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Exploring Indian Engagement in Agriculture and Health: A Case of Angola and Mozambique

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BRICS Policy Center Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas - BRICS



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Abstract

This discussion paper provides an overview of India's South-South development cooperation in the fields of agriculture and health in two African states: Angola and Mozambique. The text provides the political and economic context of this engagement, covering not only technical cooperation but also other aspects of India's ties with these countries, and illustrates the deepening relations with empirical examples of the initiatives undertaken by Indian institutions in Africa. Emphasis is placed on how relations have changed across time, treating India's cooperation with Angola and Mozambique as dynamic rather than static relations.

Exploring Indian Engagement in Agriculture and Health: A Case of Angola and Mozambique

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Introduction

India's early engagement with Africa and Asia was born out of a sense of solidarity of the people of India with the third world. This feeling was formalised into a 'partnership among equal' by the conviction of Indian earlier statesmen and leaders in the form of developing closer relations with the third world. India's commitment towards the third world was part of a larger feeling of fraternity with countries struggling against their respective colonial powers. In that context, Indian struggle was source of inspiration for a larger set of countries from Asia and Africa. The independent India maintained its commitment to Africa as it pushed for independence of African countries from colonial domination and protested against racial discrimination.

Initially, India emerged as a source of development funds, capacity building and skill development for South Asian neighbours. But in subsequent years, India's economic partnership with the African countries has been much more dynamic, extending beyond trade and investment to development finance, technology transfers and knowledge sharing. Persistent efforts are being put in, both at the government level and private sector level to develop comprehensive engagement with African countries. India has seen bilateral linkages in health and agricultural with Africa as an important part of its policy priority. Over the years, India has successfully strengthened its position in the health and agricultural sector by developing a comprehensive mix of experts, researchers, entrepreneurs, products and solution. It has been at the forefront in sharing this diverse pool of knowledge, products and expertise with partners in Africa, which they find easily replicable due to a similar resource constrained environment.

Improvement in agriculture and health indicators is a top priority for Africa. To this end, India has made timely and necessary contribution through its development cooperation programme. The overall engagement in the agricultural sector includes policy training and support, augmenting capacity to deal with diseases and other challenges, financial support for infrastructure development, providing agricultural gadgets and support for market arrangements. While the health has received support in the form of training, capacity building, grant assistance and development of regional health infrastructure.

The initial rallying points of India-Mozambique and India-Angola bilateral relations were the common experience of the bitter colonial past and similar development impediments. In early 1940s, India showed political and economic commitment to both the countries by supporting decolonization movements, renouncing inglorious practice of apartheid and racial discrimination, contributing in peacekeeping missions and providing humanitarian support. India's development cooperation with Angola and Mozambique is firmly rooted in the philosophy of 'development for all' where India delivers to overcome the development obstacles of its partners through a broad portfolio of modalities or 'development compact' based on four verticals viz. capacity building, equal access to markets, development finance, investments and technological cooperation, all of which together have a clear priority to promote production and trade within the framework of South-South Cooperation.

In Angola, India has delivered its development cooperation commitments through a wide spectrum of modalities which include organising civilian training and capacity building programs for human resource development, operating scholarship programs for Angolan nationals, deputing Indian experts in Angola, conducting feasibility studies, and providing medical and material support in times of humanitarian exigencies. Development finance has emerged as another widely applied instrument, providing much needed resources for supporting agricultural activities and developing key infrastructural and industrial projects. India's development partnership pursuit with Mozambique has been historic, addressing latter's immediate development challenges since the earliest days of relations. Assistance from Indian government in health and agriculture was a product of India's development compact which included human resource development for teams of doctors, nurses and paramedical personnel, providing scholarship and training slots in Indian institutions, organising medical camps and providing grants assistance for immediate health and humanitarian needs. The DFQF scheme announced for Least Development Countries including Angola and Mozambique to provide duty free and preferential market access to export from such countries.

While agriculture and health are two areas which need immediate attention in Africa, an effective and mutually beneficial economic partnership between India and Angola, and India and Mozambique, can help tackle key development obstacles, while preparing for the impending ones. As India develops deeper economic ties with both the countries, it will continue to consolidate its position to support the development process of its partners. Initially, India's development cooperation with Angola and Mozambique was marginal in scale due to its own resource limitation and competing domestic needs. With newfound economic strength, India has clearly augmented its development cooperation activities, maintaining development finance, capacity building, trade and investment and technological cooperation as the key verticals of its development programs.

The chapter is structured as follows. Section I summarises the evolution of India-Africa relations and how India has contributed to the growing development needs of its partners in Africa. Section II provides an overview of India's engagement in Africa in two key sectors of health and agriculture. Section III reviews the evolution of India's bilateral relations with Angola and Mozambique through its development compact with a specific focus on health and agriculture. The final section provides concluding remarks on the success of bilateral partnerships in socially relevant sectors, which was achieved largely due to India's pragmatic approach of development cooperation.

1. India-Africa Relations

India and Africa share a distinct and common ordeal under the colonial forces. With the end of the World War II, India led the decolonisation movement (1). The rise of African nationalism observed in 1950s and 1960s, towards the process of decolonisation was substantially influenced by the Indian nationalism movement spearheaded by Mahatma Gandhi which subsequently led to independence in 1947. Several newly formed African countries moved in a direction to strengthen bilateral ties with India by enhancing trade, commercial and industrial relations. At this moment, leader of India and other newly independent countries were aware that until they become master of their economic destiny, the newfound political independence will remain constrained and meaningless. Thus, in this spirit, India came up with a two-track approach. The first was the use of new instruments of international governance, such as United Nations, to draw consensus on the fact that economic development in developing countries required international cooperation and was part of the historical responsibility of the developed countries. The second approach was based on the principle of South-South Cooperation, where developing countries which had competing uses for scarce resources, could share capacities, knowledge and development experiences with other developing countries to combat similar development challenges (2). India's participated in the United Nations-led campaigns against apartheid in South Africa and its partnership with Africa under the banner of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). In the same spirit of South-South Cooperation, India was also at the forefront in highlighting the interests of the Third World right at the Bandung Declarations of 1955, the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (3). Such Southern platforms, along with engagements with the United Nations, were used widely to develop recognition and support for South-South interest and express concerns in a Western dominated international political economy.

These common historical experiences perhaps cleared the way for stronger ties with African countries for more than four decades. Currently, India's engagement with Africa is spread across three broad areas. First is capacity creation, skills transfer which has continued over the years. Trade and investment forms the second aspect of India-Africa engagement. The third and important dimension is infrastructure development. Within this overarching framework of development compact, India has introduced several key initiatives to support the development processes in the region.

India's development cooperation in Africa has stronger emphasis on the need for institution building in the region. Building strong and resilient institutions has been a dimension of the process of economic development in India. In Africa, India is engaging with a variety of institutions at the bilateral level. In the areas of connectivity projects, Indira Gandhi National Open University, India has entered into an arrangement offering courses on medicine along with ongoing telemedicine program for Africa. There is very little

(1) See Wambua (2012)

(2) See Saran S. (2012)

(3) See Wambua (2012)

discussion about this focus on health and education programmes in these countries and how India is supporting the accomplishments of Millennium Development Goals, particularly for health and related sectors (Table 1). An overview of India's budgetary expenditure across various sectors of development cooperation shows that health and education have emerged as leading areas of engagement (Table 2).

Table 1: Indian Assistance to Africa in Health and Education Sector

Country	Year	Amount (USD Thousands)
Ethiopia	2010-11	500
Ghana	2010-11	100
Burkina Faso	2008-09	80
Congo	2008-09	100
Seychelles	2004-05	50
Madagascar	2004-05	50
Uganda	2004-05	38
Cote d'Ivoire	2004-05	100
Namibia	2003-04	100
Zambia	2003-04	100
Lesotho	2003-04	50
Zanzibar	2003-04	100
Seychelles	2003-04	50

Source:
Chaturvedi (2012b)

India-Africa partnership has remained consultative and responsive with India's efforts strongly focused on capacity building and human resources development. India will continue to forge its relations with the relations under the rubric of India-Africa Forum Summit-I and II, where it has offered to establish more than 100 capacity building institutions across a broad spectrum of sectors including health and agriculture. India has also made a provision of 22,000 scholarships for African students in various academic courses and training programmes including special scholarships focusing on agriculture sciences and fellowships for science and technology. Such a paradigm of development cooperation will continue and is expected to contribute to the development of institutions and capacities in Africa (4).

Table 2: Indian Government's Expenditure on Education and Health Initiatives in Africa

Country	Year	Nature	Purpose/Sectors	Amount (USD Million)
Mozambique	2010-11	Grant	Education and Health	5
Gambia	2010-11	Grant	Education and Health	0.5
Guinea Bissau	2010-11	Grant	Health	0.1
Zambia	2009-10	Grant	Education, Health and Social Sectors	5
Liberia	2009-10	Grant	Education and Health	2
Sao Tome and Principe	2009-10	Grant	Education and Health	0.2
Togo	2008-09	Line of credit	Health	20
Botswana	2007-08	Grant	Education and Health	11

Source:
Chaturvedi (2012b)

Discussing the trade dimension, in 2008, India announced the Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme for the 49 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). A duty free access on 94 per cent of India's total tariff lines was granted under the scheme. The scheme was intended to provide preferential market access on tariff lines comprising 92.5 per cent of global exports of all LDCs. Earlier India have extended firm support to the new proposal from LDCs at the WTO in terms of further extending the deadline because the TRIPS (agreement) gave some exemption to LDCs.

(4) See Ganapathi M. (2012)

2. India-Africa Engagement in Health and Agriculture

Most of the developing countries have concerns related to agricultural sector, not only in the domestic front, but in the external markets. Earnings from export exports of primary commodities are an important source of foreign exchange for developing countries. The global agricultural commodity prices have been severely depressed by heavy agriculture and farm subsidies across Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries, an issue which is of particular interest for developing countries. In Africa, 36 countries fall into the category of countries primarily exporting only three to four agricultural commodities. Nearly a dozen sub-Saharan African countries including Uganda, South Africa, Nigeria, Mauritania, Kenya, Gabon, Cote d'Ivoire, Congo, Cameroon, Botswana, Angola, Liberia, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia are affected by trade shocks which are generally permanent in nature. At the meeting of the G-20 in New Delhi in March 2005, the organisation recommitted itself to protecting the interests of developing countries in the agriculture Sector. The Delhi Declaration emphatically suggested putting an end to the trade-distorting policies in agriculture maintained by developed countries that adversely affect developing countries and their integration into the world trading system. In the subsequent processes in Hong Kong and then Geneva, several African countries and India worked closely to guard their collective interest in agriculture. In Tanzania, Indian scientist in collaboration with IRRI provided technical assistance for developing new rice varieties in Africa. On the request of Government of Ethiopia, the Government of India evolved a scheme for permanent settlement of farmers in the region. The first batch of eight Indian peasant families reached Ethiopia in October 1953. The Ethiopian government allotted Indian peasant about 96 acres of land per family apart from some other facilities. India also provided 20 tonnes of rice seeds of four varieties for experimental purposes to Ethiopia in 1958, with similar initiative taken in Burkina Faso as well where India supported special agriculture improvement programme at a cost of Rs. 16 crore. The support included necessary gadgets for improvement of agriculture and other inputs for enhancing productivity. An Indian Farmers' Project for also initiated in Burkina Faso for transferring Indian Green Revolution Technology, particularly in rice cultivation to Burkina Faso in 1999. For this purpose, India deputed 15 agricultural scientists for supporting the programme to train Burkina Faso counterparts in mechanised farming to produce quality seeds. In this project six farmers from Punjab were also sent for three years to help in implementing the project. The Government of India also provided farm machinery, equipment and other gadgets. India has also supported Ghana in modernizing their agricultural sector by donating 15 wheat cultivars to Ghana for trial and propagation. In Guyana, National Agriculture Federation (NAFED) provided several vehicles mounted with Agro-produce and Processing Units along with two experts for three months for commissioning the vehicles with local authorities. In Namibia, India provided 4 tractors in 2003 and in the same year Senegal was supported on post-harvest operations of Maize by the Maize expert team from the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) of Ministry of Agriculture.

India-Africa engagement within the framework of South-South Cooperation has an additional advantage due to in commonality diseases spread in the two regions. Despite efforts to enhance control of infectious diseases, both faces an undue burden of infectious diseases compared to developed countries. Under the banner of IBSA (India, Brazil and South Africa) initiative, an IBSA fund has been established where experts and national partners assess what improvement can be brought in the Burundi health care system to combat spread of HIV/AIDS, replicating models and experiences from IBSA countries. The project aims to better the country's capacity to combat HIV/AIDS through technical cooperation and exchanges of experts that enhance the design of a national plan to prevent HIV transmission, promote safe practices and provide care for people living with HIV/AIDS. Another successful instance of South-South Cooperation for capacity building in health sector is between South Africa and India. East Coast Rapid Diagnostics which is now split into Tulip South Africa and Life Assay is a joint venture between the publicly funded LIFE labs in South Africa and the firm Indian Tulip Group Diagnostics (Bambolim, India). Such partnerships have huge potential to enhance the level of SSC. In addition to these collaborations, there have been several formal networks involving South- South health collaborations as explained in Table 3 below.

Table 3: India-Africa Formal networks Involving South-South Health Collaborations

Network	Partners	Geography	Disease Foci
African Malaria Vaccine Testing Network (AMANET)	30 research institutions and universities in Africa	20 African countries	Malaria
South-South Initiative in Tropical Diseases (TDR)	745 individuals: DEC researchers with expertise and capability to share and transfer technology	Global - Based out of Zimbabwe, seeking to work on diseases in Latin America, Africa and Asia	Infectious diseases such as Malaria
SANBio: South African Network for Biosciences	Private sector	Africa	Diseases of Poverty
ANDI: African Network for Drugs and Drug Information	Public-private partnerships	Africa	Infectious diseases, such as Dengue Fever
Regional Network for Schistosomiasis in Africa	Researchers	Africa, with collaboration with other similar networks in developing countries.	Schistosomiasis

Source:
Chaturvedi et. al. 2012

An important point can be noticed in investigating the formal networks in South-South collaborations which narrates the focus on the health problems which mainly persist in developing countries. Thus, as noted earlier in this paper, South-South collaborations in the health sector show great potential in contributing to improved health, capacity building and innovation. Contribution from developing countries on the basis of their respective strengths has the potential to enhance R&D activities within South-South leading to new health care products and services aiming to fulfil their own needs.

India and African countries have common interests in several areas under intellectual property provisions in TRIPS, which prompted them to submit joint or similar proposals at the WTO. In fact IPR at the WTO is one area that has been strongly influenced by the initiatives emanating from India and Africa at different stages of TRIPs-related debates. They have also tried to influence debates about intellectual property in other forums and have attempted to bring in a development dimension. For example, India, South Africa and Brazil initiated an important proposal at the World Intellectual Property General Assembly suggesting that a development dimension be integrated into policy making on intellectual property protection, in the specific context of the draft Substantive Patent Law Treaty. The proposed treaty will considerably raise patent protection standards, creating new obligations that developing countries will find difficult to implement. Another issue raised by India and some African countries in the Doha Round of trade talks is the relationship between the TRIPS Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity, which has yet to be implemented. There have been extensive discussions on the introduction into the TRIPS Agreement of a mandatory requirement for the disclosure of origin of biological resources and/or associated traditional knowledge used in interventions that require applications for intellectual property rights. Both India and Africa have common interest in such patents as both the regions are rich in Indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) and have longstanding local practices of using medicinal plants and related knowledge for medical purposes. The current TRIPs regime does not acknowledge contributions from the IKS. As a result, the Doha Development Agenda proposed establishing a relationship with the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, which explicitly acknowledges IKS. India, Brazil, South Africa and China joined various groupings to advance debate along these lines.

2.1 Evolution of Bilateral Relations

Following independence, India took the responsibility of raising and supporting the cause of Africa's decolonization at multilateral forums, as gesture of solidarity towards countries with which it shared a common colonial past. In the case of Angola, India's policy priority was to lend full moral, political and material support to Angola in its liberation struggle against the agonising and oppressive colonial rule. In lieu of immediate medical and relief requirement, in March 1961, India dispatched a consignment of 100,000 multi-vitamin tables, 500 woollen blankets and 1700 yards of cloths for Angolan refugees in Congo through the Indian Red Cross Society (6). Another consignment of medicines was sent along with the Special Envoy of then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. The envoy shared a message of reassurance and complete support for the Angolan President Agostinho Neto, which was widely appreciated by the President (7). With MPLA government of Angola seemed steadfast in preserving Angola's independence and integrity; the Government of India in February 1976 extended recognition to the new government and pledged

(6) MEA Annual Report 1976-77, pp 40

(7) MEA Annual Report 1975-76, pp 45

its complete support and cooperation in its national effort to reconstruction and development. Angola's struggle against apartheid continued even after becoming independent. India strongly denounced the practice of apartheid by raising its voice at several multilateral forums including United Nations and Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (8). India contributed Rs. 25,000 to the OAU's special Fund to support the liberations struggle against colonial rule and apartheid (9). At the 26th United Nations General Meeting, India supported resolutions on Decolonisation, Apartheid and Racial Discrimination in Africa, as it reaffirmed the rights self determination, independence and recognized of the citizens of Angola (10).

Apart from successful bilateral contributions, India made contributions to Africa-oriented multilateral forums to expand its development cooperation linkages to various parts of Africa, including Angola. In 1976, it contributed Rs. 50 lakhs to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development, and thus became the first non-African developing country to display such a gesture of solidarity towards the continent. It also concluded a cooperation agreement with the Economic Commission for Africa (11). India made another significant contribution of Rs. 56 crores to the AFRICA fund at the summit meeting held in January 1987. Later, the fund provided medicines from India under this fund.

The turning point for India –Angola bilateral relations occurred in 1986, when both sides concluded several agreements on trade, technical, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. The same year, an Embassy level resident Indian diplomatic mission was inaugurated in Luanda, Angola (12). Long involvement in UN peacekeeping efforts in the Angola showcases India's commitment towards maintaining peace and security in the country. In 1989-90, India provided 20 observers to UNAVEM I (United Nations Angola Verification Mission) to verify complete withdrawal of Cuban military force from Angola (13). Later, it further enhanced commitments by participating in United Nations Angola Verification Mission UNAVEM- II and III programmes. It extended political support to Angola in its efforts to restore peace and defend national sovereignty, as it welcomed Lisbon Peace Accord, 1991 ending 16 year of civil war in the country (14).

In the spirit of the foreign policy endorsed by Jawaharlal Nehru, India shared sympathy and extended moral support to the people of Mozambique. Immediately after Mozambique gained independence from Portuguese rule in 1975, India became one of the first few countries which opened its Embassy in the country. Extending the bilateral diplomatic relations with the new African country, in 1976, India's deputy External Affairs minister paid a visit to the country and signed a bilateral agreement on science, technology and economic cooperation. With this started India's comprehensive development support to the country began when India pledged US\$ 100,000 to the country to combat it economic difficulties (15). India's material support to the country continued as it gifted medicines and rice worth US\$510000 (16). Another milestone was added to the bilateral relations when the President of Mozambique paid an official visit to India in April 1982, when a protocol of economic cooperation and a cultural agreement were signed between the two countries. Later, Smt. Indira Gandhi, then Prime Minister of India paid a return visit to Mozambique in August 1982

(8) MEA 2013

(9) MEA Annual Report 1971, pp55

(10) MEA Annual Report 1972, pp 59-60

(11) MEA Annual Report 1979, pp 26

(12) MEA Annual Report 1986-87,pp (9)

(13) MEA Annual Report 1989-90, pp34

(14) MEA Annual Report 1991-92, pp (6)

(15) MEA Annual Report 1976-77, pp 38

(16) MEA Annual Report 1980-81, pp 25

(17). Again in 1983, the Government of India provided relief assistance US\$ 9902.07 to Mozambique (18). India has a long involvement in UN Peacekeeping operations. It has contributed a contingent of 900 troops to UN Peace Keeping Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), and handed over three ambulances to the Government of Mozambique (19). The President of Mozambique, Alberto Joaquim Chissano was on an official visit to India during 2003, when then Prime Minister of India approved an annual grant assistance of US\$ 200 thousand per year for the next five years (20). In 2008, as part of India HIPC initiative, Rs. 90 crore debts related to two 'Hole-in-the wall' projects installed in Zambezia and Gaza provinces were written off by the Government of India, while US\$1 million was given to set up a Vocation Training Centre in Machava (21). An emergency grant was also given Rs. 1 crore (US\$256,000 approx) was given by India toward humanitarian aid for relief supplies for the victim of floods in the country in 2008. In 2011, the Indian government also supported the idea of setting up of two coal research and training institutes with an amount of US\$ 18.85 million (22). An Indian Naval Ship, INS Darshak conducted a hydro graphic survey of Beira Port in 2012 on a special request of the Government of Mozambique (23).

2.2 India Angola Development Cooperation

Organising training programs under the ITEC (Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation) program for Angola nationals was a pragmatic and rational dimension of India's development cooperation programme. With limited resources at disposal, India wanted to make widest contribution by organised several civilian training programmes to address sectoral challenges of Angola. In 1971, 39 students received training in various disciplines under the ITEC programme (24). The program covers all expenses like international air travel, tuition fees, residence allowance, study tours, medical assistance in case of sickness and books allowance. In 1972, 38 students from Angola were receiving training in English language, apart from further from further training in medicine and technical disciplines (25). Another successful attempt to impart education in medicine and other disciplines, the Ministry of External Affairs operated a nomination scheme to help self-financing students from Africa and Asia get admission in Indian Medical and Engineering colleges. There were 73 African students who secured admission in various India institutions under this scheme (26). In 1975, India allotted 2 seats (1 in medical and 1 in engineering) for Angola nationals (27), while another 25 foreign trainees arrived in India for training (28). Another batch of 38 students arrived in 1989-90 for higher education from various India universities (29).

(17) MEA Annual Report 1980-81, pp 25

(18) MEA Annual Report 1983-84, pp 16; MEA Annual Report 1986-87,pp 31

(19) MEA Annual Report 1993-94, pp 47-48

(20) MEA Annual Report 2003-04, pp 62

(21) The idea of the 'Hole-in-the -wall' project was to provide computer education in an unsupervised environment, by installing 'learning stations' in public places.

(22) PIB, 11 January 2011

(23) MEA (2013)

(24) MEA Annual Report 1971, pp103

(25) MEA Annual Report 1972, pp 77

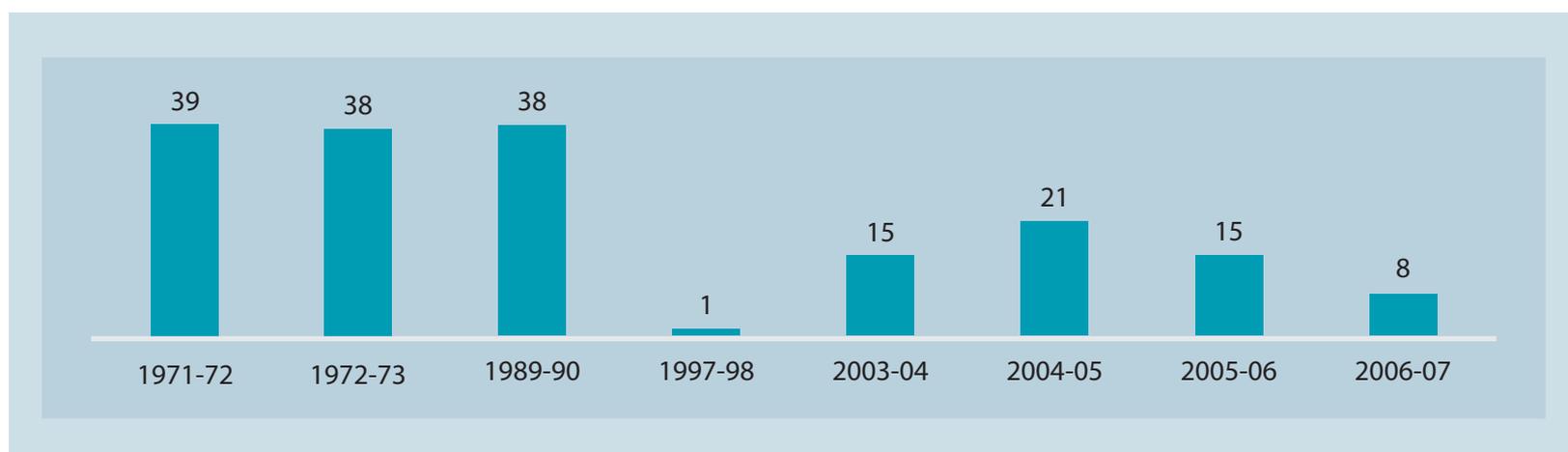
(26) MEA Annual Report 1973, pp115

(27) MEA Annual Report 1975, pp 170

(28) MEA Annual Report 1975, pp 167

(29) MEA Annual report 1989-90,pp

Figure 1: India's ITEC slots for Angola



Source:

Based on Various Annual Reports of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

Another modality, often used by India in its development compact, is deputing subject matter experts and volunteers in partner countries. Partner countries deal with systematic difficulties in absence of skill personnel. In such cases, India deputed experts in partner countries on specific project requests. In 1989, the Ministry of External Affairs sent a team of expert from the Archaeological Survey of India for a project funded to renovate the Armed Forces Museum in Luanda(30). The Government of India commissioned a feasibility study for a soap manufacturing plant in the country in 1989 (31). In 2003-04, another team of experts from the Telecommunication Consultants India Limited paid a visit to Angola to assess the telecom projects in the country. In December 2010, India hosted a six member delegation from the Ministry of IT and Telecommunication, Angola and briefed them on the Pan African e-Network Project. They also had discussions with the officials from the Department of Information Technology, Government of India regarding the implementation of e-Governance programme in the country(32).

Development finance has been one of the widest applied modality in India diverse development cooperation program. Since mid-2000, India has been regularly extending Lines of Credits (LoCs) to Angola to support its agricultural sector and finance infrastructural needs. Initially, LoCs of small monetary value were extended largely to procure agricultural equipments such as tractors, pump sets other accessories. A US\$ 5 million LoC was approved for supply of pump sets and accessories support the agricultural sector of Angola.

In 2004-05, a US\$40 million LoC was given for rehabilitation of CFM Railways, under a Government to Government initiative. India based Rail India Technical and Economic Consultancy Services Limited (RITES) undertook the assessment work of the Angola Railway Rehabilitation in three Angolan provinces. It deputed a two member team to Angola to assist in the completion of the railway project. The project was completed in 2007 and was handed over to the Ministry of Transport, Angola in 2007 (33). Again in 2006-07, the EXIM Bank of India approved two separate LoCs of US\$10 million and US\$13 million for supply of agricultural equipment and tractors to the country. In 2010, two LoCs of US\$15 million and US\$30 million were approved for setting up a textile project and an Industrial Park. A LoC for setting up of Cotton ginning and spinning textile unit of US\$ 15 million was sanctioned in 2010.

(30) MEA Annual Report 1988-89, pp 29

(31) MEA Annual Report 1989-90, Indian Army (2014)

(32) MEA Annual Report 2010-11, pp 61

(33) See Embassy of India (2014); MEA Annual Report 2003-04 pp 65

2.3 India Angola: Trade and Investment

The evolving engagement between India and Angola can be successfully captured by growing trade and investment relations. India-Angola trade relations dates back to 1986 when the two countries signed a bilateral trade agreement, briefly after opening Embassy of India in Luanda, Angola (34). Despite old trading relations, the quantum of trade has remained insignificant till late 1990s. Since 2000-01, there has been a renewed sense of vibrancy emerging in the bilateral trade relations. Between 2000-01 and 2012-12, total trade between them jumped from US\$15.16 billion to US\$7646.33 billion, a CAGR of close to 68 percent. is largely due to the revival of the petroleum sector in Angola.

Until 2005, other ferrous waste scrap (HS Code 720449) constituted nearly 82 percent of Angola's export to India, but by 2010 its share in total exports to India declined to a modest level of 0.21 percent.

Table 4:
India Angola Bilateral Trade,
between 2000-01 and 2012-13
(in US\$ million)

Year	India's exports to Angola	India's Import from Angola
2000-01	15.15	0.01
2005-06	151.66	3.25
2010-11	675.44	5112.12
2012-13	488.79	7157.54
CAGR	33.58	207.54

Source:
WITS

Now, almost 99 per cent of total imports from Angola is of Petroleum Oils and Oils obtained from Bituminous Minerals (HS code 720449). India's exports to Angola have seen a similar structural shift. In 2005-06, processed and boneless meat (HS code 20230) constituted 26 per cent of total exports, which declined to 8.44 percent in 2010 (35). There was a corresponding rise in exports of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, which was 57 per cent in 2010. Despite, this structural shift in Indian exports to Angola, exports of pharmaceuticals has occupied an important position in India's export basket. The combined value of pharmaceutical products (HS code 30) exported to Angola was US\$27.53million in 2009 and increased to US\$ 57.74 million in 2013. In 2000, from top 20 exported commodities to Angola from India, seven commodities were from pharmaceutical sector, whose combined share was 25.56 percent, and a total value of US\$2,897,570. While in 2012, only three commodities appeared in top 20 category, with modest share of 8.39 percent, the combined value of these three commodities is US\$44,872,520, indicating a growing preference for Indian pharmaceutical products in Angola. Other medicaments (put-up in packing for retails sale) (HS Code 300490) and medicaments containing other antibiotics (put

(34) MEA Annual Report 1986, pp (9)

(35) Based on author's own calculation on the data for Angola's top product export to India, between 2005 and 2012 sourced from WITS database, accessed on 12 June 2014.

up in packing for retail sale) (HS Code 300420) constitute 3.65 per cent and 3.15 per cent of India's export to Angola. Medicaments containing vitamins or other products (put up in packing) (HS Code 300450) constitute 1.59 percent. In the case of agriculture commodities, semi-milled or wholly milled rice where or not polished or glazed: parboiled (HS Code 100630) contributed 1.89 per cent to total exports (36).

India Public Sector Enterprises are forthcoming in partnering with Angola's government enterprises. The State Bank of India (SBI) in 2005 started its operations in Luanda, Angola through its representative office and has provided several lines of credits for procurement to plants and equipments from Indian companies. In 2006-07, India and Angola agreed to foster bilateral trade and economic relations when both countries agreed to sign agreements for Promotion of Investments and Creation of Bilateral Commission for Cultural, Technical and Scientific and Economic Cooperation (37). In 2010, SONANGOL, Angola's state owned oil company and India's OVL (Oil and Natural Gas Limited Videsh Limited) signed a memorandum of understanding to promote bilateral cooperation in oil exploration between the two companies both in Angola and abroad. In 2010, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India and the Ministry of Petroleum, Government of Angola entered into an MoU to promote bilateral cooperation in the oil and natural gas sector. Big Indian private enterprises such as Mahindra and Mahindra, Tata Motors, Tata Steel, Bajaj Automobiles and Ashok Leyland also have significant presence in Angola.

2.4 Agriculture

Agriculture remains to be a top priority sector for low income countries and especially Africa, where a large mass of the population derives its livelihood from agriculture. Most of the nations in Africa including Angola have great potential in the agricultural sector but they have failed to meet the requirements of an agricultural revolution post the independence era. Even the productivity in African nations remains to be far below the international standards. Therefore, particularly the agricultural sector in Africa has received a lot of international support in the form of assistance by several countries and the sector has gained importance in the development cooperation arena.

India has been providing assistance to Angola in various sectors including agriculture. The two countries share cordial and friendly relations dating back to the pre colonial era. There has been a considerable expansion in the exports and investments to Angola. The principal goods of exports from India have been Indian tractors and transport vehicles, agricultural machinery and implements, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, Tea, Rice, food and meat products etc.

India has been providing Lines of Credits (LOCs) to the Government of Angola for assorted purposes; the Exim Bank of India extended three credit lines worth US \$ 5, 10 and 13.8 million for agricultural equipment and Indian tractors. The State Bank of India which opened its Representative Office in Luanda in April 2005 has also extended commercial lines of credit of US\$5 million for supply of tractors and import of capital equipment from India (38). Some other term loans are under consideration as India had also approved US\$30 million in 2010 for setting up an Industrial park and US\$15 million for setting up a cotton ginning and spinning plant. The aim behind the loan was to turn the country into an exporter of thread and other cotton products to neighbouring markets, at a time when cloth production for the domestic market required some prudence.

(36) Please refer to resolution passes by the All India Congress Committee (AICC) at the Calcutta session in 1928, which give use the first visible symbol of expression of solidarity with the Afro-Asian world.

(37) MEA Annual Report 2006-07, pp 72

(38) See <http://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Angola-January-2012.pdf>

The first LOC provided by the Exim Bank of India at the behest of Government of India to the Government of Angola was made available in the year 2004 and was worth US\$ 5 million, the credit was made available for financing export of goods and services, which were permitted under the 'Exim Policy' of the Government of India and agreed upon between the Exim Bank and the Government of Angola.

Table 5: Indian line of credits to Angola

Year	Purpose	US\$ million
2004-05	Supply of pump sets and accessories	5.00
2004-05	Railway Rehabilitation	40.00
2006-07	Agricultural equipment	10.00
2006-07	Supply of Tractors	13.00
2010-11	Setting up a Textile Project (Cotton ginning & Spinning)	15.00
2010-11	Setting up an Industrial Park	30.00
Total		113.00

Source:
EXIM Bank

The Exim Bank of India concluded an agreement in the year 2006 with the Government of the Republic of Angola making available to the latter, a Line of Credit (LOC) for USD 10 million. The credit was particularly given for financing export of 'SAME' brand of tractors manufactured by SAME Deutze-Fahr India (Pvt) Ltd., related implements, spares and services from India, which were eligible for export under the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India (39).

(39) See <http://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Notification/PDFs/74438.pdf>

2.5 Health

The health indicators of Angola including maternal, child and reproductive are some of the worst in Sub Saharan Africa. According to the Angola Health System Assessment Report (2010), the maternal mortality ratio was estimated to be 1,400 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The infant mortality rate has been reported as 150 per 1,000 live births in 2007 with the under-five mortality rate being reported as 195 per 1,000 live births in 2008. The total fertility rate is estimated to be 5.8 births per woman. Although contraceptive prevalence (all methods) has improved significantly since 2001, it is still low at 18 percent.

The estimated average life expectancy is only 38.2 years for men and 42 for women. Malaria is reported to be the principal cause of mortality and morbidity in the country, with a total 3.25 million cases and 38,000 deaths due to malaria reported in 2003 (40).

The health sector in Angola has received international attention and India has contributed to the improvement of health in Angola. During the year 1961, the Government of India donated 500 woollen blankets, 1700 yards of cloth and 100,000 multi-vitamin tablets for the Angolan refugees in Congo through the Indian Red Cross Society. India strengthened its relationship with Angola when the Special Envoy of the Prime Minister, during his visit to Angola, in April 1976, carried a message from the Prime Minister to President Agostinho Neto as well as a consignment of medicines (I). India had always expressed its support for the people of Angola in their struggle to defend and strengthen their newly won freedom. Under the African Fund, India donated medicine to Angola and provided higher education to 38 Angolan students in various Indian Universities (II).

In 1972, 38 students from Angola were receiving training in English language, apart from further from training courses in medicine and technical disciplines. Another successful attempt to impart education in medicine and other disciplines, the Ministry of External Affairs, GOI operated a nomination scheme to help self-financing students from Africa and Asia get admission in Indian Medical and Engineering colleges. In 1975, India allotted 2 seats (1 in medical and 1 in engineering) for Angola nationals, while another 25 foreign trainees arrived in India for training.

As a goodwill gesture the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India gifted 5 ambulances manufactured by Mahindra & Mahindra to Government of Angola which were handed over on in year 2005 to H.E. Mr. Andre Luis Brandao, Minister of Transport in the presence of H.E. Dr. Sebastiao Sapuilo Veloso, Minister of Health (41).

(I) See MEA Annual Report 1976-77

(II) See MEA Annual Report 1989-1990

(40) See Connor, Averbug et.al (2010)

(41) See Embassy of India, Angola,

http://www.indembangola.org/angolaeconomic_commercial.html

3. India Mozambique Development Cooperation

India and Mozambique share a unique relation of solidarity and cooperation which dates back to pre-colonial times when trade and merchants from India travelled to the country even before when Portuguese had started using this as a trading route. In the spirit of India foreign policy endorsed by Jawaharlal Nehru to share sympathy and extend moral support for the people fighting for freedom against colonial forces. Immediately after Mozambique gained independence from Portuguese rule in 1975, India became one of the first few countries which opened its Embassy in the country. Establishing diplomatic relations with the new African country, in 1976 the India deputy External Affairs minister paid a visit to the country and signed a bilateral agreement on science, technology and economic cooperation. Further, India pledged US\$ 100,000 to the country to combat its economic difficulties (42). India's development partnership with Mozambique has been strengthened with a wide range of pursuits including grant assistance, LoCs, training slots and sending experts on deputation on special request of the host government. The extension of comprehensive development support began in 1976-77, immediately after Mozambique became independent, when India offered a grant assistance of US\$100,000. Extending grant assistance to developing countries has been the oldest forms of development cooperation practised by India. The Government of India deputed 49 experts from Indian Railways to help the government develop Mozambican Railways (43). In 1980-81, India gifted medicines and rice worth US\$ 510000 to Mozambique(44).

Another milestone was added to the bilateral relations when the President of Mozambique paid an official visit to India in April 1982. A protocol of economic cooperation and a cultural agreement were signed between the two countries, while India agreed to start a new line of credit worth US\$ 5.3 million. Later, Smt. Indira Gandhi, then Prime Minister of India paid a return visit to Mozambique in August 1982 (45). Again in 1983, the Government of India provided relief assistance US\$ 9902.07 to Mozambique and medicines worth US\$ 50000 to Mozambique (46). Africa Fund, a society for providing development assistance was registered with the Registrar of Societies, New Delhi in 1987, with the Prime Minister of India elected as the President of the society and the activities of the society supervised by a team of senior government officials. Medicines worth US\$ 190000 were donated to Mozambique by the society (47). Again in 1987, a two member team of experts from Indian Railways was constituted and deputed in Mozambique to participate in a workshop on

(42) MEA Annual Report 1976-77, pp 38

(43) MEA Annual Report 1978-79, pp 23

(44) MEA Annual Report 1980-81, pp 25

(45) MEA Annual Report 1980-81, pp 25

(46) MEA Annual Report 1983-84, pp 16; MEA Annual Report 1986-87, pp 31

(47) MEA Annual Report 1987-88, pp chapter v

computerized wagon control (48). India has a long involvement in UN Peace Keeping operations. It has contributed a contingent of 900 troops to UN Peace Keeping Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), and handed over three ambulances to the Government of Mozambique (49) and three ambulances donated by India to Mozambique were also handed over. A Micro-Industries Seminar was organized under the ITEC programme in Mozambique on 8th and 9th February 1996. Medicines worth US\$ 20000 were donated to Mozambique in September 1999 (50), while as part of a tripartite agreement between India, Mozambique and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a two member team of agricultural Indian experts visited Mozambique in 1999 (51).

During 2000, Mozambique suffered from heavy flooding in the country. Then the Government of India donated 25000 pieces of mosquito nets and 98 boxes of medicines to help the victims. In 2001, India gifted agricultural equipments, seeds and ambulances for community development through a Foundation of Community Development in Mozambique, a renowned NGO working (52). The President of Mozambique, Alberto Joaquim Chissano was on an official visit to India during 2003, when then Prime Minister of India approved an annual grant assistance of US\$ 200 thousand per year for the next five year. During the same year, free medical training camps were organized by the medical teams from two Indian naval ships, INS Ranjit and INS Survana, serving nearly 650 patients in Mozambique (53).

In 2007, India gave US\$200,000 to support the establishment of a cashew processing plant in Nangade, Cabo Delgado. In 2008, as part of India HIPC initiative, Rs. 90 crore debts related to two 'Hole-in-the wall' projects installed in Zambezia and Gaza provinces were written off by the Government of India, while US\$1 million was given to set up a Vocation Training Centre in Machava (54). An emergency grant was also given Rs. 1 crore (US\$256,000 approx) was given by India toward humanitarian aid for relief supplies for the victim of floods in the country in 2008. A grant aid of US\$1 million was approved in 2009 for the value addition of small-holder cotton and establishing a knowledge transfer centre in Chokwe district of Gaza Province. In 2010, during the visit Mozambican President to India, the Government of India announced US\$4.5 million grant assistance for capacity building of security forces by providing security equipments to them. Another US\$ 5 million grant assistance was announced by the India External Affairs Minister to support the health and education sector, during his visit to the Mozambique. In 2011, the Indian government also supported the idea of setting up of two coal research and training institutes with an amount of US\$ 18.85 million (55). An Indian Naval Ship, INS Darshak conducted a hydro graphic survey of Beira Port in 2012 on a special request of the Government of Mozambique (56).

India has also been sending its scientists and experts to Mozambique to contribute to ongoing projects, as requested by the Government of Mozambique. Dr. A.N. Rai, Scientist (Scientific indexing and statistics) was sent on a 2 year deputation to Mozambique in 2007. For the purpose of setting

(48) MEA Annual Report 1987-88,pp 78

(49) MEA Annual Report 1993-94,pp 47-48

(50) MEA Annual Report 1996-97,pp 123

(51) MEA Annual Report 1999-2000,pp 51

(52) MEA Annual Report 2001-02,pp 49

(53) MEA Annual Report 2003-04,pp 62

(54) The idea of the 'Hole-in-the -wall' project was to provide computer education in an unsupervised environment, by installing 'learning stations' in public places.

(55) PIB, 11 January 2011

(56) MEA 2013

up a CSIR (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research)-like institution in Mozambique, Shri. R.R. Abhaynakar, an Indian expert was sent on deputation to Ministry of Science and Technology to assist the Government of Mozambique. Dr. A.N. Rai, Scientist (Scientific indexing and statistics) is on a 2-year deputation to Mozambique since July 2007 under the ITEC Programme.

In the meanwhile, India started exploring new approaches to development cooperation with Mozambique. In 1996-97, India offered 2 training slots to Mozambique government under its flagship ITEC/SCAAP program. In 2001-02, the number of training slots was increased to 20. In 2008-09, the India government further increased the size of slots to 30, which went up to 56 in 2011-12. At present, India has extended 41 training slots in 2012-13. Under this programme, all expenditure on airfare, training course, study material was met by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. In addition to these, under the General Cultural Scholarship Program (GCSS), managed by Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR), annually 15 scholarships are granted for undergraduate, graduate and research studies in India to qualified candidates, while 2 more slots are available under IOAARC (Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation) for Post-Graduate Studies (III). The expenditure on tuition course, boarding and lodging and study material is covered by ICCR itself.

Furthermore, 15 slots for training under the India-Africa Scholarship Scheme are allocated for Mozambique for short-term capacity building training as part of the decision taken India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS) held at New Delhi in 2008. In 2013, Force One, an elite security force of the State of Maharashtra, India, organized a combat training course in anti-rioting, anti-terrorism, hostage rescue, bomb disposal etc. to train 25 Mozambican police personnel as the request of the Government of Mozambique. The entire expenditure of the training course was too covered under ITEC program managed by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India (57).

(III) This excludes enrolment to post-graduate study in medicine, dentistry and nursing for the academic session of 2013-14

(57) MEA 2013

Figure 2: ITEC Slots to Mozambique between 1996-97 and 2012-13



Source:
Based on Various Annual Reports of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

India's development cooperation program has been to a structural shift its early days. Training programmes and LoCs are the two prominent elements of India's approach to assist other developing countries. The first LoC approved by the Government of India for Mozambique was in 1982 for US\$5.3 million for general purpose. From mid-2000, India renewed using LoCs as a modality for its development cooperation programme. Both the quantum and the frequency of LoCs approved for Mozambique has increased.

Table 7: India's LoCs to Mozambique between 1982 and 2013 (in US\$ million)

Year	Purpose	Amount
1982	General	5.30
2004	Finance export of items like electricity equipment, water drilling machinery equipments, agro-inputs and drip irrigation, vegetable oil refining plant and machinery, oil storage tank, blending & filling, workshop machinery	20
2006	Electrification of Gaza province in Mozambique	20
2008	For financing transfer of water drilling technology and equipment from India	20
2008	For financing IT Park project which will comprise construction of a building and (a) an incubator facility, (b) research and learning center and (c) a technology park and administrative facility.	25
2009	Rural electrification projects in the provinces of Gaza, Zambezia and Nampula in Mozambique	30
2010	Rural electrification projects in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Manica and Niassa Provinces, in Mozambique.	25
2011	For enhancing Productivity of Rice-Wheat-Maize Cultivation in Mozambique	20
2011	For financing a Solar Photo Voltaic Module Manufacturing plant in Mozambique.	13
2012	For improving the quality of power supply in Mozambique.	250
2013	For rural drinking water project extension in Mozambique	19.72
2013	For rehabilitation of road between Tica, Buzi and Nova Sofala in Mozambique	149.72
2013	For construction of 1200 houses in Mozambique	47
	Total	644.73

Source:

Based on data from EXIM Bank of India

In 2004, a US\$20 million LoCs was approved by the Government of India to finance exports of various commodities including electricity equipment, water drilling machinery equipments, agro-inputs and drip irrigation, vegetable oil refining plant and machinery, oil storage tank, blending & filling, workshop machinery. An LoC of US\$20million was granted in 2006 for rural electrification project in Gaza province of Mozambique. The key objective of the project was to improve access to electricity in the region and enhance delivery capability in the longer term. Two LoCs of US\$30 million and US\$ 25 million for a similar project in other provinces of Gaza, Zambezia and Nampula and Cabo Delgado, Manica and Niassa Provinces of Mozambique were approved later in 2009 and 2010 respectively. Another project to improve the quality of electricity supplied in the country was financed by an Indian LoC of US\$ 250 million in 2012.

In 2008, the Government of India sanctioned two LoCs of US\$20 million and US\$ 25 million. While the first LoC was for financing technology transfer and equipment required for a water drilling project, the second LoC was granted for financing construction of an IT park which will include an incubator facility, research and training centre, technology park and administrative facility. In 2011, two LoCs for enhancing the productivity of rice, wheat and maize cultivation in Mozambique and construction of a solar photo voltaic module manufacturing plant was approved by the Government of India. In 2013, US\$19.72 LoC was granted to Mozambique in 2012 to assist in the extension of a rural drinking water project. The same year, two other LoCs worth US\$149.72 and US\$ 47 were approved for rehabilitation of road between Tica, Buzi and Nova Sofala and construction of 1200 houses in the country.

3.1 India-Mozambique Bilateral Trade and Investment

India and Mozambique has shared strong economic relations since the later became an independent state. India has been forthcoming in assisting Mozambique to fight its development challenges through its wide spectrum of development cooperation programmes. Another facet of India's development cooperation is found in strengthening of trade and investment relations with Mozambique. In the last decade India-Mozambique bilateral trade has followed an upward trend. Between 2000 and 2012, India's exports from Mozambique experienced a 28 times rise from US\$30.29 million to US\$ 888.37 million, while India's imports increased nearly 10 times from US\$25.79 million to US\$267.57 million.

With this significant amount of growth reported in trade, India became eight largest trading partner of Mozambique. In August 2008, Mozambique became a beneficiary of India's Duty Free Trade Preference (DFTP) scheme.

Table 8: India Mozambique bilateral trade, between 2000 and 2012 (in US\$ million)

Year	India's exports to Mozambique	India's imports from Mozambique
2000	30.29	25.79
2001	31.05	12.88
2002	45.89	14.66
2003	60.11	23.64
2004	73.94	37.00
2005	112.02	51.73
2006	174.93	32.87
2007	393.18	30.13
2008	423.23	57.08
2009	366.04	43.59
2010	495.45	86.74
2011	570.58	122.54
2012	888.37	267.57

Source:
WITS

Pharmaceutical sectors showcased an impressive growth between 2009 and 2013. The combined value of pharmaceutical products (HS Code 30) exported from India to Mozambique increased from US\$ 27.9 million in 2009 to US\$ 55.32 in 2013.

While bilateral trade between the two countries has been vibrant, investment flows from India to Mozambique has failed to resemble a similar trend. India's total approved investment in Mozambique till 2013 was US\$ 120 million, occupying eighth position among all the group of top foreign investors which was led by Brazil, Portugal and South Africa. As per the data published by the Reserve Bank of India, the investment outflow from India to Mozambique between 2007-08 and 2013-14 was US\$14.43 million (See Table 7). Some of the prominent India companies invested in Mozambique are Coal India Limited, Coal Venture International, Tata Mozambique, Tata Steel, JSW Steel, Essar Group, JSPL, Adani Group, Patel Engineering, Videocon, BPCL, Varun Beverages, Angelique International Limited, Overseas Infrastructure, Mohan Energy Corporation, Jaguar Overseas etc (58).

Indian outward investment to Mozambique has remained modest compared to flourishing bilateral trade engagement between the two countries. As per the RBI outward investment data, Indian companies have invested between 2007 and 2014, US\$ 14.43 million.

Table 9: Indian Investment to Mozambique (US\$ million)

Year	FDI Outflows
2007-08	3.23
2008-09	4.89
2009-10	0.04
2010-11	3.00
2011-12	0.98
2012-13	0.59
2013-14	1.70

Source:
Data on Overseas Investment, RBI

As per investment data released by Mozambique's Investment Promotion Centre (CPI), India, with a total approved investment of US\$120.00 million as of July, 2013, is the 8th largest investor in Mozambique, with Brazil, Portugal & South Africa occupying the first three places. Even though the exact figures of total investments by Indian companies are not available, the investment flow is roughly estimated to be approx. \$600 million as in April, 2013, Indian companies are actively participating in Mozambique's developmental activities: Coal India Limited, Coal Venture International, Tata Mozambique, Tata Steel, JSW Steel, Essar Group, JSPL, Adani Group, Patel Engineering, Videocon, BPCL, Varun Beverages, Angelique International Limited, Overseas Infrastructure, Mohan Energy Corporation, Jaguar Overseas etc (59).

(58) Indian High Commission, Maputo (2014) and nursing for the academic

(59) Indian high commission Maputo(2014)

The Indian investment to Mozambique in extractive industries has been rising. The first reason FDI out flow in extractive industries may be raising demand for critical energy resources in the India.

RITES and IRCON led Joint Venture Company – Companhia Dos Caminhos De Ferro Da Beira, S.A.R.L. (CCFB) has taken over the Beira Rail corridor from CFM (a parastatal company operating railways in Mozambique). CCFB has been incorporated in Mozambique for implementation of Beira Rail corridor concession. RITES and IRCON hold controlling interest of 51 per cent, consisting of 26 per cent and 25 per cent respectively and the balance 49 per cent shares are held by the Government of Mozambique through CFM. In May, 2004, consortium of RITES and IRCON won Beira Rail Corridor concession project in Mozambique against international competition and stiff challenge from Chinese consortium in particular. The concession entails the rehabilitation of the civil war ravaged railway system in Mozambique, fix and collect tariff for services rendered and run it for 25 years. Mozambique is the second country after Colombia where RITES is a partner in a railway concession. The Beira Rail Concession involves investment of US\$ 152 million of which US \$ 104.50 million funded through credit provided by IDA, the soft loan arm of World Bank. The balance funding will be through the equity of shareholders and the commercial borrowings.

Coal India was awarded two coal blocks in Moatize, Tete province in Mozambique in March 2009 through participation in open tender floated by the Mozambican Government.

3.2 Health

The health sector has been an issue of concern for Mozambique. The disease burden has grown, on other fronts, to a significant extent related to the high and still growing prevalence of HIV which was 16% in 2007 (with significant regional variations within the country) (60). The country has also not performed well in child mortality reduction as countries with a similar Gross National Income per Capita. (Valfrey and Umarji, 2010). The average health status of the country remains to be far below from other African countries.

This section describes the involvement of India in the health sector in Mozambique pertaining to development cooperation activities. India's relationship with Mozambique has remained cordial since the post independence era. In the last three decades diplomatic relationship between the two countries were put into practice via the organisation of several high level visits (of which one of the Minister of Health to India in 2012) and business delegations, the signing of several bilateral trade and other agreements and the provision of development assistance (61).

As mentioned earlier, India has its ties with Africa since the post independence era, there have been cultural and economic exchanges between India and Africa since very long. The nomination scheme, under which India had been assisting, for the past several years, self-financing students from developing countries in Africa and Asia to secure admissions in Medical and Engineering colleges in India has been a success story and an example of solidarity. Under this scheme, seats were reserved by the Ministries of Health and Education in Medical and Engineering Colleges all over India and were placed at the disposal of the Ministry of External Affairs. The categories of foreign students who were covered included 37 students from Africa (62). India made a gift of

(60) Valfrey.M and Mariam Bibi Umarji 2010

(61) See Bruyn. T (2014)

(62) MEA Annual Report 1972-73, pp 23

medicines to the Government of Mozambique in 1980-81 worth Rs. 40 lakhs. India also provided in 1983, relief assistance of US \$9902.07 to Mozambique and medicines worth US \$ 50000, in 1987-88, India donated medicines worth US \$ 190000 to Mozambique. India handed over three ambulances as a donation to the Government of Mozambique in 1993-94.

During the year 2000, when Mozambique witnessed heavy flooding, Government of India donated 25,000 pieces of mosquito nets and 98 boxes of medicines to help the victims. In 2003, two naval ships (INS Ranjit and INS Survana) from India organised free medical training camps for the people of Mozambique, serving nearly 650 patients. A grant assistance of US \$ 1million was also announced by External Affairs Minister to support the education and health sectors in Mozambique. India also donated medicines worth US \$100000 to Mozambique in 2003-2004.

3.3 Pan African e-Network Project (PAENP)

India has contributed to the improvement of the health sector in Mozambique through the Pan African e-Network Project (PAENP). It is a flagship project of Indian Development Cooperation activities in Africa. The Pan African e-Network project was envisaged by former President of India, Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam and approved by the Union Cabinet on 5th July, 2007 at a budgeted cost of Rs.542.90 crores (US\$ 125 million) which covers the cost of supply, installation, testing and commissioning of hardware and software, end-to-end connectivity, satellite bandwidth, O&M support, and providing the tele-education and tele-medicine services to 53 African countries for 5-years (63).

Under this project launched in 2009, India has set up a fibre-optic network to provide satellite connectivity, tele-medicine and tele-education to countries in Africa where Mozambique is also a member. The project aims to create a linkage between the African Union and the Indian government in diverse fields such as education and health.

The project would provide Tele-Medicine services by way of on line medical consultation to the medical practitioners at the Patient End Location in Africa by Indian Medical specialists in various disciplines/specialties selected by African Union for its Member States. Under the Telemedicine component, patient end locations have already been set up in the 12 Indian Super Specialty Hospitals, namely, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi; Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Kochi; Apollo Hospitals, Chennai; CARE hospital, Hyderabad; Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, New Delhi; Fortis Hospital, Noida; Narayana Hrudayalya, Bangalore; Sri Ramchandra Medical Centre, Chennai; Moolchand Hospital, New Delhi; HCG, Bangalore; Dr Bala Bhai Nanavati Hospital, Mumbai; Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow and these 12 super speciality hospitals have been connected to 48 Patient End Locations / Hospitals in African Countries (64). Regular Continuing Medical Education (CME) sessions from Super Specialty Hospitals had started from the year 2009 and till date 2496 CME Sessions have been conducted in English and 181 CME Sessions in French by the Indian Super Specialty Hospitals till 2012.

(63) www.panafricanenetwork.com, <http://www.panafricanenetwork.com/Portal/PressDetails.jsp>

(64) http://www.me.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Pan_African_e_docx_for_xp.pdf

3.4 Non Government Organisations (NGO) and Private Initiatives

Dr. Agarwal's Eye Hospital: Dr. Agarwal's Eye Hospital is one of the major chains of eye specialty hospitals in the India headquartered at Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India and branches in Mauritius, Mozambique, Madagascar and Rwanda. The hospital has expanded its footprints in Africa since 2010, when it opened its first Africa eye hospital in Mauritius. The organisation decided to operate in Africa because of limited access to eye care facilities in the African continent. At the moment 45 people are employed in Mozambique and 5500 were registered (65).

Ashodaya Samithi: Indian NGOs are also coming forward to extend cooperation in the health sector in Mozambique. Ashodaya Samithi is an Indian sex workers' organization comprising of female, male and transgender sex workers across six districts of Karnataka, India with membership of over 8000 sex workers. At present, this organisation also holds the position of Secretariat of the All India Network of Sex workers. It works with all key stakeholders like the police, media, healthcare providers etc., to address violation of human rights of sex workers and advocate strongly for decriminalization of sex work (66). The group has been so successful at building capacity to provide HIV and AIDS-related services, it's now training sex worker groups from other countries, including Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Mozambique (67).

3.5 Agriculture

Indian engagement in the agricultural sector has been brawny to the African continent. India has been providing development assistance to Mozambique in different areas and through different mechanisms. India, with a total approved investment of US\$120.00 million as of July, 2013, is the 8th largest investor in Mozambique, with Brazil, Portugal & South Africa occupying the first three places (68).

In 2001, India gifted agricultural equipments, seeds and ambulances to Mozambique Foundation for Community Development (FDC), a prominent civil society organisation of Mozambique which works, without party affiliation, and aims to bring together all sectors of society in the realization of an ideal development, democracy and social justice forces.

The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations initiated a Special Programme of Food Security in selected Low Income Food Deficit countries. The Programme envisaged an agriculturally advanced developing country like India assisting a selected African country in Agricultural development by deputing agricultural experts and technicians to that country. Government of India accepted the request of Government of Mozambique and signed a Tripartite Agreement with FAO/Govt. of Mozambique in the year 2001. According to the agreement, Indian agricultural experts and technicians were deputed to work directly among farmers and rural communities of Mozambique. In the year 2004, India had also accepted the nomination of nine Mozambican students for degree courses in agricultural science.

(65) See Bruyn. T 2014

(66) See <http://www.nswp.org/members/asia-and-the-pacific/ashodaya-samithi>

(67) See <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2012/11/27/india-communityempowerment-key-to-turning-tide-on-hiv>

(68) See <http://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Mozambique.pdf>

India had offered credit assistance of US\$500 million to Mozambique during the State visit of Mozambican President to India in 2010. Before US\$500 million, India had extended LOCs worth US\$140 million. India extended these lines of credit for agricultural and infrastructural projects. During the year, two LOC projects were completed and handed over to the Mozambican Government including US\$25 million LOC for setting up the Technology Development & Innovation Centre in the S&T Park and US\$13 million LOC for setting up of the solar photovoltaic manufacturing plant (69). Between 2007 and 2010, the Indian government offered grants of US \$ 200,000 up to 5 million in research and training, equipment and infrastructure for mainly the agricultural sector.

In 2007, India provided support of US \$200,000 to support the establishment of a cashew processing plant in Nangade, Cabo Delgado, Hindustan Machine Tools was appointed as the implementing agency for this project. In addition to this, a grant aid of US \$ 1 million was approved in 2009 for the value addition of small holder cotton and establishing a knowledge transfer centre in Chokwe district of Gaza Province. India provided a line of credit of US \$ 20 million upto 20 years for the Gaza Electrification project, the main aim of Government of Mozambique through this project was to revamp agricultural production in the country. The project provided power to 4,600 consumers including households, small businesses and industries, and irrigated agriculture (IV). The project promoted investment promotion in the agriculture and tourism sectors and as a result of the electrification project, the areas experienced a boom in business most specifically in agriculture and tourism.

Exim Bank of India has entered into a Line of Credit Agreement for US\$ 20 million with Government of Mozambique, for financing transfer of water drilling technology and equipment from India to Mozambique. This is the third Line of Credit extended by Exim Bank to Mozambique, at the behest of Government of India. The first LOC of US\$ 20 million was extended to Mozambique in September 2004, which has been utilized to finance export of items like electricity equipment, water drilling machinery equipments, agro-inputs and drip irrigation, vegetable oil refining plant and machinery, oil storage tank, blending & filling, workshop machinery (70). The second LOC as mentioned above of US\$ 20 million was extended to Mozambique in August 2006, for electrification project in Mozambique. The last and fifth LOC for US\$30 million upto 20 years was approved in December, 2008 for financing rural electrification projects in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Zambezia, Nampula.

The Exim Bank has also concluded an agreement with the Government of Mozambique, making available to the country a LOC of US \$ 20 million for financing eligible goods and services, machinery and equipment including consultancy services which were exported from India for the purpose of enhancing productivity of rice-wheat-maize cultivation in Mozambique (71). Exim Bank, till date, has extended twelve Lines of Credit to Mozambique, at the behest of the Government of India, taking the total value of LOCs extended to USD 639.44 million.

(IV) More information about the project can be found at http://energy-access.gnesd.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=100:electricity-ii-project&catid=3:projects&Itemid=24

(69) See <http://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Mozambique.pdf>

(70) See <http://www.eepcindia.org/bulletin/b20080602/EFMOZAMBIQUE1022.pdf>

(71) See http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/BS_CircularIndexDisplay.aspx?Id=662

The LOCs have supported export of items like electricity equipment, water drilling machinery equipment, agro-inputs and drip irrigation, vegetable oil refining plant & machinery and oil storage tank, transfer of water drilling technology and associated equipment, enhancing productivity of rice-wheat-maize cultivation, rural electrification projects and a Solar Photo Voltaic Module Manufacturing Plant in Mozambique (72).

Under the India Africa Forum Summit, India has been supporting human development, under various schemes in Mozambique through long term and short term scholarships, India has offered scholarships to Mozambique in the field of agricultural sciences in order to enhance the academic opportunities available to Mozambican students in the field of agriculture.

As per investment data released by Mozambique's Investment Promotion Centre (CPI), India with a total approved investment of US\$104.75 million as in September 2012 is the 9th largest investor in Mozambique, with Brazil, Portugal & South Africa occupying the first 3 places. However, these figures do not include investments in extractive industry, which is outside the purview of CPI, or investments by companies which did not invest through CPI. The following Indian companies are actively participating in Mozambique's developmental activities: Coal India Limited, Coal Venture International, Tata Mozambique, Tata Steel, JSW Steel, Essar Group, JSPL, Adani Group, Patel Engineering, Videocon, BPCL, Varun Beverages, Angelique International Limited, Overseas Infrastructure, Mohan Energy Corporation, Jaguar Overseas etc.

Indian outward investment in Mozambique has shown perceptible increase since 2007-2008. The principle sector of outward investment has been the agricultural sector. The quantum of investments have increased; Appendix III shows the outward investment from Indian companies in Mozambique since 2007-2008 till 2013-2014. The share of agricultural investment as a percentage of overall investment has seen a considerable increase, the share has expanded from 28% in 2007-2008 to 41% in 2013-2014 which indicates that agricultural sector in Mozambique has received excellent attention from Indian companies.

(72) See <http://www.eximbankindia.in/press-release>

Concluding Remarks

India and the African countries, through a deliberative mechanism spanning across several platforms have arrived at a level where both can respond to mutual development challenges and appreciate each other's capabilities and constraints. Where there have been political engagements with Africa over the years, the emphasis, however, has moved towards economic interaction. New arrangements among African countries and India are creating new opportunities for delivery and administration of assistance in the socially relevant sectors including the health sector and agriculture. The enhancement of India's engagement with countries in the horn of Africa is not new. India's engagement with countries such as Kenya, Djibouti, Eritrea, and Ethiopia to harness potential mutual gains both through access to preferential trade and development cooperation has induced deeper interest economic integration. India has supported national and regional infrastructure development projects in the region which holds good prospects for long run regional integration. While both India and Africa have come a long way they still face daunting challenge in the areas of health and agriculture. Currently, food security is a major challenge for Africa. Learning from Indian experience, Africa can bring certain interventions to check the rising level of food insecurity. India is at the forefront in promoting cooperation with partner countries in Africa by providing support for their institutional and organizational capacities to address key health challenges. There are several successful instances where India has partnered with African countries, especially in health and agriculture. In this chapter we have discussed two such successful partnerships, i.e. India-Angola and India-Mozambique, to their respective development agendas. Clearly, both Angola and Mozambique has benefited from the four key verticals of India's development cooperation programme including capacity building, technology, development finance, and trade and investment, which constitutes a larger design of development compact. In order to further enhance and sustain such partnerships under the framework of South-South Cooperation, the partners should continue to embrace two primordial and essential principles of equalitarianism and win-win partnership, apart other indispensable ones (73). We have seen that India has laid it focus on capacity building, training programmes, and providing institutional support in both the countries. There are clearly substantial opportunities for deepening the economic and political relations between Angola and Mozambique in areas of health and agriculture.

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Appendices :

Appendix I- Angola's Top 20 products import from India, 200 and 2012
US\$ (share of total in parentheses)

2000			2012		
Harmonized System Code	HS Classification	US\$	Harmonized System Code	HS Classification	US\$
20230	Boneless, Processed	2937.78 (25.91)	20230	Boneless, Processed	80789.18 (15.1)
20130	Boneless: Processed & Other	1432.28 (12.63)	871120	Motorcycles, Side-cars, Reciprocating Engine With reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cc but not exceeding 250 cc	57236.26 (10.7)
190530	Sweet Biscuits, Waffles, Wafers	682.83 (6.02)	870322	Other Vehicles, Spark-ignition Engine Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,000 cc but not exceeding 1,500 cc	35805.91 (6.69)
761519	Table, kitchen or other household articles and parts thereof, of aluminium; others	622.13 (5.49)	220830	Whiskies	26636.46 (4.98)
721049	Other Flat-rolled Products, Electrolytically Plated or Coated With Zinc	526.39 (4.64)	300490	Other Medicaments (Put up in Packings for Retail Sale)	19547.46 (3.65)
300410	Medicaments containing penicillines or streptonycins (put up in packings)	501.38 (4.42)	870321	Other Vehicles, Spark-ignition Engine Of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1,000 cc	18542 (3.47)
521051	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, plain weaves	420.69 (3.71)	300420	Medicaments Containing Other Antibiotics (Put up in Packings for Retail Sale)	16837.07 (3.15)

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520812	Plain woven fabrics of cotton (cotton 85% or more, 100g-200g/m ² ; unbleached)	329.09 (2.9)	870190	Other Suitable for agricultural use	16379.64 (3.06)
300490	Other medicaments (put up in packings for retail sale)	304.65 (2.69)	520852	Plain Woven Fabrics of Cotton Cotton 85% or More; Printed; 100g-200g/m ²)	14021.94 (2.62)
732394	Table, kitchen or other household articles of iron (not cast iron) or steel, enameled	266.47 (2.35)	852520	Transmission Apparatus Incorporating Reception Apparatus	13092.45 (2.45)
300220	Vaccines for human medicine	265.43 (2.34)	870210	With compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel)	11294.72 (2.11)
630120	Blankets, Travelling Rugs, of Wool or Fine Animal Hair	247.96 (2.19)	100630	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed: Parboiled	10125.16 (1.89)
520931	Plain woven fabrics of cotton (dyed; cotton 85% or more; more than 200g/m ²)	209.6 (1.85)	721041	Flat-rolled Products, Electrolytically Plated or Coated With Zinc, Corrugated	9202.12 (1.72)
722520	Flat-rolled products of other alloy steel, of high-speed steel, width more 600mm	177.54 (1.57)	300450	Medicaments Containing Vitamins or Other Products(Put up in Packings)	8487.99 (1.59)
330610	Dentifrices	146.97 (1.3)	190530	Sweet Biscuits, Waffles, Wafers	8352.58 (1.56)
520851	Plain Woven Fabrics of Cotton (Cotton 85% or More; Printed; Not More than 100g/m ²)	145.23 (1.28)	870421	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods GVW not exceeding 5 metric tons	7503.37 (1.4)
220830	Whiskies	129.71 (1.14)	220710	Ethyl Alcohol (Alcoholic Strength 80degrees or More)	7258.2 (1.36)
300450	Medicaments containing vitamins or other products(put up in packings)	125.47 (1.11)	190590	Other Bakers' Wares, Communion Wafers, Empty Capsules, Sealing Wafers	6628.99 (1.24)
721012	Flat-rolled Products, Plated or Coated With Tin, Of a thickness of less than 0.5 mm (0.02 inch)	124.84 (1.1)	170490	Other Sugar Confectionery, Not Containing Cocoa	5352.55 (1)
847710	Injection-moulding Machines, for Rubber or Plastic Industry	121.39 (1.07)	391721	Tubes, Pipes, Hoses of Polymers of Ethylene (Rigid)	5253.13 (0.98)
Total of top 20		9717.83	Total of top 20		378347.18
Total import from India		11337.59	Total import from India		534863.77
Percentage share of top 20 products in total imports		85.71	Percentage share of top 20 products in total imports		70.74

Source: WITS Database

Appendix II- Mozambique's Top 20- product imports from India, 2000 and 2012
US\$ (Share of total in parentheses)

2000			2012		
Harmonized System Code	HS Classification	US\$	Harmonized System Code	HS Classification	US\$ '000'
521051	Plain woven fabrics of cotton, containing predominantly	2853.07 (9.42)	271000	Petroleum oils, oils obtained from bituminous minerals, preparations thereof	459403.55 (51.71)
551219	Other woven fabrics, 85% or more by weight of polyester staple fibers	2652.18 (8.76)	100630	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed: parboiled	29945.91 (3.37)
630790	Other made up textile articles	2357.61 (7.78)	300490	Other medicaments (put up in pickings for retail sale)	18339.51 (2.06)
520812	Plain woven fabrics of cotton (cotton 85% or more, 100g-200g/m ² ; unbleached)	1975.96 (6.52)	310520	Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium	16985.07 (1.91)
871200	Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), not motorized	1769.39 (5.84)	310210	Urea (whether or not in aqueous solution)	13959.36 (1.57)
190530	Sweet biscuits, waffles, wafers	1044.95 (3.45)	520811	Plain woven fabrics of cotton (cotton 85% or more; not more than 100g/m ² ; unbleached)	11362.24 (1.28)
871492	Wheel rims and spokes	910.84 (3.01)	230400	Oil-cake, solid residues resulting from extraction of soya-bean oil	10890.28 (1.23)
870422	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods g.v.w. exceeding 5 metric tons but not exceeding 20 metric tons	862.17 (2.85)	392690	Other articles of plastics	10871.87 (1.22)
630419	Other bedspreads	813.15 (2.68)	271312	Petroleum coke (calcined)	10481.39 (1.18)
871499	Other parts and accessories of bicycles, cycles and side-cars	727.97 (2.40)	871200	Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), not motorized	8984.36 (1.01)
721049	Other flat-rolled products, electrolytic ally plated or coated with zinc	675.25 (2.23)	100190	Seed, white, other	8614.97 (0.97)
520851	Plain woven fabrics of cotton (cotton 85% or more; printed; not more than 100g/m ²)	673.53 (2.22)	300220	Vaccines for human medicine	8191.34 (0.92)
520831	Plain woven fabrics of cotton (cotton 85% or more; dyed; not more than 100g/m ²)	665.7 (2.20)	721049	Other flat-rolled products, electrolytic ally plated or coated with zinc	7760.16 (0.87)
871493	Hubs, other than coaster braking hubs and hub brakes, and free-wheel sprocket-wheels	643.34 (2.12)	300450	Medicaments containing vitamins or other products(put up in packing's	7506.11 (0.84)
870421	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods gvw not exceeding 5 metric tons	529.36 (1.75)	730890	Other structures and parts of structures, of iron or steel	7156.08 (0.81)
540710	Woven fabrics obtained from high tenacity yarns of nylon, other polyamides or polyesters	527.68 (1.74)	482020	Exercise books	6838.67 (0.77)
630492	Other furnishing articles, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	478.86 (1.58)	870423	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods gvw exceeding 20 metric tons	6382.74 (0.72)
761490	Other stranded wire, cables, plaited bands and the like, of aluminum	456.57 (1.51)	720837	Other, in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled :-- Of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more but not exceeding 10 mm	5016.95 (0.56)
300490	Other medicaments (put up in packing's for retail sale)	429.18 (1.42)	100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	4569.24 (0.51)
401150	New pneumatic tyres of rubber of a kind used on bicycles	381.52 (1.26)	761490	Other stranded wire, cables, plaited bands and the like, of aluminum	4540.79 (0.51)
Total of top 20		21428.28	Total of top 20		657874.6
Total imports from India		30285.14	Total imports from India		888370.3
Percentage share of top 20 products in total Imports		70.76	Percentage share of top 20 products in total Imports		74.05

Source: WITS Database

Appendix III- Outbound Investment from India to Mozambique, between 2007-08 and 2013-14 in US\$

Year	Name of the Indian Party	Major Activity	Financial Commitment
2007-08	Ritesh Propeerties & Industries Ltd	Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	2230
2007-08	Gravita India Ltd	Manufacturing	40
2007-08	Rites Ltd	Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	960
Total (2007-08)			3230
2008-09	Tata Chemicals Ltd	Manufacturing	75
2008-09	Gravita India Ltd	Manufacturing	130
2008-09	Adhunik Alloys And Power Ltd	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	38
2008-09	Rites Ltd	Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	1947.5
2008-09	Tata Chemicals Ltd	Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	100
2008-09	Austral Coke & Projects Ltd	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	32
2008-09	Rites Ltd	Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	1037.5
2008-09	Thriveni Earth Movers P Ltd	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1379
2008-09	Gravita India Ltd	Manufacturing	50
2008-09	Tata Chemicals Ltd	Manufacturing	100
Total (2008-09)			4889
2009-10	Austral coke & projects ltd	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	13
2009-10	Standard build infrastructure ltd	Construction	25
Total (2009-10)			38
2010-11	Gravita India Ltd	Manufacturing	9.2
2010-11	Rachana Global Excavation Ltd	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5.1
2010-11	Coal India Limited	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	268.1
2010-11	Coal India Limited	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2720
Total (2010-11)			3002.4
2011-12	Jindal Poly Films Ltd	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	225
2011-12	Vandana Vidhyut Limited	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	300
2011-12	Jindal Metal And Mining Limited	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	127
2011-12	Jindal Metal And Mining Limited	Agriculture and mining	170
2011-12	Psi Hydraulics	Manufacturing	8
2011-12	Psi Hydraulics	Manufacturing	45
2011-12	Psi Hydraulics	Manufacturing	100
Total (2011-12)			975
2012-13	Psi Hydraulics	Manufacturing	52.5
2012-13	Psi Hydraulics	Manufacturing	100
2012-13	Rst Mining And Logistics Private Limited	Agriculture and mining	1.5
2012-13	Resources International	Agriculture and mining	18
2012-13	Resources International	Agriculture and mining	12.5
2012-13	Teleminex India Pvt Ltd	Agriculture and mining	25
2012-13	Resources International	Agriculture and mining	147.9
2012-13	Resources International	Agriculture and mining	5
2012-13	Resources International	Agriculture and mining	5
2012-13	Railtech Infraventure Pvt. Ltd.	Construction	10
2012-13	Railtech Infraventure Pvt. Ltd.	Construction	191
2012-13	Psi Hydraulics	Manufacturing	20
2012-13	Resources International	Agriculture and mining	2
2012-13	Resources International	Agriculture and mining	1
Total (2012-13)			591.4

Source: RBI Outward Investment

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Year	Name of the Indian Party	Major Activity	Financial Commitment
2013-14	Resources International	Agriculture and mining	2
2013-14	Resources International	Agriculture and mining	650
2013-14	Beekay Universal Impex Pvt Ltd	Manufacturing	1000
2013-14	Resources International	Agriculture and mining	22
2-13-14	Resources International	Agriculture and mining	27.5
Total (2013-14, till December)			1701.5

Source: RBI Outward Investment

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Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi is a Professor at the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, a think tank with the Government of India's Ministry of External Affairs. Until recently, he was a Global Justice Fellow at the MacMillan Center for International Affairs at Yale University. He works on issues related to development cooperation policies and South-South cooperation. He has also worked on trade and innovation linkages with special focus on WTO. Dr. Chaturvedi has served as a Visiting Professor at the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and has also worked as consultant to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Bank, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, OECD, the Commonwealth Secretariat, IUCN, and to the Government of India's Department of Biotechnology and the Ministry of Environment and Forests, among other organizations. He has been a Developing Country Fellow at the University of Amsterdam (1996), Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla (2003), and Visiting Scholar at the German Development Institute (2007). His experience includes working at the University of Amsterdam on a project on International Development Cooperation and Biotechnology for Developing Countries supported by the Dutch Ministry of External Affairs. Dr. Chaturvedi has also been a member of the IGSAC Committee of Experts for evolving a framework for cooperation on conservation of biodiversity in the SAARC region, as well as a member of the Editorial Board of Biotechnology Development Monitor (the Netherlands) and Asian Biotechnology Development Review (New Delhi). He has authored two books and edited four books apart from publishing several research articles in various prestigious journals.



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