



North-East Asia Development Cooperation Forum 2015

31 October – 1 November 2015, Tokyo, Japan

Provisional Programme

31 October 2015	
9:30 – 10:00	Registration
10:00 – 10:30	<p>Opening and welcome remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takio YAMADA, Director General of International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan • Kilaparti RAMAKRISHNA, Head, ESCAP-East and North-East Asia Office • Motoki TAKAHASHI, President, Japan Society for International Development (JASID) • Ichiro TAMBO, Director, JICA Research Institute
10:30 – 11:30	<p>Session 1. Introductory session - from MDG to SDG</p> <p>Moderator: Kilaparti RAMAKRISHNA</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shun-ichi MURATA, Former Deputy Executive Secretary of ESCAP/Kwansei Gakuin University • Masaaki OHASHI, University of Sacred Heart • Denis DEGTEREV, MGIMO-University <p>Q & A</p>
11:30 – 13:00	<p>Session 2. Sustainable Development Goals – roles of development cooperation of North-East Asian countries (4 countries)</p> <p>Moderator: SOHN Hyuk-Sang (President of KAIDEC)</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LI Xiaoyun, China Agricultural University • Tatsufumi YAMAGATA, Institute of Developing Economies • Yunjeong YANG, Hankuk Univ of Foreign Studies • Vladimir BARTENEV, Lomonosov Moscow State University <p>Discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khan Ahmed Sayeed MURSHID, Director General, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sang-Hyup SHIN, Kyunghee University • Tao YOU, Council for International Development Cooperation and Welfare Promotion <p>Q&A</p>
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30	<p><i>Session 3. Development finance</i> (including New Development Bank, AIIB, use of foreign exchange)</p> <p><i>Moderator: Xiaoyun LI, Chairman of CIDRN</i></p> <p><i>Presentations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meibo HUANG, Xiamen University • Koji YAMADA, Japan International Cooperation Agency • Taekyoon KIM, Seoul National University • Anna ABALKINA, Financial University under the Government of Russia Federation <p><i>Discussants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erlinda MEDALLA, Senior Researcher, Philippine Institute for Development Studies • Gubo QI, China Agricultural University • Mark RAKHMANGULOV, National Research University Higher School of Economics <p>Q&A</p>
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 – 17:30	<p><i>Session 4. Means of Implementation, including knowledge sharing, collective actions towards SDGs</i></p> <p><i>Moderator: TAKAHASHI Motoki, President of JASID</i></p> <p><i>Presentations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xiuli XU, China Agricultural University • Yasushi KATSUMA, Waseda University • Tae Joo LEE, Hansung University • Anastasia MAXIMOVA, Rossotrudnichestvo (Russian Aid Agency) / National Research University Higher School of Economics <p><i>Discussants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sothy KHIENG, Head of Education Policy Research, Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) • Yihuan WANG, China Agricultural University • Heejin LEE, Yonsei University <p>Q&A</p>
17:30 – 17:40	<i>Concluding remarks for the Plenary session</i>

Annotated programme

One feature that distinguishes North-East Asian countries in development cooperation is their experience as both recipients and donors of aid in recent history. Japan, which is now perceived as a “traditional aid donor,” was a recipient of aid, for instance, from the United States Export-Import Bank until the 1970s¹. The Republic of Korea graduated from the DAC list of ODA recipients in 2000 and became a member of OECD/DAC in 2010, but its experience in aid provision dates back to the 1980s². China has also become a key player in development assistance, while it had begun providing aid before it started receiving aid in the 1980s. Russia, after being one of the largest aid donors during the Soviet era, is re-emerging as a donor following a brief period as a recipient country in the 1990s³.

As recognized in the Accra Agenda for Action, improving the complementarity of donor efforts and the division of labour among donors can reduce the fragmentation of aid and improve its effectiveness⁴. Given the wealth of experience gained during their transformation from recipients to providers of development assistance and their growing significance in various forms of development cooperation, cooperation among North-East Asian countries in development assistance will potentially bring significant benefits to recipient countries.

Session 1. Introductory session – from MDGs to SDGs

The Millennium Development Goals provided an important framework for development and significant progress has been made in a number of areas. However, progress has been uneven and some of the MDGs remain unfinished business. In relation to development cooperation, MDG8 is the only MDG goal which focuses on the means of implementation. Various weaknesses have been pointed out on its targets and indicators, as well as the scope of the Goal⁵.

The scope of Sustainable Development Goals under consideration goes far beyond MDGs, covering a wide range of economic and environmental objectives, along with continuing development priorities such as poverty eradication, health and education. It requires to mobilize more resources on one hand, and to engage wider range of stakeholders, to implement these ambitious goals. Furthermore, reflecting lessons learnt from MDG experiences, SDGs are expected to clarify means of implementation for each goal.

In this connection, the session will reflect experiences of Millennium Development Goals and provide overview of proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reflecting the conclusion of UN Summit on post-2015 development agenda in September 2015. Particular attention will be given to the expected role of development cooperation in implementing the SDGs, highlighting how development

¹ Takagi, S. (1995) From Recipient to Donor: Japan's Official Aid Flows, 1945 to 1990 and Beyond. *Essays in International Finance* No. 196.

² <http://www.odakorea.go.kr/eng.overview.History.do>

³ Larionova, M., M. Rakhmangulov, et al. (2014). The Russian Federation's International Development Assistance Programme: A State of the Debate Report. Evidence Report 88.

⁴ OECD (2008) Accra Agenda for Action. OECD.

⁵ UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda (2013), Assessment of MDG8 and lessons learnt. http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/thinkpieces/19_thinkpiece_mdg_assessment.pdf

cooperation supported the achievement of Millennium Development Goals, and how these experiences and lessons can be reflected in the development cooperation for implementation of SDGs.

Session 2. Sustainable Development Goals - roles of development cooperation of North-East Asian countries '

For North-East Asian countries, achievement of SDGs require renewed engagements in two fronts. On one hand, they have responsibility to implement SDGs in own countries, in such areas as ensuring more sustainable production and consumption system, protection and restoring terrestrial ecosystems. On the other hand, they are expected to forge renewed partnership to assist other developing countries to implement SDGs. The development cooperation in the latter is particularly relevant question for the Forum.

In this context, this session will focus on the latter, to discuss how SDGs can be integrated into development cooperation in the North-East Asia. While SDGs set out ambitious and transformational vision and emphasizes on inclusiveness, how they are translated into action will largely rest with development cooperation strategies, which may differ across countries. Therefore presentation on each country is expected to provide critical analysis on each country's development assistance in the context of SDGs, and explore possible areas of collective action or cooperation among North-East Asian countries to jointly enhance effectiveness of their development cooperation in the context of SDGs. In addition, researchers from recipient countries are expected to provide their views.

Session 3. Development finance

Financing is considered as one of the key vehicles (means of implementation) in materializing SDGs. Countries in the subregion is particularly active in mobilizing financial resources for development. In this context, this session will critically analyse development finance of the North-East Asian countries, in light of contribution to sustainable development in developing countries. The session will also highlight prospects and problems in alignment, harmonization, joint financing, and peer review mechanism in cooperation among the North-East Asia countries on development finance. The session may also examine roles of frameworks and modalities, including but not limited to, New Development Banks by BRICS, Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, use of foreign exchanges, etc. In addition, researchers from recipient countries are expected to provide their views.

Session 4. Means of implementation

Means of implementation for materializing SDGs go beyond financial means. The proposed SDGs outline means of implementation for each goal, in capacity building support, technical assistance, trade, etc. This session will analyse development cooperation activities such as knowledge sharing and capacity building initiatives undertaken by NEA countries in assisting countries towards sustainable development and achievement of SDGs. The session particularly encourages policy recommendations and innovative ideas for collective actions among NEA countries to assist developing countries in Asia and the Pacific. In addition, researchers from recipient countries are expected to provide their views.