-warming>

Edited abstract:

Building on the assessment by the US National Intelligence Council, in 2008, that Russia 'has the potential to gain the most from increasingly temperate weather', this blog post asks if it is possible that Russia, the third-largest emitter of greenhouse gases after China and the United States, will not cooperate on curbing global warming.

## India

**Beri, R. (2011), *Evolving India–Africa Relations: Continuity and Change*, Emerging Powers and Global Challenges Programme, Occasional paper 76, Johannesburg: South African Institute of International Affairs**

Link (open access): [http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/30796/1/saia\\_sop\\_76\\_beri\\_20110222.pdf?1](http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/30796/1/saia_sop_76_beri_20110222.pdf?1)

## Edited abstract:

This paper analyses how both continuity and change feature in India's evolving relations with Africa. India's engagement with Africa is not only directed towards aiding India's energy strategy, but also broader goals such as the continuation of the past trend of supporting weaker allies. The trends in trade, the diverse investment profile, as well as various initiatives to augment technical assistance, training and capacity-building in Africa, suggest a strategy that has married components of the earlier idealistic policy with strands of pragmatism.

**Devika, S. and Mahajan, D. (2007) 'Energising ties: The politics of oil', *South African Journal of International Affairs*, 14:2, 37-52**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10220460709545494>

## Edited abstract:

The article details out developments and production in Africa's energy sector and suggests ways for India to improve its relationship with the continent in this regard.

**Rai, V. and Victor, D. (2009), 'Climate Change and the Energy Challenge: A Pragmatic Approach for India' in *Economic and Political Weekly* 44, no. 31**

Link (subscription required): [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1452868](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1452868)

## Edited abstract:

This paper addresses India's argument that it, along with the rest of the developing world, should not incur the expenses involved in controlling carbon emissions. The authors argue that in the face of heightened concerns about rapid climate change, this argument is increasingly losing force, both in terms of its basic arithmetic, and in terms of the global political reality. The authors accept that the Indian government has outlined a broad plan for climate change mitigation, but argue that this plan lacks a strategic outlook. With this paper, they therefore aim to offer a framework for such a strategy.

**Rüegg, M. (2007), 'China and India's quest for energy: A factor of cooperation or conflict?' *Geneva: Graduate Institute of International Studies***

Link (open access): <http://majorueegg.com/Archivos/Written%20Work/China%20and%20India's%20quest%20for%20energy.pdf>

## Edited abstract:

The paper analyses China's and India's energy policies. It features brief introductions to each country's energy situation, and examines the two countries' efforts toward energy security, the global implications of these efforts and the major obstacles hindering them.

**Urban, F., Benders, R.M.J. and Moll, H.C. (2009), 'Energy for Rural India' in *Applied Energy* 86**

Link (open access): <http://ivem.eldoc.ub.rug.nl/FILES/ivempubs/publart/2009/AplEnergyUrban/2009AplEnergyUrban.pdf>

## Edited abstract:

This research investigates how rural electrification could be achieved in India using differ-

ent energy sources and what the effects for climate change mitigation could be. It uses the Regional Energy Model (REM) to develop scenarios for rural electrification for the period 2005–2030 and to assess the effects on greenhouse gas emissions, primary energy use and costs. It compares the business-as-usual scenario (BAU) with different electrification scenarios based on electricity from renewable energy, diesel and the grid.

## China

### **Betz (2013), The Reform of China's Energy Policies, GIGA Research Unit: Institute of Asian Studies**

Link (open access): [http://www.giga-hamburg.de/dl/download.php?d=/content/publikationen/pdf/wp216\\_betz.pdf](http://www.giga-hamburg.de/dl/download.php?d=/content/publikationen/pdf/wp216_betz.pdf)

#### Original abstract:

China's shift in energy policies has been broader, deeper and more successful than that of most other emerging economies, although the economic costs of this transition are tremendous because China is an over-industrialized country whose production is highly energy-intensive and it depends on emission-intensive coal as main energy source. Factors that have influenced energy reforms, which focus on saving and conserving energy, developing renewable sources and nuclear power, are – on the international level – the impact of climate change on India, the desire to be recognized as a responsible power in the international community, China's dangerously growing dependence on energy imports, and the uncertain prospects of equity oil abroad for energy security. Domestic factors are the growing assertiveness of environmental NGOs, relatively effective sectorial governance, and the embedding of energy policies in a blueprint for industrial upgrading

### **CCICED (2009), China's Pathway Towards a Low-Carbon Economy, Policy Research Report**

Link (open access): <http://www.cciced.net/encciced/policyresearch/report/201205/P020120529358137604609.pdf>

#### Edited abstract:

The paper discusses how developing a low- carbon economy is of critical strategic importance for China as the country evolves its economic development model, adjusts its economic structure, enhances its technological innovation capacity, and strengthens the sustainability of its economy.

### **Lema, R.; Berger, A.; Schmitz, H. and Song, H. (2011), Cooperation between Europe and China in the Wind Power Sector, IDS Working Paper**

Link (open access): <http://www.ungs.edu.ar/globelics/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/ID-325-Lema-Berger-Schmitz-Song-Inclusive-innovation.pdf>

#### Edited abstract:

This paper uses a value chain lens to examine the prospects for competition and cooperation between Europe and China in the global wind power sector. Drawing on insights from fieldwork conducted in 2010, combined with secondary industry data, the authors find the Chinese and European industries are developing distinct models of industrial-technological

organisation.

**Peng, G. C. (2011), 'Sustainable development of China's electronic information industry: green challenges and solutions' in Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Policy and Development in China, Singapore: The International Conference on Industrial Policy and Development in China**

Link (open access): [http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/74742/1/WURRO\\_74742.pdf](http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/74742/1/WURRO_74742.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This paper discusses and highlights the importance and impacts of current environmental challenges faced by the electronic information industry. The paper also proposes the implementation of Green ICT as a key strategy to ensure environmental-friendly use of ICT equipment and thus maintain sustainable development of this industry in the long term.

**Rasmus, L.; Berger, A. and Schmitz, H. (2012), China's impact on the global wind power industry, Discussion Paper 16, German Development Institute**

Link (open access): <http://www.ids.ac.uk/publication/china-s-impact-on-the-global-wind-industry>

Original abstract:

China's economic rise has transformed the global economy in a number of manufacturing industries. This paper investigates whether China's transformative influence extends to the new green economy. Drawing on the debate about how China is driving major economic changes in the world – the 'Asian drivers' debate – it identifies five corridors of influence and investigates their relevance for the wind energy industries. Starting with the demand side, it suggests that the size and rapid growth of the Chinese market have a major influence on competitive parameters in the global wind power industry. While Western firms have found ways of participating in the growth of the Chinese market, the government's procurement regimes benefit Chinese firms. The latter have made big investments and learned fast, accumulating production capabilities that have led to changes in the global pecking order of lead firms. While the combined impact of Chinese market and production power is already visible, other influences are beginning to be felt – arising from China's coordination, innovation and financing power.

**UNDP (2010), China and a Sustainable Future, Towards a Low Carbon Economy and Society, Beijing: UNDP**

Link (open access): [http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/China/China\\_HDR\\_2009\\_2010.pdf](http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/China/China_HDR_2009_2010.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This is the China Human Development Report 2009-10.

**Urban, F., Nordensvärd, J., Khatri, D. and Wang, Y. (2012) 'An Analysis of China's Investment in the Hydropower Sector in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region' in Environment, Development and Sustainability**

Link (subscription required): <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10668-012-9415-z#>

Edited abstract:

The paper assesses the motives, actors, beneficiaries and the direct and indirect impacts of China's investment in large hydropower projects in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region. The authors use the 'Rising Powers Framework', which is an adapted version of the Asian Drivers Framework, to assess these issues.

**Urban, F. (2009), 'Climate Change Mitigation Revisited: Low-Carbon Energy Transitions for China and India' in *Development Policy Review* 27, no.6**

Link (subscription required): <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-7679.2009.00466.x/pdf>

Original abstract:

China and India are heavily dependent on high-carbon fossil fuels. This article elaborates the implications of low-carbon energy transitions in the two countries, which can mitigate their serious contribution to climate change while allowing economic growth. Three modelling case studies are presented: for the Chinese power sector, the economy of Beijing and rural Indian households without access to electricity. They demonstrate a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and energy use, while costs are likely to increase. Financial assistance and technology transfer will be needed to support their efforts towards a climate-friendly low-carbon economy.

**Wang, J.; Cai, B.; Liu, L. and Cao, D. (2010), *Research and Practice of Low Carbon Society in China*, Beijing: Center for Climate and Environmental Policy, Chinese Academy for Environmental Planning**

Link (open access): <http://www.caep.org.cn/english/paper/Research-and-Practice-of-Low-Carbon-Society-in-China-20100827.pdf>

Edited abstract:

The article summarises the study on and practice of low-carbon society in China and compares the international low-carbon society concept and method. It is found that China has deficiencies in comprehensive approach to low-carbon society, leading role of low-carbon cities in building a low-carbon society and public awareness on and participation in low-carbon, which are the key points of study and practice in the future.

## South Africa

**South African Department of Environmental Affairs (2011) *Governance of Climate Change in South Africa*, Pretoria: Government of the Republic of South Africa**

Link (open access): [https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/climate\\_change\\_governance.pdf](https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/climate_change_governance.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This report builds on South Africa's national Climate Change Summit, which was held in 2009. The Summit agreed that South Africa's climate change response policy would be developed through a participatory process. Towards this aim, the Department of Environmental Affairs commissioned research into key focus areas, which was used to inform discussions in key stakeholder workshops.

**Zadek, S., et al. (2010) 'Unlocking South Africa's Green Growth Potential- South African Renewables Initiative', Pretoria: Department for Trade and Industry, Government of the Republic of South Africa**

Link (open access): [http://www.zadek.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/SARI\\_Unlocking-South-Africas-Green-Growth-Potential\\_011210.pdf](http://www.zadek.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/SARI_Unlocking-South-Africas-Green-Growth-Potential_011210.pdf)

Edited abstract:

The paper analyses the industrial strategy for securing the economic gains from an ambitious programme of renewable development, including financing and associated institutional arrangements that would not impose an unacceptable burden on South Africa's economy, public finances or citizens.

**Zadek, S., Ritchken, E., Fakir, S. and Forstater, M. (2010) 'Developing South Africa's Economic Policies for a Low Carbon World', Pretoria: Working Paper Prepared for the Department for Trade and Industry and Department of Public Enterprises**

Link (open access): [http://www.zadek.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/SARi-Advancing-South-Africas-Low-Carbon-Industrial-and-Economic-Strategy\\_feb2010.pdf](http://www.zadek.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/SARi-Advancing-South-Africas-Low-Carbon-Industrial-and-Economic-Strategy_feb2010.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This paper sets out the case for enhancing South Africa's industrial and broader economic policies by responding to the threats and opportunities associated with climate change.

## Food and agriculture

One of the major areas of actual and potential collaboration between the BRICS and low-income countries is food and agriculture. Meetings between Government Ministers of Agriculture are a central element of the BRICS high-level policy dialogues. The first such meeting, which took place in March 2010, reached consensus on a number of actions aimed at agricultural cooperation, including the creation of an agricultural information system and enhancing agricultural technology cooperation and innovation.

The BRICS countries have agreed to mobilise resources towards these ends. At the same time, they have traditionally shared common criticisms of WTO policies on trade and agriculture (see Brink et al. 2013; Hawkes 2012; Baracuh 2011). The BRICS present a potential model for other countries in this area, having demonstrated an ability to increase agricultural productivity by investing in agricultural research, financing, mechanisation, and promoting best practice to rural farmers. However, a debate on 'land-grabbing' has also been sparked by the BRICS' agricultural involvement in low-income countries, especially in Africa (see Brautigam and Ekman 2012).

There have been a number of recent comparative studies on the BRICS' approach to agriculture. Chadha and Davenport (2011) observe that, while India and China have both experienced accelerated productivity growth in agriculture following policy and institutional reforms, China has experienced much greater growth. They argue that this is due to the fundamental institutional changes and greater economic structural transformation pursued by China. An important element of this, they argue, has been greater diversification into high-value export commodities and declining reliance on growth from traditional food staples. Ravallion (2009) also examines China's agricultural productivity growth with the aim of extracting lessons for the African continent.

In a major recent study, Li et al. (2012) discuss Chinese agricultural development in the context of the desire expressed by many African countries to learn from China's experiences. They discuss China's promotion of agriculture as a development assistance priority in 2006, and build a systematic comparative study of agricultural development in China and Africa. This provides a unique basis, they argue, for African countries and international organisations seeking to understand agricultural development in China. Potential reasons why the African continent has not yet been able to follow a similar agricultural trajectory are suggested.

BRICS countries have, through domestic agencies, identified agriculture as a significant area for collaboration. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency has published brief reports on international cooperation in agriculture, rural development and food security (ABC 2011). Embrapa, The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation, is considered to have played a central role in Brazilian agricultural technology transfer, assisting the transformation of Brazilian agriculture. The potential for learning from Embrapa for low-income countries is considered by some researchers to be high (Cabral and Shankland 2013). Brazil is also engaged in a growing number of triangular agricultural cooperation initiatives with both Southern partners (through the IBSA Forum) and Northern partners (particularly JICA and USAID), as well as through multilateral organisations. One example of the latter is the Brazil-Africa Agricultural Innovation Marketplace.

In 2010, Brazil hosted the Africa-Brazil Dialogue on Food Security and Rural Development, which promoted Brazilian agricultural cooperation towards Africa and expanded the remit of such cooperation to include the Brazilian Ministry of Agrarian Development, overseeing

policies to support 'family farming' in Brazil and land reform. Some examples of such Brazilian involvement include ProSavana in Mozambique, a technological transfer and regional development programme, the effectiveness of which has been keenly debated.

The Africa-India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation (2011) highlights agriculture, amongst other areas, as a key sector for potential collaboration. Such collaboration remains, however, at an early stage. South Africa has been discussed, in various contexts, as a "gateway" to the African continent. This is particularly the case in relation to biofuels and biotechnology, as sugar producers like Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, and Zimbabwe are exploring the large-scale production of bioethanol (Pillay and Da Silva 2009). As biotechnology forms an important element of South Africa's industrial policy strategy, the impact of its agriculture sector on other countries in Africa could increase substantially over the next decade.

## BRICS

**Baracuh, B. (2011), *Rising Powers, Reforming Challenges: Negotiating Agriculture in the WTO Doha Round from a Brazilian Perspective*, CRP Working Paper Series, no. 1, Cambridge: Centre for Rising Powers**

Link (open access): [http://www.polis.cam.ac.uk/crp/research/workingpapers/pdf/CRP\\_Working\\_Paper\\_1\\_Braz\\_Baracuh\\_Rising\\_Powers\\_Reforming\\_Challenges.pdf](http://www.polis.cam.ac.uk/crp/research/workingpapers/pdf/CRP_Working_Paper_1_Braz_Baracuh_Rising_Powers_Reforming_Challenges.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This article examines the history of the WTO Doha Round agriculture negotiations from 2001 to 2011 in light of the shifting global balance of economic power over that decade. As the impasse in the negotiations persists, the article warns that the multilateral system should not be taken for granted. It requires leadership and continuous adaptation to be preserved.

**Brink, L., Orden, D. and Datz, G. (2013), *BRIC Agricultural Policies Through a WTO Lens* in *Journal of Agricultural Economics* 64**

Link (subscription required): <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1477-9552.12008/abstract>

Edited abstract:

This article examines the agricultural policies of Brazil, Russia, India and China through the prism of restrictions on agricultural domestic support in the World Trade Organization (WTO). Although the BRIC are often grouped collectively as an emerging force in the world economy, the authors of this paper argue that divergent agricultural interests are reflected in different approaches towards agricultural policy, both through international dispute settlement and notification of their own support.

**Chadha, R. and Davenport, S. (2011), *Agricultural Policy Reform in the BRIC Countries*, Discussion Paper**

Link (open access): [http://www.ncaer.org/popuppages/eventdetails/e16feb2011/brics\\_discu\\_paper.pdf](http://www.ncaer.org/popuppages/eventdetails/e16feb2011/brics_discu_paper.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This working paper forms part of a project titled Facilitating Efficient Agricultural Markets

in India: An Assessment of Competition and Regulatory Reform, and contains a preliminary review of agricultural policy developments in the economies of Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) for the purpose of informing India's agricultural policy reform agenda.

**Hawkes, S. (2012) 'Worlds Apart: the WTO's Agreement on Agriculture and the Right to Food in Developing Countries' in *International Political Science Review***

Link (subscription required): <http://ips.sagepub.com/content/early/2012/10/04/0192512112445238.full.pdf+html>

Original abstract:

This article explores the implications of the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Agriculture for the right to food in the global South. In a context in which a worldwide backlash has developed against the World Trade Organization (WTO), the politics of the Doha Round negotiations are analyzed from a food rights perspective. It is argued that since 2004 attention in the WTO has shifted from overarching human rights concerns toward a focus on technical detail constraining developing countries from acting to respect, protect, and fulfil the right to food.

**Meléndez-Ortiz, R.; Bellmann, C.; and Hepburn, J. (eds.) (2009) *Agriculture Subsidies in the WTO Green Box*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press**

Extract available (open access): [http://assets.cambridge.org/9780521519694/frontmatter/9780521519694\\_frontmatter.pdf](http://assets.cambridge.org/9780521519694/frontmatter/9780521519694_frontmatter.pdf)

Original abstract:

Do the World Trade Organization's rules on 'green box' farm subsidies allow both rich and poor countries to achieve important goals such as food security, or do they worsen poverty, distort trade and harm the environment? Current WTO requirements set no ceiling on the amount of green box subsidies that governments can provide, on the basis that these payments cause only minimal trade distortion. Governments are thus increasingly shifting their subsidy spending into this category, as they come under pressure to reduce subsidies that are more directly linked to production. However, growing evidence nonetheless suggests that green box payments can affect production and trade, harm farmers in developing countries and cause environmental damage. By bringing together new research and critical thinking, this book examines the relationship between green box subsidies and the achievement of sustainable development goals, and explores options for future reform.

**White, B. et al. (2012) 'The new enclosures: critical perspectives on corporate land deals', *Journal of Peasant Studies* 39, no.3-4**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03066150.2012.691879>

Original abstract:

The contributions to this collection use the tools of agrarian political economy to explore the rapid growth and complex dynamics of large-scale land deals in recent years, with a special focus on the implications of big land deals for property and labour regimes, labour processes and structures of accumulation. The first part of this introductory essay examines the implications of this agrarian political economy perspective. First we explore the continuities and contrasts between historical and contemporary land grabs, before examining the core underlying debate around large- versus small-scale farming futures. Next, we unpack

the diverse contexts and causes of land grabbing today, highlighting six overlapping mechanisms. The following section turns to assessing the crisis narratives that frame the justifications for land deals, and the flaws in the argument around there being excess, empty or idle land available. Next the paper turns to an examination of the impacts of land deals, and the processes of inclusion and exclusion at play, before looking at patterns of resistance and constructions of alternatives. The final section introduces the papers in the collection.

## Brazil

### **Brautigam, D. and Ekman, S. M. (2012), 'Briefing Rumours and realities of Chinese agricultural engagement in Mozambique' in *African Affairs* 111**

Link (subscription required): <http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/111/444/483.extract>

#### Original abstract:

Beginning in 2008, multiple reports emerged stating that China and Mozambique had signed agreements in 2006 or 2007 to import tens of thousands of Chinese farmers into Mozambique to produce rice for China; that local outrage had scuttled these plans; but that the Chinese government had still pledged to invest US\$800 million to modernize Mozambique's rice sector to supply the Chinese market. Intrigued by these reports and their implications, the authors travelled to Mozambique, separately, in 2009, 2010, and 2012. Their field interviews and archival research turned up no evidence to support these three claims (and others). Although they did find a handful of Chinese agricultural aid activities and investments, these were far from a concerted effort by 'Beijing' to turn a passive Mozambique into a long-distance supplier of rice. What the authors found was a far different story: an assertive Mozambican government and private sector engaging with multiple Chinese actors to further Mozambique's own agricultural goals. That the conventional wisdom on Mozambique can be so far from reality calls into question the picture in other African countries as well.

### **Brazilian Cooperation Agency (2011), *Brazilian Technical Cooperation Agriculture, Food Security and Social Policies, Factsheet on Brazil*, Rome: UN Food and Agriculture Organisation**

Link (open access): <http://www.brasil.gov.br/para/press/press-releases/june-1/brazil-to-highlight-south-south-cooperation-initiatives-at-fao-side-event/files/fact-sheet-brazilian-technical-cooperation-final.pdf>

#### Edited abstract:

This document presents key facts and figures on projects involving the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) in international cooperation in agriculture, rural development and food security, in preparation for the 37th Session of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference in Rome.

### **Cabral, L. and Shankland, A. (2013), 'Narratives of Brazil-Africa Cooperation for Agricultural Development: New Paradigms?', *FAC Working Paper. Future Agricultures Consortium* (forthcoming)**

Link (open access): <http://www.future-agricultures.org/>

## Original abstract

This forthcoming paper summarises the findings of a scoping study on Brazilian development cooperation in agriculture in Africa. The study comprised, in the first instance, a review of the relevant literature and interviews with key informants in Brazil, undertaken between October 2011 and March 2012. This was complemented by an international seminar on the topic held in Brasília on May 2012, which brought together experts and practitioners from Brazil, Africa, China and Europe to discuss Brazilian agricultural cooperation in the context of South-South engagements with Africa. The seminar represented a unique opportunity to gather and contrast experiences and viewpoints on the subject across a wide range of state and non-state actors. This initial work will be followed by in-depth research in a selection of African countries where Brazilian cooperation in agriculture is being put into practice. This process began with a series of background papers by FAC researchers in Ghana, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia and a field visit to Mozambique, site of Brazil's most ambitious agricultural development cooperation initiative, in July-August 2012.

**Chmielewska, D. and Souza, D. (2011) The Food Security Policy Context In Brazil, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth, Country Study No. 22, UNDP: Brasilia**

Link (open access):

<http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCCountryStudy22.pdf>

## Edited abstract

This is a country report presenting an important conceptual framework for food and nutritional security in Brazil, which provides relevant context of related public policy and programming.

**Graziano da Silva, J. (ed.) (2009) A Reference for Designing Food and Nutrition Security Policies: The Brazilian Fome Zero Strategy, Santiago: UN FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean,**

Link (open access): <http://www.rlc.fao.org/es/prioridades/seguridad/ingreso5/pdf/invest03.pdf>

## Edited abstract

This is a report on Zero Hunger's strategy, which combines short-term responses to emergency situations with medium- and long-term responses that help create the necessary conditions for families to guaranteeing their own food security in Brazil. Additionally, the paper recognises the differences between the needs of people living in rural and urban areas, and offers a specific set of interventions for each case.

## Russia

**Wegren, S. (2012), The Impact of WTO Accession on Russia's Agriculture in Post-Soviet Affairs 28, no.3**

Link (subscription required): <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/JUUM003V764X83705>

## Edited abstract

The article analyses the impact of WTO accession on Russia's agricultural sector. The author examines three aspects of WTO rules that will affect Russian agriculture: financial support from the Russian government; market access for foreign imports; and market access for Rus-

sia's food exports. The article asks if a pessimistic view that sees primarily negative consequences as a result of accession is justified, while considering claims made by sceptics who are dismissive of the impact WTO entry will have on Russian agriculture.

## India

### **Africa-India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation (2011), Second Africa-India Forum Summit, Addis Ababa**

Link (open access): <http://indiaafricasummit.nic.in/staticfile/framework-en.pdf>

#### Edited abstract

This is a report on the summit that highlights economic cooperation in agriculture, trade, industry and investment, small and medium enterprises; political cooperation in peace and security, civil society and governance; cooperation in science, technology, research and development and cooperation in social development and capacity building.

### **Chadha, R. and Davenport, S. (2011) Agricultural Policy Reform in the BRIC Countries, Discussion Paper**

Link (open access): [http://www.ncaer.org/popuppages/eventdetails/e16feb2011/brics\\_discu\\_paper.pdf](http://www.ncaer.org/popuppages/eventdetails/e16feb2011/brics_discu_paper.pdf)

#### Edited abstract

This working paper forms part of a project titled Facilitating Efficient Agricultural Markets in India: An Assessment of Competition and Regulatory Reform, and contains a preliminary review of agricultural policy developments in the economies of Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) for the purpose of informing India's agricultural policy reform agenda.

## China

### **Chaponniere, J-R.; Gabas, J. J. and Zheng, Q. (2010), China Africa in Agriculture: A background paper on trade, investment and aid in agriculture, Bamako: China-DAC Study Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development**

Link (open access): <http://www.iprcc.org/userfiles/file/Jean-Raphael%20Chaponniere%20and%20Zheng%20Qi-EN.pdf>

#### Original abstract

This paper investigates China-Africa exchanges in agriculture which is a small component of the China Africa trade. A second part looks at Chinese aid to agriculture and a third one analyzes Chinese investment in African agriculture with special emphasis on investment in land.

### **International Poverty Reduction Centre in China (2010), Agricultural Transformation, Growth and Poverty Reduction, Bamako: China-DAC Study Group**

Link (open access): <http://www.oecd.org/dac/povertyreduction/46767135.pdf>

## Edited abstract

This report summarises discussions at an international conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development held in Bamako, Mali on 27-28 April 2010. The conference was one of four events the China-DAC Study Group organised during 2009-11 to exchange experiences and promote learning on important topics related to promoting growth and reducing poverty. The other events are on Development Partnerships, Infrastructure and the Enabling Environment for Enterprise Development.

**Li, X.; Qi, G.; Lixia, T.; Lixia, Z.; Leshan, J.; Zhanfeng, G.; and Jin, W. (2012) *Agricultural Development in China and Africa: A Comparative Analysis*, London: Routledge**

## Edited abstract

Many African countries are increasingly interested in learning from China's experiences in achieving effective agricultural development. The Chinese government and academic community are also keen to share experiences and lessons with Africa. China made agriculture one of its development assistance priorities at the Third FOCAC Summit in Beijing in 2006. This systematic comparative study of agricultural development in China and Africa provides a unique basis for African countries and international organisations seeking to understand agricultural development in China, and for China to understand agricultural development on the African continent. The book highlights experiences and lessons from China and, in particular, analyses why Africa has not yet been able to emulate China's agricultural development trajectory.

**Ravallion, M. (2009), 'Are There Lessons for Africa from China's Success Against Poverty?' in *World Development* 37, no. 2**

Link (open access): <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2008.06.001>

## Edited abstract

At the outset of China's reform period, the country had a far higher poverty rate than Africa as a whole. Within five years that was no longer true. This paper tries to explain how China escaped from a situation in which extreme poverty persisted due to failed and unpopular policies. It highlights two lessons for Africa: the initial importance of productivity growth in smallholder agriculture (which will require both market-based incentives and public support), and the role played by strong leadership and a capable public administration at all levels of government.

**Sandrey, R. and Fundira, T. (2008) 'South Africa and China: The agricultural and fisheries and trading relationship', *Working Paper 2, Trade Law Centre for Southern Africa***

Link (open access) [http://www.tralac.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/12/files/2011/uploads/20080409\\_WP2-08\\_Sandrey\\_Agric\\_Fish.pdf](http://www.tralac.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/12/files/2011/uploads/20080409_WP2-08_Sandrey_Agric_Fish.pdf)

## Edited abstract

This paper examines Chinese agricultural imports and provides the profile of selected import sources. It starts with global imports, and then moves sequentially through imports from South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, India, US, EU and ASEAN. The paper reports on the aggregate position for each of these sources, followed by an analysis of the top 15 agricultural products (and then the top-ten fisheries products). For the individual sources a common template is used whereby data is presented for the first year (ending September 1996) and the last two September year along with their MFN (i.e., non TRQ) tariff rates, market shares, variability of the imports and the main competitors and their market

shares. The emphasis of the paper is upon placing the position of South Africa's agricultural trade with China in perspective.

## South Africa

**Bhorat, H.; Kanbur, R. and Stanwix, B. (2012) 'Estimating the Impact of Minimum Wages on Employment, Wages and Non-wage Benefits: The Case of Agriculture in South Africa' Working Paper, Development Policy Research Unit**

Link (open access): <http://ideas.repec.org/p/ctw/wpaper/12149.html>

### Edited abstract:

This paper attempts to estimate the impact of the introduction of a minimum wage law within the Agriculture sector in South Africa, based on 15 waves of the biannual Labour Force Survey (LFS), starting in September 2000 and ending in September 2007. The chosen sample includes six waves before the legislation's effective date (March 2003) and nine afterwards.

**Pillay, D. and Da Silva, E. J. (2009), 'Sustainable development and bioeconomic prosperity in Africa: Bio-fuels and the South African gateway' in African Journal of Biotechnology 8, no. 11**

Link (open access): <http://66.90.104.54/index.php/ajb/article/view/60611/48853>

### Edited abstract:

This paper argues that African countries must use biotechnology as a valuable tool for socio-economic and sustainable development. As the high costs of fossil fuels and national security concerns have sparked interest in bio-fuels, Africa (with South Africa as a gateway) is well placed, argues this paper, to take the lead in creating its own biotechnology agenda and roadmap to socioeconomic and sustainable development.

**Sandrey, R. and Fundira, T. (2008), 'South Africa and China: The agricultural and fisheries and trading relationship', Working Paper 2, Trade Law Centre for Southern Africa**

Link (open access): [http://www.tralac.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/12/files/2011/uploads/20080409\\_WP2-08\\_Sandrey\\_Agric\\_Fish.pdf](http://www.tralac.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/12/files/2011/uploads/20080409_WP2-08_Sandrey_Agric_Fish.pdf)

### Edited abstract:

This paper examines Chinese agricultural imports and provides the profile of selected import sources. It starts with global imports, and then moves sequentially through imports from South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, India, US, EU and ASEAN. The paper reports on the aggregate position for each of these sources, followed by an analysis of the top 15 agricultural products (and then the top-ten fisheries products). For the individual sources a common template is used whereby data is presented for the first year (ending September 1996) and the last two September year along with their MFN (i.e., non TRQ) tariff rates, market shares, variability of the imports and the main competitors and their market shares. The emphasis of the paper is upon placing the position of South Africa's agricultural trade with China in perspective.

## Health and social policy

Whether as member states in international organizations, as bilateral donors, or through participation in international financial consortia such as the G-20, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa are using their wealth and status to influence the outcome of global health policy discussions, and many are supporting overseas health-related activities to foster solidarity, create alliances, and strengthen their international position.

Bliss (2010)

This important area of BRICS international action may represent a focus of activity in the future, as health issues rise up the domestic agendas of the BRICS states. The BRICS ministerial-level exchanges are currently most advanced in the health sector. As an emerging area of collaboration, the literature on this topic remains limited, but is likely to increase in the near future. A large-scale recent study is provided by Global Health Strategies Initiative (2012).

In the 2007 G8 summit, the BRICS plus Mexico were invited to join as 'outreach countries' in acknowledgement of their importance of development issues, including global health (Bliss 2010). As India, China and Brazil have all undergone processes of structural reform and attempts at poverty reduction, comparative studies have looked at the respective lessons of their experiences (Ravallion 2009). Social policy is thought to present a major potential area of collaboration between the BRICS. A major recent report from the International Social Security Association (2013) presents a comparative study on the extension of social security coverage in the BRICS. It notes that the BRICS share a political will to extend social security coverage.

China began working on health cooperation in the 1950s as a gesture of revolutionary solidarity. According to official government statistics, China has – with nearly 20,000 medical personnel – provided support in 47 African countries to 200 million patients (Shinn 2006; Freeman and Boynton 2010). According to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since November 2006, China has provided anti-malaria medicines to more than 30 African countries, and has built 30 hospitals and 30 anti-malaria clinics in Africa. The same report points out that over 4,000 African students are studying in China.

Brazil's overseas work on health has been partly motivated by the 'right to health' enshrined in its 1988 constitution (Costa 2009), as well as the surge of interest in South-South Cooperation which accompanied President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's election. A number of recent studies have observed important improvements to health indicators and life expectancy in Brazil (Cesar 2011), and have highlighted particular challenges. As Bliss (2010) points out, while Russia and China are willing to discuss global health policy in security terms, Brazil has been much less willing to securitise health policy.

At the same time, others have argued that Brazil is leading the way in forging closer links between health and foreign policy (Almedia 2009). It has increasingly cooperated with India in the health sector, with joint research fellowships and agenda-setting partnerships in the WHO and WTO (Chaturvedi 2011). Brazil's successful rights-based social protection policy, in particular the Bolsa Familia programme, has been the subject of much attention. Those wishing to assess the viability of lessons for other countries may be interested in the Brazilian government's evaluation of the programme (De Souza and Vaitsman 2007).

India's status as a public health actor is contradictory. While its public health expenditures and indicators continue to be low in relative terms, it has also built a world-class health research

sector (Dukkipati 2010). This includes a successful pharmaceutical industry (Pradhan 2008), which has been highlighted as an area of South-South Cooperation, especially with Brazil (Chatuverdi 2011), as well as competition. In the area of health, Africa accounted for 14 per cent of India's US \$8 billion pharmaceutical exports in 2008-09 (AfDB 2011).

South Africa's health position is meanwhile dominated by the massive prevalence of HIV infection in the country, which is a domestic priority for the South African government and constitutes a major policy challenge. Having been criticised for its lack of enthusiasm in dealing with the domestic crisis, South Africa has moved to prioritise this issue. The United States is a major health donor through its PEPFAR programme, but as external funding is expected to decline, South Africa is focusing on its ability to manage domestic health policy independently (Cooke 2010).

Russia's move towards involvement in global health dialogue and institutions has been clear since 2007. Twigg (2011) argues that Russia has recognised the need for the development of institutions working on global health, and has been building capacity to enable the channeling of ODA into priority areas of health policy. Others, including former US Senate majority leader (and surgeon) William Frist (2007), have argued for closer bilateral cooperation on health between Russia and the US as a way of improving relations. But scholarly work on Russia's involvement in global health – especially in a BRICS context – remains limited.

## BRICS

**Bliss, K. (ed.) (2010) Key Players in Global Health: How Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa Are Influencing the Game, Washington, D.C.: Center for Strategic and International Studies.**

Link (open access): [http://csis.org/files/publication/101110\\_Bliss\\_KeyPlayers\\_WEB.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/101110_Bliss_KeyPlayers_WEB.pdf)

Edited abstract:

In recent years – as global health has become a central item on the G8 agenda – the BRICS have become influential players in the global health arena. This volume aims to shed light on the rationales and domestic factors which influence country decisions on engagement with global health initiatives. A chapter is provided for the history of each BRICS' engagement in global health. A central finding across chapters is that such engagement has a longer history in the BRICS than many may assume. Two additional chapters examine South Korea's prominent global health role, and a final chapter explores global health and the G-8/G-20 agenda after Seoul.

**Gardner, C.; Jupp, S.; Matlin, S. and Mauroux, C. (2009) 'Innovating For the Health of All' in The Global Forum for Health Research 6**

Link (open access): <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0c54e3b3-1e9c-be1e-2c24-a6a8c7060233&lng=en&id=112309>

Edited abstract:

Papers in this research for health focus on “push” and “pull” incentives for innovation. Along with, generally understood technological innovation, the incentives also bring little benefit unless it is linked to social innovation, including improvements in product and service delivery, and the management of people and information in health systems.

**Global Health Strategies Initiative (2012), The BRICS Report: How the BRICS Are Reshaping Global Health and Development, New York: GHSI**

Link (open access): <http://www.ghsinitiatives.org/brics-report>

Original abstract:

With donor spending from the U.S. and Europe slowing or declining, there is an urgent need for new global health resources and champions. With this in mind, international organizations have started looking to the BRICS as potential donors and health innovators. GHSI's report explores the expanding influence of the BRICS on global health and development through their foreign assistance programs and innovative, home-grown products and services.

**International Social Security Association (2013) Social security coverage extension in the BRICS: A comparative study on the extension of coverage in Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa, Geneva: ISSA**

Link (open access): <http://www.issa.int/Observatory/In-Focus/Social-security-in-the-BRICS-countries/Report>

Edited abstract:

The five countries making up the BRICS have become emblematic of a shift in world influence and economic growth, argues this report. All five have enjoyed significant and sustained economic growth over the last two decades. The BRICS share a political will to extend social security coverage, and the dynamic economic environment has facilitated efforts to achieve this aim. For most of the countries, there is also a “demographic window” as an incentive to act now – young populations with growing workforces make extension measures easier to put in place. The country chapters in this report highlight the diverse approaches of the BRICS to the challenges each country faces in respect of extending social security coverage. They show how responses take into account the local realities and environment in each country.

**International Social Security Association (2010) The emergence of new economic powers: What new values for social security policies? Geneva: ISSA**

Link (open access): [http://news.issa.int/eng/newsletter/newsletter\\_repository/observer/en/social\\_security\\_observer\\_10/\(article\)/4654](http://news.issa.int/eng/newsletter/newsletter_repository/observer/en/social_security_observer_10/(article)/4654)

Edited abstract:

The paper discusses the future for social security, examining the examples of Brazil and Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs), micro-insurance in India and the Chinese “harmonious society” concept.

**Ravallion, M. (2009) A comparative perspective on poverty reduction in Brazil, China and India, Washington D.C.: World Bank**

Link (open access): [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1492560](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1492560)

Edited abstract:

The paper discusses reform period progress of Brazil, China and India which has seen varying degrees of falling poverty and for different reasons. In the wake of its steep rise in inequality,

China might learn from Brazil's success with such policies. India needs to do more to ensure that poor people are able to participate in both the country's growth process and its social policies; here there are lessons from both China and Brazil. All three countries have learned how important macroeconomic stability is to poverty reduction

## Brazil

### **Almeida, C. et al (2009) 'Brazil's conception of South-South "structural cooperation in health' in Global Forum Update on Research for Health 6**

Link (open access): <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0c54e3b3-1e9c-be1e-2c24-a6a8c7060233&lng=en&id=112339>

#### Original abstract:

This paper discusses the Brazilian conception of "structural cooperation in health", in the realm of South-South cooperation. After a brief theoretical review, it presents the Brazilian proposal formulated over the past decade and how it has developed to date. Globally, Brazil is also leading the way in forging closer relations between health and foreign policy.

### **Cesar, V. et al (2011), 'Health Conditions and Health-policy Innovations in Brazil: The Way Forward' in The Lancet 377**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21561659>

#### Edited abstract:

In this series of six articles, important improvements and challenges in health status and life expectancy in Brazil have been reported. The articles conclude with a call for action that requires continuous engagement by Brazilian society as a whole in securing the right to health for all Brazilian people.

### **Chaturvedi, S. (2011) South-South Cooperation in Health and Pharmaceuticals: Emerging Trends in India-Brazil Collaborations, Research and Information System for Developing Countries, Discussion Paper 172**

Link (open access): [http://s3.amazonaws.com/zanran\\_storage/www.ris.org.in/ContentPages/2512988345.pdf](http://s3.amazonaws.com/zanran_storage/www.ris.org.in/ContentPages/2512988345.pdf)

#### Edited abstract:

The India-Brazil partnership in the health sector is an area in which the two major economies have increasingly collaborated not only bilaterally, but also in several international forums. This has added new thrust to the process of South-South cooperation. At the bilateral level, both countries have identified common health sector challenges, particularly diseases, for joint research. They have established new fellowships for supporting research in their respective economies. Besides, the two countries have been developing partnerships for setting the agenda in multilateral forums like the WHO and WTO as well as in the IBSA and the BRICS forums. Apart from facilitating trade negotiating positions at WTO, for export of drugs and pharmaceuticals to the affected countries, India and Brazil have also launched joint R&D projects in biomedicine, both at the bilateral level and also under the aegis of IBSA. This emphasis at IBSA on health diplomacy is rather new and it demonstrates that health is emerging as an important area for joint collaboration among emerging economies.

**Costa, N. (2009), 'Social protection in Brazil: universalism and targeting in the FHC and Lula administrations' in *Ciência & Saúde Coletiva* 14**

Link (open access): [http://www.scielo.org/pdf/csc/v14n3/en\\_02.pdf](http://www.scielo.org/pdf/csc/v14n3/en_02.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This article analyses the organisation of Brazil's social protection system after the Federal Constitution of 1998 (CF 1988). It also demonstrates that the 1988 Federal Constitution favoured the institutionalisation of universalist public policies which took place amidst conflict with the stabilisation goals of the Real Plan. The paper argues that such an institutionalisation protected public spending in the social area of the macroeconomic management's minimalist project. It also identifies the implementation of social programmes targeting the poor during the 1980s.

**Fleury S. et al (2011) 'Brazil's health-care reform: social movements and civil society' in *The Lancet* 377**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.medconnect.com.sg/tabid/100/ct9/c222498/-Comment-Brazils-health-care-reform-social-movements-and-civil-society/Default.aspx>

Edited abstract:

This is a brief report on Brazil's healthcare reforms, highlighting an unusual situation in which reforms were designed by militants of the 'Sanitary Movement' about a decade before healthcare was added to the Brazilian Constitution of 1988 as a citizens' right. The reform was subsequently institutionalised in the 1990s with the formation of a national health system called the Unified Health System.

**Graziano da Silva, J. (ed.) (2009) *A Reference for Designing Food and Nutrition Security Policies: The Brazilian Fome Zero Strategy*, Santiago: UN FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean,**

Link (open access): <http://www.rlc.fao.org/es/prioridades/seguridad/ingreso5/pdf/invest03.pdf>

Edited abstract:

This is a report on Zero Hunger's strategy, which combines short-term responses to emergency situations with medium- and long-term responses that help create the necessary conditions for families to guaranteeing their own food security in Brazil. Additionally, the paper recognises the differences between the needs of people living in rural and urban areas, and offers a specific set of interventions for each case.

**Paes de Souza, R. and Vaitsman, J. (2007) *Evaluation of MDS Policies and Programs, Results. Volume 2: Bolsa Família Program and Social Assistance*. Brasília: Secretariat for Evaluation and Information Management, Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger.**

Link (open access): [http://www.ipc-undp.org/doc\\_africa\\_brazil/MDS\\_Vol2\\_eng.pdf](http://www.ipc-undp.org/doc_africa_brazil/MDS_Vol2_eng.pdf)

Edited abstract:

Brazil's social protection policy, and in particular its Bolsa Família programme, has been much discussed as a potentially valuable export to other rising powers, as well as to low-income countries looking to implement rights-based social protection policy. In this context, readers may find this government evaluation of the Bolsa Família programme useful. At the

time of its establishment, in 2004, bringing together the Ministry of Social Assistance, the Bolsa Família Executive Secretariat and the Special Ministry of Food Security and the Fight Against Hunger, the MDS became responsible for 21 ongoing programmes. This publication contains the first results of a set of studies evaluating programmes of the Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger (MDS). Evaluation considerations included: what was desired or necessary to be known about a given programme or policy; the desired and feasible deadline for achievement of results; financial resources available; and access to reliable databases.

**Sotero, P. (2009) Brazil as an Emerging Donor – Huge Potential and Growing Pains. Special Report, Development Outreach, World Bank Institute**

Link (open access): [http://elibrary.worldbank.org/docserver/download/deor\\_11\\_1\\_18.pdf?expires=1362413651&id=id&acname=guest&checksum=178747F9DB252C98948CAFA05671F3B08](http://elibrary.worldbank.org/docserver/download/deor_11_1_18.pdf?expires=1362413651&id=id&acname=guest&checksum=178747F9DB252C98948CAFA05671F3B08)

Description:

This is a report on Brazil's development cooperation programme with the African continent.

**Vieira, A. (2007), 'The Securitization of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic as a Norm: A Contribution to the Constructivist Scholarship on the Emergence and Diffusion of International Norms' in Brazilian Political Science Review 2**

Link (open access): [http://socialsciences.scielo.org/pdf/s\\_bpsr/v2nse/a05v2nse.pdf](http://socialsciences.scielo.org/pdf/s_bpsr/v2nse/a05v2nse.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This article discusses the emergence in the late 1990s of an innovative conceptualisation of security that proclaims the global HIV/AIDS epidemic a threat to international peace and stability. The study provides a framework for understanding the securitisation of the HIV/AIDS epidemic as an international norm defined and promoted mainly by multilateral bodies, powerful states in the North and transnational HIV/AIDS advocacy networks.

## Russia

**Frist, W. H. (2007) 'Improving Russian-U.S. Collaboration on Health' in Washington Quarterly 30**

Link (subscription required): [http://muse.jhu.edu/login?auth=0&type=summary&url=/journals/washington\\_quarterly/v030/30.4frist.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/login?auth=0&type=summary&url=/journals/washington_quarterly/v030/30.4frist.html)

Edited abstract:

In this article William H. Frist, a former US Senate majority leader and trained surgeon, argues that expanded collaboration on health may help put US-Russian bilateral relations back on a more constructive footing.

**Takala, T. and Piattoeva, N. (2010), 'Changing Conceptions of Development Assistance to Education in the International Discourse on Post-Soviet Countries' in International Journal of Educational Development 32**

Link (subscription required):

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0738059310001525>

Edited abstract:

On the basis of documentary data, the article traces the conceptions of development assistance that are embedded in the international analyses of the state of education in the ex-Soviet countries, as well as prescriptions for educational reform in these countries since the 1990s.

**Twigg, J. (ed.), *Russia's Emerging Global Health Leadership*. Centre for Strategic and International Studies, 2011.**

Link (open access): [http://csis.org/files/publication/120403\\_Twigg\\_RussiaEmergingGlobal-health\\_Web.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/120403_Twigg_RussiaEmergingGlobal-health_Web.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This volume comprises a compilation of papers that were written for the Conference on Russia's Global Health Leadership held in Moscow on May 19, 2011. Russia's leading role, and the motivations behind such leadership, is examined in the context of multilateral organisations, from the World Health Organisation to the G8. Also discussed is Russia's role in the changing international aid architecture, Russia from recipient to donor, and Russian international development aid for health.

**Twigg, J. (2010) 'Russia's Global Health Outlook: Building Capacity to Match Aspirations,' in Katherine E. Bliss (ed.) (2010) *Key Players in Global Health: How Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa Are Influencing the Game*, Center for Strategic and International Studies.**

Link (open access): [http://csis.org/files/publication/101110\\_Bliss\\_KeyPlayers\\_WEB.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/101110_Bliss_KeyPlayers_WEB.pdf)

Our abstract:

Pointing out that post-Soviet Russia is a relative newcomer to the group of emerging donors, the author of this chapter argues that Russia has recognised the need for the development of global health skills and institutions, and is explicitly undertaking a process to move in these directions. Since 2007, Russia has been building capacity for ODA, including determining priority areas and identifying partners. The World Bank, it is argued, has been the most active third-party facilitator of Russia's efforts in global health.

## India

**Bhandari, A.; Dratler, S.; Raube, K. and Thulasiraj, R. D. (2008) 'Speciality Care Systems: A Pioneering Vision for Global Health' in *Health Affairs* 27**

Link (open access): <http://www.aravind.org/downloads/aravindnewsaug08/4.pdf>

Edited abstract:

Successful health-sector reform in developing countries is built on sustainable service delivery models, argue the authors of this paper. Such models meet reform goals while addressing community needs. Arguing that private-sector solutions can also offer efficient alternatives, the authors identify organisations that use elements of a focused care approach to overcome barriers to delivering care in low-resource settings.

**Chaturvedi, S. (2011) South-South Cooperation in Health and Pharmaceuticals: Emerging Trends in India-Brazil Collaborations, Research and Information System for Developing Countries, Discussion Paper 172**

Link (open access): [http://s3.amazonaws.com/zanran\\_storage/www.ris.org.in/ContentPages/2512988345.pdf](http://s3.amazonaws.com/zanran_storage/www.ris.org.in/ContentPages/2512988345.pdf)

*Edited abstract:*

The India-Brazil partnership in the health sector is an area in which the two major economies have increasingly collaborated, not only bilaterally, but also in several international forums. This has added new thrust to the process of South-South cooperation. At the bilateral level, both the countries have identified common health sector challenges, particularly diseases, for joint research. They have established new fellowships for supporting research in their respective economies. Besides, the two countries have been developing partnerships for setting the agenda in multilateral forums like the WHO and WTO as well as in the IBSA and the BRICS forums. Apart from facilitating trade negotiating positions at WTO, for export of drugs and pharmaceuticals to the affected countries, India and Brazil have also launched joint R&D projects in biomedicine both at the bilateral level and also under the aegis of IBSA. This emphasis at IBSA on health diplomacy is rather new and it demonstrates that health is emerging as an important area for joint collaboration among emerging economies.

**Dukkipati, U. (2010) 'India's Approach to Global Health: Innovation at Home,' in Katherine E. Bliss (ed.) (2010) Key Players in Global Health: How Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa Are Influencing the Game, Center for Strategic and International Studies.**

Link (open access): [http://csis.org/files/publication/101110\\_Bliss\\_KeyPlayers\\_WEB.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/101110_Bliss_KeyPlayers_WEB.pdf)

*Edited abstract:*

In this chapter, India's anomalous status as a public health actor is explored. On the one hand, it has some of the lowest public health expenditures in the world and very low health indicators. Life expectancy, for example, remains three years below the global average. On the other hand, its private health sector and research scientists include world leaders. India's health diplomacy, argues the author, follows three paths: involvement in global health organisations, an emerging role as an aid donor, and a largely private role centred on innovation.

**Pradhan, J.P. (2008), Transnationalization of Indian Pharmaceutical SMEs, New Delhi: Bookwell**

*Book summary:*

This book critically analyses the ways in which Indian pharmaceutical SMEs can integrate themselves into the global markets with special focus on the entry strategy of exporting and outward foreign direct investment (OFDI). The trans-nationalisation behaviour of pharmaceutical SMEs has been analysed from the perspective of firm-specific factors such as technologies, scale of operation, learning, skills, etc., and the overall policy environment. Apart from undertaking pioneering attempts in estimating the size of SME sector in Indian pharmaceutical industry and adopting an improved methodology for the analysis of SMEs' export behaviour, this book has contributed significantly to the understanding of Indian pharmaceutical SMEs' export behaviour through its case study approach.

**Yip, W. and Mahal, A. (2008), 'The Health Care Systems of China and India: Performance and Future Challenges' in Health Affairs 27**

Link (open access): <http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/27/4/921.full>

Edited abstract:

Both China and India have recently committed to injecting new public funds into health care, and both are now deciding how best to channel these funds. In this paper, the health care systems of China and India are analysed in terms of performance. Based on the analysis, the authors suggest that the strengthening of infrastructure is inadequate to address the current problems of unaffordable health care and heavy financial risk, and the future challenges posed by aging populations that are increasingly affected by non-communicable diseases.

## China

**Chan, L-H, Chen, L. and Xu, J. (2010) 'China's Engagement with Global Health Diplomacy: Was SARS a Watershed?' in PLoS Medicine 7**

Link (open access): <http://www.plosmedicine.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pmed.1000266>

Edited abstract:

SARS exposed a fundamental shortcoming of China's public health surveillance system, argues this paper, as well as the dangers of China's single-minded pursuit of economic growth since the late 1970s. The authors argue that China was also brought to realise that public health is no longer simply a domestic issue in an era of globalisation. Examining China's response to SARS, the authors discuss how China's own weak domestic healthcare system, its aspiration to be seen as a "responsible state", and international demands for health cooperation have compelled China to be more proactive in the global health domain. They also suggest that there are signs China is now using public health as a means to strengthen its diplomatic relations with the developing world, in particular the African continent. However, while China has embraced multilateral cooperation, its engagement is argued to have remained "state-centric".

**Freeman, C. and Boynton, X. L., 'A Bare (But Powerfully Soft) Footprint: China's Global Health Policy' in Katherine E. Bliss (ed.) (2010) Key Players in Global Health: How Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa Are Influencing the Game, Center for Strategic and International Studies.**

Link (open access): [http://csis.org/files/publication/101110\\_Bliss\\_KeyPlayers\\_WEB.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/101110_Bliss_KeyPlayers_WEB.pdf)

Our abstract:

This chapter explores the history of China's global health policy, which began as an early gesture of revolutionary solidarity, and has increased substantially over the last decade. According to official Chinese statistics it has, with nearly 20,000 medical personnel, provided support in 47 African countries to 200 million patients. The authors discuss the ways in which China recognises that becoming a global health player will build the country's image as a contributor to global welfare, and contribute to economic and strategic goals. As well as providing medical equipment and training, China has participated actively in humanitarian assistance in Haiti, Chile, Nepal and Pakistan. The authors argue that, despite such activity, the principle of domestic non-interference remains central to Chinese policy.

**Gu, J., Renwick, N. and He, J. (2009), 'Critical Human Security and HIV/AIDS in Thailand and China: National Responses and Provincial/Municipal Perceptions of the Challenges for Young People' in *Journal of Human Security* 5**

Link (subscription required): <http://search.informit.com.au/documentSummary;dn=872762094291458;res=IELHSS>

Original abstract:

The paper argues that China must emphasise non-epidemiological factors as mutually-reinforcing factors sustaining the HIV/AIDS disease. The fight is entwined with profound economic and social transition. Government and civil society have engaged with the principles and agencies of global HIV/AIDS governance. But HIV intersects with normative regimes addressing issues of humane governance in the widest socio-economic and political sense. Based upon primary and secondary research, the study reviews the evidence of the HIV/AIDS challenge facing China, considers the nature and quality of the national response, and evaluates the relationship of global and national regimes.

**Hu, S. et al (2008) Reform of how health care is paid for in China: challenges and opportunities', *Health System Reform in China* 6**

Link (open access): <http://www.who.int/management/district/6.Financing.pdf>

Original abstract:

China's current strategy to improve how health services are paid for is headed in the right direction, but much more remains to be done. The problems to be resolved, reflecting the setbacks of recent decades, are substantial: high levels of out-of-pocket payments and cost escalation, stalled progress in providing adequate health insurance for all, widespread inefficiencies in health facilities, uneven quality, extensive inequality, and perverse incentives for hospitals and doctors. China's leadership is taking bold steps to accelerate improvement, including increasing government spending on health and committing to reaching 100% insurance coverage by 2010. China's efforts are part of a worldwide transformation in the financing of health care that will dominate global health in the 21st century. The prospects that China will complete this transformation successfully in the next two decades are good, although success is not guaranteed. The real test, as other countries have experienced, will come when tougher reforms have to be introduced.

**Li, A. (2011), 'Chinese medical cooperation in Africa: With Special Emphasis on the Medical Teams and Anti-Malaria Campaign', Uppsala and Beijing: Nordic Africa Institute and Centre for African Studies**

Link (open access): <http://www.eldis.org/go/display&type=Document&id=63343#.UTTlgld-Vlp0>

Edited abstract:

This chapter deals with China-Africa medical cooperation, with an emphasis on CMT and the anti-malaria campaign. It is divided into three parts: the history of China-Africa medical cooperation; current cooperation in the anti-malaria campaign, especially from 2000 to 2009; and the impact of this cooperation.

**Youde, J. (2010) 'China's Health Diplomacy in Africa,' *China: An International Journal* 8**

Link (subscription required):

<https://muse.jhu.edu/login?auth=0&type=summary&url=/journals/china/v008/8.1.youde.html>

Edited abstract:

China's support for African healthcare systems has become prominent as China has sought to increase its presence in Africa. This paper argues that a significant change in China's health diplomacy strategies has been marked by the recent combination of hard and soft power, with China eager to portray itself as a good international citizen with relation to its involvement in Africa. The idea of health diplomacy is explored.

## South Africa

**Alden, C. with Le Pere, G. (2009), 'South Africa in Africa: Bound to Lead?' in *Politikon* 36**

Link (subscription required): <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02589340903155443>

Edited abstract:

This paper examines issues related to South Africa's normative foundations in its African engagements and concludes that South Africa's future relations with Africa will depend on how it addresses the multiple ambiguities and contradictions of its engagement and pursues a hegemony that is more firmly grounded in meeting the continent's development and growth challenges.

**Cooke, J. G., 'South Africa and Global Health: Minding the Home Front First,' in Katherine E. Bliss (ed.) (2010) *Key Players in Global Health: How Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa Are Influencing the Game*. Center for Strategic and International Studies.**

Link (open access): [http://csis.org/files/publication/101110\\_Bliss\\_KeyPlayers\\_WEB.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/101110_Bliss_KeyPlayers_WEB.pdf)

Our abstract:

This chapter assesses South Africa's approach to global health cooperation, noting President Zuma's unambiguous reversal of former President Mbeki's reluctance to engage with HIV/AIDS. While South Africa has made health a domestic priority, there remains less evidence that it is willing to take a continental lead, it is argued. As the country with the world's largest population of HIV-infected individuals, South Africa has recently focused on domestic HIV prevention and treatment.

**Stahl, A. (2012), *Trilateral Development Cooperation between the European Union, China and Africa: What Prospects for South Africa?* Stellenbosch: Centre for Chinese Studies**

Link (open access): [http://www.ccs.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Discussion-Paper\\_AnnaStahl\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.ccs.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Discussion-Paper_AnnaStahl_FINAL.pdf)

Edited abstract:

This discussion paper aims at advancing the debate around trilateral development cooperation between the European Union (EU), the People's Republic of China (China) and Africa. The discussion on trilateral development cooperation between the EU, China and Africa primarily considers the role of the EU as a traditional donor and that of China as an emerg-

ing donor, while failing to grasp the potential of African actors. This paper addresses this analytical gap by examining the role of South Africa in a potential trilateral development partnership with the EU and China. Analysing the case study of South Africa, this paper also discusses whether trilateral development cooperation could possibly emerge as an alternative policy tool to existing bilateral and multilateral collaboration efforts between the EU and China in fostering African development.

**Vieria, M. (2011), 'Southern Africa's Responses to International HIV/AIDS Norms: The Politics of Assimilation' in *Review of International Studies* 37**

Link (subscription required): <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=7939107>

Edited abstract:

This article is interested in the impact of a singular international phenomenon, namely the global securitisation of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, on the domestic structure of three Southern African states: Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa. These countries are geographically located in the epicentre of the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, Southern Africa.





Institute of  
Development Studies

Institute of Development Studies  
Brighton BN1 9RE UK

T +44 (0) 1273 606261

F +44 (0) 1273 621202

E [ids@ids.ac.uk](mailto:ids@ids.ac.uk)

[www.ids.ac.uk](http://www.ids.ac.uk)

