WHAT DOES DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION MEAN?

- A foreign policy tool used by countries to support development in low and middle income ones, ranging from foreign aid/official development assistance (ODA) to remittances and foreign direct investment (FDI)
- Development cooperation (DC) flows aim to expressly support internationally defined development goals e.g. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and similar agreements
- It helps developing countries achieve structural changes to address their development needs through in-kind or financial transfers, technical and capacity support, and/or policy solutions. Typically, it is not defined solely by a profit motive i.e. donor countries and organisations accept a lower level or no profit for the activities undertaken.

WHAT IS SOUTH SOUTH COOPERATION (SSC)?

- No single definition, SSC refers to a broad framework of collaboration among Southern countries in the political, socio-economic, environmental, cultural and technical domains. It can take place on a bilateral, regional, sub-regional, or interregional basis.
- It is built on the principles of non-conditionality, mutual benefit, respect for sovereignty, and is demand-driven in nature
- SSC is reflected in greater trade volumes, FDI flows, technology transfers etc. between Southern countries. The BRICS nations are among those emerging economies with large foreign aid budgets

I. OVERALL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FIGURES

II. COUNTRY-WISE BREAKUP OF INDIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FLOWS (IN INR CRORE)


III. MAJOR TOOLS OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grants</th>
<th>Lines of Credit (LoCs)</th>
<th>Indian Technical &amp; Economic Cooperation Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants are provided to recipient nations in various sectors including education, healthcare, housing, infrastructure etc.</td>
<td>Facilitated by the Export Import Bank (EXIM Bank). LoCs are extended to partnering countries, financial institutions, regional development banks etc. LoCs allow partners buy goods and services from India on deferred credit terms.</td>
<td>Established in 1964, it is an initiative centered on skills training. It aims to further technical cooperation and capacity building with other developing nations across multiple geographies but largely focused in Asia and Africa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Managed by Development Partnership Administration (DPA) I, II and III

Administered and coordinated by DPA-I and EXIM Bank

Coordinated by DPA-II

WHAT IS THE DPA?
The Development Partnership Administration (DPA) is an agency under the Ministry of External Affairs which was created in January 2012 and oversees all aspects of the handling of India’s aid projects. It has 3 divisions headed by Joint Secretary level officers. DPA I deals with project appraisal and lines of credit; assesses grant projects in East, South and West African regions, Bangladesh, and the Sri Lankan Housing project. DPA II focuses on capacity building schemes, disaster relief, ITEC programme, Special Commonwealth Assistance for Africa programme (SCAAP), implementation of Colombo Plan; and also assesses grant projects in southeast Asia, Central Asia, West Asia, and Latin America. DPA III deals with grants projects implementation in Afghanistan, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

IV. INDIA V OTHER MAJOR SOUTHERN AID DONORS (IN USD MILLION)

<table>
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</table>

Source: OECD estimates; http://www.oecd.org/development/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm

IMPORTANT MILESTONES

1947
India gains independence, begins development assistance activities almost immediately.

1950s
India provides programme-based aid as grants, alongside scholarships and humanitarian aid to Bhutan, Nepal and a few sub-Saharan nations, focus on Afro-Asian solidarity.

1955
The Bandung Conference held in April, first large-scale Afro-Asian Conference.

1956
Non-Aligned Movement comes into being led by India, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Indonesia and Ghana.

1964
Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation programme begins.

2003
India Development Initiative (IDI), located within the Ministry of Finance, is established to evolve development assistance framework.

2004
Indian Development and Economic Assistance Scheme (IDEAS) established to facilitate Lines of Credit (LoC) through EXIM Bank.

2012
Development Partnership Administration (DPA) created as a separate agency within the Ministry of External Affairs.