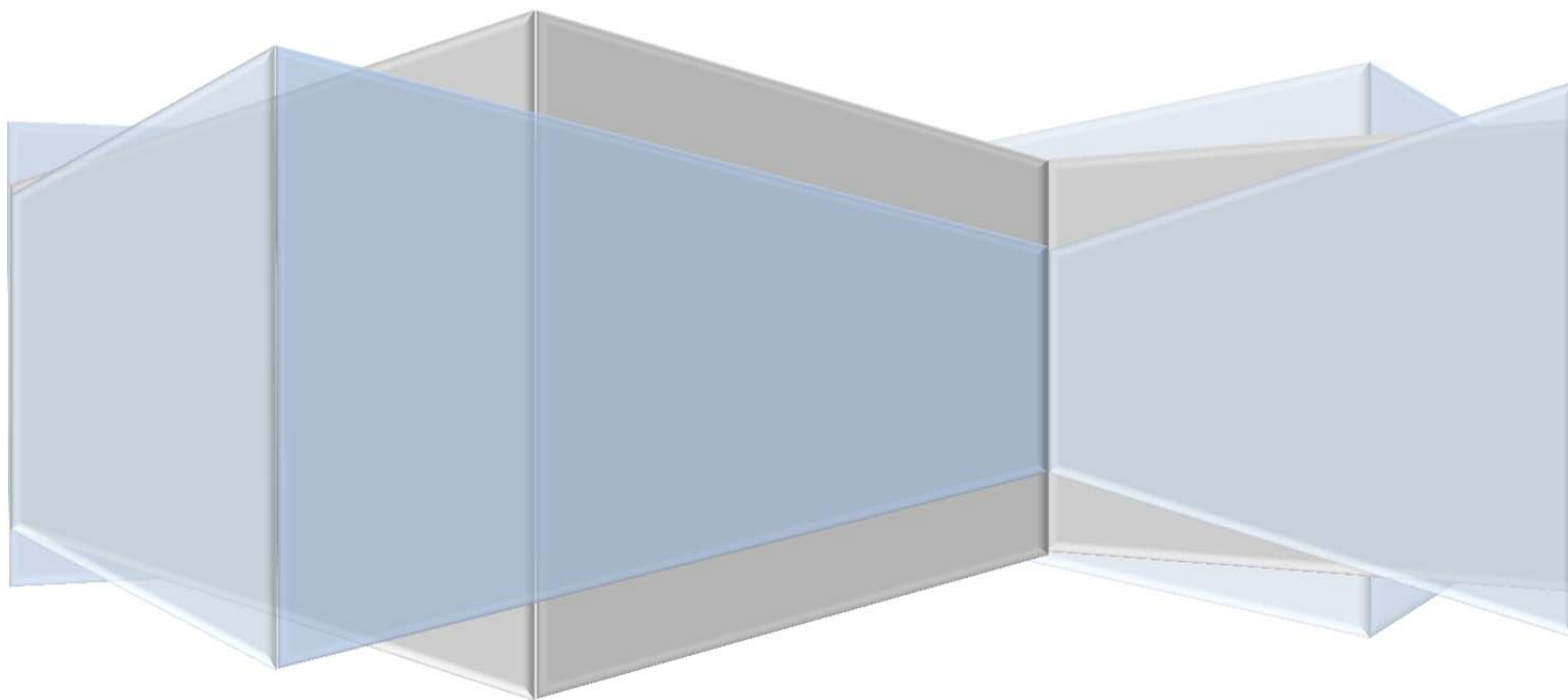


31 October-1 November 2014

North-East Asia Development Cooperation Forum



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31 October – 1 November 2014

Seoul, Republic of Korea

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Organized by

UNESCAP East and North-East Asia Office

Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation (KAIDEC)

In collaboration with

China International Development Research Network (CIDRN)

Japanese Society for International Development (JASID)

North-East Asia Development Cooperation Forum

31 October – 1 November 2014, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Background

North-East Asia has become the key player in development assistance and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific as well as in the world. However, there is no subregional or multilateral process that facilitates joint reviews of policies and practices of such assistance and cooperation, and promotes dialogues and cooperation among key stakeholders in North-East Asian countries. While development cooperation among those key players potentially brings a great benefit for the development of the Asia Pacific region, there has not been strong drive for such cooperation, due to varying strategies for development assistance and geopolitical factors among these countries. Thus, the Forum sought to explore how development cooperation can be strengthened, focusing on four countries in North-East Asia, i.e., China, Japan, Republic of Korea and Russian Federation, and to strengthen the link between politically neutral bodies for policy dialogue and multidisciplinary research on development issues and cooperation.

The Forum was jointly organized by **ESCAP East and North-East Asia (ENEA) Office**, which covers 6 member states (China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, and Russian Federation) and 2 associate members (Hong Kong, China and Macao, China), and **Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation (KAIDEC)**, which is a network of scholars from academic institutes, government personnel working in development cooperation, private sectors, field workers and NGOs. The Forum also collaborated with **Japanese Society for International Development (JASID)** and **China International Development Research Network (CIDRN)**, as well as **Green Technology Center Korea (GTC-K)**.

It was envisaged that this Forum leads to further activities on development cooperation in the subregion.

Goals:

- To facilitate analytical discussions on policies and practices of development cooperation in North-East Asia
- To identify potential areas of collaboration among North-East Asian countries in development cooperation and assistance
- To create a network of research institutions, government institutions, inter-governmental organizations, and UN organizations engaged in issues related to development cooperation in North-East Asian countries
- To create a forum of researchers, practitioners and policy makers to critically review and analyze trends and policies of development cooperation in North-East Asian countries
- To marshal the potential of North-East Asia in making a fundamental difference to the development of Asia Pacific region

Structure of the Forum

It was proposed that the discussion at the Forum be structured as follows.

Session A: North-East Asian countries' experience in development assistance

Session 1: *Experiences of North-East Asia*

North East Asia hosts countries of various development stages and each of them possesses strengths and weaknesses from their respective development history, strategies, and performances. Keeping these factors in mind, this session highlights common features as well as particularities of each country in their strategies and approaches for development cooperation and discusses opportunities and challenges in development cooperation within North-East Asia.

Session 2: *Improving effectiveness of development assistance prospect for North-East Asia*

This session will discuss the main challenges and concerns in ensuring the accountability and transparency of development partners in ENEA. Example may be drawn from (but not limited to) the varied reaction of ENEA countries to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (e.g., Japan and Korea as OECD members vis-à-vis China and Russia as BRICS block). It is a result of the Busan partnership agreement (on effective development cooperation), established with focus on inclusive partnership as an effective implementation and monitoring mechanism for global goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Session 3: *South-South and Triangular cooperation:*

Since 2008 High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness of the OECD/DAC, international development community has envisaged South-South and Triangular cooperation mechanisms as effective approaches to development cooperation. The East and North-East Asia holds traditional donor as well as emerging donors, blurring the distinction between South-South and triangular cooperation. In addition, activities among "South" countries range from trade to capacity building with different degree of "development assistance" elements. In the light of this, this session will discuss on potential areas of mutual interest among ENEA countries for development assistance in the context of South-South and Triangular cooperation.

Session B: Regional cooperation in North-East Asia for sustainable development

Session 4: *Towards regional development cooperation for sustainable development in the region*

With intensifying pressure on resources and its inter-linkages with socio-economic development, sustainable development has become an urgent concern. The environmental issues become critical concern for development in the North-East Asia. Many of the environmental issues are borderless in nature or common among neighbouring countries. Environmental issues thus pose both challenges and opportunity for effective cooperation among NEA countries while most NEA countries have taken environmental sector as a key area of development cooperation. This session

will discuss on experiences and potential areas of development cooperation to address environment issues.

Session 5: *Implementing cooperation for sustainable development in the region – technology facilitation*

In materializing sustainable development, one of the areas of development cooperation is development, transfer and dissemination of environmentally sound technologies (technology facilitation). Countries in ENEA have many initiatives for such technology facilitation. This session will discuss on such initiatives with particular focus on potential for cooperation among ENEA countries to pursue such initiatives, highlighting benefits and obstacles to promote cooperation among ENEA countries.

Session 6: *Gateway to maintain dialogue among countries in North-East Asia*

In North-East Asia, in addition to Japan, Republic of Korea and China as well as Russia, as emerging donors, are increasing contribution to the achievement of global development agendas including poverty reduction. However, development cooperation within North-East Asia is hampered by geopolitical challenges among those countries, as well as in relation with countries like DPRK. Nonetheless, engagement of DPRK in international forum is of interest of the countries in the North-East Asia. This session discuss on possible areas of common interest, such as environment or sustainable development, for which development cooperation with North-East Asia can be promoted. Speakers will be invited from among national experts and a Davos-style discussion panel will follow to share their views.

Session 1: Experience of North-East Asia

Development Experience of Northeast Asia and Knowledge Sharing

CHUN Seung-Hun
President
Korean Institute for Development Strategy

“Poverty reduction” is the core agenda of the global community, as was represented by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and Post-MDGs discussion. However, if we look at the features of international development from the 1960s until now, we witness that, in spite of global efforts for development cooperation, no significant economic development in the world has been witnessed except in East Asia. Stylized facts about international poverty may be summarized as follows:

- Few countries have achieved significant progress in poverty reduction.
- In Africa, in spite of enormous foreign financial assistance, poverty remained almost unchanged.
- East Asia is the only region with such progress.
- Northeast Asia is the core of the East Asian growth dynamics.
- The wave of development spreads to neighboring countries in Asia

From the above observations, we may draw some policy implications for international development as follows:

- Poverty reduction is never an easy task to be accomplished.
- Economic dynamics in Northeast Asia provide a clue for international development.
- In poverty reduction and economic development, reducing knowledge gaps among countries seems to be as important as financial assistance.

The four Northeast Asian countries show great dynamism, although their stages of development are different from one another. From the difference in their various stages of development, each country has its own strength and weakness in development cooperation. The four countries are in a position to provide practical knowledge and expertise in development cooperation with a good supplementary relationship.

- Japan possesses strength in (1) accumulated skills in development cooperation, (2) full experience of national development, and (3) financial capacity in foreign aid. Meanwhile, since Japan is already a matured economy, it may have weakness in vividness of experience in state-building and economic development.
- Korea seems to have strength in (1) vivid experience of state-building and economic development, (2) experience as an aid recipient, and (3) completed stage in industrialization, while Korea’s aid capacity is limited compared with that of Japan and China.
- China possesses strength in (1) financial capacity in foreign aid, (2) rapid industrialization and economic growth, (3) experience of transition economy, and (4) management of huge population with large territory. Meanwhile, its weakness may be found in its lack of sufficient experience in development aid, and maturity in its industrial development.
- Russia has strength in (1) management of huge territory with large population, (2) experience in assisting federal states in the past, and (3) transition economy, while it may lack in sufficient skills in formal development cooperation.

Now we are ready to explore any expected role of the Northeast Asian countries in international development cooperation. For that purpose, first, it is necessary to evaluate the performance of current international development cooperation initiated by the West-European countries.

With regard to development effectiveness of international aid, it is argued that no significant reductions of poverty in the global community are witnessed, nor does there seem to be any correlation between ODA and economic development (World Bank, Assessing Aid, 2000) In particular, “almost every African country has witnessed a systematic retrogression in capacity in the last 30 years; the majority had better capacity at independence than they now possess” (Van de Walle 2002). The fact that the Post-MDGs discussion is focused on “sustainable development” supports this argument.

The weak performance of current international development cooperation seems understandable, when we consider the position of the West-European donor countries in international development cooperation:

- In those countries, economic development had been undertaken under a completely different mode and in a completely different environment.
- They have no experience of colonial rule.
- Their culture and customs are quite different from those of the contemporary developing countries.

Considering this, the Northeast Asian countries, which all have significant advantages in development cooperation, may have some role to play in international development cooperation. In mentoring a university-preparing student, one's elder university student brother might be in a better position than one's father.

In this regard, the Northeast Asian countries are in a position to play some significant role in development cooperation as follows:

- They can provide practical experiences with regard to various development issues.
- They can help develop modern institutions under different cultural environments from their trial and error experiences.
- They can share unique experiences of transition economies.
- In particular, they can provide practical experiences of industrial development for developing countries with poor industrial bases.

The valuable development experiences and development cooperation capacity of the Northeast Asian countries need to be elaborated and shared for development effectiveness in the global community. In this regard, an “Initiative for the Northeast Asia Platform for Development Cooperation” may be proposed for more pragmatic contributions to international development cooperation. The platform can be started with missions as follows:

- Research for various development issues
- Sharing knowledge of development cooperation
- Developing the art of aid delivery
- Harmonization in development cooperation

Role of China in International Development Cooperation in Global, Regional and Sub-regional Context

LI Xiaoyun

Professor

China Agricultural University

China has long both been a provider and recipient of development assistance since the 1980s. This puts China in a unique position to play a special role in improving global development cooperation. Two divided and conflicting perspectives on China's development assistance are prevalent amongst the vast body of literature. Some critics argue that the policies implemented by China often conflict with the plans of OECD countries to harmonize aid and consequently increases the transaction costs for recipient countries. As a result, recipient countries, particularly in Africa, do not achieve much in terms of economic development and poverty reduction, although the activities of China and other non-DAC donors have increased external financial flows to Africa. Others hold that China's non-interference and non-conditionality aid modalities undermine good governance initiatives promoted by the West. Several studies, however, demonstrate that there is no reliable evidence to indicate that the arrival of major South-South Cooperation providers, particularly China, has undermined governance standards. While most Western critiques of China exaggerate the differences between China and traditional donors, others argue that what China is doing now is, or has been practiced by the "established" donor countries of the Global North. Some of those least developed countries have begun to turn to China for 'unconditional' assistance and China has become a key competitor for traditional donors in recent years.

While most concerns about China's aid has been in Africa, there is a strong trend that China is going to make more efforts in regional development cooperation with its neighboring countries in Asia, especially with President Xi Jinping's proposal for the Silk Road economic belt. As far as Northeast Asia is concerned, there exists huge potential for collaboration in development cooperation although some complexities and difficulties do exist. It will certainly be on China's development cooperation agenda since a harmonious relationship and mutual prosperity with other Asian nations is exactly what China has always been looking for. China believes that a common development and prosperity may serve to limit political and territorial disputes among developing nations.

Over the last 60 years, China's foreign aid has expanded from a small number of countries in the 1950s to 161 countries today. Meanwhile, China has also provided support to more than 30 international and regional organizations. Its aid projects cover a wide variety of areas, including agriculture, industry, infrastructure, public facilities, education and medical services, etc.. It can be forecasted that China's foreign aid will be developed more systematically to support its global strategy, which makes it less likely for China to focus only on its economic interests when conducting development assistance in the future, but rather on building global ethics to achieve "China's Dream". This has already been implied by Chinese president, Xi Jinping's speech that China's foreign aid should be based on justice in order to promote mutual interest (Hong Yi Rong Li 弘义融利). This global strategy will be to a large extent, to align with global and regional challenges such as climate change and poverty. In terms of regional and sub-regional cooperation, the efforts will be further accelerated based on its new regional strategy, and development cooperation between China and other Asian countries will reach a new era. It should be noted that this cooperation will be largely based on China's sustained commitment through the forthcoming Asian Infrastructure Development Bank. Chinese Premier Li Keqiang's speech at the East Asia Summit, indicated China's focus on regional development. This will help the three aid providers China, Japan and South Korea, to develop partnerships, and the cooperation among the countries in the region will likely merge into a unique East Asian development cooperation model.

JICA's Experience in Development Assistance

KITANO Naohiro
Deputy Director
JICA Research Institute

This year marks the 60th anniversary of the beginning of Japan's official development assistance (ODA). Japan used to be the largest donor among the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries in the 1990's, but now it is the fourth largest donor in terms of net disbursement. Korea and Russia have increased ODA in 2010's, while, based on our estimates, the rise China's over the same time period has also been remarkable. At the same time, the amount of private flows to developing countries has far exceeded ODA amounts. These trends have led to a shift in the landscape of international development.

In terms of averages for 2010–2012, loans accounted for 51% of Japan's bilateral gross ODA, followed by grant aid and technical cooperation. 65% of Japan's ODA went to recipient countries in Asia, and 20% of that to Africa respectively. Middle-income countries received 73%. In terms of commitment amount, 45% was allocated to bolster economic infrastructure and services, with 26% going towards social infrastructure and services. This notion of providing loans to develop economic infrastructures in middle income countries in Asia is based on Japan's own experience of this process throughout the 1980s and 1990s.

A typical example of 'infrastructure-foreign direct investment (FDI) model' or 'trinity of aid, investment, and trade' is the Eastern Seaboard Development Program in Thailand. This Program was formulated by the Thai Government with the aim of fostering an export-oriented industry. Based on the Master plan, JICA provided ODA loans for the construction of infrastructure such as new ports and highways. The Eastern Seaboard attracted FDIs from Japan and other countries and eventually served to provide the base for the development of automobile industrial clusters.

Thailand has also utilized Japan's development assistance to enhance inclusive rural development as seen with its Small Scale Irrigation Programs and rural finance. At the same time, assistance was provided for vocational education. Looking back from now, this could be called a balanced approach towards inclusive development.

Japan's advantage over other East Asian countries might be its organizational reform in its ODA structure which took place in 2008. Uniquely, and for the first time, one Japanese agency, the new JICA, was able to provide technical cooperation, ODA loans and grant aid all under one roof. The combination of these types of tools enables us to provide more innovative and efficient aid to our clients.

ODA could also play a catalytic role for mobilizing resources in the private sector. There is one such example: in 2011, JICA signed a Loan agreement with the Government of Pakistan for "the Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis". The project used an innovative financing approach referred to as a "Loan Conversion" mechanism. Under the mechanism, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation would repay the loan on behalf of the Pakistani government, under the condition that the project was successfully implemented. The DAC Prize for taking development to scale 2014 was given to this very project.

Regarding partnerships with North-East Asian countries, JICA has been collaborating with Korea, China and Russia. For example, JICA has annual consultative meetings with Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and the Export-Import Bank of Korea (Korea Exim Bank) and the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF). With EDCF, JICA has been co-financing projects in Vietnam, Tanzania and Mozambique. With KOICA, JICA has conducted a Multi-year Joint Capacity Development Program in the field of disaster management.

North-East Asian Experience in Development Assistance: Comments

TAKAHASHI Motoki

Professor, Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies
Kobe University

As international landscapes surrounding North-East Asian countries are drastically changing, it is high time for countries to discuss cooperation, not only among themselves, but also for the benefit of developing countries all over the world. There are abundant possibilities for China, the Republic of Korea, Japan, and Russia, to take advantage of their shared experiences of development and mutual cooperation.

When exploring possibilities to make use of the countries' experiences, Dr. Chun Seung-Hun's idea of "vividness" of state-building experiences is very interesting and valuable. On the contrary to European countries, proud of long traditions of development, Japan should, or could have exploited the vividness of her experiences. Yet in this context, Korea is now better positioned to exploit the vividness of her very recent and rich experiences of holistic development of society.

I fully agree with Prof. Li Xiaoyun's indication of critical importance of enabling people to be provided with an equal position from the very start. This would be, to some extent, a commonality found amongst the North-east Asian countries that crucially contributed to making growth in the region *pro-poor* and sustainable, as Prof. Li argued. While he is right in stressing the significance of land distribution and agricultural development, I would also like to claim that the equal provision of education and human resource development are two other crucial keys for pro-poor and sustainable growth.

Dr. Kitano encouraged us by referring to the progress made during trials of collaborative activities in development cooperation between Japan and other North-East Asian development partners. I hope that these activities, combined with close policy and academic dialogues, could contribute to the deepening of linkages between our countries.

Mr. Rakhmangulov's presentation is also encouraging. Russia's (re-)emergence as a development partner both inside and outside the region may contribute to the strengthening of collaborative and peaceful relations amongst countries. Considering certain elements in Russian society to seek the possibility to be a soft power, our hope would be further enhanced.

Last but not the least, China, Japan, Korea and Russia, as development partners, should construct collaborative frameworks in development cooperation for partner countries all over the world. It is not only a possibility for the four countries but should also be seen as been part of their responsibilities. According to the World Bank's data¹, we could say that roughly eighty percent of foreign exchange reserves were concentrated in these four countries in 2013. We must use this gigantic amount of money in the wisest manner when recirculating it on the basis of policy consideration. This is surely the responsibility we have towards the future of human-kind. For that purpose, countries have to construct trustful relations in order to be able to share and provide constructive comments on each other's programs and activities in order for the quality of development cooperation to be continuously improved.

¹ World DataBank World Development Indicators
(<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/variableselection/selectvariables.aspx?source=world-development-indicators#>)

Session 2: Improving Effectiveness of Development Assistance – Prospects for North-East Asia

Key Note for North-East Asia Development Cooperation Forum

YAO Shuai

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1. Promoting the self-development of recipient countries

The ultimate objective of development assistance is to help recipient countries have the capacity to sustainably self-develop, rather than having to continuously rely on foreign assistance. To improve the effectiveness of development assistance, the first thing is to respect the recipient countries and let them choose their own path of development both technically and politically. China's foreign aid to other developing countries adheres to the fundamental principle that there should be no political conditions and no interfering in their internal affairs, which emphasizes its vision of development assistance as a means of mutual help and learning rather than of judgment. So the ownership and full involvement of recipients should be seen as elements of great importance.

2. Strengthening inter-connectivity

The major sector of China's foreign aid is infrastructure, which is based on China's own development experience. There is an old saying in China: "If you want to be rich, you must first build roads". In the past three decades since the policy of Reform and Opening-up, China has witnessed great rates of growth through conducting infrastructure projects to increase inter-connectivity throughout the whole country. Beyond China, North-East Asia is keeping its position as the most dynamic region, which is also the result of their hard infrastructure basis. Therefore, strengthening inter-connectivity for the recipient countries sub-regionally or regionally could help each country and the whole region to increase its attraction for investment and trade, or financial and human resources, technology and knowledge transfers, which constitute a lasting engine for development. China's new leadership proposed the "one belt and one road" initiative (to build a Silk Road Economic Belt and Maritime Silk Road) demonstrating that inter-connectivity remains China's priority for development cooperation.

3. Partnering with CSOs

CSOs are the major aid providers who come and supplement official development assistance. For North-East Asian countries, each of them is faced with domestic pressure from public opinion on development assistance to other countries. We should therefore partner with CSOs to increase public awareness and increase the responsibility of society to look abroad and join in the effort towards poverty reduction. For instance, China just published its second White paper on Foreign Aid in July. The feedback from the public is much better and more positive than the first White Paper released in 2011. This outcome can be mainly attributed to the active involvement of NGOs and public media like Miroblog and WeChat to help the public better understand and support the provision of development assistance to foreign countries.

4. Engaging in global governance

Although China, Russia, Japan and South Korea are different in many aspects, we should work together within diversified cooperation frameworks like SSC, triangular cooperation or some regional mechanisms, to participate in global governance as a group and improve the effectiveness of development assistance. We should keep in mind

that we are partners and not competitors, who can trust and learn from each other in view of achieving win-win cooperation.

5. Improving the effectiveness of institutional management

From the management level, for each aid provider, conducting evaluation based on the impact of development assistance is very important. In this field, DAC members (Japan and South Korea) have very mature experience and good practices, especially their Peer Review approach, which could provide lesson-learned for China and Russia. And we could also work together or conduct peer reviews on some applicable projects in the future. In the meanwhile, a critical way to improve aid effectiveness is to continue concentrating the limited aid resources on the said areas and sectors of focus.

Session 3: South-South and Triangular Cooperation

South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Who Gets What and How?

SOHN Hyuk-Sang
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Kyunghee University

First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to UNESCAP and KAIDEC for hosting and organizing this forum. It was a great occasion to share experiences of North-East Asian countries and I believe this forum certainly provided a platform for networking and enhancing collaboration in the field of development cooperation.

My presentation was placed at the third session of 'South-South and Triangular cooperation'. It consists of three parts. First, historical background of Triangular Cooperation (hereafter: TrC); second, case study of major TrC donor countries, Japan and Germany; and last, strategies of embarking on TrC.

In the 1980s, TrC was recognized as a new way of development cooperation. However, this approach was not utterly new at the time, since the U.S. and Japan had already formed triangular relations with Asian countries during the 1950s through the Colombo Plan. Since then, this mechanism has evolved and expanded across regions and nowadays, emerging economies such as China, India and Brazil play a critical role by connecting the traditional donors to aid recipients.

For various reasons and motivations, countries are forming triangular partnerships. Many cases reveal similar motivations and the following six are the most common: 1) enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of development; 2) ensuring sustainability; 3) developing partnerships; 4) improving the development capacity of pivotal countries; 5) strengthening regional cooperation, and 6) increasing development financing. Other than these stated motivations, there were some countries in TrC extending their development cooperation to economic and political cooperation in the future.

The case studies of two major donors of TrC, Japan and Germany were then compared at different levels and perspectives. In this paper, similarities and differences are briefly presented. The two countries share the following similarities: 1) most projects are at the national level; there is a high alignment with the recipients' national development policy; 2) the scale of TrC is relatively small in comparison to bilateral aid and, 3) a written agreement is required to pivotal and recipient countries.

The differences found are as follows: 1) regarding pivotal countries, Japan has 12 active pivotal countries through PP (Partnership Program) whilst Germany has a flexible list; 2) Japan has no special fund for TrC, when Germany has several special funds for TrC such as the TriCo Fund and the LAC Fund; 3) Japan's TrC sector is focused on agriculture, health, capacity building, child labor, social issues and Germany's focuses on the environment, system management and biodiversity, lastly 4) Japan is taking a relatively bottom-up approach whilst Germany's is top-down in terms of developing TrC projects.

Through 273 cases, the strategies for selecting pivotal countries, sectors and partnership types have been examined. The following five are the most considered strategies when selecting pivotal countries: 1) the compatibility of language and culture; 2) similarities in socio-economic environments; 3) former cooperation experience; 4) development experience and unique technology and 5) political and diplomatic relations. In terms of sectors, agriculture/forestry/fishery is the largest. The type of partnerships for TrC could be fitted into five categories and partnerships of North-South bilateral relations to another South are the most frequent type.

As an emerging donor, Korea has been actively engaged in a wide array of development partnerships and TrC has shed new light on alternative approaches. These are in line with the trend towards more inclusive partnerships and regional cooperation. Korea is requested to seek potential partnerships in the region and her role as donor and/or pivotal country is expected to enhance cooperation with other North-East Asian countries.

JICA's Experience on South-South and Triangular Cooperation

KITANO Naohiro
Deputy Director
JICA Research Institute

In recent years, many developing countries have become more actively engaged in development cooperation. South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation (TrC) have been recognized as important forms of development cooperation. JICA started Triangular Cooperation in 1974 and has been trying to identify practical and operational approaches. In order to present the latest approaches and implementation mechanisms of SSC and TrC, together with development partners, JICA Research Institute (JICA-RI) has published several publications such as “Scaling Up South-South and Triangular Cooperation” in 2012, “Tackling Global Challenges through Triangular Cooperation” in 2013, and “Triangular Cooperation Mechanisms: A Comparative study of Germany, Japan and the UK” in 2014.

One of JICA's approaches is to scale up impact through Southern centers of excellence in order to transfer Pro-South Innovative Practice to beneficiary countries. JICA, as a Northern partner, works together in building a center of excellence in the South, in many cases, based on the achievements from past cooperation. That center then provides further assistance to other developing countries with similar conditions, together with JICA, through Triangular Training Programs (TTPs), Third Country Experts Dispatch Programs and Joint Project and Joint Seminars. For example, the number of trainees dispatched under the TTPs increased steadily to about 3,500 in 2013.

One such example is the El Salvador-Japan-Mexico TAISHIN (Earthquake- Resistant Popular Housing) Project. JICA started cooperation for Mexico's National Center for Disaster Prevention, CENAPRED after the big earthquake in the central part of Mexico in 1985. Experiences of CENAPRED /JICA/Japan Institute of Construction were shared to El Salvador through the TAISHIN Project after El Salvador was hit by two earthquakes in 2001. This project achieved the following objectives: the construction of a large structure laboratory; the training for technical experts and researchers; the production of research on construction materials and building structures; and the development of an integral pilot program for improved low cost housing. Eventually, new earthquake-resistant building codes were introduced by the government in 2014.

Another example is the Africa-Japan-Sri Lanka Better Hospital Services Program. This program uses the model case of the Castle Street Hospital for Women (CSHW) in Sri Lanka, where a Japanese quality management method (KAIZEN) was introduced by the director of the hospital as a tool for hospital management, achieving an impressive record for reducing infections among newborn babies and improving healthcare services. This innovative effort was identified by JICA's study team for the national health sector's master plan. Later, it was integrated into a more comprehensive quality management method, which JICA devised for the “Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-creation Program (AAKCP)” - the triangular program launched at the Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD III) in 2003. Eventually this innovative program was shared with 15 other countries in Africa.

Third example is the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) established in Bangkok in 2002 as a legacy of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons (1993-2002), with the joint collaboration of Thai Government and JICA. APCD has conducted various training programs and workshops on disability issues, in which persons with disabilities from the ASEAN region contributed by sharing their expertise in such areas as the strengthening of their self-help organizations and implementing community- based rehabilitation activities.

Possibility of China-Japan-South Korea Cooperation in Africa in the Context of South-South and Triangular Cooperation

ZHANG Chun

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Good afternoon.

Thank you Chairperson, it is my great honor to be here to exchange views with you on south-south and triangular cooperation amongst Northeast Asian countries in development cooperation.

My presentation will be in five parts.

First of all, I'd like to explain why I narrow down the scope of the discussion on NEA development cooperation in terms of SS&TrC in Africa.

As the conference notes pointed out, NEA countries have a great potential in SS&TrC with both southern and emerging contributors and traditional donors gathering in this region, the former been represented by China and South Korea and the latter by Japan.

However, we must notice that NEA countries have lots of historical, political and even social and cultural disputes in there bilateral and multilateral relations, thus NEA SS&TrC in Asia, especially in East Asia and Southeast Asia will be controversial, while such cooperation in Latin America or Central Asia will be impossible, due to some countries having very few engagements there. At the same time, almost all important contributors in NEA, both southern and traditional ones, have a significant presence in Africa, under the circumstances of Africa's rising and international zeal for engaging Africa along with it, the potential for NEA SS&T in Africa will be the greatest one.

But before we talk about the potential and ways to proceed towards more SS&T in Africa, we need to further understand the background of this cooperation.

Whether we are looking at NEA countries or key development partners, all have significant strategic interests in Africa. From this figure compiled by the UN, we can see that China and Japan have comprehensive strategic interests in Africa, including market access, resource searching and supporting global issues; South Korea's strategic interests seem more one dimensional, in the sense that it means to search resources for its domestic needs.

NEA's engagement in Africa has other elements to it, besides these concerns for national interests.

On the political level, there is a convergence of the so-called Asian model and African vision. With the acceleration of global power shifts due to the 2008 global financial crisis, the success of East Asia and the subsequent desire of other countries to learn from the Asian model are driving these two regions closer together. Indeed, many African countries have adopted the policy of "Looking East". Under this context, almost all key members have created their platform for promoting relations with Africa. Japan created the TICAD (Tokyo International Conference on African Development) in 1993 and has held 5 conferences; China established the FOCAC in 2000 and also held 5 conferences; South Korea launched the Korea-Africa Summit in 2006, and has held 3 conferences so far. Beyond the operational platform building, the long-term visions of different parties are now gradually finding common ground: the post-2015 international development agenda.

On the economic level, trade relations between NEA and Africa have been growing quite fast since the early years of the 21st century. In 2013, China-Africa trade volumes have reached 200 billion USD. However, it is important to note that this trade relationship is still not driven by south-south cooperation, but by the more traditional North-

south model; that is why SS&TrC is of great relevance.

In terms of investment, Japan's investment in Africa is now as much as China's. However, China's investment in Africa is mainly driven by provincial and local interests, thus it lacks any strategic vision and concentrates on some low-end sectors that needed to be upgraded. Now China has issued 2950 licenses for investing in Africa, with 631 national SOE and 2319 provincial and local SOE and private companies.

Having considered this basic picture of NEA engagement with Africa, we can now turn to the comparison of their different development cooperation strategies and approaches adopted on the continent.

China now provides assistance to 51 African countries and the African Union. The main forms of assistance are: undertaking complete projects, providing goods and materials, conducting technical cooperation and human resources development cooperation, dispatching medical teams and volunteers, offering emergency humanitarian aid, and reducing or exempting the debts of the recipient countries. China sent its first medical team to Africa in 1963; currently China is sending medical teams to 42 African countries. However, it is difficult to have the precise number of development assistance China has deployed to Africa.

South Korea and Japan on the other hand have made these numbers available. They reveal that Japan has reduced its aid to Africa in 2011-2012, whilst South Korea's is still growing even if the amount remains relatively small.

From a historical point of view, the developments are far more impressive. Here I compared the development assistance by China, Japan and South Korea to Africa since 2006 through their respective cooperation platforms action plans. In 2006, China declared doubling its assistance over the 2007-2009 period, a promise that has never been replicated since. Japan also declared to double its ODA from 2009 to 2013, actually done from 2011 to 2013; the TICAD V, on the other hand did not make such a declaration, but promised to input 3.2 trillion Yen Including 1.4 trillion Yen in the next 5 years. South Korea is the only one to double or even triple its ODA to Africa.

If we compare the general approaches adopted by NEA key development partners, we can find that there are many commonalities: all three countries have their platform for promoting cooperation with Africa; both China and Japan distribute about 30% percent of their assistance to Africa; both China and South Korea attach no strings to their assistance; both South Korea and Japan focus more on social infrastructure rather than hard infrastructure as does China.

Thus, we can conclude that NEA key contributors have a great potential in SS&TrC in Africa, however, it is important to note that there are still huge obstacles for this cooperation to take place.

First of all, the three countries have different philosophies as to multilateral cooperation in Africa. China is now advocating a New Type of Global Development Partnership, which to some extent means more SSC than SNC, whilst keeping in mind that SNC is still the main channel for development cooperation. Meanwhile, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang has declared the three principles for trilateral cooperation in Africa: Africa Needs, Africa Agrees, Africa Participates. Compared to China, South Korea has a multilateral aid and multi-bilateral aid mixed approach, and Japan puts SS&T cooperation mainly under multilateral platforms. This difference in where to place SS&T will be the main impediment to the development of any potential future cooperation.

Beyond these issues there are many other obstacles. The worries put forward by African countries are the most important of these obstacles as they create a real challenge for China to develop any kind of trilateral cooperation on the continent. Moreover, the historical and political disputes taking place in between NEA countries remain a severe constraint as are the reservations put forward by the big powers, which cannot be ignored.

Considering this great potential and significant obstacles, how could NEA countries proceed towards SS&TrC in Africa? My personal view is that we should set a 3Ps strategy for it.

First of all, we need some policy principles. In my personal view, these principles should include four dimensions.

Firstly, the three principles Premier Li Keqiang proposed for trilateral cooperation, namely “Africa needs, Africa agrees, Africa participates”, the core of which is the notion of Non-interference; secondly, given the NEA countries’ disputes, we should make best use of existing international platforms as channels and avoid creating new ones, whilst cooperation should be cooperative without any interference from bilateral relations; and finally this SS&T cooperation should take sustainable development as the key orientation, finding convergence with international development visions such as the post-2015 Agenda.

Based on the above policy principles, we need to prioritize policy areas, there are four that come to mind: Experience exchanges (models but not model); Technical transfers and human resources training; Infrastructure assistance; Health care and medical assistance (Ebola international cooperation). All these inherently promote sustainable development and present low-levels of political sensitivity.

Finally, to best perform SS&T, NEA countries should strengthen their policy coordination, here we find the relevance of think tanks and scholars. I have three proposals to make, which include a Think-tank forum and network building, Joint research and proposals, and researcher exchanges. Actually this network has been built with many that are present here, and some mechanisms have already been established. And we will have some more discussion about this, thus let me stop here.

Thanks a lot for your attention.

Russia's Multilateral Aid Practice

Anna ABALKINA

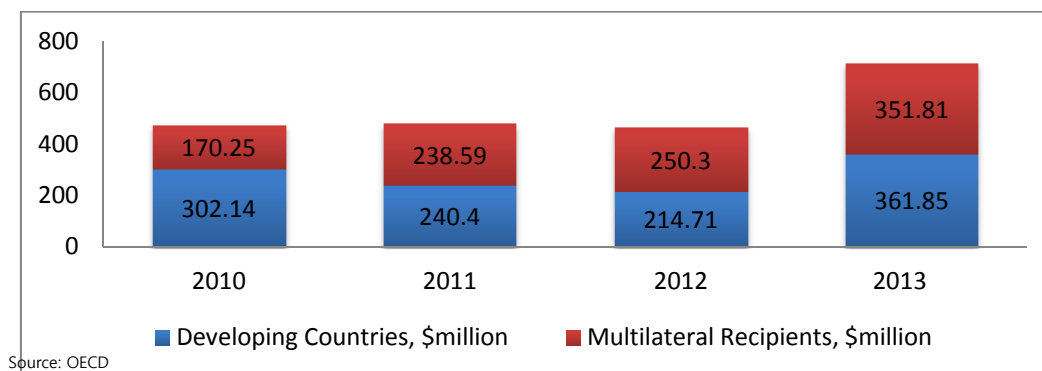
Associate Professor

Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation

The legal framework of Russia's development assistance was renewed in 2014 by adoption of the *New State policy concept of the Russian Federation in the area of contribution to international development*. The concept stated the importance to follow and develop the approved framework of international development cooperation and participation in multilateral projects. Russia still lacks the autonomous aid agency and the functions of aid delivery are distributed between different ministries and the federal agency "Rossotrudnichestvo". Russia is considered to be a re-emerging donor, proclaiming since the middle 2000s the willingness to participate in international development aid, whilst adopting accepted international standards of aid delivery and practicing bilateral aid. Commencing with contributions to international organization and debt relief to poor countries, Russia broadened its modalities by participation in the initiatives of the G20, BRICS and G8. In the latter, Russia's membership has been suspended since March 2014.

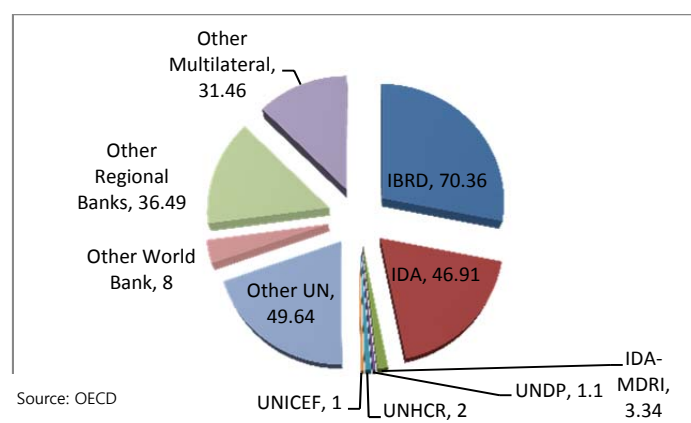
According to the OECD, to which Russia reports to since 2011, the country annually increases its volume of delivered aid. The volume of Russia's ODA reached as much as \$713.66 million in 2013.

Russia's ODA volume, \$million



According to the OECD database, in 2011-2013 the share of multilateral aid remained stable near 50%. The main multilateral channels of aid delivery are the UN organizations and the World Bank group which receive more than 70% of Russia's multilateral ODA in 2012. Other multilateral channels are multilateral development banks, the Global fund, World health organization, GPEI, International Civil Defense Organization, etc. In 2011, nearly half of all multilateral aid was disbursed to Sub-Saharan Africa and South and Central Asia (Development Initiatives, 2013).

Distribution of Russia's multilateral ODA in 2012, \$million



Europe and Central Asia (ECA) are the regional priorities for Russia's development assistance delivery, in both bilateral and multilateral terms. Russia provides grants and creates trust funds (also earmarked trust funds) at international organizations. For example, Russia is the second largest Trust fund donor in Europe and Central Asia at the World Bank after the EU. Russia also joins existing development assistance programs of international organizations that address ECA development problems. Russia does not only provide the ECA with financial support but also know-how and technical assistance.

Russia played an important role in fighting the consequences of the financial crisis in 2007-2009 in post-soviet area. The Russian government and state-owned banks provided grants and loans to neighbor countries. Besides, in 2009 Russia initiated the creation of a \$10 billion anti-crisis fund in the Eurasian economic community (EurAsEC) also becoming its main contributor (\$7.5 billion). The fund managed by the Eurasian development bank already approved a \$3000 million stabilization loan to Belarus in 2011, a \$70 million concessional credit to Tajikistan in 2010 and a number of investment loans to Armenia and Kyrgyzstan.

Russia has a donor status in a dozen of multilateral development banks and is a key shareholder in four subregional development banks in the post-soviet area and Eastern Europe. These sub-regional development banks are characterized by low capitalization, weak performance, lack of rating (Interstate bank of Commonwealth of Independent States, International Bank for Economic Cooperation) with the exception of the Eurasian development bank which became an important source of investments for development in the post-soviet area.

Russia's membership in multilateral development banks (as for 2014 or latest available)

Multilateral development bank	Share of Russia
Eurasian Development Bank	66,67%
International Investment Bank	55,60%
International Bank for Economic Cooperation	51,59%
Interstate Bank of Commonwealth of Independent States	50,00%
Black Sea Trade and Development Bank	16,50%
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (donor since 2013)	4,05%
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2,28%
International Development Association	0,31%

Russia still lacks membership in main regional development banks (except EBRD where Russia has got donor status in 2013) and its participation in Asian and Inter-American development banks is still under negotiation.

Russia's experience of triangular cooperation is rather moderate. We found three main incentives for Russia's participation in triangular cooperation:

- (a) Russia's financial contribution to realize G8 initiatives through trust funds established by the World Bank, World Food Program in two priority spheres: health and food security;
- (b) Initiatives of international organizations to promote south-south triangular cooperation. Russia is one of the pilot countries in the UNDP "New Partnerships in Development Cooperation" initiative. Several programs were implemented with financial support of Russia in Europe and Central Asia;
- (c) Russia's initiative to fund international organizations. For example, Russia founded The Russia Trust Fund for Financial Literacy and Education to promote financial literacy in low and middle income countries (World Bank). The Russia education aid for development (READ) trust fund was set to improve the quality of education in 8 developing countries (World Bank). Russia together with other EurAsEC countries created the Anti-Crisis Fund within the Eurasian Development Bank.

Besides its international obligations of development assistance Russia aims to realize its own initiatives within south-south development cooperation. One of these directions is its participation in summits of the BRICS countries which transformed their collaboration from a focus on the fight against the consequences of the global financial crisis to the promotion of sustainable development and the acceleration of economic growth in developing countries. Russia together with the other BRICS countries is a co-founder of the New Development Bank (2014) whose goal is to finance infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging and developing economies (Fortaleza declaration, 2014). The bank plans to start its operational activity by 2016 and its effectiveness will depend on the ability of the bank to attract capital from international markets and on the independent management of the financial institution. Furthermore, within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Russia together with the other member states, is negotiating the possibility to found a development bank to finance multilateral projects in the region.

Session 4: Towards Regional Cooperation for Sustainable Development in the Region

ODA to Environment in North-East Asia: Experiences and Challenges for Korea and Japan

LIM Eun Mie
Professor, Graduate School of International Studies
Ewha Womans University

Environmental issues in North East Asia pose serious challenges for sustainable development in the region. The trans-boundary environmental problems such as air pollution, water pollution, desertification, climate change, ecological degradation, etc. call for appropriate regional cooperation. Since the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, there have been a number of intergovernmental policy dialogues and initiatives dealing with environmental issues in North East Asia. Particularly in recent years, varying mechanisms and regional agreements for environmental protection and improvement have been established.

However, little is known about aid practices in support of the environment, which is a key aspect of partnerships for sustainable development. Thus, my presentation today discusses the environmental ODA of two major donors, the Republic of Korea (hereafter Korea) and Japan, to two partner countries, China and Mongolia.

Japan is the world's largest donor of environmental ODA (OECD/DAC 2013) and environmental cooperation is a philosophy underlying Japanese ODA (MOFA of Japan). Not only has Japan overtaken Korea in terms of aid amount, but it has also extensive experience in implementing ODA in the region. On the other hand, Korea as a new comer of DAC has shown a strong interest in environmental sustainability as Korea's development cooperation strategy in North East Asia. The Korean government has actively engaged in promoting Green Growth as part of sustainable development strategies.

The goals of this presentation are threefold: First it examines the kinds of environmental activities of Korea and Japan in their recipient countries, China and Mongolia respectively. Second, by comparing the practices of ODA of Korea and Japan in support of the environment in China and Mongolia, it discusses different strategies and approaches taken by Korea and Japan towards different recipient countries. Third, it suggests broad implications for possible development cooperation and enhanced partnerships in North East Asia.

To investigate the trends and activities of environmental ODA of Korea and Japan in China and Mongolia, the DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) data was examined. The CRS provides the environment marker and the Rio marker: the former indicates whether or not donor's aid targets the environment and the latter shows donor's attention to the objectives of the Rio Conventions (biodiversity, climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, and desertification). Due to the data (un)availability and for the purpose of direct comparison of Korea with Japan, this presentation is drawn from the analysis of data in the period of 2006-2012.

The findings of the analysis are summarized in terms of amount, priority areas, sector focus, channel of delivery, and gender equality targeting. There are significant differences and some similarities in environmental ODA activities between Korea and Japan. First, the amount of Japan's environmental aid to China is significantly larger than to Mongolia, indicating that Japan gives priority to China over Mongolia. For the case of Korea's aid to China and Mongolia, the amount is much smaller than that of Japan. But it appears that Korea prioritizes Mongolia when it compares with China.

Second, Japan's priority area is biodiversity in China and climate mitigation in Mongolia. For Korea, priority area in China is desertification whereas desertification and climate mitigation are focus areas in Mongolia. It is also found that average amount per project is much larger for Japan. Third, according to the environment marker which shows the sector of ODA destination, both Japan and Korea focus on environmental policy and administration and biosphere protection except that only a fraction of Korea's aid to Mongolia focuses on biosphere protection. Fourth,

in terms of channels of delivery, Japan's environmental ODA is carried out via multi-stakeholders participation, though at a small scale. However, Korea shows very few stakeholders' participation. Lastly, the analysis reveals that environmental ODA targeting gender equality is negligible both for Korea and Japan; yet Korea targets more gender equality than Japan does. The lack of ODA targeting gender equality is a problem because the people who are most affected by environmental degradation are women.

The different activities of Korea and Japan in support of the environment in North East Asia are inextricably linked with ODA policies of each donor which are beyond the bounds of this study. However, the findings suggest that ODA for environmental sustainability by Korea and Japan can be a catalyst for effective development partnerships when they share their experiences in implementing aid. Also, it is critical that both donors and recipient countries hold responsibility for the sustainable environment in the region.

How Do Donor Identities Matter with International Aid Norms for Sustainable Development?

KONDOH Hisahiro

Associate Professor, Institute of Urban Innovation
Yokohama National University

This presentation explains how Japan, South Korea and China share similar aid practices and how and why regional co-operation for sustainable development amongst these three countries has been difficult.

The issue of sustainable development essentially takes on a certain normative aspect, since it emphasises that environmental issues *should* require not only urgent actions but ‘borderless’ ones too. While international aid norms, which are led by DAC, include the environmental issue as one of the elements, many developing countries often put more priority on economic development rather than on environmental issues.

But why do these donors not fully converge towards established international aid norms? Theoretically, constructivism understands that attitudes and behaviours of countries in the international community are made of socially constructed ideas, such as their identities and norms. But, donor’s attitudes to the established international aid norms would be different according to the norms and identities in those individual donors.

Empirically, Japan and South Korea focused their aid on economic sectors. However, Japan published the Official Development Assistance Charter in 1992, declaring the key philosophical principles of Japanese aid including, recognition of the interdependent relationships among member nations in the international community, and the necessity for conserving the environment. From the years 2000, South Korea’s aid was actively complying with international aid norms. Recently green growth is one of its priorities. By contrast, Chinese aid has so far concentrated its interests in economic sectors. Chinese aid seems to keep its distance from international aid norms. China has been very careful to the ambitious discussion at COP (Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) as one of the most vocal leaders for developing countries.

Why are attitudes to sustainable development different amongst donors? Identities are classified into two types to differentiate donor’s attitudes: a superpower identity and a middle power identity, respectively. Firstly, a superpower identity would be the most powerful drivers for alternative norm-makers. A typical example is China. But China has also been exposed to pressure particularly from DAC. Chinese policy-makers have been pursuing a pragmatic ‘mini-max’ approach in international institutions. Secondly, middle-power identity is likely to take established international aid norms. To legitimise their aid policy, they have to comply with international aid norms. Their advocacy to sustainable development has emerged from this context.

But regional co-operation amongst the three countries is not necessarily impossible. For instance, ADB-GMS had some impact on confidence building amongst donors and ASEAN and among Japan and China. In 2008, the Japan-China Policy Dialogue on the Mekong Region was held to discuss the areas in which they could co-operate in terms of environmental protection. We could expect a spill-over from this dialogue to regional co-operation for sustainable development in the future.

Session 5: Implementing Cooperation for Sustainable Development in the Region – Technology Facilitation

Technology Transfer Facilitation--China as a Recipient and a Provider

Charlie DOU

International Advisor, JKD RE Technology Center, China
Senior Advisor, China Wind Energy Association (CWEA)
Adjunct Professor, West Texas A&M University, USA

1. China's experience of technology transfer

1) Technology transfer stream

Technology transferring is usually a downstream process, which is from the higher technology provider to the low technology developing nations. China is in the middle, either a high tech recipient or a provider. The technology transfer sectors from and to China cover almost all areas: Energy, renewable energy, environment, agriculture, biotechnology, medication, computer engineering, etc.

2) Technology transfer Modalities in China

- International cooperation O2G
- Bilateral/Multiple lateral G2G
- Cross nation business B2B
- Cross nation R&D
- Technology Transfer Center, TTC
- R&D personnel carrying technology to develop entrepreneurship in other nations, I2B
- Donation

3) China mostly receives high technologies from developed nations, and provides high technologies to developing nations.

2. Major requirements for efficient and effective technology facilitation

1) Technology Transfer case study

The development of China's wind power industry was used as an example to analyze the major requirements for efficient and effective technology facilitation. In 2001, the installed capacity of China's wind power was only 1% of the global installation, while in 2013 the new added wind power in China was 45% of the global ones. This means, that China's wind power industry was almost zero in 2001, but almost contributed in 2013. Statistics show that wind power installations in China were dominantly issued by foreign manufacturers at the beginning, when China's domestic wind power industry was still under its learning path. Following this learning process, the market share of foreign companies dropped and domestic ones increased. The inflection point occurred in 2008 when, by that year, the international manufacturers' contribution was less than 50%. By 2013, the foreign manufacturers' market share had dropped to fewer than 10%. This case shows the dynamic process of an advanced technology development and its application in a recipient country and the subsequent changing of roles throughout the process.

2) Major factors in E&E Technology Transfer

- International assistance is a necessity
- Cross nation business development is a technology transfer conveyor
- Domestic entrepreneurs' enthusiasm is a basis

- Government support is key

3) Major Requirements for efficient and effective technology facilitation

They are:

- Systematic approach (strategic method)
- International assistance (capacity building)
- Win-win business development (mind-set, not wishful thinking)
- Recipient enthusiasm (real needs)
- Suitable technology (proper goal)
- Government involvement (law and regulations, policy, incentives, etc.)

3. Motives and processes of China to facilitate technology transfer as a provider

1) Motives of China to facilitate technology transfer as a provider

- Create a peaceful external environment for development
- Cooperation in resource
- Support sustainable economic development
- Explore new markets, increasing market share
- Reducing risks
- Developing international well-known brand names
- International social responsibility
- Lower cost of labor

2) Processes to facilitate technology transfer as a provider

- Government oriented: G2O, G2G

For example: Through ASEAN, SCO, APEC, Asia-Europe, Regional Coop. etc.; Agreement; plan, International Technical assistance, Training, and turn-key projects.

- Business oriented:

Those include: Overseas operation, Direct investment, Joint venture, Licensing, Product export, and NGO.

Enhancing Stakeholders Matchmaking to Promote Low Carbon Technology Application in ENEA

Abdessalem RABHI

Task Manager (Low Carbon Technologies Transfer and Application)

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

The presentation emphasized that the development, transfer and dissemination of environmentally sound technologies is one of the key areas for development cooperation amongst East and North East Asian countries (ENEA) to materialize sustainable development in the region, and eventually in world.

Several initiatives taken by the Japanese Ministry of Environment to promote technology development and transfer in developing countries have been introduced, such as: Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), Co-Benefit Approach, 3R initiative, The Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet) and the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN). A special focus was given to introduce a Public Private Partnership project/initiative, which involved various stakeholders from India and Japan to promote low carbon technology application in India. The presentation called for exploring/replicating such initiatives to promote technology development and transfer in ENEA countries as well.

The presentation highlighted several obstacles that exist to promote technology development and transfer in ENEA countries, such as:

- Nonexistence of a comprehensive database on what is needed and what is available in terms of low carbon technologies (LCT) and best operating practices for each country;
- Persistence of geopolitical conflicts;
- Most of the countries are following a pragmatic approach to economic development rather than sustainable development;
- Most of the countries are following a competitiveness approach among each other rather than cooperative/collaborative approach;
- Lack of equal conditions within a country, and among countries;
- Difference in norms, standards and policies.
- Trade barriers are still high.

In order to promote technology development, transfer and dissemination among ENEA countries, the presentation suggested to breakdown the LCT transfer/facilitation process into several steps, to then identify for each step: what to do? Who will do what? How to do it? The answer to these questions will help us discuss how to effectively allocate efforts and resources. In this regard, it was suggested to break down the process into three steps: (1) Identification of “Seeds” (technology available) and “Needs” (technology needed); (2) Matching the identified “Seeds” with “Needs” and (3) Upscaling the latter matching process. More specifically, the following was suggested:

Create and strengthen cooperation initiatives regarding the identification of “seeds” and “Needs”:

- Each country should conduct country reviews to identify, collect, analyze, document, and disseminate their needed and/or availability in terms of LCTs through conducting technology need assessment (TNA) and technology availability assessments (TAA);
- Each country should share the findings through a national/public database that is accessible to all relevant stakeholders;

- Strengthen coordination among all countries to identify gaps, priority areas, standards, norms, etc. regarding the identified technologies.
- Develop regional information systems or establish an online information/knowledge sharing platform for mapping technologies available and needed.

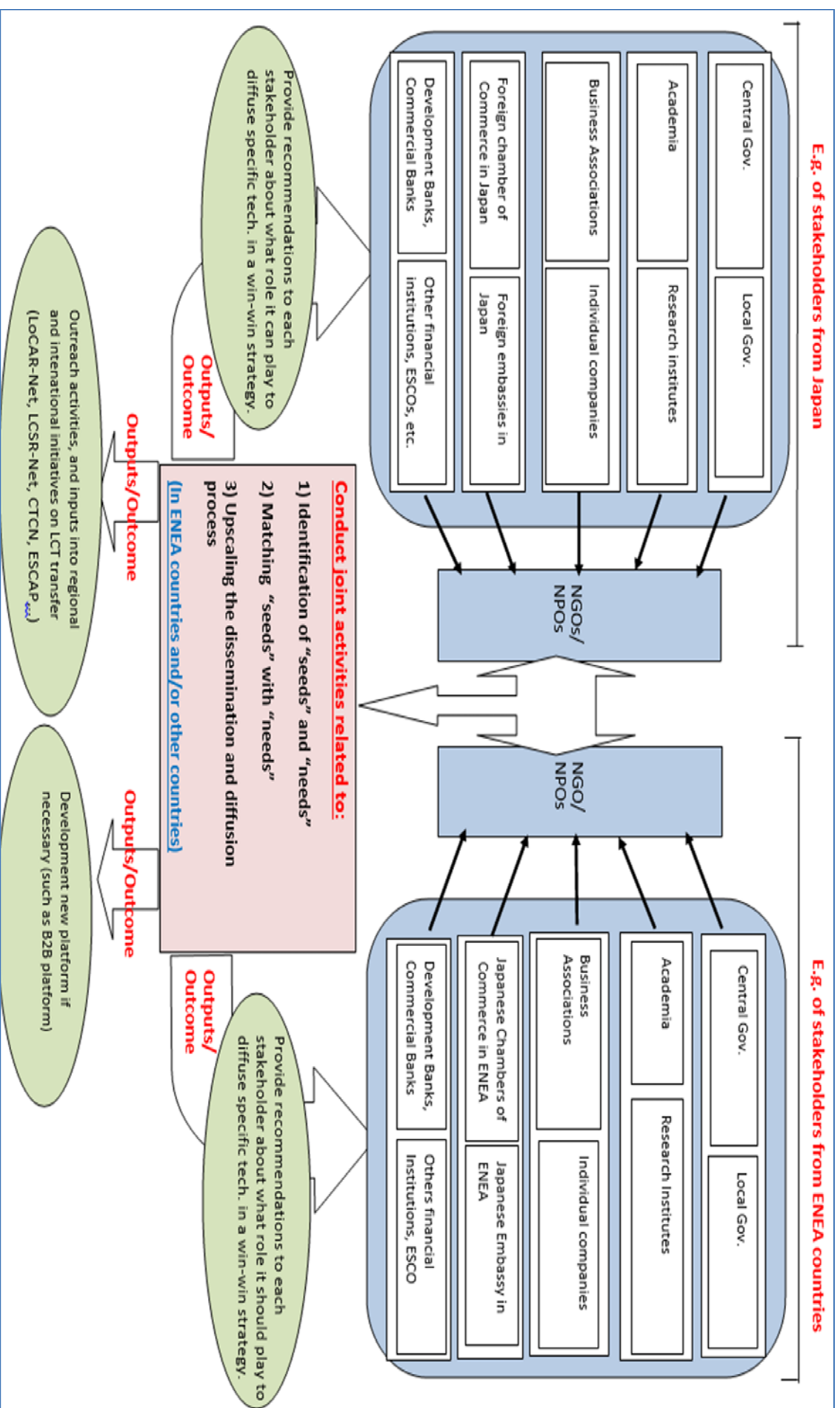
2) Create and strengthen cooperation initiatives regarding matching “seeds” with “needs”:

- Create and/or strengthen platforms to match related stakeholders (especially Businesses to Businesses (B2B) and Businesses to Government (B2G);
- Recipient country should be put in the core of any cooperation initiative;
- Conduct FS/DS, and especially demonstration projects, under specific national/regional initiatives; and create intergovernmental mechanism for impact assessment of new technologies;
- Tax alleviation could be considered for technologies which are under demonstration;
- Create and strengthen regional peer learning, exchanges, and training programs regarding new technologies;
- Establish a regional information system for mapping successful case studies of cooperation.

3) Create and strengthen cooperation initiatives to up scale the matching process of “seeds” and “needs”

- Create the enabling policy and business environments that enhance the matchmaking process amongst related stakeholders (especially businesses to financial institutions);
- Establish a market place for low carbon technologies and catalyze more investment from public and private sectors;
- Consider technology transfer in the context of publicly-funded technologies and public procurement, on concessional and preferential terms;
- Consider technology transfer in the context of South-South cooperation and/or triangular cooperation among ENEA countries;
- Provide funding through small loans, grants programs, technology prizes, etc.
- Establishment of the following initiatives could be considered: (i) regional clean technology venture capital fund (a risk capital fund); (ii); regional network of centers of excellence, partnerships and hubs related to low carbon technology transfer; and (iii) economic partnership agreements on green technology transfer and deployment.

In order to conduct the above, it was suggested that civil society, such as NGOs/NPOs and research institutes, should play a leading role in the matchmaking process amongst public, private sectors and funding agencies within a country and amongst countries.





North-East Asia Development Cooperation Forum

Programme

Friday, 31 October 2014	
09:00 – 09:30	Registration
09:30 – 10:00	<p><i>Opening Session</i></p> <p>Opening remarks Kilaparti RAMAKRISHNA, Head, ENEA Office, ESCAP</p> <p>Welcome remarks SHIN Sang-Hyup, President of Korean Association of International Development and Cooperation (KAIDEC)</p> <p>Congratulatory remarks SHIN Bong-kil, President, Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security(IFANS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the ROK</p>
10:00 – 10:15	Coffee break
10:15 – 12:15	<p><u>Session A: North-East Asian experience in development assistance</u></p> <p>Session 1: <i>Experiences of North-East Asia</i></p> <p>North East Asia hosts countries of various development stages and each of them possesses strengths and weaknesses from their respective development history, strategies, and performances. Keeping these factors in mind, this session highlights common features as well as particularities of each country in their strategies and approaches for development cooperation and discusses opportunities and challenges in development cooperation within North-East Asia.</p> <p><i>Moderator</i> OH Youngju, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the ROK</p> <p><i>Presenters</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHUN Seung-Hun, President, Korean Institute for Development Strategy • LI Xiaoyun, Professor, China Agricultural University

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KITANO Naohiro, Deputy Director, JICA Research Institute • Mark RAKHMANGULOV, Deputy Director, Global Governance Research Center, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia <p><i>Discussants</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAKAHASHI Motoki, JASID Board member and Professor, Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies, Kobe University • KIM Ji Hyun, Senior Researcher, ODA Research Team, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
12:15 – 13:45	Lunch
13:45 - 15:50	<p>Session 2: <i>Improving effectiveness of development assistance- prospects for North-East Asia</i></p> <p>This session will discuss the main challenges and concerns in ensuring the accountability and transparency of development partners in ENEA. Example may be drawn from (but not limited to) the varied reaction of ENEA countries to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (e.g., Japan and Korea as OECD members vis-à-vis China and Russia as BRICS block). It is a result of the Busan partnership agreement (on effective development cooperation), established with focus on inclusive partnership as an effective implementation and monitoring mechanism for global goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).</p> <p><i>Moderator</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHIN Sang-Hyup, President of KAIDEC and Professor, Graduate School of Pan-Pacific International Studies, Kyunghee University <p><i>Presenters</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KIM Taekyoon, Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University • HUANG Meibo, Professor, China Institute for International Development, School of Economics, Xiamen University • Denis DEGTEREV, Associate Professor, Department of World Economy, Moscow State Institute for International Relations (MGIMO University) <p><i>Discussants</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YAO Shuai, Assistant Research Fellow, Institute of International Development Cooperation, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC), Ministry of Commerce • SOHN Hyuk-Sang, Professor, Graduate School of Public Policy & Civic Engagement, Kyunghee University
15:50 – 16:10	Coffee break
16:10 – 18:00	<p>Session 3: <i>South-South and Triangular cooperation</i></p> <p>Since 2008 High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness of the OECD/DAC, international development community has envisaged South-South and</p>

	<p>Triangular cooperation mechanisms as effective approaches to development cooperation. The East and North-East Asia holds traditional donor as well as emerging donors, blurring the distinction between South-South and triangular cooperation. In addition, activities among “South” countries range from trade to capacity building with different degree of “development assistance” elements. In the light of this, this session will discussions on potential areas of mutual interest among ENEA countries for development assistance in the context of South-South and Triangular cooperation.</p> <p><i>Moderator</i></p> <p>LI Xiaoyun, Professor, China Agricultural University</p> <p><i>Presenters</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOHN Hyuk-Sang, Professor, Graduate School of Public Policy & Civic Engagement, Kyunghee University • KITANO Naohiro, Deputy Director, JICA Research Institute • ZHANG Chun, Senior Research Fellow, Deputy Director, Center for West Asian and African Studies, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies • Anna ABALKINA, Associate Professor, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation <p><i>Discussants</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark RAKHMANGULOV, Deputy Director, Global Governance Research Center, National Research University Higher School of Economics • Kim Seongkyu, Reserch Professor, Hanyang University • Hwang Won-gyu, Professor, Gangneung-Wonju National University
18:30 –	Dinner hosted by ESCAP

09:00 – 10:30	<p><u><i>Session B: Regional cooperation in North-East Asia for sustainable development</i></u></p> <p>Session 4: <i>Towards regional development cooperation for sustainable development in the region</i></p> <p>With intensifying pressure on resources and its inter-linkages with socio-economic development, sustainable development has become an urgent concern. Environmental issues thus pose both challenges and opportunity for effective cooperation among NEA countries while most NEA countries have taken environmental sector as a key area of development cooperation. This session will discuss on experiences and potential areas of development cooperation in addressing environment issues.</p> <p><i>Moderator</i> YAMADA Shoko, Director for International Relations, JASID, and Associate Professor, Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University</p> <p><i>Presenters</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIM Eun Mie, Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Womans University • KONDOH Hisahiro, Associate Professor, Institute of Urban Innovation, Yokohama National University • LI Linyi, International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) <p><i>Discussants</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charlie DOU, Renewable Energy Specialist, JKD Renewable Energy Center and Senior Advisor, China Wind Energy Association (CWEA) • HONG Eun-Kyung, Senior Researcher, ODA Research Team, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) • Denis DEGTEREV, Associate Professor, Department of World Economy, Moscow State Institute for International Relations (MGIMO University)
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee break
10:45 – 12:00	<p>Session 5: <i>Implementing cooperation for sustainable development in the region – technology facilitation</i></p> <p>In materializing sustainable development, one of the areas of development cooperation is development, transfer and dissemination of environmentally sound technologies (technology facilitation). Countries in ENEA have many initiatives for such technology facilitation. This session will discuss on such initiatives with particular focus on potential for cooperation among ENEA countries to pursue such initiatives, highlighting benefits and obstacles to promote cooperation among ENEA countries.</p> <p><i>Moderator</i> SUNG Changmo, President, Green Technology Center Korea</p> <p><i>Presenters</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charlie DOU, Renewable Energy Specialist, JKD Renewable Energy Center and Senior Advisor, China Wind Energy Association (CWEA) • Abdessalem RABHI, Task Manager (Low Carbon Technologies Transfer and Application), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) • KANG Sang-Baek Chris, Director, Global Cooperation Division, Green Technology Center Korea <p><i>Discussants</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KIM Taekyoon, Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University • Kilaparti RAMAKRISHNA, Head, ENEA Office, ESCAP
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 15:00	<p>Session 6. <i>Gateway to maintain dialogue among countries in North-East Asia</i> In North-East Asia, in addition to Japan, Republic of Korea and China as well as Russia, as emerging donors, are increasing contribution to the achievement of global development agendas including poverty reduction. This session discuss on possible areas of common interest, such as environment or sustainable development, for which development cooperation with North-East Asia can be promoted. Speakers will be invited from among national experts and a Davos-style discussion panel will follow to share their views.</p> <p><i>Moderator</i> Kilaparti RAMAKRISHNA, Head, ENEA Office, ESCAP</p> <p><i>Panellists</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHIN Sang-Hyup, President of KAIDEC and Professor, Graduate School of Pan-Pacific International Studies, Kyunghee University • YAMADA Shoko, Director for International Relations, JASID, and Associate Professor, Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University • WANG Yihuan, Professor, China Agricultural University • Mark RAKHMANGULOV, Deputy Director, Global Governance Research Center, National Research University Higher School of Economics
15:00 – 15:15	Closing

LIST OF SPEAKERS

CHINA

Mr. Charlie DOU, International Renewable Energy Advisor, JKD Renewable Energy Center and Senior Advisor, China Wind Energy Association (CWEA)

Ms. Meibo HUANG, Professor, China Institute for International Development, School of Economics, Xiamen University

Ms. Linyi LI, Deputy Director of International Exchange Division, International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC)

Mr. Xiaoyun LI, Professor, COHD, China Agricultural University

Ms. Yihuan WANG, Executive Director of Research Center for International Development, Professor, China Agricultural University

Ms. Shuai YAO, Assistant Research Fellow, Institute of International Development Cooperation, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC), Ministry of Commerce

Mr. Chun ZHANG, Senior Research Fellow, Deputy Director of Center for West Asian and African Studies, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Global Review, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS)

JAPAN

Mr. Naohiro KITANO, Deputy Director, JICA Research Institute

Mr. Hisahiro KONDOH, Associate Professor, Institute of Urban Innovation, Yokohama National University

Mr. Abdessalem RABHI, Senior Policy Researcher/ Task Manager, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Mr. Motoki TAKAHASHI, JASID Board Member, Professor, Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies, Kobe University

Ms. Shoko YAMADA, JASID Director for International Relations, Associate Professor, Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. Seung-Hun CHUN, President of Korean Institute for Development Strategy

Ms. Eun-Kyung HONG, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

Mr. Chris Sang-Baek KANG, Deputy Director, Global Cooperation Division, Green Technology Center Korea

Ms. Ji Hyun KIM, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

Mr. Taekyoon KIM, Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University

Ms. Eun Mie LIM, Professor of Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Womans University

Ms. Youngju OH, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Bong-kil SHIN, President of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), Korea National Diplomatic Academy (KNDA)

Mr. Sang-Hyup SHIN, President of Korean Association of International Development and Cooperation (KAIDEC); Professor of Graduate School of Pan-Pacific International Studies, Kyunghee University

Mr. Hyuk-Sang SOHN, Professor of Graduate School of Public Policy & Civic Engagement, Kyunghee University

Mr. Changmo SUNG, President, Green Technology Center Korea

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Ms. Anna ABALKINA, Associate Professor, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation

Mr. Denis DEGTEREV, Assistant Research Fellow, Head of Department of Theory and History of International Relations, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia

Mr. Mark RAKHMANGULOV, Deputy Director of the Global Governance Research Centre, National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE)

SECRETARIAT

UNESCAP East and North-East Asia Office (UNESCAP-ENEA)

Mr. Kilaparti RAMAKRISHNA, Head, UNESCAP-ENEA

Mr. Sangmin NAM, Deputy Head, UNESCAP-ENEA

Ms. Nobuko KAJIURA, Sustainable Development Officer, UNESCAP-ENEA