"With the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness behind us, it is an ideal time to reflect on the changing nature of development co-operation that is an outcome of the significant geopolitical and geo-economic shifts the world has witnessed in the last decade. The High Level Forum, held in Busan, aimed to bring emerging powers into the fold of aid effectiveness. Their incorporation was only partially achieved; yet the Forum’s outcomes signalled the start of a more inclusive dialogue around issues of development not only between traditional donors and recipients but also the private sector, civil society and new development actors. Busan’s most significant outcome was the agreement to establish a new, inclusive and representative Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and the phasing out of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness. While this development is promising, Africa in particular must use this opportunity to make a significant contribution to the crafting of new codes and principles around development co-operation that can act as building blocks for a new, inclusive, international development architecture that also incorporates South–South co-operation (SSC). This policy briefing focuses on SSC and makes a number of recommendations to African countries."
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Currently, interest is being sparked around a group of aid donors referred to variously as “non-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors”, “emerging donors”, “new donors”, “South-South Cooperation”, and “new development partners”. The idea for increased SSC through aid, investment, and trade was also envisioned as Southern states were largely optimistic that they could exert greater power over their own destinies if they could work together (Bobiash, 1992). As a result of the prominent role of the Global South in historically supporting a right to development, it is particularly interesting to explore how their eventual rise as donors would approach basic rights-based principles. Introduction: International Development, South-South Cooperation and the Rising Powers. Chapter · January 2016 with 32 Reads. DOI: 10.1057/978-1-137-55646-2_1. This chapter explores the South–South development cooperation contribution of South Africa, the smallest BRICS member. It discusses the emergence of South Africa’s development partnership as a mechanism to secure its prosperity and security on a volatile continent. The country’s extensive peace-building initiatives and investment in the establishment of a pro-development architecture in Africa are key pillars of its approach. Lack of engagement with South Africa’s private sector and civil society actors is exposed as a serious gap in bolstering the country’s development offering.