

1. What is the role of the north in the context of south-south cooperation?

- Funding
- Expertise and experience
- Networking
- When does the north become the silent partner? How do they let go? Hand over and support? Avoid dependency
- Facilitating stakeholders to come together
- Moral support
- Mediation and conflict resolution
- Advocacy and influencing governments
- Non-financial resources e.g. information,
- Developmental aid – for specific purposes to start up
- Sponsoring scholarships for training
- Mutual processes to reduce the brain drain

Strengths of South-South

- Many things in common – resolving problems in resource-poor settings
- Sharing of relevant experience
- Similar cultural backgrounds
- Students and graduates more likely to stay in their own countries
- Accreditation systems

Weaknesses

- Experience may not be relevant
- Unequal partnerships
- Not adapting models from elsewhere to local circumstances
- All of us are poorly resourced
- Language differences
- Sharing the same biases and “pooling our ignorance”
- Lack of objectivity

Why not just north-south cooperation?

- Risk of dependency is greater
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What do we want from each other? Why did we come all this way to be here?

- Lose the north/south identity – global health.
- Break down “us” and “them” (north and south) – uniting ideal of working with the underserved
- Want to learn from others – we feel isolated
- Gain from the knowledge of others