



# CHAMBER INDIA GLOBAL SOUTH CENTRE

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# Foreword



Dear readers,

In today's interconnected world, the situations faced by the Global South transcend borders and demand collective action. Chambers of commerce and industry bodies, with their extensive networks and expertise, are in a unique capacity to bridge the gaps between nations, facilitating the exchange of knowledge, resources and best practices. By bringing together diverse stakeholders, including governments, businesses, academia and civil society, we can provide a platform for dialogue and cooperation that goes beyond individual interests and fosters a shared vision for progress.

Trade has played a paramount role in promoting South-to-South cooperation over the years. As goods, services, and ideas flow between nations, borders become less significant and connections are forged. Trade brings people together, enabling the exchange of cultural experiences, knowledge and perspectives. By facilitating trade linkages, we can nurture an environment of collaboration and mutual benefit, fostering economic integration and social cohesion among the countries of the Global South.

Moreover, the significance of trade goes beyond economic considerations. It shapes the narrative of nations, encourages diplomacy, and cultivates deeper understanding and respect among diverse cultures. As trade flourishes, people move across borders, forging personal connections and enriching societies through their skills, ideas and traditions. Migration, driven by economic opportunities, enhances the fabric of societies, contributing to diversity, innovation and resilience.

It is with great pleasure and a sense of profound responsibility that we present to you the **Chamber India-Global South Centre's** inaugural booklet. This booklet is a compendium of research papers and knowledge material that embodies our collective pursuit of fostering greater cooperation among the Global South. We hope that this collection of work will inspire further dialogue, stimulate ideas and ignite transformative actions that will shape a brighter future for all. As we embark on this journey, we express our deepest appreciation for our members and partners who continue to champion the cause of inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Together, let us build a future where the Global South stands united in pursuit of shared prosperity.

With warm regards,



Abhinav Balyan  
*President & CEO*

# About the centre

Established under the aegis of the [Chamber of Commerce, Sustainable Development and Foreign Relations](#), the Chamber India-Global South Centre will strengthen India's bond with the Global South by promoting economic, social and cultural cooperation among the countries of the region. It will work towards enhancing the region's development prospects and advancing its interests on the global stage. It will serve as a platform for public-private partnerships, knowledge-sharing and policy advocacy by bringing together stakeholders from academia, civil society, government and the private sector.

## Vision

Our vision is to build a resilient and interconnected Global South, where economic, social and cultural cooperation thrives. By leveraging public-private partnerships and engaging diverse stakeholders, we aim to unlock the region's vast potential, drive equitable growth and champion the shared interests of its nations.

## Mission

Our mission is to forge a robust and enduring connect between India and the nations of the Global South, fostering a foundation of collaboration, mutual understanding, and shared development interests.

# Working groups



## WG 1: Trade, Investment and Growth

By promoting economic cooperation and facilitating cross-border investments, the Trade, Investment and Growth Working Group will unlock the immense potential of the Global South, driving inclusive and equitable economic progress while fostering mutually beneficial partnerships in today's ever-evolving global landscape.

- Policy analysis and recommendations
- Capacity building workshops
- Investment promotion campaigns
- Market access initiatives
- Trade facilitation and infrastructure development
- Business delegations
- Investment policy coordination
- Bilateral and multilateral trade agreements



## **WG 2: Sustainability, Climate Action and Skill Development**

This Working Group will focus on developing innovative solutions, facilitating technology transfers and promoting knowledge sharing to tackle the urgent challenges of climate change while promoting sustainable practices and enhancing skill development in the Global South.

- **Climate change mitigation strategies**
- **Adaptation and resilience building**
- **Technology transfer and innovation**
- **Vocational skill training**
- **Knowledge sharing and best practices**
- **Circular economy promotion**
- **Climate financing and access to funds**
- **Monitoring and evaluation framework**





### **WG 3: 2030 Agenda and Development Cooperation**

Guided by the vision of inclusive and sustainable development, the 2030 Agenda and Development Cooperation Working Group aims to create an enabling environment for effective development cooperation while directing the Global South towards a prosperous and equitable future.

- **Policy alignment and implementation**
- **Development cooperation framework**
- **Resource mobilization**
- **South-South cooperation programs**
- **Gender mainstreaming in development**
- **Localization of the SDGs**
- **Capacity development initiatives**
- **Advocacy and outreach**



#### **WG 4: Multilateralism and Global Governance**

Committed to fostering a more inclusive and representative international order, this Working Group focuses on strengthening multilateral institutions and advocating for the interests and priorities of the Global South through policy research, diplomatic engagements and strategic alliances.

- **Policy research and analysis**
- **Diplomatic engagements**
- **Strategic alliances**
- **Research and policy dialogue platforms**
- **Knowledge exchange on multilateralism**
- **Policy advocacy papers and briefings**
- **Engagement with multilateral institutions**
- **Advocacy for reform and representation**



## **WG 5: Cultural Exchange and Cultural Diplomacy**

We recognize the power of cultural diplomacy in strengthening relationships and promoting global harmony. This Working Group serves as a vibrant platform for fostering mutual understanding, appreciation and collaboration among diverse cultures of the Global South.

- **Cultural diplomacy forums**
- **Cultural exchange scholarships**
- **Artist residency programs**
- **Art exhibitions and performances**
- **Cultural heritage preservation**
- **Intercultural education and dialogue**
- **Digital cultural platforms**
- **Promotion of tourism**

# ICT-led growth of India: An opportunity for the Global South

## Digital infrastructure



- **Aadhaar** is world's largest digital identity programme that provides biometric and demographic based unique digital identity that can be authenticated anytime, anywhere and also eliminates duplicate & fake identities. It provides an identity infrastructure for delivery of various social welfare programmes. As on 31st November, 2022, 129.41 crore Aadhaar cards have been issued.



- **Unified Payments Interface (UPI)** is a system that powers multiple bank accounts into a single mobile application (of any participating bank), merging several banking features, seamless fund routing & merchant payments into one hood. It also caters to the "Peer to Peer" collect request which can be scheduled and paid as per requirement and convenience.



- **Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC)** is an initiative aiming at promoting open networks for all aspects of exchange of goods and services over digital or electronic networks. The foundations of ONDC are to be open protocols for all aspects in the entire chain of activities in exchange of goods and services, similar to HTTP for information exchange over internet, SMTP for exchange of emails and UPI for payments.

## Digital delivery of services

- **Common Services Centres (CSCs)**, are the world's largest digital service delivery network, with wide reach in rural areas up to Gram Panchayat & Block level. These information and communication technology enabled kiosks with broadband connectivity has been providing various governments, private and social services to the citizens.
- **Meri Pehchaan, a National Single Sign-On (NSSO)**, launched in July 2022 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi, is a user authentication service wherein single set of credentials can provide access to multiple online applications or services. Currently, 5057 services of various Ministries/States integrated with NSSO.
- **MyScheme** is a schemes eMarketplace, where citizens can discover eligible schemes based on his/her demography. More than 180 schemes of the 27 Central and State/UT Governments across 13 diverse categories have been hosted.
- **DigiLocker** has provided a dedicated cloud-based platform as a personal space to residents for storage, sharing, verification of documents & certificates, thus it is helping in eliminating use of physical documents. Over 13.5 crore users are registered with DigiLocker and over 562 crore documents are accessible via DigiLocker.
- **UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance)** has been developed as a unified platform to deliver major Government services through Mobile. So far, 1,658 services from Central/State Govt. along with 20,197 Bharat Bill Payment Services (BBPS) have been on-boarded on UMANG.
- **India Stack Global** has been initiated to showcase the India Stack and its building blocks globally. At present, 12 key projects/platforms namely Aadhaar, UPI, Co-Win, API Setu, DigiLocker, AarogyaSetu, GeM, UMANG, Diksha, E-Sanjeevani, E-Hospital, and E-Office are made available at the portal of India Stack Global in all UN languages.

- **eSign** provides easy, efficient, and secure signing of electronic documents by an Aadhaar holder. so far, 34.41 crore eSigns have been issued.
- **API Setu:** project intends to facilitate implementation of the 'Policy on Open Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)'. The policy intended to promote efficient sharing of data among data owners and inter-and-intra Governmental agencies to achieve the objective of interoperable systems in order to deliver services in an integrated manner.
- **National AI Portal** has been developed to provide all information related to Artificial Intelligence to all stakeholders at a single place and promote awareness and communication on AI in the country.
- **Aarogya Setu** is a mobile application launched by the Government of India in April 2020, to aid the COVID-19 efforts of the government. The App works based on contact tracing method and helps the government in identifying, monitoring and mitigating the spread of COVID-19 across the country. The App is now transformed into National Health App, bringing a whole plethora of digital health services powered by Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM).
- **GST Prime** is a product to help the tax administrators to analyze and monitor the tax collection and compliance within their jurisdiction. GST-Prime improves the GST compliance, increase the tax collection, increase the tax base, detect the tax evasion and fraud and predict the effect of policy change.
- **e-Taal 3.0 (Electronic Transaction Aggregation & Analysis Layer)** provides a real-time aggregated view of volume of eServices being delivered across different agencies of the Central, State and local Governments in India. eTaal dashboard displays the number of 'end-to-end electronic transactions' as the indicator for measuring the performance of G2C, G2B and B2C e-Services.
- **Vehicle Location Tracking System (VLTS)** is designed to track and monitor public vehicles with the help of GPS-based tracking devices which gets fitted in Vehicles. The System also has a provision to send panic alert which triggers emergency response procedure to support passengers in distress with the help of effective monitoring using Command Control Centre.

- **eChallan:** A comprehensive traffic management solution using a mobile-based app and complimentary web application which is integrated with CCTV/ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Reading) Cameras, RLVD/OSVD (Red Light/Over Speed Violation) Devices, Laser Guns, etc for issuance of challan/ notices.
- **Electronic Human Resource Management System (eHRMS):** eHRMS application is responsible for the maintenance of employee record in electronic form, from hiring to retiring. The project includes scanning/digitization of service book to capture the legacy data and provision of numerous online services through various modules; namely Service Book, Leave, LTC, Personal Information, Reimbursements, Advances, Tour, Helpdesk, etc
- **ServicePlus:** It is a Meta Data Based e-Service Delivery Framework which helps in making all government services accessible to the common man in his locality through common service delivery outlets.
- **Open Government Data (OGD 2.0):** The OGD Platform has been set-up to provide proactive access to government owned shareable data, along with its usage information in open/machine readable format, periodically, within the framework of various related policies, rules and acts of the government.
- **Global Indices (E-Government Development Index)** is a composite measure of three important dimensions of e-government, namely: Online Service Index, Telecommunication Infrastructure Index and the Human Capital Index.

## Digital skilling

- **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA):** PMGDISHA was launched with the aim to provide digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household) by 31.03.2022. More than 6.6 crore candidates have been enrolled and 5.68 crore have been trained, out of which, 4.22 crore candidates have been certified under the PMGDISHA Scheme.

- **Future Skill PRIME:** The Programme is envisaged to provide re-skilling/ up-skilling opportunities for B2C beneficiaries in 10 emerging technologies viz. Internet of Things, Big Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence, Robotic Process Automation, Additive Manufacturing/ 3D Printing, Cloud Computing, Social & Mobile, Cyber Security, Augmented Reality/Virtual Reality and Blockchain.

## Innovation and Startups

- **MeitY Startup Hub (MSH):** MSH is a dynamic, singular and collaborative platform for tech startup community towards building meaningful synergies in the Indian startup space. MSH's quick value additions to domestic tech startups in terms of improving scalability, market outreach and domestic value addition and setting up innovative partnerships with various stakeholders has been a key differentiator in MSH's efforts to catapult the tech startup ecosystem in the country.
- **TIDE (Technology Innovation Development for Entrepreneurs) 2.0:** This scheme promotes tech entrepreneurship by providing financial and technical support to incubators engaged in supporting ICT startups using emerging technologies such as IoT, AI, Block-chain, Robotics etc.
- **MeitY-Center of Excellence (CoE) for Internet of Things (IoT):** The centre is funded on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. [50:50 (MeitY: Industry) for Bangalore through ERNET and 47:40:13 (MeitY: State: Industry) for other 3 centres].

## Research and Development

- **Bhashini, the National Language Technology Mission (NLTM),** was launched in July 2022 to provide Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) based open-source language technology solutions for speech and text translation through the Bhashini platform to bridge the language barriers leveraging startup-academia ecosystem.



- **Centre of Excellence in Quantum Technologies:** A multi-institutional (IISc, CDAC and RRI) project initiated to create infrastructure, capacity and capability building in Quantum Technologies. The objective of the project includes the development of an 4 Qbit indigenous quantum processor, development of quantum communication hardware, development of quantum sensor & quantum algorithms, etc.
- **National Supercomputing Mission (NSM):** C-DAC has commissioned 11 new supercomputers of various capacities (50TF, 833TF, 1.66PF, 3.33PF) at academic institutes. Manufacturing of 6000 Rudra server nodes for building the Phase-3 systems has been initiated.
- **Microprocessor Development Programme (MDP):** A family of 32-bit/ 64-bit Microprocessors and associated software tool-chain & IP Cores are being indigenously designed using Open-Source ISA (Instruction Set Architecture) and fabricated at SCL foundry and foundries abroad for meeting the strategic and commercial requirements.
- **Sector-Specific Self-Sustaining R&D Centers:** The vision is to create sector specific self-sustainable centers in areas of Optoelectronics materials, components and recycling to boost industry led research, R&D as service and R&D Export. So far, 12 such centres has been setup in the areas such as Quantum Material, Additive Manufacturing, Silicon Photonics, Graphene, E-waste, Li-ion/Na-ion Battery cell, IIoT etc.
- **National Mission on Power Electronics Technology (Phase-III):** NaMPET-III program is ongoing with the objective to strengthen the power electronics technology base in the country. Various activities like Technology development & deployment, technology transfer, Awareness creation and strengthening the industry interactions with R&D and academic institutes through collaborative research are in progress.

- **AgriEnlcs: National Programme on Electronics and ICT Applications in Agriculture and Environment:** This national-level programme is initiated to reform the agriculture and environment sectors with the interventions of IoT, ICT, machine learning and robotics technology. The objective of this umbrella programme is to encompass the industry, users, academia, R&D institutes working in the allied domains of the thematic areas to make user friendly and market viable technology.

## Cyber Security

- **Cyber Surakshit Bharat (CSB):** It was initiated in partnership with Industry consortium in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with the objective to educate & enable the Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) & broader IT community of Central/State Governments, Banks and PSUs to address the challenges of cyber security.
- **National Centre of Excellence (NCoE) in Cyber Security** has been set-up in collaboration with Data Security Council of India under project funded from Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology. This initiative is an endeavor to build a sustainable cyber security technology and industry development momentum across the country.
- **Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In):** CERT-In has been designated to serve as the National agency for incident response under Section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000. CERT-In operates 24x7 incident response Help Desk for providing timely response to reported cyber security incidents. CERT-In provides Incident Prevention and Response services as well as Security Quality Management Services.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1883839>

# Top academic and research institutions of India

Opening doors to new horizons of knowledge and collaboration with the Global South.



## Indian Institute of Technology

IITs are a group of autonomous prestigious engineering and technology-oriented institutes of higher education established and declared as Institutes of National Importance by the Parliament of India. IITs were created to train scientists and engineers, with the aim of developing a skilled workforce to support the economic and social development of India after its independence. Currently, there are 23 IITs across the country.

## All India Institute of Medical Sciences

AIIMS is a group of autonomous government public medical universities of higher education under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. AIIMS New Delhi, the forerunner institute, was established in 1956. Since then, 24 more institutes were announced. It is considered as pioneer health institution of South Asia.







## Indian Institute of Management

IIMs are Centrally Funded Business Schools for management offering UG, PG, PHD and executive programmes along with some additional courses in the field of business administration. They are premier management institutions, comparable to the best in the World for teaching, research and interaction with industries.

## Indian Institute of Science

IISc, established in 1909, has the highest citation-per-faculty among all the universities in the world. Its mandate is “to provide for advanced instruction and to conduct original investigations in all branches of knowledge as are likely to promote the material & industrial welfare of India.”



## Jawaharlal Nehru University

JNU is a public major research university located in New Delhi, India. It was established in 1969 and named after India's first Prime Minister. Unlike other universities, the JNU's educational philosophy is reflected in its academic structure which is broad based and has interdisciplinary functioning within Schools/ Centres/ Special Centres.

# India leading international HADR cooperation in South Asia

*Following is an excerpt from a publication by Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.*

*Author*

*Deon Canyon*

There are some simple reasons why there are few multinational and regional disaster response agencies.

First, most developed nations do not ask for assistance when disasters and crises strike because they have sufficient capacity to manage the response. Second, some nations are at odds with their neighbors. And third, some nations do not have the resources to assist others.

Historically, crisis-prone nations with inadequate resources for immediate relief request assistance from well-developed affluent nations with capable militaries. These providers have typically been Western countries, but that is beginning to change.

The most well-known exception is the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre). With assistance from the United Nations and international organizations for disaster management and emergency response, the AHA Centre facilitates cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States when there is a large disaster or crisis. There is no equivalent in northeast Asia because the nations there prefer not to rely on their neighbors. There is also no equivalent in Australasia and the Blue Pacific because only the United States, Australia, New Zealand and France have sufficient resources to mount large assistance responses. India is becoming another exception, as shown by its cooperative activities in the multinational realm, in regional efforts, and in the direct provision of humanitarian assistance.

## **Multinational cooperation**

On March 12, 2021, leaders of the United States, India, Japan and Australia met as the Quad to reaffirm their commitment to cooperate on non-traditional security issues, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR). A key part of their plan was to establish a climate working group to strengthen global actions on mitigation, adaptation, resilience, technology, capacity-building, and climate finance. India, Australia and France already collaborate on maritime surveillance and Australia may also join the MALABAR naval exercises attended by India, Japan and the US. These engagements are certain to build capacity and interoperability that will benefit any future collaborative HADR operations in the Indian Ocean.

India actively participates in and hosts capacity-building events run by the inter-governmental Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). Nelson Mandela inspired the creation of IORA in 1997 to focus on socioeconomic cooperation in recognition of the fact that the region is a rapidly changing environment. commitment is to expand mutual understanding and beneficial cooperation through a consensus-based approach. Disaster Risk Management is one of IORA eight focus areas and is chaired by India. In this role, India provided fisheries policy-related training to officials from Somalia and Yemen and published Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Guidelines for IORA in November 2019. Further, India hosted IORA delegates from Bangladesh, Kenya, Somalia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Australia, Singapore and ASEAN Secretariat who participated in India's 4th Annual HADR Exercise in Aug 2019 in Chennai.

India's linkage with a multitude of stakeholders, including national governments, non-governmental organizations, regional and international partners, donors, civil society and the private sector, is well recognized. This is actively pursued by encouraging partnerships between governments and institutions through joint training, sharing lessons learned and best practices, building capacity and enhancing technical capacity.

## **Regional cooperation**

India leads the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), which has the potential to play an important role in disaster management. The Bay of Bengal faces many cyclones and some tsunamis that all require a transboundary approach to crisis management and risk reduction. BIMSTEC was founded in 1997, but its participants had not awakened to the need for cooperation until 2004 when they encountered the Indian Ocean tsunami. This tragic event resulted in a surge of interest in regional cooperation, however it was short-lived and BIMSTEC soon took a backseat at the regional level. Although member countries put in place some policies and were willing to work on building capacity, the relief mechanisms required for success were lacking.

To counter this problem, the BIMSTEC Leader's retreat in 2016 called for joint exercises to improve cooperation in disaster management and initiated a BIMSTEC Disaster Management Exercise on the lines of SAADMEx. India hosted these exercises in 2017 and 2020. The 2nd BIMSTEC disaster management exercise involved 80 delegates from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Nepal in a simulation that used local resources to address flooded localities. BIMSTEC also established a Centre for Weather and Climate in 2018 and ran a workshop on building disaster-warning systems.

BIMSTEC currently focuses on the use of government and military resources in the management of disasters. However, some believe that the priority at the regional level should be a greater level of stakeholder diversity, including the private sector, and all agencies concerned with maritime security to ensure that discussions identify ways to make each of their sectors more resilient.

## **Humanitarian operations**

Relief operations in south Asia are mainly bilateral because regional efforts such as the SAARC Agreement on Rapid Response to Natural Disasters have not been successful for political reasons. However, growing prosperity has reduced India's dependence on Western humanitarian assistance and has enabled it to provide twenty-nine international humanitarian relief operations.

As part of its Indian Ocean strategy SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region), India provided international humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to satisfy its sense of obligation...to demonstrate empathy for the victims of disasters in all parts of the world” and to “promote future bilateral dialogue between the affected and the donor nation.” This assistance functioned as a diplomatic tool that deepened bilateral relations with neighbours including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

On the international HADR front, Operation Sahayata was conducted in Mozambique in March-April 2019, rescuing over 204 people and providing medical assistance to over 3500. During the Covid pandemic, SAGAR assistance, including food, Covid medications, Ayurvedic medicines, and medical assistance teams, was provided to Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros.

### **Covid aid**

India’s response to the Covid pandemic continues to demonstrate its growing commitment to humanitarian aid operations. As the pandemic in India was initially fairly mild, and cases declined from October 2020 to March 2021, the nation provided international medical relief, facilitated the repatriation of foreign nationals and exported locally produced vaccines. Bharat Biotech, in combination with the state-run Indian Council of Medical Research, developed the Indian vaccine Covaxin. Millions of doses are being used in the government’s vaccine program, but the government is also aggressively pursuing vaccine diplomacy in Brazil, Paraguay, the Philippines, and the United Arab Emirates.

In June 2020, the private company, Serum Institute of India (SII), the world’s largest vaccine manufacturer negotiated a license to manufacture a billion AstraZeneca doses for low and middle-income countries. From January to March 2021, SII had exported 66 million doses overseas, which would have been sufficient to vaccinate everyone in a few major Indian cities. As the second wave of infections emerged in April, another two million doses left for Paraguay.



On April 24, the government ceased to allow commercial interests to trump local health concerns when they temporarily banned the export of vaccines. As India seeks to become a major provider of international relief, it will continue to work closely with the private sector, which has the resources to scale up disaster response beyond the capacity of government and military.

Throughout the Indo-Pacific, the militaries of many developing countries assume a primary responder role in addition to their core external defense mission. This is not due to existing military culture, but to the fact that the military is brought in to fill gaps left by weak and disorganized responses of civilian government. Capable, proactive governments reduce the overdependence on the military by providing adequate funding, logistics, and human resources to civilian government and opportunities to private entities that provide expertise in disaster management. While local governments often aim to achieve no casualties, their intermittent disaster risk reduction programs are typically reactive rather than proactive and lack investment. In contrast, locally-led humanitarian NGOs are often actively engaged in strengthening the capacity of local communities and many municipalities have emergency-triggered, contractual agreements with dozens of private companies.

### **Future emphasis**

Accompanied by its economic upswing, India's credibility as a provider of humanitarian assistance, crisis relief, and regional security has improved significantly over the past two decades. India has increasingly taken the role of a regional leader, which has meant moving beyond a predominantly bilateral approach, and coordinating more often via regional mechanisms and partnerships with multilateral bodies. These deeper multilateral relationships not only provide India with the opportunity to conduct humanitarian operations beyond the immediate subcontinent, but they also increase engagement in HADR exercises and operations with Quad partners that lead to improvements in interoperability and the development of dual-use military systems.

As India grows its regional leadership portfolio, it will naturally extend its disaster management and relief operations eastward to southeast Asia and westward to Africa. But to demonstrate its leadership role and ensure a high degree of stability

and security, India needs to ensure that the regional maritime environment remains favorable and positive. Specifically, the Indian Navy, which has taken the lead in HADR operations, and other maritime security agencies of the Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS), need to update operational procedures, particularly in light of pandemic constraints. To be more successful, these agencies will have to increase not only the number of assets they deploy, but their capacity to deliver a higher level of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief with these assets.

As the number of regional disasters increase in frequency, the number of HADR missions also increase. In a continuation of its regional efforts in south Asia, India thus needs to ensure support for BIMSTEC and its important HADR initiatives. Particular attention should be focused on the Bay of Bengal area, which requires a continued investment in disaster management exercises.

As a well-recognized first responder, India continues to modernize by developing more robust internal processes, improving inter-agency and inter-ministry cooperation, and engaging more holistically with stakeholders, including civil society. During this process, rather than emphasizing particular stakeholders, India is increasing the involvement of multiple stakeholders as it develops a collective and multisectoral crisis management system that has improved capacity to provide more effective and efficient HADR support for regional crises.

# South-South cooperation principles

## Guiding force behind the Chamber India-Global South Centre

*Following is an excerpt from a publication by the South Centre on [www.southcentre.int](http://www.southcentre.int)*

Developing countries today face the multiple interlinked financial, climate, and development crises. As the development gap between rich and poor countries grows and inequality deepens, never before has South-South cooperation at all levels been more essential at all levels and in all fields of international and domestic endeavour as developing countries seek, individually and collectively, to meet current global challenges together with developed countries.

South-South cooperation in the overall context of multilateralism is a continuing process vital to confront the challenges faced by the South. It is a valuable contribution to development, and as such needs to be strengthened, including through enhancing the capacities of the institutions and the arrangements that promote such cooperation. South-South cooperation is essential as a strategy to sustain the development efforts of developing countries and a means of enhancing their participation in the emerging global economy.

South-South cooperation is the responsibility of the South. It lays the foundation for an effective and productive engagement on an equal footing by the countries of the South with the North. The development assistance of developed countries should be premised on and be consistent with a strong foundation of South-South cooperation. Such an engagement is necessary in order for the global community as a whole to be able to address global challenges and crises in a coordinated, collaborative and effective way. South-South cooperation can take many forms. In this regard, many institutions have been set up to promote South-South cooperation at various levels, both within multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and by developing countries themselves through their regional organizations and their multilateral institutions such as the Group of 77, the Non-Aligned Movement, etc.

In this context, the Havana Programme of Action, the Marrakech Plan of Implementation of South-South Cooperation and the Doha Plan of Action taken together represent a comprehensive framework for intensified cooperation among developing countries.

To participate effectively in shaping multilateral rules and relationships to the mutual benefit of all countries, South-South policy coordination at the international level is essential. Common South-South approaches and positions that are premised on common development-oriented perspectives and concerns, while at the same time respecting the varied and heterogeneous development experiences of developing countries, are essential in shaping the conditions under which development support from developed countries and international agencies can become more effective.

Such South-South policy coordination is needed in ensuring that global economic and political relations is based on a relationship of equality and cooperation among the countries of the South and of the North. In particular, such policy coordination will be instrumental in shaping the direction and content of, among other things:

- the current climate change negotiations,
- the global response to the financial crisis,
- the achievement of development goals,
- international trade negotiations, and
- intellectual property discussions.

In this regard, principles that govern and guide South-South cooperation, including at the policy level, have already been articulated by the South and should be observed and promoted.

## Principles:

- a. South-South cooperation is a common endeavour of peoples and countries of the South and must be pursued as an expression of South-South solidarity and a strategy for economic independence and self-reliance of the South based on their common objectives and solidarity;
- b. South-South cooperation and its agenda must be driven by the countries of the South;
- c. South-South cooperation must not be seen as a replacement for North-South cooperation. Strengthening South-South cooperation must not be a measure of coping with the receding interest of the developed world in assisting developing countries;
- d. Cooperation between countries of the South must not be analyzed and evaluated using the same standards as those used for North-South relations;
- e. Financial contributions from other developing countries should not be seen as Official Development Assistance from these countries to other countries of the South. These are merely expressions of solidarity and cooperation borne out of shared experiences and sympathies;
- f. South-South cooperation is a development agenda based on premises, conditions and objectives that are specific to the historic and political context of developing countries and to their needs and expectations. South-South cooperation deserves its own separate and independent promotion;
- g. South-South cooperation is based on a strong, genuine, broad-based partnership and solidarity;
- h. South-South cooperation is based on complete equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit;

- i. South-South cooperation respects national sovereignty in the context of shared responsibility;
- j. South-South cooperation strives for strengthened multilateralism in the promotion of an action-oriented approach to development challenges
- k. South-South cooperation promotes the exchange of best practices and support among developing countries in the common pursuit of their broad development objectives (encompassing all aspects of international relations and not just in the traditional economic and technical areas);
- l. South-South cooperation is based on the collective self-reliance of developing countries;
- m. South-South cooperation seeks to enable developing countries to play a more active role in international policy and decision-making processes, in support of their efforts to achieve sustainable development;
- n. The modalities and mechanisms for promoting South-South cooperation are based on bilateral, sub-regional, regional and interregional cooperation and integration as well as multilateral cooperation.

As reaffirmed in the Ministerial Declaration of the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Group of 77 and China, 25 September 2009, New York, USA (see <http://www.g77.org/doc/Declaration2009.htm>, para. 70), based on the South-South cooperation principles recommended by the Twelfth Session of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (IFCC-XII), 10-13 June 2008, Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, and adopted in the Ministerial Declaration of the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Group of 77 and China, 26 September 2008, New York, USA.

# Powering cities in the Global South

Following is an excerpt from a Working Paper titled "Powering Cities in the Global South: How Energy Access for All Benefits the Economy and the Environment".

## Authors

Michael I. Westphal

Sarah Martin

Lihuan Zhou

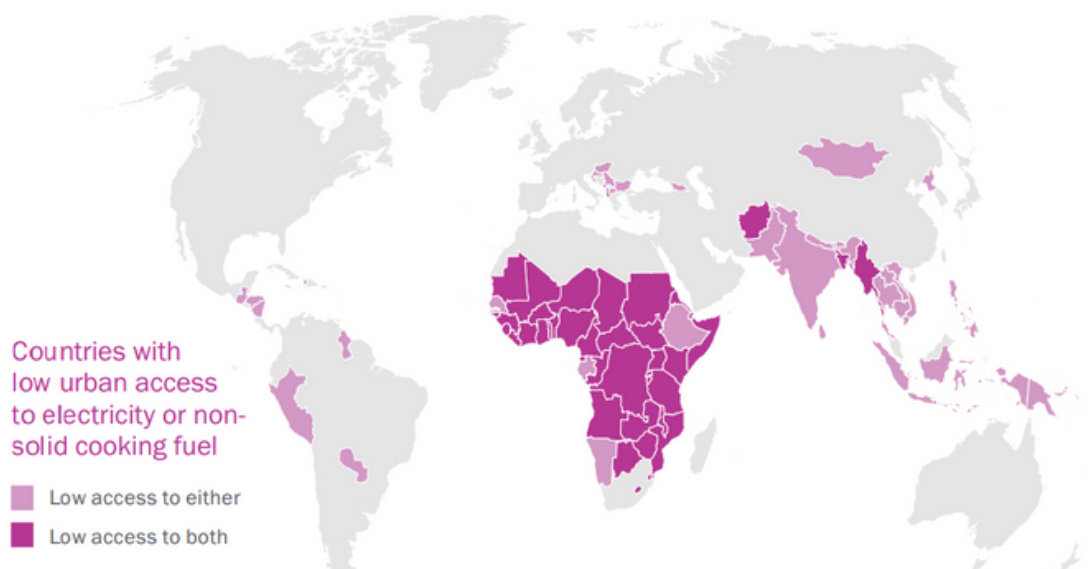
David Satterthwaite

The world is entering a new epoch of urbanization. By 2050 it is projected that two-thirds of the world's population will live in urban areas, with a net urban population increase of 2.4 billion people from 2015, mostly in Africa and Asia. Cities that are already struggling to provide clean, affordable, and reliable energy for their residents will likely find it challenging to keep up with the pace and scale of growth. Without much-needed changes in approach, the urban "under-served" population—those who lack access to core services—will expand in cities in rapidly growing parts of the global South. This challenge presents an unprecedented opportunity to create a different kind of city: one that is more equal, where everyone has access to core services, and where all residents can live, work and thrive.

## Urban energy challenges

**Energy access, reliability, and affordability remain vexing and overlooked urban problems in much of the Global South**

In some countries, particularly those in East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and South Asia, urban electricity access is high, averaging more than 97 percent in 2012. However, in low-income countries, average levels of urban energy access were only 58 percent that same year.



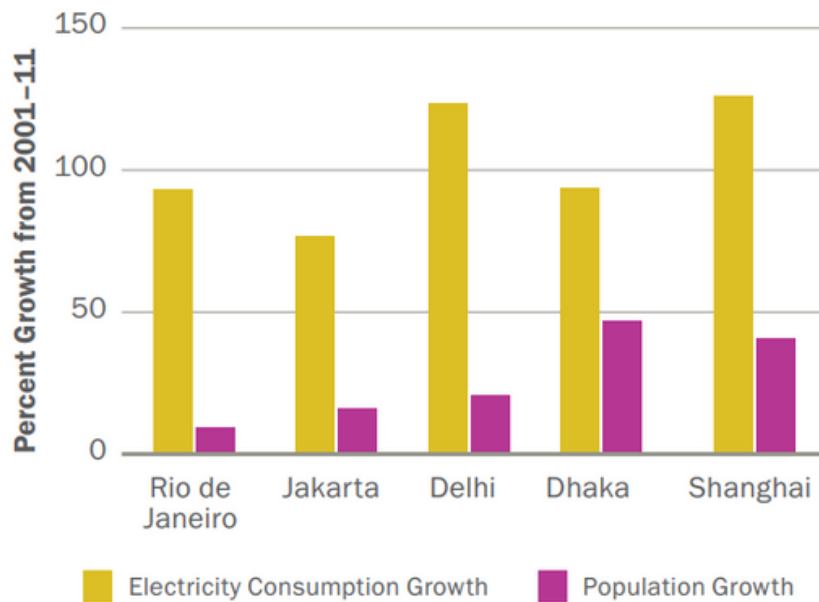
In addition, national-level data on access can sometimes mask much worse conditions in individual cities. Even where populations have access to electricity, unreliability and inefficiency can be acute problems. Aging and inefficient infrastructure strains the ability of utilities to supply adequate power, which subjects customers to frequent power outages. Access to modern, non-solid fuels is also lacking in many urban areas in the global South. Nearly half a billion urban residents worldwide still use solid cooking fuels. Cooking with such fuels on traditional stoves and open fires is highly polluting and linked to premature mortality and morbidity. The cost of electricity and fuels can represent a major burden. Poor households in the global South often spend as much as 14 percent to 22 percent of their income on energy, although households are typically considered energy poor if they spend 10 percent or more of their income on fuel and electricity. Moreover, even if the poorest residents can meet the cost of monthly bills, they may not be able to afford high connection charges and are thus denied access altogether.

### **Rapidly growing regions in the Global South face potentially unsustainable growth in energy demand**

Increasing electricity access in the global South is a development imperative, but emerging cities face the dual challenge of rising demand and inadequate supply, made worse by system inefficiencies and line losses. More than 15 percent of electricity in much of the global South is lost during transmission and distribution; in some cities the percentage is higher. In many cities in the global South, growth rates of electricity consumption are much greater than rates of population growth.

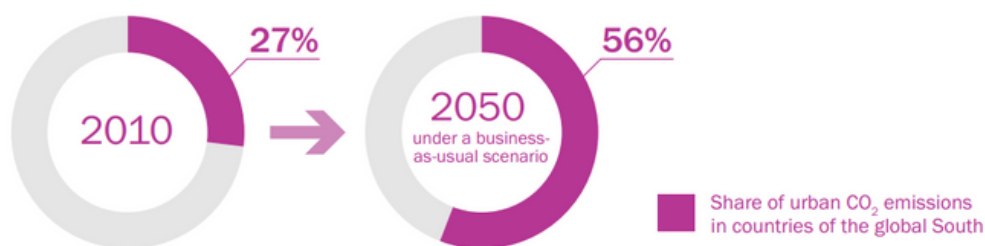


Going forward, cities in the global South will need to expand their sources of energy supply and provide better-quality services per unit of energy.



**Rapidly growing regions cannot continue to replicate past models of development**

The old fossil fuel-intensive model of development that was undertaken in the global North is not tenable, given a greater awareness of the health impacts of air pollution in cities. The majority of cities in Africa and Southeast Asia monitored by the World Health Organization have experienced increases in particulate matter (PM10) concentrations in recent years. Among the megacities, those in South Asia, for example, have at least double the PM 2.5 concentrations of cities in the global North, such as New York, Paris, or London. Furthermore, fossil fuel intensive electricity generation entails energy security risks and import dependence for a number of countries in the global South. For example, in 2014, the Philippines, Senegal, and Sri Lanka all imported about 50 percent of their energy.



Urban areas globally are responsible for the majority of global final energy use and the associated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. On average, per capita GHG emissions in urban areas in the global South are still far lower than in the global North, but in terms of absolute emissions, the picture is changing rapidly. In 2010, China, developing Asia, India, Africa, and Latin America comprised about one-quarter of total urban GHG emissions from the core sectors of buildings, transport, and waste disposal. In a business-as-usual scenario, those regions are projected to be responsible for about 56 percent of total urban emissions in 2050. With future electricity demand projected to increase, national and local governments must make decisions now about their future energy infrastructure.

### **Solutions to the urban energy challenges**

#### **Accelerating the shift to cleaner cooking**

The use of modern cooking fuels—such as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), electricity, biogas, and ethanol—would result in dramatic reductions in indoor air pollution and improved health benefits for the urban poor. Because of the premature mortality associated with solid cooking fuels, no urban energy intervention would have a greater public health impact. Globally, indoor air pollution from household cooking with solid fuels accounted for 3.5 million deaths and 4.5 percent of disability adjusted-life years in 2010. If we assume exposure is the same for rural and urban populations, and given the fact that about 16 percent of all people using solid cooking fuels in 2010 were in urban areas, then close to 550,000 premature deaths might have occurred in urban areas in that year due to indoor air pollution from solid cooking fuel. In many cases, modern fuels can also result in significant cost and time savings to households, compared to biomass or kerosene.

#### **Scaling up distributed renewable energy**

Distributed renewable energy (such as solar PV) addresses the urgent need to provide electricity access and offers additional benefits when compared to traditional grid connection. While we recognize that other distributed renewable energy solutions exist, solar PV systems have greater overall potential in urban areas than technologies such as wind power. Solar PV is still an option even where individuals do not have adequate rooftop space, and community-owned, community-shared solar systems are a promising model in such cases.

Solar PV (both on-grid and off-grid) can offer affordability, reliability, and productivity benefits to the under-served. Grid electricity can be expensive, and the cost of solar PV systems and storage batteries is declining.

The average levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) for residential rooftop solar PV in India and China is now within the cost range for natural gas-fired generation in both countries. With greater access to more reliable and affordable supplies, the urban under-served will rely less on dirty diesel and kerosene, which are used extensively in the global South and are often expensive. In addition, home-based enterprises undertaken by the underserved are often energy-intensive and require a reliable supply of power. In some cases rooftop solar PV systems may allow owners to sell power back to the grid, although such arrangements are in nascent stages in the Global South.

### **Increasing energy efficiency of buildings and appliances**

Over time, the development and enforcement of energy efficiency building codes and energy-efficient appliance standards can bring both direct and indirect benefits to the under-served. More energy-efficient structures and appliances will provide benefits in terms of reduced energy bills, improved economic productivity, comfort, health (reduced illnesses), and climate-change resilience (e.g., to heat waves). Potential savings in energy consumption (and hence cost) realized by switching to the best available household appliances and equipment are on the order of 40 percent to 50 percent.

# South in the world economy

## A historical perspective

*Following is an excerpt from a paper published by the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report Office.*

### Author

Deepak Nayyar

The division of the world into industrialized and developing countries is more recent than widely believed. A historical perspective suggests a distinction between the period before the 19th century, when geography divided the world, and the period since then, when the world came to be divided by economics.

### **Dominance: 1000 TO 1700**

Table 1 shows the regional distribution of population and income in the world economy from 1000 to 1700. At the end of the first millennium, Asia, Africa and Latin America together accounted for 82 percent of world population and 83 percent of world income. Their overwhelming importance continued in the second millennium. Even in 1500, they accounted for about 75 percent of population and income. Two centuries later, in 1700, their share of population remained almost the same at three-fourths, but their share of income declined to two-thirds. Their dominance was attributable, in large part, to just two countries. From 1000 to 1700, China and India together accounted for 50 percent of world population and income.

Western Europe, Eastern Europe, North America, Oceania and Japan together were far less important in the world economy. Their share of world population increased from less than one-fifth in 1000 to about one-fourth in 1700, and their share of world income rose from one-sixth to one-third. The second half of the second millennium witnessed the beginnings of change, in part attributable to the first phase of European colonial expansion in the late 15th century in the Caribbean and the Americas.

It started with Portugal and Spain, followed by England and France. The slave trade from Africa, the search for gold and silver in the new world, the colonization of the Americas and the rise of the Asian entrepôt trade were parts of a process that unleashed a different phase in the world economy from the early 16th century to the late 18th century. It was the age of mercantilism in Europe, and Western Europe's share of world income discernibly increased. This period also witnessed the beginnings of a division of labour between primary producers and manufacturers, but the organization of production was essentially pre-capitalist. The onset of the Industrial Revolution, at the end of this era, introduced the possibilities of structural transformation in the world economy.

Table 1: Distribution of population and income in the world economy: 1000 - 1700

	World Population (%)				World GDP %			
	1000	1500	1600	1700	1000	1500	1600	1700
<b>Group I</b>								
<i>Asia</i>	65.6	61.2	64.7	62.1	67.6	61.9	62.5	57.7
<i>Africa</i>	12.1	10.6	9.9	10.1	11.7	7.8	7.1	6.9
<i>Latin America</i>	4.3	4.0	1.7	2.0	3.9	2.9	1.1	1.7
<b>Group Total</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>66.3</b>
<b>Group II</b>								
<i>Western Europe</i>	9.5	13.1	13.3	13.5	8.7	17.8	19.8	21.9
<i>Western Offshoots</i>	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
<i>Eastern Europe</i>	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.1
<i>Former USSR</i>	2.6	3.9	3.7	4.4	2.4	3.4	3.5	4.4
<i>Japan</i>	2.8	3.5	3.3	4.5	2.7	3.1	2.9	4.1
<b>Group Total</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>33.7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Decline and fall: 1820 TO 1950

The 19th century witnessed the evolution of an international economic order leading to profound change in the balance of economic and political power. The division of the world into rich industrialized countries and poor developing countries was the result of three developments. The first was the Industrial Revolution in Britain during the late 18th century, which spread to Western Europe during the first half of the 19th century.

The second was the emergence of a newer, somewhat different form of colonialism in the early 1800s, which culminated in the advent of imperialism that gathered momentum through the 19th century. The third was the revolution in transport and communication in the mid-19th century, manifesting in the railway, telegraph and steamship. These three developments overlapped and partly coincided in time as they transformed the world economy. They created patterns of specialization in production associated with a division of labour through trade reinforced by the politics of imperialism. There are competing explanations for this outcome. Some emphasize economic factors to argue that the Industrial Revolution was dependent on a prior or simultaneous agricultural revolution. Some stress political factors to argue that imperial powers did not allow industrialization in their colonies. Some highlight a mix of economic and political factors to contend that the economics of colonialism and the politics of imperialism together created this international economic order.

The outcome was unambiguous, with the world economy divided into countries (mostly with temperate climates) that industrialized and exported manufactured goods, and countries (mostly with tropical climates) that did not industrialize and exported primary commodities. Slowly but surely, countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America became dependent on the industrializing nations in Western Europe, not simply for markets and finance but also as their engine of growth. High productivity in the agricultural sector, combined with the technological revolution in the industrial sector, allowed north-west Europe to industrialize rapidly. In contrast, Asia, Africa and Latin America, which had large agricultural sectors characterized by low productivity, ended up specializing in and exporting primary commodities at unfavourable terms of trade. The economic relationship between the two sets of countries was driven and reinforced by Europe's political dominance. This fostered de-industrialization and underdevelopment in what became the developing world, just as it led to industrialization and development in what became the industrialized world. Both outcomes were an integral part of the evolution of capitalism in the world economy. It is somewhat difficult to find a turning point for the division of the world economy. The process began around 1820, was discernible by 1870 and continued until 1950.

Table 2 shows that between 1820 and 1950, developing countries' share of world population declined from three-fourths to two-thirds, but their share of world income witnessed a much more pronounced decline from 63 percent to 27 percent. Industrialized countries' population share rose from one-fourth to one-third, while their income share almost doubled from 37 percent to 73 percent.

**Table 2: The share of developing countries in world population and world GDP**

	World Population %					
	1820	1870	1913	1950	1973	2001
<i>Africa</i>	7.1	7.1	7.0	9.0	10.0	13.4
<i>Asia</i>	65.2	57.5	51.7	51.4	54.6	57.4
<i>Latin America</i>	2.1	3.2	4.5	6.6	7.9	8.6
<i>Developing Countries</i>	74.4	67.8	63.2	67.0	72.5	79.4
<i>Industrialized Countries</i>	25.6	32.2	36.8	33.0	27.5	20.6
<i>World GDP</i>	1820	1870	1913	1950	1973	2001
<i>Africa</i>	4.5	4.1	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.3
<i>Asia</i>	56.4	36.1	22.3	15.4	16.4	30.9
<i>Latin America</i>	2.2	2.5	4.4	7.8	8.7	8.3
<i>Developing Countries</i>	63.1	42.7	29.6	27.0	28.5	42.5
<i>Industrialized Countries</i>	36.9	57.3	70.4	73.0	71.5	57.5

This transformation may have spanned 130 years, but the new international economic order was clearly discernible at the end of 50 years. By 1870, developing countries' share of world population had decreased to two-thirds while that of industrialized countries had increased to one-third. The former's share of world income had fallen to 43 percent while that of the latter had risen to 57 percent.

For the world economy, the significance of 1870 is clear. The balance of power had shifted; the division of labour had changed. The gap between industrialized countries and developing countries had begun to widen. Between 1820 and 1950, there was a sharp increase in the asymmetries between their respective shares of world population and income.

It may, however, be misleading to consider developing countries as an aggregate, given significant regional differences. The increase in disproportionality between world population and income shares was particularly pronounced in Asia. Between 1820 and 1950, its population share diminished from 65 percent to 51 percent, but its income share dropped from 56 percent to 15 percent. For Africa, the shares of population and income were relatively stable, although the latter was consistently lower. For Latin America, the shares were symmetrical and rose over the period. In 1950, Latin America's income share was higher than its population share.

Latin America was the exception in the developing world. During the 19th century, when countries in Asia and Africa were beginning to be colonized, those in Latin America were starting to attain independence. This process started in 1810 but was consolidated only in the 1820s. For this reason, perhaps, there was a slight increase, rather than a decline, in Latin America's share of world gross domestic product (GDP) between 1820 and 1870. The period thereafter witnessed the rise of the region as its GDP share more than trebled from 2.5 percent in 1870 to 7.8 percent in 1950. In sharp contrast, Asia's economic decline, which began in 1820, saw its GDP share drop by more than half, from 36.1 percent in 1870 to 15.4 percent in 1950.

Table 3: Comparing GDP per capita: divergence in GDP per capita between industrialized countries and developing countries

	Per Capita GDP ratios					
	1820	1870	1913	1950	1973	2001
<i>Western Europe Western offshoots</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Eastern Europe</i>	57.6	45.7	42.5	33.5	37.3	26.4
<i>Latin America</i>	57.5	33.2	37.1	39.8	33.7	25.5
<i>Africa</i>	34.9	24.4	16.0	14.2	10.5	6.5
<i>Asia</i>	48.0	26.8	16.5	10.1	9.2	14.3
<i>Japan</i>	55.6	36.0	34.8	30.5	85.5	90.6
<i>China</i>	49.9	25.8	13.8	7.0	6.3	15.7
<i>India</i>	44.3	26.0	16.9	9.8	6.4	8.6



Given changes in shares of world population and income, divergence in per capita income between developing and industrialized countries increased rapidly, as confirmed in Table 3. Between 1820 and 1950, as a percentage of GDP per capita in Western Europe, North America and Oceania together, GDP per capita in Latin America dropped from three-fifths to two-fifths, in Africa from one-third to one-seventh, and in Asia from one-half to one-tenth. The divergence was modest in Latin America, massive in Asia and somewhere in the middle for Africa. And it was not confined to developing countries alone, but extended to Eastern Europe and Japan. Over 130 years, Western Europe and North America pulled away from the rest of the world.

In sum, the evolution of the world economy during this era was shaped by two sets of factors. The first set, from 1820 to 1870, included the Industrial Revolution, the emergence of colonialism, and the revolution in transport and communication. The second set, from 1870 to 1914, encompassed the politics of imperialism and the economics of globalization, which created winners and losers. The influence of these factors possibly waned from 1914 to 1950, a period with the two World Wars and the Great Depression, but the inherent logic and essential characteristics of industrial capitalism meant that uneven development for unequal partners persisted.

# Confronting the urban housing crisis in the Global South

## Adequate, secure and affordable housing

*Following is an excerpt from a working paper published by World Resources Report.*

### Authors

Robin King

Mariana Orloff

Terra Virsilas

Tejas Pande

Good housing is fundamental to physical and financial security, economic productivity, healthy communities, and human well-being—but the housing gap is huge and growing. Today about one-third of the urban population in the global South lives in informal settlements, where they tend to lack access to basic services such as electricity, running water, or sanitation. The global affordable housing gap is estimated at 330 million urban households, and this number is forecast to grow by more than 30 percent by 2025 to 440 million households, or 1.6 billion people. Many cities have attempted to solve the problem by encouraging or forcing residents to relocate to the urban periphery, but this approach has often created its own problems as people are cut off from social networks and access to employment opportunities.

Addressing the challenge of adequate, secure, and affordable housing within and around the city is essential to enhancing equity, economic productivity, and environmental sustainability of the city. This translates to improved quality of life and greater equality of opportunity, thus producing a more dynamic and just city. Failure to sufficiently provide services such as water, transportation, solid waste collection, and sewerage facilities threatens the health of all urban citizens, especially the poor, and also reduces business activities.

If sufficient affordable shelter options are not available in well-served locations, greater proportions of the poor will be forced to live in peripheral areas far from infrastructure, social networks, and existing jobs, and will endure long travel times and additional expenses. Policies and community-based initiatives that lead to better-quality, more secure, and more affordable housing for the under-served will contribute to a better city for all.

The international community has established targets to reduce slums and ensure access to adequate, secure, and affordable housing—but success has been mixed. The proportion of the urban population living in slums in developing regions decreased between 1990 and 2014, but the absolute number of slum dwellers rose by 28 percent over the same period (see Figure). Lack of consistent housing definitions and data across countries presents many analytical difficulties, and commonly cited numbers tend to underestimate the problem both quantitatively and qualitatively. A further challenge is that, even in countries where the right to housing is supported by legislation, women, ethnic minorities, migrants, and other disadvantaged groups are unable to exercise that right. They find themselves in low-quality shelter with minimal facilities or without any kind of permanent accommodation.

Figure ES-1 | **Absolute increase in urban slum population while the proportion of slum population declines by region**

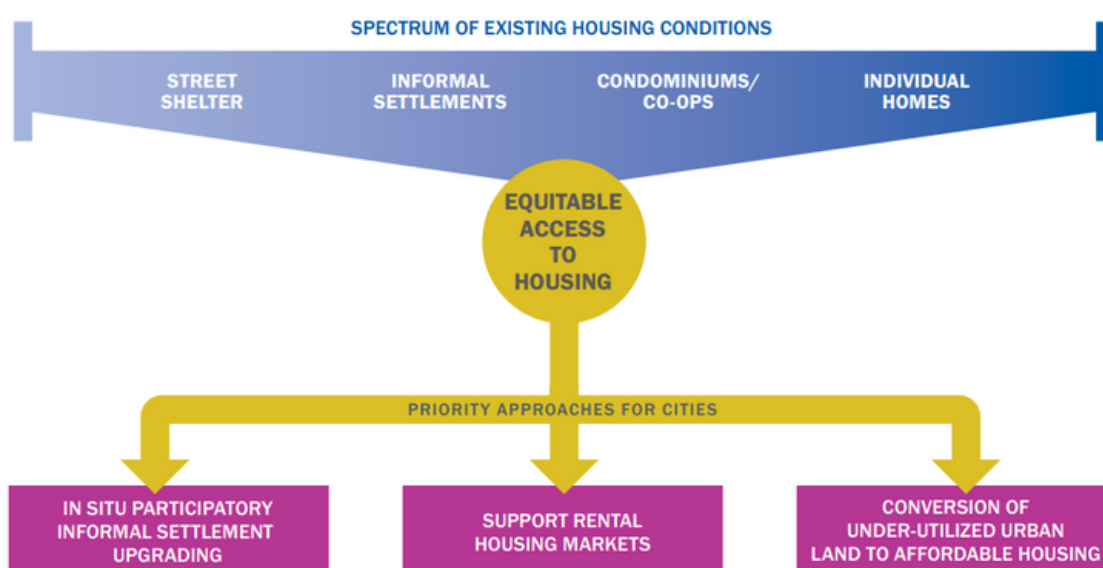


How should cities enable more, improved, and better-located housing possibilities? Housing involves complicated legal systems and overlapping markets for land, buildings, finance, and services like water, electricity, and sewerage. Housing is further complicated by the fact that formal and informal arrangements, levels of government, and cultural traditions may not be consistent across ethnic groups. Public and private sectors must work together despite the fact that they have inconsistent time frames and goals. This creates a challenging political context for progress over time. Innovative approaches in governance, finance, and urban planning will be required to provide the quantity and quality of housing needed to serve current populations and the wave of urbanization that is to come.

## **Recommendations**

**Recommended Approach #1: Adopt participatory in situ upgrading of informal settlements.** Upgrading informal settlements requires viewing them as potential opportunities rather than problems. Successful programs are participatory, comprehensive, and financially sustainable, and they feature co-created solutions that tap community knowledge and insight. Upgrading programs typically finance services and amenities, improve shelter, and secure occupancy rights. Evidence shows that in situ upgrading is preferred over relocation programs except where there are location-based risks or an overwhelming, offsetting public purpose. Creative finance and ownership structures need to play a role, as does design that incorporates physical, social, and financial realities. Good designs make excellent use of limited space to meet the needs of families, communities, and neighborhoods.

**Recommended Approach #2: Support rentals, especially in affordable market segments.** Encouraging rentals and reducing the financial and legal bias toward ownership requires governments to acknowledge the wide range of rental possibilities in both informal and formal markets. Financial bias toward ownership works against equity. Therefore, a pro-equity approach would feature subsidies that are well structured on both demand and supply sides to avoid distortions that work against the under-served. To meet increased housing demands, cities can support rental housing for tenants of different income levels by creating formal rental policies, improving legal frameworks to support the rights of both tenants



and landlords, avoiding financial biases that prioritize home ownership over renting, and providing well-structured supply- and demand-side subsidies to incentivize home rentals. A wide range of rental housing possibilities must be considered to make rental housing affordable for all income levels; this can include lump-sum rentals and cooperative housing.

**Recommended Approach #3: Convert under-utilized innercity land and buildings to affordable housing.** Instead of pushing the poor out, cities should incentivize the conversion of under-utilized, well-located urban land to affordable housing development. Realistic regulations and standards—including allowing for incremental housing improvements and construction—are essential, as are straightforward and easy-to-understand planning processes, zoning rules, and building codes. Planning processes must acknowledge the wide range of market segments, with different combinations of tenure, service provision, quality, and time frames. Community ownership should be explored, along with other creative combinations of financing and governance structures with which to revitalize and regenerate land, buildings, and districts. Financial incentives and taxes on both the supply and demand sides must be considered, although political economy concerns will not make this easy. To generate resources and provide incentives to produce or convert space to affordable housing, under-utilized land and buildings can be taxed at higher rates than more productive spaces. Finally, we must acknowledge that well-structured urban expansion is likely to be required to generate options at sufficient scale.

# Indian diaspora in the Global South

Source: Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India (Updated figures may vary)

• Afghanistan	:	3106
• Algeria	:	5710
• Angola	:	4500
• Antigua & Barbuda	:	265
• Argentina	:	2600
• Aruba	:	1000
• Azerbaijan	:	977
• Bahamas	:	300
• Bahrain	:	326658
• Bangladesh	:	10391
• Barbados	:	3100
• Belize	:	10100
• Benin	:	1563
• Bhutan	:	60000
• Bolivia	:	60
• Botswana	:	12000
• Brazil	:	5073
• Brunei Darussalam	:	11769
• Burkina Faso	:	205
• Burundi	:	500
• Cambodia	:	1510
• Cameroon	:	800
• Cape Verde Islands	:	20
• Central African Republic	:	100
• Chad	:	120
• Chile	:	3630
• China	:	56050
• Colombia	:	539
• Comoros	:	230

• Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	:	10008
• Congo (Rep. Of )	:	598
• Costa Rica	:	1031
• Cote d'Ivoire	:	1500
• Cuba	:	601
• Djibouti	:	650
• Dominica	:	215
• Dominican Republic	:	175
• Ecuador	:	355
• Egypt	:	4301
• El Salvador	:	17
• Equatorial Guinea	:	250
• Eritrea	:	303
• Ethiopia	:	5515
• Fiji	:	315198
• Gabon	:	1110
• Gambia	:	716
• Ghana	:	10000
• Grenada	:	5200
• Guatemala	:	83
• Guinea	:	700
• Guinea Bissau	:	104
• Guyana	:	299382
• Haiti	:	580
• Honduras	:	17
• Hong Kong	:	38729
• Indonesia	:	120000
• Iran	:	4337
• Iraq	:	18007
• Jamaica	:	80000
• Jordan	:	20760
• Kazakhstan	:	6885
• Kenya	:	80000
• Kiribati	:	50
• Kuwait	:	1029861
• Kyrgyzstan	:	11204

• Laos, PDR	:	528
• Lebanon	:	8537
• Lesotho	:	3000
• Liberia	:	1500
• Libya	:	1502
• Madagascar	:	17500
• Malaysia	:	2987950
• Malawi	:	11000
• Maldives	:	25108
• Mali	:	437
• Mauritania	:	150
• Mauritius	:	894500
• Mexico	:	6500
• Micronesia	:	35
• Mongolia	:	155
• Morocco	:	355
• Mozambique	:	24800
• Myanmar	:	2009207
• Namibia	:	259
• Nauru	:	20
• Nepal	:	600000
• Nicaragua	:	40
• Niger	:	150
• Nigeria	:	40035
• Oman	:	781141
• Palau	:	27
• Palestine	:	20
• Panama	:	15000
• Papua New Guinea	:	3000
• Paraguay	:	600
• Peru	:	454
• Philippines	:	120000
• Qatar	:	746550
• Rwanda	:	3000
• Samoa	:	30
• Sao Tome and Principe	:	51



• Saudi Arabia	:	2594947
• Senegal	:	532
• Seychelles	:	17200
• Sierra Leone	:	950
• Solomon Islands	:	50
• Somalia	:	100
• South Africa	:	1560000
• Sri Lanka	:	1614000
• St. Vincent & the Grenadines	:	7750
• Sudan	:	1600
• South Sudan	:	1100
• Suriname	:	237205
• Swaziland	:	1500
• Syria	:	94
• Taiwan	:	3446
• Tajikistan	:	1500
• Tanzania	:	60000
• Thailand	:	195000
• Togo	:	510
• Tonga	:	46
• Trinidad & Tobago	:	556800
• Tunisia	:	137
• Turkey	:	1708
• Turkmenistan	:	240
• Tuvalu	:	50
• Uganda	:	30000
• UAE	:	3425144
• Uruguay	:	600
• Uzbekistan	:	399
• Vanuatu	:	810
• Venezuela	:	80
• Vietnam	:	5500
• Yemen	:	10500
• Zambia	:	30000
• Zimbabwe	:	9500
		<b>21263457 (Total)</b>

# Thanks to our initiative partners



**Maruti Suzuki** is the largest automobile manufacturer in India with 2760 sales outlet distributed across 2313 cities. Known for its reliability and fuel efficiency, Maruti Suzuki vehicles have become popular choices among Indian consumers.



**TVS Motor Company** is the third largest two-wheeler manufacturer in India with a consolidated revenue of ₹243.55 billion (approximately \$3.3 billion) in FY 2021-22. With an annual production capacity of 4.95 million two-wheelers and a presence in over 80 countries, TVS has established itself as a key player in the global automotive landscape.



**Vedanta Limited** is one of the largest natural resources conglomerates in the world with operations spanning 4 continents. It is known for being the largest producer of Zinc, Lead & Silver, Aluminium, Iron ore, Oil & Gas and Ferro Chrome, and accounts for 1.4 per cent of India's GDP.



**VFS Global** is the world's largest visa outsourcing and technology services specialist for governments and diplomatic missions worldwide. With 3371 application centres and operations in 145 countries across 5 continents, VFS Global serves the interests of 67 client governments.



**Development Bank of Singapore** is a multinational banking and financial services corporation headquartered at the Marina Bay Financial Centre in the Marina Bay district of Singapore. It has been ranked as Asia's safest bank for 14 consecutive years by the Global Finance.




**Arvind Limited** is a \$1.5 billion Indian conglomerate renowned for being one of the largest manufacturers of woven textiles in India and one of the largest denim fabric manufacturers in the world. The company has over 42,000 employees across verticals including retail, advanced materials, real estate, apparel, agriculture and environmental and social solutions.



**UPL Limited** is the 5th largest agrochemical company in the world and global leader in sustainable agricultural solutions. With presence in 138 countries, UPL has market access to 90% of the world's food basket and is focused on ushering growth and progress for the complete agricultural value chain including growers, distributors, suppliers and innovation partners.



**Megha Engineering & Infrastructures Ltd (MEIL)** is a multi-sector infrastructure company, established in 1989, with a strong footprint across various sectors like hydrocarbons, electric buses, defence, telecom, power, transport, manufacturing, general and social infrastructure, irrigation and drinking water.

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