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IDS South Africa Events

Report from the Series of Events held by IDS
and Partners in Johannesburg Preceding the 5th
BRICS Summit in March 2013

Musab Younis

September 2013

The IDS programme on Strengthening Evidence-based Policy works across seven key themes. Each theme works with partner institutions to co-construct policy-relevant knowledge and engage in policy-influencing processes. This material has been developed under the Rising Powers in International Development theme.

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IDS SOUTH AFRICA EVENTS: REPORT FROM THE SERIES OF EVENTS HELD BY IDS AND PARTNERS IN JOHANNESBURG PRECEDING THE 5TH BRICS SUMMIT IN MARCH 2013

Musab Younis

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Contents

List of Abbreviations	2
18 March	3
1 Future Agricultures Consortium conference	3
1.1 Introduction	3
1.2 The BRICS and African agriculture	3
1.3 Brazilian and Chinese engagement in African agriculture	5
19 March	8
2 FIM Forum-convened civil society meeting	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Summary of discussion	8
3 International development policy	10
3.1 Introduction	10
3.2 Summary of discussion	10
20 March	14
4 Civil society dialogue	14
4.1 Introduction	14
4.2 Summary of discussion	14
5 Advisory Council meeting	19
5.1 Introduction	19
5.2 Agenda	19
6 Business interviews	20
6.1 Summary	20
21 March	21
7 Lessons learned from State of the Debate studies	21
Appendix: List of Participants	24

List of Abbreviations

ABC	Agência Brasileira de Cooperação [Brazilian Cooperation Agency]
AERC	Agro-Economic Research Centre
ALBA	Alternativa Bolivariana para las Américas [Latin America's Bolivarian Alliance]
ALOP	Latin American Association of Organizations for the Promotion of Development
BNDES	Brazilian Development Bank
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
CAU	China Agricultural University
CEBRAP	Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento [Brazilian Centre for Analysis and Planning]
CNPq	Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico [Brazil's National Council of Technological and Scientific Development]
COMECON	Eastern Bloc, Cuba, Vietnam, Mongolia
CONSEA	Brazilian National Council for Food and Nutritional Security
CORD	Collaboration for Research on Democracy
CPRI	Central Potato Research Institute
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	corporate social responsibility
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCD	Development Cooperation Directorate
DFID	Department for International Development
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
ESRC	Economic and Social Research Council
EU	European Union
FAC	Future Agricultures Consortium
GIBS	Gordon Institute of Business Science
IBSA	India, Brazil, South Africa
IIHS	Institute of Integrated Himalayan Studies
IESE	Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Económicos
ILO	International Labour Organisation
OIDP	International Observatory of Participatory Democracy
IUPERJ	Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
NGO	non-governmental organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIDP	International Observatory of Participatory Democracy
PLAAS	Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies
PRIA	Society for Participatory Research in Asia
RDT	Research for Development Trust
RPID	Rising Powers in International Development
SAIIA	South African Institute of International Affairs
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SOAS	School of Oriental and Asian Studies
SSC	South-South Cooperation
SSDC	South-South Development Cooperation
SSL	South-South Learning
TCDC	Technical Cooperation in Developing Countries
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
WTO	World Trade Organisation

18 March

1 Future Agricultures Consortium conference

1.1 Introduction

The Future Agricultures Consortium (FAC) conference was organised by **Colin Poulton** (School of Oriental and Asian Studies, SOAS), **Blessings Chinsinga** (University of Malawi), **Ian Scoones** (Institute of Development Studies), **Kassahun Berhanu** (Addis Ababa University), **Augustin Loada** (Université de Ouagadougou) and **Gaynor Paradza** (PLAAS, University of Western Cape).

The conference was co-hosted by the Future Agricultures Consortium (FAC) and the Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), and took place in Pretoria, South Africa, from 18–20 March. Two sessions at this conference were co-organised with the IDS Rising Powers in International Development (RPID) programme; notes for these sessions are presented below.

1.2 The BRICS and African agriculture

This session brought together **Arilson Favareto**, **Sachin Chaturvedi**, **Li Xiaoyun** and **Ruth Hall**.

- The extent to which Brazil can be presented as a model for other countries was questioned given its own continued problems with poverty and inequality. There remain, pointed out **Arilson Favareto**, 1.3m family farmers without a monetary income in Brazil. As such, there is in Brazil a conflictual relationship between big enterprises and family farming. Big enterprises themselves are split into agribusiness (high productivity, high income) and large landowners (low productivity).
- The role of a strong state in Brazilian agriculture was discussed. Public policies in Brazil are a product of social pressures and social movements: a prominent role was given to extra-agricultural factors. The Brazilian experience was summarised as being complex and contradictory. Other countries can choose what aspects to apply and under what institutional conditions, rules and incentives this may be possible. Perhaps the most useful element of the Brazilian experience from an African perspective, it was suggested, would be Brazil's ability to aid in capacity-building. Meanwhile, social movements in Brazil continue to try to address the negative aspects of Brazil agriculture. African countries could also learn from this.
- What exactly do we mean when we say we are exporting a 'model'? asked **Sachin Chaturvedi**. In the context of a renewed debate on the post-Green Revolution agricultural situation in India, we should be careful in how we summarise the 'model' of a diverse and changing country like India, he said. Technology transfer within the South, he pointed out, has the advantage of local compatibility.
- India has been able to work on agricultural cooperation in Africa using the following modalities: the provision of policy and training support; augmenting capacity to deal with diseases and other challenges; providing agricultural gadgets; and providing lines of credit. Eritrea, Mozambique and Senegal were highlighted as India's most important agricultural partners in Africa. The relationship between India and Ethiopia, while it may have received some negative scrutiny recently, dates back to 1953,

Sachin pointed out. Technical Cooperation in Developing Countries (TCDC) has taken priority in the Indian approach, he added.

- **Li Xiaoyun** saw a number of agricultural implications in relation to China's interaction with Africa. Figures from last year on wheat, maize and rice show that China imported over 50m tonnes, plus over 12m tonnes of soybean, he said, which demonstrates the existence of huge demand. Given China's current over-dependence on Latin America and North America for agricultural imports, there is a strong opportunity for Africa to become an alternative source of agricultural produce. While there has been increased interest from China in domestic investments in African agriculture, this comes with clear political and economic incentives for both African states and China and cannot be termed 'land grabbing'. Rather, encouraging maize and soybean production over Africa could have a tremendous impact on poverty reduction. On the land issue, he stated, the Chinese authorities are careful and fully aware that it is sensitive.
- One aspect of concern from the Chinese perspective, he said, was the number of actors in the African agricultural field. From the Chinese perspective and experience, he suggested, there should really be one important actor: the state. In African states one can often see many plans and strategies, but these do not always get implemented. Learning how to make things happen on the ground is essential. African countries could learn a great deal from 1970s and 1980s China, the period in which China saw huge agricultural growth and associated poverty reduction.
- Finally, **Ruth Hall** focused on the South African context. A lot of attention is being paid to the expansion of South African farmers in Africa, she said. This is better understood, she suggested, as expansion of agribusiness in Africa, which is a chain-wide process. The context is the dramatic restructuring of commercial agriculture in South Africa since the early 1990s, which has produced winners and losers. The conditions for large-scale commercial farming, after over a century of state intervention in South Africa, no longer exist. South Africa is therefore looking at exporting a model without the mechanisms by which that model was created, she suggested.
- The creation of a dualistic system of agriculture in South Africa goes back many decades, said **Ruth**. The Natives Land Act, almost 100 years ago, had prohibited black occupation of farmland off the 'native reserves'. This was consolidated throughout the twentieth century. The majority of land was reserved for white commercial farming that was heavily subsidised. However, in the post-apartheid era a whole panoply of state subsidy was removed from agriculture in the dramatic neoliberal restructuring. As such, the large family farming sector has been neglected in the post-apartheid era. South Africa has seen the heavily dualistic growth of agribusiness and the growth of the marketing of packaged foods (which undercuts small-scale farmers). Most agricultural finance has come from the commercial sector, with the state playing a minor role. 'In this context, does the BRICS represent a paradigm shift, or more of the same?' she asked.

1.3 Brazilian and Chinese engagement in African agriculture

This session saw the presentation of four detailed country studies from Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Ghana. These research papers were presented by **Sérgio Chichava** (Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Económicos, IESE), **Langton Mukwereza** (Research for Development Trust, RDT), **Ian Scoones** (IDS) standing in for **Dawit Alemu** (Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, EIAR) and **Kojo Amanor** (University of Ghana at Legon). The session was chaired by **Alex Shankland** (IDS).

These papers are publicly available to download online:

www.future-agricultures.org/research/cbaa/7817-china-and-brazil-in-africa-new-papers#.Uah6Mpxc2qI

Mozambique

- Addressing Brazil and China as Mozambique's development partners, **Sérgio Chichava** discussed Brazil's historical affinities, common language and diplomatic bonds with Mozambique. In 2011, there were 21 active projects and nine new projects in development cooperation between Brazil and Mozambique. The main areas of cooperation were agriculture, education and health. Mozambique remains the top beneficiary of Brazilian technical cooperation in Africa. It is likely to display a similar pattern to other countries in Africa, where the agriculture sector becomes of prime importance. The first landmark agreements between Mozambique and China took place in 2001, but the Chinese presence in Mozambique took on new impetus with the visit of the Chinese President in 2007. Since then, China has been among the top ten investors in Mozambique, and has also provided grants, technical assistance and low-interest loans.
- While cooperation with China dates back to 1975, the present framework is based on an agreement signed in 2002. Mozambican actors, said **Sérgio**, have a tendency to emphasise technological drivers as the key to future development. As such, they see Brazil and China as important sources of capital and technology. Meanwhile, both Brazil and Mozambique are realising that a shared language does not equate to shared understanding. At the same time, China's sustainability model – in which local partners must pay for Chinese local technical assistance – has been questioned, with reference to the types of groups within Mozambique this is likely to benefit.

Zimbabwe

- The case of Zimbabwe, as discussed by **Langton Mukwereza**, is different from other cases because in Zimbabwe, South-South Cooperation (SSC) is a necessity rather than a choice. The country became isolated economically and diplomatically with its 1999/2000 land reform programme. Aid and investment flows shrank dramatically. Agricultural land moved into state hands and land ceased to be a form of collateral. A political alliance with China goes back to Zimbabwe's liberation struggle; at independence, China was one of the first countries to establish relations. Zimbabwe is a key member of the Non-Aligned Movement. While there was historically a general (mis)perception that Chinese technology was inferior in Zimbabwe, it was suggested that this has now changed. At the height of sanctions, in 2003, Zimbabwe proclaimed its Look East Policy. This coincided with China's Going Out Policy, launched some years earlier in 1999. China's policy of non-interference in internal affairs and its insistence on stability and predictability has been beneficial for Zimbabwe. A change in perceptions toward China was emphasised. China is now more widely considered a sincere development partner by all parties in government and population at large, deepening the scope for SSC.

Ethiopia

- The case of Ethiopia was discussed by **Ian Scoones**, standing in for **Dawit Alemu** who was unable to attend. Ethiopia was described as a country with ambitions, especially in agriculture, and high economic growth rates. It is not just a passive aid recipient, but is geared toward development. It is keen on SSC. Ethiopia is situated in a particular region with its own particular regional geopolitics. This can be effectively capitalised upon by the Ethiopian state. The effectiveness of the late Prime Minister Meles in this area was recognised.
- Ethiopia remains attached to the vision of a developmental state, it was pointed out, which involves the experience of rapid economic growth (as in China, Brazil, Korea and Thailand) with the agricultural sector underpinning growth and strong state support and direction. Towards these ends it has introduced numerous exchanges, technical cooperation (with Brazil: agricultural research, bioenergy and sugar; with China: an agricultural technology demonstration centre, vocational training.) China and Brazil have also invested directly in the Ethiopian agricultural sector.
- China has a number of private investments in Ethiopia – 32 since 2008. These are small-scale, linked to Chinese private entrepreneurs, and large-scale around state priorities linked to investment, encouraging vertical integration. It is not a land grab: the investments are geared by the Ethiopian state. Based on the East Asian experience, the Ethiopian approach to the agriculture sector involves strong state direction, centralised control, technocratic authority and political leadership. Despite aid dependence, there is state 'agency' in Ethiopia, in which the state is not simply a passive recipient of aid.

Ghana

- **Kojo Amanor** discussed the final country case study, Ghana. Chinese and Brazilian investments in Africa are shaped by a framework of SSC, he said. However, there are differences in the framework of SSC. Ghana was an early adopter of structural adjustment and it became the showcase for Western donors. The recent development of the oil sector has, however, brought about changes. Ghana has an open economy with large foreign investments in other raw materials. But there remains a difficulty for investors in gaining large areas of land as a result of a complex and messy tenure system in which chiefs wield much control over land and smallholder cultivation is highly developed. Despite the expansion of new horticultural crops in the 1990s and 2000s for the European Union (EU) market, the main agricultural export remains cocoa, with linkages to the three largest cocoa processors in the world.
- The Ghanaian government is committed to a food value chain approach, integrating smallholders into agribusiness markets. There is a focus on export-oriented production. There has also been a decline of national agriprocessing capacity and the manufacturing industry since the 1970s.
- Chinese investment in Ghana has historically been built on a framework of SSC which stresses the long history of mutually supportive relationships between Ghana and China and development cooperation agreements which date back to the 1960s. There is no evidence of attempts to promote Chinese agribusiness in Ghana. China continues to pursue a policy of non-interference in domestic affairs and the avoidance of policy conditionalities. During the 1980s the main focus of this cooperation was in rice irrigation, infrastructure and technical advice. Recent Chinese investments have involved a rapid increase of Chinese investment in Ghana. China is now Ghana's second-largest trade partner, with bilateral trade reaching \$2m in 2006. This trade is weighted in favour

of China: Ghana's trade deficit with China is growing substantially. The key exports from China are manufactured products, while the main imports are raw materials. There has been recent Chinese interest in Ghana's petroleum industry.

- Brazil has much less of a history of being involved in development cooperation in Ghana but the Brazilian government has supported private sector Brazilian agribusiness in Ghana. In 2007, the Brazilian government announced plans to offer a loan to Northern Sugar Resources (a Ghana company) for a sugar cane plantation and ethanol processing plant in Northern Ghana, via the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), with ethanol designed for export to Sweden. This project has stagnated due to problems with land acquisition and accusations by international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) of land grabbing. The overall Brazilian framework of SSC aims to promote the expansion of Brazilian agribusiness into Africa, especially as Brazil finds it increasingly difficult to gain access to North American markets.
- During the concluding discussion, a participant described how the SSC discourse can tend to mask rather than explain the objectives of contemporary development cooperation. Furthermore, a focus on technical interventions prevents the development of a wider debate on ways in which SSC can lead to a qualitative transformation of African societies or the problems that both Brazil and China face in negotiating contemporary geopolitical realities.

19 March

2 FIM Forum-convened civil society meeting

2.1 Introduction

This session brought together representatives from the following civil society organisations: Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) (India), Centre for Participatory Research (China), Articulação SUL and Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento (CEBRAP) (Brazil), the FIM Forum for Democratic Global Governance (Canada), LogoLink and IDS.

The meeting was convened by the FIM Forum in order to share experiences of civil society activism in the BRICS countries and at the leaders' summits, as well as to discuss potential methods and means of future collaboration.

2.2 Summary of discussion

- One key discussion point focused on the question: where are we headed? If the Brazilian government does convene a civil society BRICS forum, how can networks and alliances be built to make that something real? The FIM Forum explained that, for the past couple of months, they have been able to organise at least one consultation in each country. In India and South Africa there is no 'official' participation in civil society meetings, but in most cases it had been possible to talk to the officials. It had not been possible to host a formal consultation in Russia, but a successful FIM Forum visit had taken place.
- The mandate of FIM was outlined: a forum that believes in the importance of civil society having an impact on governance, especially global governance. It is specifically a forum, which means it doesn't take positions on things in the sense that an organisation might. The ultimate objective is: how can we democratise global governance? Many global governance actors have no democratic base and are non-transparent. FIM is building dialogues with civil society, G8 and G20 and the BRICS.
- The BRICS are going to play a key role in trying to influence global governance and, as such, the aim of FIM Forum was explained as bringing 'Missing Voices' into the dialogue. The leadership of such a dialogue should come from civil society in each BRICS country, following a launch meeting in Stockholm.
- It was seen as important that this civil society dialogue does not come from the North. As such, it will be restricted to BRICS initially, but we have to think seriously about missing voices. One participant had visited Russia and returned with a highly positive impression of civil society in Russia and its current evolution, having observed the presence of very courageous and skilful organisations. It was suggested that the main concern of the Russian government is international NGOs coming to Russia promoting ferment against the current government. In China, a participant added, one has to be careful when talking to NGOs, as they are concerned to avoid getting into trouble.
- There are common topics relating to civil society engagement – social and economic inequality, urbanisation, health, etc. – which could bring together civil society across the BRICS. It is not clear whether, at the leaders' summit, there is an opportunity for civil society to be engaged. The Chinese government and officials are very careful and sensitive to international engagement. While the Chinese government requires high-level

approval to engage with external organisations, the domestic civil society is very open. They acknowledge the function and role of civil society in engaging with the BRICS on a domestic level.

- There followed a wider discussion about the positioning of civil society in relation to the BRICS summits. There was seen to be a general lack of information in the civil society domain about the BRICS, with a dependence on newspapers. One suggestion involved thinking about a strategy to inform civil society in our respective countries. This could, for example, be an information hub that could link to various sources of information.
- Further, some kind of dialogue or education strategy was posited: how could this be used to continuously inform BRICS policy officials? And, linked to the earlier point on identity, how could this help to establish credibility of this group working on BRICS civil society engagement? Who else should be included?

3 International development policy

3.1 Introduction

During the evening of 19 March, the RPID programme and the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) co-hosted a high-profile roundtable at SAIIA's headquarters on Wits University campus in Johannesburg.

This discussion brought together distinguished speakers from Brazil, China, India and South Africa to debate the ways in which the BRICS are changing the nature of international development cooperation policy. The speakers were: **Paulo Esteves** from the BRICS Policy Centre in Brazil, **Silvio Caccia Bava** from Instituto Pólis and Le Monde Diplomatique in Brazil, **Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay** from PRIA in India, **Li Xiaoyun** from China Agricultural University (CAU) in China, **Abdullah Verachia** from Frontier Advisory in South Africa, **Neissan Alessandro Besharati** from SAIIA and **Richard Carey** from the Rising Powers Advisory Council and former head of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Cooperation Directorate.

Each speaker has been video recorded and [can be watched on the IDS YouTube channel](#). This event was co-hosted by **Elizabeth Sidiropoulos** (SAIIA) and **Lizbeth Navas-Alemán** (IDS).

3.2 Summary of discussion

- **Paulo Esteves** defined 'The BRICS effect' as the effect of the BRICS on multilateral regimes. The BRICS grouping was, he pointed out, first formulated according to a common claim for the reform of multilateral financial institutions. In a way, this has been successful, as the number and inclusiveness of such forums has expanded. The BRICS have also been successful in undermining the claim for universality that multilateral regimes have made since the end of the Second World War. Historically, the South had been told that only path towards a prosperous world was market-oriented reform. At the end of the 1990s, the South learned not only that these reforms could not act as a saviour, but that they were severely harming the South. This experience has led to an anxiety for change and different models for development in those countries, he suggested.
- In each BRICS country, noted **Paulo**, the state is in one way or another taking a very strong and important role in the development model. 'The BRICS effect' thus has the capacity to undermine the neoliberal model. The BRICS could also work as models for other countries, not simply on how to improve cooperation 'effectiveness', but also to explore what the main goals of development are. Unfortunately, he said, this is not something the OECD has taken seriously.
- Brazilian South-South Cooperation (SSC) is not large in comparison to China, observed **Paulo**, and there is no specific law in Brazil relating to this area. Some problems have therefore emerged. Brazilian agents are starting to use the vocabulary of ownership in their own projects, which shows a serious distance between donor and recipient. The very relationship that Brazil objected to when it was an aid recipient is now starting to be a problem in Brazil's own 'cooperation' efforts. As such, perhaps Brazil is now facing a serious problem of asymmetry in the field of development cooperation, which is reflected in the vocabulary that it is starting to use. Brazil does, however, have a strong civil society which can try to raise the debate inside the country and ask: does our practice of development cooperation help to foster rights – or the rights agenda – in our partner

societies? The main risk to this happening is Brazil's paramount concern with respecting sovereignty in partner countries.

- From PRIA, **Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay** spoke from the perspective of a long-term grass roots development actor working in India, a country which is still receiving aid as it also moves into providing assistance to others. The focus of Indian civil society groups like PRIA has primarily been at the domestic level. Rather than looking at the Indian government's international policy, said **Kaustuv**, when looking internationally PRIA has focused on OECD policies and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) policies. The focus has been on the development cooperation framework which external actors are using to act in India. At times, he said, we have been disappointed and some OECD policy has caused irritation to us as development practitioners. Particularly conditionalities: the way we have been told to reform our own societies. Those policies have largely failed to restructure inequalities in our society relating to *dalits*, women and youth, for example.
- When big-ticket infrastructure projects are discussed in the BRICS context, said **Kaustuv**, there is a worry that they may prove to be a perpetuation of the same OECD development policies that have been criticised in the past. Is the Indian government talking about community development and social development? Indian civil society organisations have felt encouraged on a couple of points. The Indian government has made clear it will not be guided by OECD-type development policies. Its primary mode of operation is to respond to the country which provides a request. It will not adopt a development aid which involves preconditions. However: will the Indian government be looking at how a government which provides such a request has decided its spending priorities? Did it undergo some kind of democratic process? We ask our government to be more critical, he said. For the last five decades, the North to South top-down approach did not nurture learning relationships. South-South Cooperation (SSC) and South-South Learning (SSL) must mark a departure. At least from a Civil Society Organisation (CSO) point of view, said **Kaustuv**, we have always tried to learn from each other and not tell each other what to do. If this is the way things go we are really encouraged.
- **Li Xiaoyun** emphasised that we should not ignore the importance of intellectual capacity. The OECD-DAC system represents a dominant force in the international development arena and has constantly produced concepts which control our intellectual capacity: participation, gender, etc. He expressed doubt that the BRICS have a conceptual challenge to this. As such, the established system was seen to have developed a kind of industry. China was not currently seen to have a system to challenge this and is still not in the position to exert a great deal of intellectual influence, though it is becoming an influential actor, he said.
- Secondly, **Xiaoyun** suggested that, while China would help to reshape the system of development cooperation, it was not likely to do so on its own. China's development cooperation has been based on the Asian model – there are commonalities with Japan, Korea, Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand – and this reflects an East Asian mentality. China does not have the capacity to work with thousands of NGOs, so it has to work with state actors, and as such it assumes they are legitimate. China is, however, beginning to look at experiences and lessons from OECD-DAC members to ask: how can China improve its own programmes in terms of efficiency and effectiveness? Although China's international development cooperation carries its own experiences and message, with an emphasis on the strong role of State and State-market-society coordination, China does not neglect the role of society, he said. He concluded by envisaging greater convergence between the approaches of China and those of the OECD-DAC.

- **Abdullah Verachia** discussed his work examining Chinese and Indian investment into Africa, asking what the developmental impact of this has been in Africa. During the BRICS summit in 2009, food security was mentioned. It had been very difficult to see if such commitments had been met, he said. During the 2011 summit, all five countries agreed that 'We believe growth and development are central to addressing poverty and realising MDG goals'. **Abdullah** suggested that 'development' has often been a side-issue of investment. He pointed to the infrastructure deficit in Africa (significantly addressed by China), and the upcoming first international visit of the new Chinese president to Africa in order to attend the BRICS summit. He also suggested that Indian history contained a number of examples for Africa. He pointed to some development cooperation projects, such as a pan-African India telecommunications project and the doubling of lines of credit towards Africa. We are seeing, he said, examples of Indian innovation being implemented in Africa, such as recent discussions to roll out a \$35 laptop in African countries. The BRICS Bank could make a big difference in terms of financing of development projects especially in Africa. Brazil, India and China want investment to be long-term and sustainable: corporate social responsibility (CSR) and development must be a part of this.
- **Silvio Caccia Bava** spoke on the need to think about how to change the way we are developing our world, in order to overcome accumulated social deficits. He pointed to Mercosur negotiations, which have involved unions and a range of civil society groups participating in a discussion on policies, and which now has an emerging social council including both government and civil society representation. This discusses how to balance inequalities between countries, taking into account migrant agendas, the human rights agenda, the right to vote, etc. There is also a Mercosur social forum, which meets each year in preparation for the official summit. This forum has proposed to create a social observatory at Mercosur to deal with international structure and voices.
- Based on the experience of Mercosur, **Silvio** suggested that similar potential has been recognised in BRICS, which has an academic forum and a business forum and therefore could potentially accommodate a civil society forum. Such negotiations have started with the Brazilian government, he suggested, with a high-level meeting in November 2012 discussing the possibility of building similar structures of citizen participation at the BRICS level to help create a citizen council and ensure regular participation in BRICS summits. It is important, he suggested, for civil society to be informed about BRICS discussions, with transparency being a key issue. Civil society should therefore be financed to acquire the capacity to formulate positions. Through networks, he said, we are thinking: how can we inform civil society to create conditions of legitimacy and support for our demands?
- During the discussion, a number of points were raised, each of which was addressed by speakers. **Paolo Esteves** argued that the BRICS grouping was about offering alternatives to neoliberal orthodoxy. To what extent was Brazilian agricultural cooperation reflecting this? Actually, he suggested, it has mostly taken the form of triangular cooperation which is very strongly linked to a capitalist paradigm. He wondered, therefore, if Brazilian development cooperation was not simply a by-product of investment.
- Responding to a question on accountability, **Li Xiaoyun** suggested that China would be willing to study South-South Cooperation and set guidelines. However, China feels weak in relation to the OECD-DAC, he said. China has no issue with accountability *per se*, but recognises that it is difficult to implement because of the principle of non-conditionality. Accountability implies conditionality and interference.

- **Silvio Caccia Bava** pointed out that the BRICS Bank will primarily be a bank, with governments as clients. If the government itself has accountable instruments, they can be used to hold it accountable. Otherwise, it seemed unlikely that the bank itself would have the capacity to implement such mechanisms. Responding to a question on human rights, **Silvio** stated that he was not aware of a single country that does not violate human rights. Talking about South-South Cooperation, he said, we are dealing with civil society entities in building capacity and autonomy to play a role related to governments.
- **Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay** suggested that there is no inherent contradiction in promoting South-South learning and promoting non-interference. What has been the experience, however, is an absence of critical dialogue. He suggested that traditional attempts to deal with such issues through military or economic sanctions have not brought about real social change; as such, those instruments are not an answer. Learning is the basis of social change. For the World Bank, he pointed out, it took almost 45 years to come up with an information disclosure policy.
- **Paulo Esteves** discussed a recently-issued report from the BRICS Policy Centre, working with Oxfam. He suggested that the record of OECD is unimpressive over the last 10–20 years on inequality. Brazil was the only BRICS country in last decade that had actually reduced inequality (and did so with less growth). He suggested that it had been the neoliberal model promoted by the OECD that was responsible for the rise in inequality. While he was not explicitly defending the BRICS development model, he thought it was a positive sign that those countries were navigating through neoliberalism to create their own model. Responding to a question on why Brazil has not joined the OECD-DAC, **Paulo** pointed out that Brazil is not a member of the OECD and is unlikely therefore to accept a framework that has been developed in the OECD without Brazil's participation. It's not that Brazil has its own development cooperation model, he stated, but that it is offering an alternative to the neoliberal model which, ten years ago, was the only game in town.
- Finally, **Richard Carey**, formerly of the OECD-DAC, addressed the audience with a brief presentation. He suggested that we are beginning to see a new world. Key developments have been the advent of G20 and the advent of the BRICS. The BRICS meeting in Durban next week will show that we do have this emerging world, he stated. To invent mechanisms for governing new world order, there needs to be something that evolves organically; it cannot be designed from scratch. The G20 was needed in 2009 and so it became a leaders' organisation. Here, the BRICS forum – with an agenda of working on the reform of international institutions – has assumed a much bigger role, with extensive work programmes and consultation processes. By 2030, two-thirds of the world's investment and savings will be in today's developing countries. This implies huge intermediation among developing countries, he stated, such as new financial institutions (such as the BRICS Bank, but also Indian and Chinese banks) and the integration of financial markets in various ways. We are helping to create a substructure for this new future, he suggested. We are likely to see a lot of convergence as these objective challenges in the world assert themselves. The Busan framework – the new Global Partnership – is part of this new, informal, international space. It's there as a meeting point for everybody involved in this business, he said, where the whole model of ownership by developing countries of their development process has many implications. He concluded by recognising the advances made by Africa through such institutions as the African Union Commission.

20 March

4 Civil society dialogue

4.1 Introduction

These sessions brought together participants from civil society organisations in the BRICS countries as well as IDS, to discuss opportunities for collaboration, participation and input into the BRICS Summit policy process.

Participants included representatives from Articulação SUL, BRICS Policy Center, CEBRAP, IDS, PRIA, LogoLink, the China Centre for Participatory Research and the FIM Forum for Democratic Global Governance.

4.2 Summary of discussion

Session one

- Participants discussed their experiences as civil society actors trying to influence multilateral organisations. Such organisations had included the G8, G20, the Organisation of Islamic Conference, the United Nations (UN), International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Trade Organisation (WTO) and human rights bodies such as the UN Human Rights Council. Surprise was expressed with regard to the rapidity with which the BRICS grouping had assumed mandates. There was agreement that BRICS looked likely to have a major impact on the contemporary world. As such, one participant suggested that the BRICS is no more intrinsically legitimate in a democratic sense than the G8 or G20, but that it can be democratised through the inclusion of structures which give voice and power to public and civil society opinion. The question of defining civil society was raised, especially with regard to including those who are not professional activists or NGO workers; participants also discussed methods by which civil society 'convenors' can be chosen.
- Latin America's Bolivarian Alliance (ALBA) was discussed as a method of state collaboration and integration that does not simply follow a commercial logic. The ALBA states have built common initiatives on health, illiteracy and social economic policy. One participant suggested that the BRICS is likely to represent a purely commercial mode of interstate collaboration unless new voices and new actors can be introduced.
- The domestic agenda within the individual BRICS countries on human and social rights was discussed. Transparency was seen to have become a more important topic in China, with the recent introduction of laws on public access to government information, and stipulating government departments are now to disclose expenditure and budget details in some areas. This was seen as an encouraging early step. It was pointed out that the term 'human rights' is less used in China than other terms, including 'livelihood' and 'wellbeing', though the concepts expressed are not unlike. The Chinese government was also seen to have made a number of achievements since the early 2000s on inequality, human rights issues, climate change and the environment. The Chinese central government has been financing local NGOs and providing buildings, capacity training and experts. This may have opened up space for mutual learning between China and the other BRICS countries, especially Brazil, on civil society engagement, it was suggested. Russia has a deep history of civil society, said another participant, as does China. We should therefore drop the assumption that civil society is 'weak' in these

countries; it is actually powerful, though may express itself differently as compared to other countries.

- The idea of a transnational network of BRICS civil society groups was discussed. One participant suggested that this could operate on three levels: (1) to engage primarily with the comparative perspective; to build, in other words, South-South Cooperation amongst civil society groups; (2) to focus on the 'footprint' abroad of one's own state; and (3) to try to influence the BRICS as a grouping. Another participant suggested a further category, in which NGOs remain rooted in their domestic context but also begin to engage transnationally in a variety of forms.
- Participants discussed the broader global context. It was suggested that the current global crisis is characterised by the emergence of participatory democracy and its conflict with representative democracy, a conflict most prominent in liberal democratic countries. Obtaining 'credibility' as civil society organisations was discussed in this context; credibility was seen as emerging from knowledge, a track record, creativity, passion and values. There will be many levels of efforts to influence BRICS and multilateral policies, stated one discussant – from rage on the streets to 'quiet diplomacy' behind closed doors. Discussions of tactics could therefore only be presented as one option among many. The dangers of civil society co-option and conciliation by governments was discussed, with an example given of the World Bank's approach to criticism. It was seen as being vitally important that civil society groups take the initiative and set the agenda. One participant questioned how and in relation to whom 'credibility' was defined.
- There are, one participant suggested, two important dimensions of representation. The first is on the question of whom the BRICS as individual states represent, which can be problematic or contested, such as the idea of South Africa representing Africa or Brazil representing Latin America. Second was the issue of broader BRICS ideological representation (for example, relating to the Non-Aligned Movement). Here the issue of national sovereignty and non-interference has become prominent. 'How do you really democratise the BRICS as a formation?' asked another participant. As a principle, it was suggested, different stakeholders should be engaged. It was pointed out that the potential impact of the BRICS Development Bank could be to make less clear the lines of lobbying, which have traditionally been along sectoral lines.
- Strategic engagement with academia was discussed. This was seen to include both the varying types of academia that exist within the BRICS countries and academia outside the BRICS. The various possible roles of academia from a civil society perspective were discussed, as was the legitimacy of such engagement. The traditional academic roles of framing and developing intellectual constructs was seen as potentially both problematic and useful. Academic networks, it was suggested, might be used to create space and legitimise positions and experience. One discussant expressed disappointment with his engagement with the academic community, in which knowledge was seen to have treated 'almost as a commodity'. The growing trend for, and emphasis on, Open Access research materials was mentioned.
- Modes of civil society engagement with governments in the BRICS countries were discussed extensively. Participants tended to agree that Ministries of External/Foreign Affairs were less aware of the role of civil society in policymaking than other departments. Issues of social policy, health, education and agriculture had long been influenced by civil society, pointed out one participant, giving the example of India, where a national education policy was built using civil society innovation. It was thought to be desirable to make an effort at the civil society level to document civil society contributions to social policies. 'We need to systematise experience and communicate

innovations,' added one participant. It was suggested that this might have strategic and tactical value in increasing the 'credibility' of civil society participation.

- Civil society can be, suggested one participant, its own worst enemy in terms of communicating what it does, especially in terms of objectifying the quality and uniqueness of its work; academics might be able to help here as they possess the methodological background and support. Another participant emphasised the need to be proactive in presenting and introducing civil society work to the respective governments abroad, to demonstrate that 'we are here'.

Session two

- The 6th BRICS Summit scheduled to take place in Brazil in 2014 was discussed. It was thought that an open social forum was necessary, close to but before the official meeting, which might be discussed between the BRICS countries. The need was expressed to ask for representation in the official delegation and ask for a social council on the BRICS. In parallel, it was thought that an interchange of information might be established in the context of building an agenda to present at the official meeting. A Brazilian colleague stated that these issues were being discussed in Brazil and that the Brazilian government seemed to be open to such proposals. There was said to be a better-than-expected response from the Chinese government to discussion of civil society involvement in the BRICS. It is unusual for domestic Chinese civil society to be engaged in global issues, stated a participant, so such organisations may not be clear on the way ahead. There was discussion of the permanent institutionalisation of a BRICS Social Council, an idea that had been met with some official resistance due to the fact of the BRICS initiative having remained relatively informal, with therefore less prospect for institutionalising social participation. The agenda for the 2014 Summit, it was thought, would be set up perhaps two months before the Summit itself; as such civil society needed to accumulate knowledge to participate in this process.
- Specific perspectives from India were voiced. Civil society consultations had taken place before the Fourth BRICS Summit in Delhi. Since then, there had been some one-to-one dialogue with officials who have a BRICS remit. There is, a participant suggested, a general consensus amongst Indian civil society that it was important to engage with the BRICS process and understand it better. One argument supported by most had been to broaden the BRICS entity to include civil society. While an emphasis on South-South learning was appreciated, activists were cautious that this may represent positive rhetoric but not action. One dilemma presented itself in the shape of huge poverty and inequality in Indian society, which has increased tension between civil society and the Indian government because the Indian growth model was seen, from the government perspective, as something that cannot be challenged. There was therefore a dilemma for civil society, said the participant, about where to allocate resources – whether to continue to focus on India's major domestic problems, or try to extend capacity to deal also with Indian engagement in the BRICS. The Indian government was keen to avoid a negative image of India being created abroad; they needed to be convinced that civil society groups wanted to engage and not only protest. A desire to capitalise on connections between civil society in other BRICS countries was expressed, perhaps in the form of a BRICS civil society network.
- Perspectives from Russia were voiced. There had been recent regulations imposed on Russian civil society organisations; such regulations were linked to broader Russian government's concerns regarding the foreign funding of domestic organisations. However, this had been challenged by domestic civil society groups who continued to engage in a dialogue with the government. There is, a participant suggested, a sophisticated level of dialogue between civil society and the government in Russia, as

well as with multilateral organisations that the Russian government is engaged in, such as the BRICS. The Russia government is, however, explicit that they do not desire Western interventions in Russian affairs. Another participant spoke about Russia as having remained a relatively conservative country in terms of its approach to international politics, giving as an example Russian opposition to intervention abroad. Russia had become a donor country again, the participant pointed out, but such aid was not being spent on internationalising domestic NGOs. It was, rather, focused on multilateral institutions and debt relief.

- South African participants expressed their views. There was a feeling of caution; existing forums were perhaps not broad enough to engage. There is a need to broaden dialogue, review mechanisms and review the capacity for civil society engagement, said a participant. The IDS State of the Debate paper on South Africa's engagements abroad – which is emerging over the next year – will be, it was thought, important in helping to engage with this question from civil society on whether to engage and to ask questions on whether there is a role for civil society in South Africa to monitor the government's foreign policy agenda and to hold the South African private sector to account. There was a discussion about the South African government's 'BRICS roadshows', which were not generally seen as civil society interactions, but rather as exercises in top-down communication. One participant pointed to an independent meeting of labour unions, and asked why, since there is a BRICS business council, the unions had been left out. The participant welcomed the self-organisation methods of the unions.
- The global context was once again discussed, this time in relation to the opportunities that present themselves for working on governance. The IBSA (India, Brazil, South Africa) group was pointed to as a multi-ethnic coalition of democracies with a natural affinity with one another, a common struggle against oppression, shared constitutional values and large diasporas. By contrast, asked a participant, what are the BRICS? It was suggested that business is bringing these governments together and shaping the agenda; this presents a challenge for civil society. The conditions of civil society are different, suggested a participant, in IBSA compared to Russia and China. IBSA may be able to influence its non-democratic BRICS partners, it was suggested. The question was raised: should we engage with the G8 and G20? These are illegitimate bodies outside the UN, it was suggested, lacking accountability to the international community. We nevertheless have to engage, suggested another participant. Will the BRICS countries ensure that civil society is recognised as a set of independent actors in their own right when giving funds to other countries? The BRICS countries' position as powerful and as bulwarks against Western hegemony was discussed, with a link to the Syrian crisis. Since the BRICS is here to stay, it was suggested, there is a need to be both inside and outside to ensure that a rights-based approach remains central to the BRICS.
- Transnational networking within IBSA was discussed; the BRICS was seen as perhaps being more strategically important. While the BRICS is still emerging and evolving, IBSA is apparently already institutionalised. One participant suggested that the more progressive of IBSA governments had been able to encourage their allies to take a more progressive direction. The 'BRICS from Below' events were discussed: these had aimed to bring critical voices to the debate, with a week of events in parallel, including field visits to Durban. Civil society must have a role in scrutinising what is going on, said a participant. The BRICS Bank initiative was pointed to as example of an area in which civil society activists needed to identify existing best accountability practices and not to reinvent the wheel. The sharing of experience and knowledge was seen to be important. There was also a need to create a network to monitor the new bank, said a participant. Political interests behind the creation of the BRICS Bank were discussed. What did the

concept of 'middle powers' mean? If some of BRICS could be classified as 'middle powers', what kind of social values were they exporting?

- One participant described the BRICS as 'fragmented, multi-class states' that are fractured in more ways than 'middle powers' have traditionally been. As such, the attempt by these countries to play 'middle power' roles was seen to be part of a strategy to create a possible strategic ambiguity that the countries can utilise to project themselves and try to converge divergent interest groups. The example of Lula's announcement of initiatives into Africa was mentioned by the participants, a statement which played to audiences including both the Brazilian business sector and the Brazilian political left. The findings of a poll asking South Africans about international engagement were outlined and discussed.
- There existed friendship between the people of BRICS countries, suggested one participant, and this allowed space for civil society, students, the media, and academia to build inter-BRICS relations. It was thought that this could lead to the sharing of best practice on good governance and democracy-building. We cannot evaluate the BRICS, a participant said, without considering hegemony and our present capitalist crisis. It seems that the evaluation is that BRICS countries are trying to get into the club and to be recognised as a peer by the global powers, suggested the participant. The proposed free trade agreement between the EU and US was mentioned in this context. It was thought that the implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the strategy of economic growth might be complementary in legitimising government and creating the conditions to implement the current logic of capitalism. The infrastructure plan for Mercosur in Latin America – which aims to integrate commerce, open up ports, communications, energy and roads – was mentioned as a relevant comparison. The key global crises were discussed: global warming, hunger, inequality, deep political instability; the necessary steps forward were also mentioned, including redistribution of wealth, the regulation of the global financial system, the end of tax havens, and so on. We may find ourselves caught, suggested one participant, between a macro-scale impasse and the desire for action. There was a suggestion that each participant would take the time, following the meeting, to reflect in their own networks about where the centre of gravity lies for constructing the agenda in these spaces.
- Civil society systems are full of energy and creativity, said a participant. We cannot wait for change from above. The most impressive changes in global governance have been initiated and steered by civil society, the participant suggested, giving the example of an international criminal court and landmines. There thus remains a common interest in reforming the global governance power. This pattern should continue, suggested another participant. An information hub was suggested as being needed. There may be conflict in dialogue but this can be constructive, it was suggested, and open to conversations with the academic community. It may require their assistance to articulate positions on the BRICS projects.

5 Advisory Council meeting

5.1 Introduction

This discussion, the notes of which have been produced as a separate document, was held on 20 March 2013 between five members of the Advisory Council of the IDS Rising Powers in International Development (RPID) programme and three IDS RPID staff members. (See list of participants in Appendix.)

The discussion was held on Wits University campus in Johannesburg with five people present; a further three participated by phone. The aim was to report back to the Advisory Council on developments in the RPID programme since a week of events had been initiated in Johannesburg immediately preceding the BRICS Summit 2013.

5.2 Agenda

The following agenda items were discussed:

- BRICS civil society/academic forum updates
- South Africa events updates
- Areas for Advisory Council focus
- The BRICS and agriculture in Africa
- A new Chinese development policy network

See separate document for an account of this meeting ('Policy Network Agenda Johannesburg, 20 March 2013: IDS Rising Powers in International Development Advisory Council Discussion').

6 Business interviews

6.1 Summary

Dr Lizbeth Navas-Alemán conducted a number of interviews with key informants in the South African business sector, with the aim of gathering background material for the 'Business from the BRICS' cross-cutting study.

Interviewees were based at a number of institutions, including the Gordon Institute of Business Science, International Trade Projects, St Augustine College of South Africa, Gauteng Growth and Development Agency, National Business Institute, Centre for Chinese Studies, University of Stellenbosch, Frontier Advisory, Wits Business School and Whitehouse & Associates.

A range of topics were discussed in the business interviews, including:

- The current state of South Africa's business sector.
- Likely prospects for South Africa's business sector in the context of the BRICS group.
- Topics likely to be discussed at the BRICS Business Forum.
- South African business as a development actor in other African countries; relations between the South African private sector and the South African government and diplomatic representation.
- Relationships between South African businesses and those from other BRICS countries, particularly on the ground in low-income countries in Africa.
- Possible outcomes and impacts of the BRICS Development Bank.

21 March

7 Lessons learned from State of the Debate studies

7.1 Introduction

This session brought together a group of people involved in the State of the Debate country studies with the purpose of discussing progress on these studies and developing a common framework for going forward.

- One key discussion point was the need to make a decision on synthesising the State of the Debate studies. Will this be a book, journal, even a video? The group was open to ideas as long as the result reflects a common product.
- Those involved in the Brazil study reported back on their work, which was almost completed. There were a number of key findings relating to ideas and identity, including the importance of Brazil's self-image (its 'destiny' to play a greater role in international affairs, etc.), the fact that it is – and sees itself – as an emerging power and an intermediary between the North and South. This was seen to interact with Brazil's traditional foreign policy principles: a Southern identity, non-intervention, autonomy, pragmatism, pacifism, and universalism. There was a strong element of the repudiation of coercion, with cooperation as a bulwark for Brazil's international engagement. Brazilian development cooperation was discussed as a soft power instrument, with its own particularities.
- Brazil is a provider of bilateral, regional, trilateral and multilateral aid in the form of international development cooperation. This is achieved through a number of modalities, including technical cooperation, financial cooperation, educational cooperation, humanitarian assistance and support to refugees. Brazil does not have a comprehensive South-South Development Cooperation (SSDC) policy, however, and such initiatives are fragmented. The magnitude of Brazilian cooperation, its distinctive features and its key nodes of activity are thus still largely unknown and under-represented in public debates.
- There remains no legal framework for Brazilian international cooperation. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) depends on the external relations ministry and is operationalised through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). There is a high turnover of public staff. ABC is actually just a small player in the picture of Brazilian cooperation. A number of interesting arguments had been raised during focus groups held in Brazil. The official discourse on SSDC was discussed with reference to its ostensibly demand-driven nature, policy diffusion, the nature of solidarity and mutual benefits, Brazil's presence in South America as opposed to in Africa, and so on.
- The domestic academic debate on Brazilian SSDC was seen to be expanding, though it was still represented by a normative approach rather than technical or evidence-based studies and field work. There is a lack of analysis on policymaking, it was pointed out, and the key scholarly field represented is International Relations with some critical anthropologist scholars. Finally, the important role of civil society as a key actor in Brazil's social development and an experienced player in international development cooperation was discussed. Civil society is keen to avoid the 'depoliticisation' or

'technification' of political processes. A short presentation was made on the representation of development cooperation in the Brazilian media.



- A discussion of the role of Brazilian business in SSDC followed, with the presentation of views from (mainly government) organisations which work with business and also directly from large- and medium-sized firms that operate in Africa. The general view was one of decreasing Brazilian engagement with Africa and a slow disengagement with the continent, particularly evident in the case of Angola and Mozambique. From the Ministry of Commerce, the line is not that this has been reduced but that it is being refined. Private firms which had been interviewed included those working in the mining, oil and gas, construction and agriculture sectors. Regardless of motive, there is an investment in skilled labour in Africa. There were mixed and more limited views, however, when it came to direct involvement in social programmes.
- There was a discussion on the extent to which this can change depending on the size of an investment. There is a sense from South African companies, one participant suggested, that South African embassies are not really geared towards providing support. South African companies investing in Nigeria are recognising the importance of sound intergovernmental relations on investment on the ground. Such companies say that the Brazilian engine of modality is the closest to their own: both are commercially driven and not primarily interested in humanitarian objectives.
- A presentation was given on the Russian State of the Debate report. Russia is one of the less organised of the BRICS donors in terms of building-up bilateral aid programmes, explained a participant, and it is building upon a legacy which is quite interesting. The focus of Soviet foreign assistance was to establish economic cooperation agreements with developing countries around the world, particularly those susceptible to the Soviet sphere of influence. It focused on three main groups: (i) COMECON, (Eastern Bloc, Cuba, Vietnam, Mongolia), (ii) more socialist-oriented countries, and (iii) strategically located non-socialist countries. Economic cooperation was designed to peacefully transfer these developing countries into a socialist world and pull developing countries away from the West/capitalist world.
- What does this mean for Russia today? To what extent are Russia/the BRICS seeking cooperation with developing countries to challenge the domination of other powers? Would the same geographical areas be targeted? These are questions being looked at in the Russia study. There is a stark absence of institutional memory in Russia, linked to the lack of an infrastructural establishment on development cooperation. It wasn't until Russia hosted the G8 in 2005 that this issue came back to the fore. In surveys of elites and opinion leaders, the allocation of aid through international organisations had been considered preferable due to corruption concerns in Russia. The health sector had also been considered preferable because of Russian experience in this area.
- The Russian Ministry of Finance has proposed a Russian agency for international development, which would be responsible for bilateral assistance. However, there is uncertainty, lack of knowledge and pseudo-competition. The Ministry of Economic Development, a third actor, was pinpointed last summer as the place for bilateral assistance; it was therefore the host of the 'BRICS in Africa' meeting. It is possible that when Russia hosts the G8, it will provide more evidence of how it plans to respond to influence from other G8 countries. In the Gorbachev years, the Russians approached the DAC and were excited to get involved in aid coordination.
- Foreign policy remains very elite-driven, it was pointed out. As such, research in this area still involves asking people who don't normally speak about their jobs to conduct candid interviews. Much Official Development Assistance (ODA) or development

cooperation in the BRICS context is very specialised, such as South Africa's mediation policy in Africa. As such there may be very little convergence, because of the differing expectations of different constituencies: the policy community, business and civil society.


- The broader question, focusing on what the State of the Debate studies are good for, was addressed. The answer is likely to be specific to each context. What can we do across the contexts that could take us further? The link between content and process will vary with each country's reality. We are trying to find a reasonably standard methodology that permits a common framing. The idea is to create a space in which government agencies can encounter one another without the expectation of a formal commitment. This is valuable in itself. What is the added value of joint ownership, between institutions, both within the same country and internationally? The initial framing was that it would be a joint report led by country partner, then a country policy brief and an IDS policy briefing that incorporates contributions, but for which IDS takes responsibility.
- In Brazil and other Southern countries, suggested one participant, foreign policy is not widely debated. As such, the project may appear elite-driven, in the sense that researchers are not talking about grass roots projects unless they have an international component or something to say about Brazil's 'footprint' abroad. Only members of the Brazilian government who are involved in Brazilian development cooperation are being consulted. As such, the participant highlighted, 'public perception' does not mean representativeness. This must be clear.
- The broader purpose of these reports was discussed. We need, it was suggested, to create spaces of confidence between actors: government, business, civil society, etc. In the same line of argument, it would be important to give feedback of the whole report to all actors. It's very important to create this space of confidence because of transparency. A joint publication, one participant from Brazil stated, would be a really nice result. This would be a good product to generate debate on BRICS engagement, and it would legitimate our own State of the Debate process.
- The most valuable thing about this study, a participant suggested, is its comparative element. Policy briefings which point to conceptual issues and implications for policymaking around being effective actors in this field are enormously valuable. We are also trying to understand how individual countries are positioning themselves to be effective players in development cooperation. As such, perhaps a series of comparative policy briefings looking at different country experiences would be very interesting. And then, of course, there is always a book.
- The conversation closed with a comment about the richness of what had been discussed. Other people are likely to find this conversation useful for their own work. For the final synthesis project, one participant suggested, it would be good if the authorship could lean towards the BRICS and not towards the Global North.



Appendix

List of participants

International development policy roundtable panellists	
Elizabeth Sidiropoulos South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA)	Lizbeth Navas-Alemán Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
 <p>Elizabeth Sidiropoulos has headed the South African Institute of International Affairs since 2005. Before her current appointment she was Director of Studies at SAIIA from 1999 to April 2005. She was previously Research Director at the South African Institute of Race Relations and editor of the highly acclaimed Race Relations Survey (now the South Africa Survey), an annual publication documenting political and constitutional developments, and socioeconomic disparities in South Africa.</p> <p>She is the Editor-in-Chief of the <i>South African Journal of International Affairs</i>. She serves on the Scientific Advisory Board of the EU's Development Commissioner and is a member of the International Advisory Board of the <i>Indian Foreign Affairs Journal</i>.</p>	 <p>Dr Lizbeth Navas-Alemán is a socioeconomist with extensive experience in the field of international development.</p> <p>She is the Co-Convenor of the new IDS Rising Powers research programme, formerly the IDS BRICS Initiative. Dr Navas-Alemán carries out academic research, training and consultancy on private sector development, industrial organisation and innovation in Latin America, Asia and Europe.</p> <p>Dr Navas-Alemán's academic contributions involved advancing measurement tools for governance and upgrading attainment of developing country firms and clusters operating in global and national value chains; highlighting the role of domestic markets in the acquisition of higher value-added capabilities (marketing and branding); proposing 'multi-chain' strategies for increased competitiveness and analysing ways to enhance the impact of donor-led value chain programmes on poverty alleviation.</p> <p>Dr Navas-Alemán is currently undertaking research on the financial and innovation processes needed to upgrade developing countries' position in value chains. These projects focus on light manufacturing in China as well as natural resource-based and IT industries in Latin America. She is the Co-Convenor of the MA Development Studies programme at IDS.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Neissan Besharati</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand, Graduate School of Public and Development Management (PDM)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay</p> <p>Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)</p>
<div data-bbox="316 338 654 674" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="188 703 778 887">Neissan Alessandro Besharati is a Research Fellow at the South African Institute of International Affairs, the Social Science Research Council and the University of Witwatersrand Graduate School of Public and Development Management, where he also lectures.</p> <p data-bbox="188 920 778 1104">He also works as a consultant and policy advisor to different departments of the Government of South Africa, international development agencies and global thinktanks. His areas of expertise include international cooperation, development policy, and monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<div data-bbox="938 338 1276 674" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="810 703 1401 887">Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay is Director of Global Partnerships at PRIA and a member of the Strategic Management Board of PRIA. His current responsibilities include strategic planning, programme development, networking and partnership building, and resource mobilisation.</p> <p data-bbox="810 920 1401 1104">He provides research, consultancy and training services in the areas of democratic governance, citizenship and civil society building (including organisation development, strategic planning, participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation) and social accountability.</p> <p data-bbox="810 1137 1401 1317">From 1998–2008, he was the Head of the Urban Governance Programme at PRIA, working on research, training and programme development in the areas of citizen participation, social accountability and participatory urban governance.</p>



<p style="text-align: center;">Silvio Caccia Bava Instituto Polis, Le Monde Diplomatique</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Paulo Esteves BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Silvio Caccia Bava is a Sociologist, Researcher at the Instituto Polis, Director and Editor-in-Chief of Le Monde Diplomatique Brazil. He coordinates the global network LogoLink , the Learning Initiative on Citizen Participation and Local Governance.</p> <p>He was President of the Brazilian Association of NGOs – ABONG – for two terms and President of the Latin American Association of Organizations for the Promotion of Development (ALOP). He was also a member of the Brazilian National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA), Vice President of the Human Rights State Council in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Latin America Director for the Habitat International Coalition.</p> <p>He has published extensively on topics such as social movements, citizen participation, local development, the systemic crisis and new paradigms.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Paulo Luiz Moreaux Lavigne Esteves holds a degree in History from the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (1993), and an MSc (1995) and PhD (2003) in Political Science at Instituto Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro (IUPERJ). He is Professor of International Relations at the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro and was the editor of the books <i>Instituições Internacionais: Segurança, Comércio e Integração</i> (2004) and <i>Relações Internacionais: Debates Teóricos e Metateóricos</i> (2010).</p> <p>He has experience as a consultant to the United Nations Development Program, the Government of the State of Minas Gerais, CNPq (Brazil's National Council of Technological and Scientific Development, linked to the Ministry of Science and Technology) and CAPES (Higher Education Co-ordination Agency, linked to the Ministry of Education). He was a founding member of the Association of International Relations, of which he was Director from 2005 to 2009, and is an elected member of the executive committee International Political Sociology, a branch of the International Studies Association.</p> <p>He is currently conducting research on the convergence of the fields of international security, humanitarian assistance and development and on the participation of Brazil, middle powers, and peripheral countries in the new international security architecture.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Li Xiaoyun China Agricultural University</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Richard Carey International Development Consultant, Former director of the OECD-DAC</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Professor Li Xiaoyun is the Dean of the College of Humanities and Development, China Agricultural University, Beijing; and the Vice President of China Rural Sociology Association. He is also Executive Member of the China Rural Economics Association, a scientific advisor to the State Council leading Group for Poverty Reduction and Development and Member of the Advisory Group for the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and Department for International Development (DFID) joint programme in China; and Director of the China-DAC Study Group.</p> <p>Professor Li is a prominent participant in several internationally aided development initiatives in China. Before his academic career he was a Research Officer in the State Council's Research Centre for Development, immediately after finishing his Beijing Agricultural University PhD in 1987.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Richard Carey is an independent consultant working in international development. He is the former Director for the Development Co-operation Directorate (DAC) of the OECD and Co-Chair of the China DAC study group. Prior to joining the OECD-DAC in 1980, Mr Carey worked in a range of economic policy positions with the New Zealand Treasury; and as Deputy Permanent Representative in the New Zealand Delegation to the OECD.</p> <p>As Deputy Director of the Development Cooperation Directorate (DCD), he led the analytical work for the North-South Group during its existence from 1980–9 which culminated in a report forming the basis for the OECD Council's decision to begin dialogue with the major developments in the DAC's work, such as evolution of the peer-review system and several subsidiary body functions, including governance and capacity development. He acted as Secretary to the high-level Groupe de Réflexion which produced an influential report setting out the concept of the development goals, developing country-led partnerships and policy coherence, leading to the UN MDGs and to the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness.</p> <p>From the late 1990s, Mr Carey led the DAC's work on trade capacity-building, aid for trade, and cooperation with the WTO. He was also closely involved in the OECD's relationship with Africa, including the establishment of the Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit.</p> <p>Born in New Zealand, Mr Carey has a BA in Economics and Political Science from Victoria University of Wellington, and an MSc in Economics from the London School of Economics.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Alex Shankland Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Abdullah Verachia Co-Founder and Partner at Frontier Advisory, Faculty Member at the Gordon Institute of Business Science (GIBS)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Alex Shankland is a social scientist with over two decades' experience of working in Brazil, Peru, Angola and Mozambique as a researcher, NGO manager and social development consultant. He has researched, taught and published extensively on rights, participation and policy, particularly in the health sector, and his doctoral thesis was on representation and health policy in the Brazilian Amazon.</p> <p>Current research interests centre on theories and practices of democratic representation and citizen-state engagement, with particular reference to the political strategies of indigenous peoples and other marginalised minorities engaging with development and climate change policies. Having joined the Power, Participation and Social Change Team as a Fellow in 2010, Alex currently convenes the team's 'Unruly Politics' research programme and is engaged in ongoing research on citizen action, local governance, health system reform and the political economy of climate change in Brazil, Mozambique and Angola.</p> <p>As Co-Convenor of the new Rising Powers research programme (formerly the 'IDS BRICS Initiative') his research focuses on the role of Brazil and other emerging powers in reshaping international development. Prior to 2010 Alex was Research Manager for the Development Research Centre on Citizenship, Participation and Accountability.</p> <p>Recent projects: 'Understanding the Political Economy of Low Carbon and Climate-Resilient Development'; 'Future Health Systems Consortium'; 'Learning Hub'; and 'Brazil Indigenous Health System'.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Abdullah Verachia is the Co-Founder and a Partner at a leading international management consulting firm, Frontier Advisory. As a management consultant involved in capital advisory, strategy and research in emerging markets, he has advised and crafted strategies for leading companies globally. He is a faculty member at a leading business school specialising in frontier and emerging markets.</p> <p>He has presented in over 60 cities globally, to leading listed firms, international organisations and governments including in Beijing, Shenzhen, Shanghai, Mumbai, Bangalore, Delhi, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, Munich, Copenhagen, Madrid, Paris, London and New York.</p> <p>He has been asked to present at some of the world's leading institutions including the School of Public and International Affairs at Columbia University in New York, the Said Business School at Oxford University, the OECD in Paris and Casa Asia in Madrid amongst others.</p>

Civil society events panellists

<p style="text-align: center;">Hayley MacGregor Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Marc Berenson Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Originally trained as a medical doctor in South Africa, Hayley MacGregor pursued further studies in Social Anthropology, completing a PhD at the University of Cambridge in 2003. This doctoral research pursued an interest in medical anthropology, in particular mental illness and mental health service provisioning in post-conflict and low-income settings. A subsequent period at the Human Sciences Research Council of South Africa broadened her work to address changes in social security provisioning in the event of illness, and the politics of ‘disability’.</p> <p>Current research interests include the dynamics of poverty and illness/disability, human rights discourses and citizen mobilisation in the context of health provisioning, and the ethnography of biomedical research and health technologies. Her research to-date has been situated in Africa. Parallel to these anthropological concerns, she retains an interest in clinical psychiatric practice.</p> <p>Selected projects and recent work: Social, Technological and Environmental Pathways to Sustainability (STEPS) Centre; Aid for AIDS: How do community groups negotiate the new financial architecture?</p> <p>Thematic expertise: anthropology; health; HIV / AIDS; science and society.</p> <p>Geographic expertise: sub-Saharan Africa; China.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Dr Marc P. Berenson received his PhD in Political Science from Princeton University in 2006. His work focuses on public policy in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, with particular attention to the comparative analysis of post-communist governing institutions. He has worked as a research analyst for several organisations, including the American Bar Association, the EastWest Institute, the Carter Centre and the Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project at Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government. After receiving his BA from Harvard University, he founded and directed from 1996 to 1998 the ‘Law in Action’ programme for Freedom House in Kyiv, Ukraine. A recipient of over a dozen academic grants and fellowships, Marc is fluent in Russian and Polish and has a reading knowledge of Ukrainian.</p> <p>Selected projects and recent work include: Academic Partnership in Support of Teaching Development Aid Curriculum in Russia; Re-creating the State: Governance, Civil Society and Trust in Poland, Russia and Ukraine.</p> <p>Thematic expertise: governance; state capacity; taxation; politics and power.</p> <p>Geographic expertise: Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States; Poland; Russian Federation; Ukraine.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Jennifer Constantine Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Stacey Townsend Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Jennifer Constantine is a Research Consultant working on the IDS Rising Powers research programme. She has also been active in the RPID ‘Learning from the Rising Powers’ Development Experiences’ component, focusing on policy engagement, and mutual learning in health and social policy, in and between the BRICS and other countries.</p> <p>Her research focuses on triangular and South-South Cooperation, and the ‘export’ of social policy from Brazil to sub-Saharan Africa. Other interests include the aid/development effectiveness debate; health and social policy reform; and communication for development.</p> <p>Jennifer read Portuguese and Brazilian Studies at King’s College London, and has an MA in Development Studies from IDS. Jennifer previously worked for the IDS BRICS Initiative, the European Commission, and the World Food Programme.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Stacey Townsend is the Administrator for the IDS Rising Powers research programme and has worked in the Globalisation Team at IDS for four years.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Musab Younis Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Fran Seballos Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>
<div data-bbox="316 309 655 640" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="188 674 743 792">Musab Younis is a Research Officer at the Institute of Development Studies with special responsibility for the Rising Powers in International Development (RPID) programme.</p> <p data-bbox="188 831 767 1039">He is collating and organising material on the BRICS as development actors and conducting research with Noshua Watson and Stephen Spratt on the BRICS Bank. He is also the lead author of a new annotated bibliography on the rising powers published by IDS, and the editor of the Rising Powers Eldis resource page.</p> <p data-bbox="188 1077 767 1223">Musab has an MPhil degree in International Relations from the University of Oxford. His own research focuses on the concept of the 'South' in international relations, pan-Africanism, anti-colonial movements and postcolonial theory.</p>	<div data-bbox="967 309 1249 640" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="810 674 1390 920">Fran is a Research Officer at the Institute of Development Studies specialising in climate change adaptation work. With 15 years of experience working in the field of climate change adaptation, environmental action and community engagement, Fran's interests lie at the interface between human development and natural resource management.</p> <p data-bbox="810 958 1382 1104">Her particular interests are around the impact of climate and disasters on social and ecological systems, the role of decentralised governance and participatory decision-making and understanding processes that influence change.</p> <p data-bbox="810 1142 1398 1350">Fran currently works across a range of thematic areas including the Rising Powers programme, providing capacity support to partnering and learning processes with a view to 'linking different perspectives' and 'improving influence and impact' of research within the IDS programme on Strengthening Evidence-based Policy.</p>

<p align="center">Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)</p>	<p align="center">Rajesh Tandon Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)</p>
<div data-bbox="316 338 654 674" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="188 703 783 887">Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay is Director of Global Partnerships at PRIA and a member of the Strategic Management Board of PRIA. His current responsibilities include strategic planning, programme development, networking and partnership building, and resource mobilisation.</p> <p data-bbox="188 920 775 1099">He provides research, consultancy and training services in the areas of democratic governance, citizenship and civil society building (including organisation development, strategic planning, participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation) and social accountability.</p> <p data-bbox="188 1133 783 1312">From 1998–2008, he was the Head of the Urban Governance Programme at PRIA, working on research, training and programme development in the areas of citizen participation, social accountability and participatory urban governance.</p>	<div data-bbox="978 338 1235 674" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="810 703 1398 1128">Dr Rajesh Tandon is an internationally acclaimed leader and practitioner of participatory research and development. He founded the Society for Participatory Research in Asia in 1982, a voluntary organisation providing support to grass roots initiatives in South Asia. Dr Tandon specialises in social and organisational change, focusing on participatory research, advocating for people-centred development, policy reform and networking in India, South Asia and beyond. Dr Tandon has championed the cause of building organisations and capacities of the marginalised through their knowledge, learning and empowerment.</p> <p data-bbox="810 1162 1398 1621">He has contributed to the emergence of several local, national and international groups and initiatives to promote authentic and participatory development of societies. Dr Tandon has authored over 100 articles, a dozen books and numerous training manuals on democratic governance, civic engagement, CSOs, NGO governance and management, participatory research and people-centred development. He has served in an advisory capacity on numerous expert groups of several ministries of central and state governments and the Planning Commission India, and served as Advisor to the Commonwealth Foundation, UNDP, and numerous other international agencies.</p> <p data-bbox="810 1655 1398 1890">For his distinguished work on gender issues, the Government of India honoured Dr Tandon with the Prestigious Award in Social Justice in 2007. The Victoria University, Canada, awarded Dr Tandon the degree of ‘Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) in recognition of his pioneering work in civic engagement, governance and community based research (2008).</p> <p data-bbox="810 1924 1398 2022">Dr Tandon has a PhD from U. Case Western Reserve, and degrees in electronic engineering (IIT) Kanpur and management (IIM Calcutta).</p>

Silvio Caccia Bava

LogoLink



Silvio Caccia Bava is a Sociologist, Researcher at the Instituto Polis, Director and Editor-in-Chief of Le Monde Diplomatique Brazil. He coordinates the global network LogoLink , the Learning Initiative on Citizen Participation and Local Governance.

He was President of the Brazilian Association of NGOs – ABONG – for two terms and President of the Latin American Association of Organizations for the Promotion of Development (ALOP). He was also a member of the Brazilian National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA), Vice President of the Human Rights State Council in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Latin America Director for the Habitat International Coalition.

He has published extensively on topics such as social movements, citizen participation, local development, the systemic crisis and new paradigms.

Julia Mello Neiva



LogoLink



Julia Mello Neiva graduated from Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo. She specialised in Human Rights at the Faculty of Law, University of São Paulo, and has a Masters (LL.M) and was Human Rights Fellow at the Law School of Columbia University, New York.

She is the International Coordinator of the Global Network LogoLink (Learning Initiative on Citizen Participation and Local Governance). Lawyer in São Paulo.

<p style="text-align: center;">Ming Zhuang China Centre for Participatory Research</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nigel Martin FIM Forum</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Based in Chengdu, Ming Zhuang specialises in civic engagement, social equality, and poverty alleviation. He has worked in China for over ten years in partnership with central and local government, NGOs, and international organisations and groups including the World Bank, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Department for International Development (DFID), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Oxfam, ActionAid, World Vision, Mercy Corps and others.</p> <p>Ming is the Founder and Director of the Social Accountability Knowledge Center in China. He is engaged in both research and action on concerns related to civil society, citizen participation, local governance, accountability, and transparency.</p> <p>With a focus on domestic rural migrants and rural community development in China, Ming has published papers on civil society development, citizen participation, poverty alleviation, and social inequality.</p> <p>Ming has a Master's degree in sociology, and is a China Fellowship Program PhD candidate of Public Policy at Beijing Normal University.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Nigel Martin is the founding President and CEO of FIM and currently a Senior Advisor. A graduate of Mount Allison University, Nigel has over 35 years of experience in the NGO community in Canada and elsewhere and has served as executive director of several organisations, including the Canadian Council for International Cooperation in Ottawa (Canada), Euro Action Accord in London (UK), as well as the Organisation Canadienne pour la Solidarité et le Développement and Oxfam-Québec in Montreal (Canada).</p> <p>Nigel began his career with the Canadian International Development Agency in 1971, where he was one of the earliest staff members of the then-fledgling NGO programme before eventually pursuing a career in the sector. He is a member of the steering committee of the United Nations Development Programme Platform HD2010 and has been an official advisor on development issues to both the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec.</p> <p>Nigel's publications include <i>Practice-Research Engagement and Civil Society</i> (co-author, 2001) and <i>Critical Mass: The Emergence of Global Civil Society</i> (co-author, 2008). He also wrote the foreword to <i>Democratizing Global Governance: Ten Years of Case Studies and Reflections by Civil Society Activists</i> (2009). Nigel has served on several boards of directors and is currently on the Carold Foundation Board in Toronto. He is also a co-founder of Mothers' Call International.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Anshuman Karol Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Laura Trajber Waisbich Brazilian Centre for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Anshuman Karol is Assistant Policy Manager at PRIA, based in New Delhi, where he is responsible for providing support to different states in India on decentralised district planning through The Asia Foundation, UNDP, Unicef sponsored programmes. Prior joining PRIA, he worked with Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI), Agro-Economic Research Centre (AERC) and Institute of Integrated Himalayan Studies (IIHS) in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>He has more than 11 years of experience in the development sector especially in research, programme evaluation, policy analysis, advocacy, capacity-building and community mobilisation in India.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Laura Trajber Waisbich is Brazilian; she graduated in International Relations at Pontifícia Universidade de São Paulo (PUC-SP) in Brazil and has a Master's in International Relations and Political Sciences from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po) in France.</p> <p>Since 2011, she has been an Assistant Researcher at CEBRAP and Editorial Assistant at <i>Sur – International Journal on Human Rights</i>, published by Conectas Human Rights. At CEBRAP she is a member of the Citizenship and Development Group (NCD) where she integrates current research projects on Public Health in Brazil and assists the building of a South-South collaboration network: CORD (Collaboration for Research on Democracy).</p>

Arilson da Silva Favareto
Brazilian Centre for Analysis and Planning
(CEBRAP)



Arilson da Silva Favareto is a sociologist and Associate Researcher at CEBRAP. He holds a Bachelor's degree of Social Sciences from the Catholic University of Campinas, an MA in Sociology from the State University of Campinas, and a PhD in Environmental Science from the University of São Paulo. Part of his studies were also conducted at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales in Paris.

He is currently Adjunct Professor at the Federal University of ABC, which is linked to the Centre for Engineering, Modeling and Applied Social Sciences, the Interdisciplinary Program of Graduate Studies in Energy and the Masters Program in Planning and Territory Management.

His topics of current research at CEBRAP involve theoretical and applied economic sociology. His previous experience includes research and consultancy undertaken for government agencies, social movements and international cooperation agencies. He is the author of the book *Paradigms of Relevant Rural Development*, which was awarded best doctoral thesis by the National Association of Graduate Studies and Research in Urban and Regional Planning (V Award Policy and Regional Planning).

Paulo Esteves
BRICS Policy Center (Brazil)



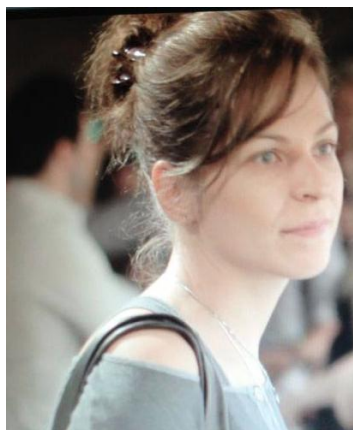
Paulo Luiz Moreaux Lavigne Esteves holds a degree in History from the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (1993), and an MSc (1995) and PhD (2003) in Political Science at Instituto Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro (IUPERJ). He is Professor of International Relations at the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro and was the editor of the books *Instituições Internacionais: Segurança, Comércio e Integração* (2004) and *Relações Internacionais: Debates Teóricos e Metateóricos* (2010).

He has experience as a consultant to the United Nations Development Program, the Government of the State of Minas Gerais, CNPq (Brazil's National Council of Technological and Scientific Development, linked to the Ministry of Science and Technology) and CAPES (Higher Education Co-ordination Agency, linked to the Ministry of Education). He was a founding member of the Association of International Relations, of which he was Director from 2005 to 2009, and is an elected member of the executive committee International Political Sociology, a branch of the International Studies Association.

He is currently conducting research on the convergence of the fields of international security, humanitarian assistance and development and on the participation of Brazil, middle powers, and peripheral countries in the new international security architecture.

Melissa Pomeroy

Articulação SUL




Melissa Pomeroy earned her undergraduate degree in International Relations, by the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo; holds a certificate in Participation and Sustainable Development and an MSc on Political Science, by the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Currently, Melissa is working on her PhD dissertation at the same university. She has over ten years' experience on citizen participation practices, public policy and international cooperation as a researcher, consultant, trainer and project manager. Experience includes work in multicultural environments, with local and national government, civil society, international institutions and academia.

Previous employers include Barcelona and São Paulo municipal governments, International Observatory of Participatory Democracy – OIDP, Catalunya regional government, Paraguay national government, Government and Public Policies Institute – IGOP, Brazilian NGOs).

Other IDS Rising Powers Programme team members

<p style="text-align: center;">Anuradha Joshi Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Deepta Chopra Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Dr Anuradha Joshi is a social scientist with a focus on policy processes and extensive experience in institutional analysis of development. She has worked on issues related to poverty, low-income housing, public services and environmental policy. Her current research interests focus on collective action, social accountability and service delivery – mobilising ‘demand’ in basic services and in the scaling-up of innovative service delivery approaches.</p> <p>She is also interested in taxation of the informal sector. She has experience of consulting for bilateral and multilateral agencies in development and managing large, multi-country research projects and has travelled and researched in India, Indonesia, Nepal, Vietnam and Ghana. Her thematic expertise focuses on governance; collective action; public policy; politics and power; rights; taxation.</p> <p>Recent projects include the Academic Partnership in Support of Teaching Development Aid Curriculum in Russia; and recent publications and co-authored articles include: <i>Do they Work? Assessing the Impact of Transparency and Accountability Initiatives</i> (2012); <i>Widgets or Watchdogs? Conceptual Explorations in Social Accountability</i> (2012); ‘Políticas Sociais: comparações entre Brasil e Índia’ in <i>Direito e Desenvolvimento, um Diálogo Entre os Brics</i> (2012); <i>Making Basic Education Free</i> (2011); and many others.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Dr Deepta Chopra is a social policy researcher with extensive experience in managing and designing social protection and livelihoods programmes. Deepta joined the Vulnerability and Poverty Reduction Team at IDS in 2010.</p> <p>Her work examines policy processes through the formation of the landmark National Rural Employment Guarantee Act legislation in India. Her expertise on state-society interactions has allowed Deepta to engage with issues of power and participation and examine efforts to address poverty and vulnerability from the unique perspective of policy. She also has expertise in citizen engagement with the state, participation of civil society actors in policy processes, and governance and accountability issues.</p> <p>Her engagement with a wide range of academic, policy and professional networks showcase her initiative and skill in combining research, practice and policy engagement. Deepta is currently developing two research projects – one on policy diffusion of social protection programs across South Asia, and the second examining issues of politics, governance and civil society participation in rights-based social protection policies in India.</p> <p>Recent projects include ‘Social Protection in South Asia’. Deepta read Economics (Delhi University), Development Studies (IDS) and Geography (Cambridge).</p> <p>Thematic expertise: citizenship; gender; governance; politics and power; rights; social policy; social protection.</p> <p>Geographic expertise: Central/ South Asia; India.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Jeremy Allouche Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Jing Gu Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Jeremy Allouche is a Research Fellow in water supply and sanitation. He previously worked at the University of Oxford, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology – MIT, at ETH Lausanne where he was the Director of the Water Institutions, Management Competence Centre, at the Swiss Graduate Institute of Public Administration, and at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva. His fields of interests are public private partnerships, the governance and regulation of water supply and sanitation systems, access to water and sanitation and pro-poor regulation, water security, and transboundary water conflicts.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Jing Gu is a political economist with a substantial background in the judicial profession and in business in China. Research interests include China and development policy, governance and accountability, trade and sustainable development. A specific concern is with the growing role of Chinese enterprises in the global economy. Currently, she works on China and Africa's development policy including Chinese investment in Africa.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">John Humphrey Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rosalind Eyben Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Professor John Humphrey is a sociologist with special interests in global value chains and their impact on agricultural and industrial development. His recent research has focused on agribusiness and the growing importance of standards upon production and trade in horticulture and seafood.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Rosalind Eyben is a feminist social anthropologist with a career in international development policy and practice, including long-term experience of working and living in Africa, India and most recently in Latin America. Rosalind also worked at the London headquarters of DFID as Chief Social Development Advisor.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Xavier Cirera Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hubert Schmitz Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Xavier Cirera is a trade economist with a particular interest in the impact of trade reform and regional integration. He has extensive experience in Southern Africa. Recent research focuses on analysing the impact of different regional and preferential trade agreements; as well as research on how firms introduce new products for exporting, and on trade, poverty and income distribution. Other interests include the analysis of spatial price variations, the functioning of rural markets; the impact of income distribution on food demand and trade and climate change policies.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Professor Hubert Schmitz is a development economist with 30 years of experience in research, teaching and advisory work. His areas of specialisation are industrialisation and employment, outsourcing for development, the changing organisation of the global knowledge economy, and the politics of investment and growth.</p> <p>He is Professorial Fellow of the Institute of Development Studies and adviser to bilateral and multilateral development agencies on industrial policy, cooperation of public and private sectors, and interventions for strengthening competitiveness and job creation. His current research is concerned with shifts in innovation power from West to East and shifts from high to low carbon growth.</p>

<p align="center">Noshua Watson Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>	<p align="center">Gerry Bloom Institute of Development Studies (IDS)</p>
<div data-bbox="359 342 611 719" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="188 750 767 869">Dr Noshua Watson is a Research Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies in the Globalisation Team, specialising in business and development.</p> <p data-bbox="188 902 759 1084">She is an organisational economist by training and her research is on the role of the private sector in development, including private funding of aid, private provision of basic services, corporate philanthropy, corporate social responsibility and measuring CSR performance.</p>	<div data-bbox="959 342 1256 719" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="810 750 1401 958">Gerry Bloom is a physician and health economist. His special interest is the management of health system transition in the context of rapid social and economic change. Areas of particular focus include the changing roles of government, health system innovations processes of institutional development.</p>



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