Emerging Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation

March 5 – 7, 2012
New Delhi, India
INTRODUCTION

Organized by The Asia Foundation, in partnership with the Korea Development Institute (KDI), the Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation (AADC) dialogue series brings together development experts and government officials from the Asia region and beyond to share perspectives and to facilitate mutual learning between and among emerging and traditional donors. In 2011, the Foundation and KDI convened four dialogues in various cities, including Kuala Lumpur in March, Colombo in June, and Seoul in September. The 2011 dialogues culminated at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF4) in November in Busan, Korea, the world’s largest and most important gathering for discussing issues of international development and foreign aid.

The 2012 dialogues will carry forward this momentum and focus more specifically on the theme of pro-poor growth (PPG). Over 40 participants convened in New Delhi for this fifth meeting in the series and the first to follow HLF4. Countries participating included Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, South Africa, Thailand, and the United States.

The Delhi meeting will be followed by a second 2012 dialogue in Beijing, as well as a roundtable discussion in Washington, D.C., and an authors’ workshop in Seoul.

OBJECTIVES OF DIALOGUE SERIES

- To clarify and raise awareness of how Asian development partners operate: their objectives, principles, motivation, and funding levels.
- To contribute Asian development partner views to the international dialogue on aid effectiveness and architecture, particularly in connection with follow-up to HLF4.
- To promote mutual interest, learning, understanding, and opportunities for collaboration between and among partners and their recipient countries.

OBJECTIVES & THEMES OF DELHI DIALOGUE

Hosted by the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), a think tank affiliated with the Government of India’s Ministry of External Affairs, the discussions in Delhi highlighted India’s important role as a growing development cooperation partner. The meeting focused on PPG, lessons from Asian countries’ experiences as both beneficiaries and donors, and how these experiences compare with the approaches of traditional donors belonging to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
With a specific focus on PPG, the first two days served as a continuation of the 2011 Asia Foundation-KDI Asian approaches dialogues. The third day involved a wider range of stakeholders who discussed post-HLF4 development cooperation more broadly.

**Ambassador Shyam Saran** (Chairman, Research and Information System for Developing Countries, India), **Dr. Wonhyuk Lim** (Director of Global Economy Research, Center for International Development, Korea Development Institute), and **Dr. Gordon Hein** (Vice President, The Asia Foundation) opened the meeting. Expressing their wishes for a productive and successful dialogue, they reiterated the significance that these discussions hold in the evolving global landscape.

Recurring themes throughout the three-day dialogue included:

- Debates surrounding the definition of PPG:
  
  Relative (poor-favoring growth):
  
  \[
  \text{Rate of income growth of the poor} > \text{rate of GDP growth}
  \]

  Absolute (poverty-reducing growth):
  
  \[
  \text{Rate of income growth of the poor} > 0
  \]

- Terminology debates: “PPG” versus “inclusive growth” versus “inclusive development”
- Rise of PPG as a pressing domestic political agenda item in many countries
- Relationship between countries’ domestic PPG measures and their international development cooperation policies
- Differences in countries’ comparative advantages: sector (e.g., agriculture, industry); form of government (e.g., democracy, developmental state)
- South-South cooperation (SSC) and North-South cooperation complementarities
- Question of how to re-engineer the start after Busan (e.g., institutions, modalities)

Participants’ presentations can be accessed via KDI’s website: [Days 1 & 2](#) | [Day 3](#).

### Key Terms

| AADC | Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation |
| HLF4 / “Busan” | Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness |
| KDI | Korea Development Institute |
This session framed the discussion with an overview of contemporary conceptual frameworks and challenges for achieving PPG. Moderated by Dr. George Mavrotas (Chief Economist, Global Development Network), the session featured:

**Dr. Yong-seong Kim** (Research Fellow, Department of Public Finance and Social Policy, KDI), **Mr. Prabodh Saxena** (Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, India).

Dr. Yong-seong Kim examined the relationships among economic growth, poverty, and the environment. Dr. Kim noted that PPG requires two key elements: 1) poverty reduction and 2) sustainability of growth. Due to adverse distributional effects, economic growth—while important for absolute reduction of poverty—is not sufficient for sustainable PPG. Distributional inequalities must be corrected by governmental intervention, but not necessarily via tax policy.

**Topics of discussion included:** the varying degrees of different tax policies’ effectiveness in promoting PPG; the relevance of theoretical models in illustrating the trade-offs between environmental concerns and economic growth; and the challenges to agreements between developing and developed countries on implementing environmental taxes.
Mr. Prabodh Saxena provided an overview of PPG and the role of external assistance in India. He noted PPG’s rise as an important element of India’s political agenda. Although many social sector programs no longer rely heavily on external assistance, Mr. Saxena emphasized that these had been initially launched via support from development cooperation partners. He referenced lack of vocational capacity in areas such as health as a continuing challenge for India’s PPG efforts.

**Topics of discussion included:** the challenges of the middle-income trap and impact evaluation, exit strategies for external assistance; the importance of local context and the shift to view the district, rather than each state, as the baseline geographic unit in India; and the role of governance in development (*e.g.*, democracy in India and strong central government in China).

### Development Cooperation Approaches to Pro-Poor Growth

This session discussed how development cooperation efforts can contribute to PPG. Moderated by **Mr. Peter Beck** (Country Representative, Korea, The Asia Foundation), the session featured:

- **Dr. Wenping He** (Professor and Director of African Studies Section, Institute of West Asian & African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences),
- **Mr. Masahiro Tawa** (Senior Advisor to the Director-General, Operations Strategy Department, JICA),
- **Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi** (Senior Fellow, RIS, India).

**Dr. Wenping He** focused on China’s experiences with PPG and linkages between its domestic situation and development cooperation policies. Noting that economic growth has been found to have little correlation with changes in inequality, Dr. He outlined the dangers of growth without development. She discussed the recent emergence of the “inclusive growth” concept in China and China’s realignment of its understanding of domestic situations in African partner countries. She provided recommendations for China and other development cooperation partners by reflecting on these experiences.

**Mr. Masahiro Tawa** provided an overview of JICA’s new approach to PPG in its development cooperation. Noting the limitations of focusing strictly on economic growth, Mr. Tawa emphasized the importance of social and political considerations. Although JICA has not focused on narrowing inequality gaps until recently, inclusive development is now incorporated into each
step of JICA’s development cooperation process at the global and country levels. Results are evaluated in terms of inclusiveness—namely, to what extent gaps between groups are reduced.

Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi focused on the question of an overall macro versus sectoral approach to PPG. Citing its multiplier effects, Dr. Chaturvedi emphasized the importance of the agriculture sector. He outlined related challenges and pointed to forecasts of technological innovations as a potential solution. At the same time, he argued that a compartmentalized approach to development cannot be effective and that sectoral and macro strategies must complement each other. He highlighted the value in a mutually beneficial “development compact” that would encompass areas such as trade, investment, and technology and engage multiple development stakeholders to leverage their respective comparative advantages.

Topics of discussion included: applicability of lessons across different countries and regions; and the need for recipient partners to be proactive in seeking out this potential shared learning.

DEVELOPING COUNTRY STRATEGIES FOR PRO-POOR GROWTH

This session discussed partner countries’ national strategies for addressing PPG and highlighted modalities and lessons. Moderated by Mr. Gavin Tritt (Country Representative, Cambodia, The Asia Foundation), the session featured:

Mr. Chou Heng (Senior Policy Specialist, Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board, Council for Development of Cambodia),
Dr. Yuba Raj Bhusal (Member Secretary, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Nepal),
Mr. Banchong Amornchewin (Director, International Organizations Partnership, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency).

Mr. Chou Heng provided an overview of economic development in Cambodia, the government’s PPG efforts, and the related role of development cooperation. Given rising income inequalities despite high growth, Cambodia has pursued a “Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Efficiency and Equity.” As part of this program, the government named priority sectors and launched reform of public finance managements. Although a coherent national PPG strategy is still nascent, Mr. Heng cited agriculture as a necessary core. He also pointed to development cooperation as a potential tool for social redistribution and recommended
strengthened communication with recipient countries to increase the utility of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

**Dr. Yuba Raj Bhusal** provided an overview of Nepal’s strategies for PPG. He focused on the unequal distribution of incidence and extent of poverty in Nepal according to factors such as geography. He outlined Nepal’s PPG strategies, which incorporate a two-pronged approach. One focuses on “mega projects” (“top-down”) and the other focuses on small, community-based programs (“bottom-up”). Nepal’s priority areas include social and physical infrastructure; excluded communities; basic needs; good governance; and climate change.

**Mr. Banchong Amornchewin** provided an overview of Thailand’s PPG efforts. Noting that poverty has been revitalized as a priority government agenda item since the early 1990s, Mr. Amornchewin described a significant shift in philosophy away from economics-oriented growth to a more holistic approach inclusive of other social indicators. Pointing to weaknesses in management, capital, and infrastructure as some of the drivers of continued poverty in Thailand, Mr. Amornchewin discussed three approaches to poverty reduction: 1) government, 2) community, and 3) ODA. He cautioned against central government-initiated approaches as risky and emphasized the need for direct engagement with local community members.

**Overall session topics of discussion included:** ways to better target ODA toward the poor; the role of sub-national conflict in PPG; institutional mechanisms for management of incoming aid; and private sector investment.

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**MEASURING THE IMPACT OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH EFFORTS**

This session featured experts’ experiences of seeking to measure and assess the impact of inclusive and PPG strategies. Moderated by **Dr. Biswajit Dhar** (Director-General, RIS, India), the session featured:

**Dr. Manmohan Agarwal** (Senior Visiting Fellow, Centre for International Governance Innovation, Canada),
**Dr. Thomas de Hoop** (Evaluation Officer, International Initiative for Impact Evaluation).

**Dr. Manmohan Agarwal** focused on the importance of improving access to resources for the poor. He emphasized land reform, as well as special programs and transportation infrastructure, as necessary for this objective. Dr. Agarwal noted that civil society and extra-governmental pressure are key to identifying and articulating public needs and strengthening government effectiveness in providing access to resources.
**Dr. Thomas de Hoop** presented on “The Impact of Pro-Poor Policies: Learning from The Social Protection Thematic Window.” He focused on case studies of social protection programs in Brazil and India. Dr. de Hoop defined “impact” in these examples as “the outcome with social protection compared to what would have happened in the absence of social protection.” He provided an overview of questions that are left unanswered after a strong focus of researchers on impact evaluations of social protection programs. Thereafter he focused on the challenge to involve policy makers in impact evaluations.

**Topics of discussion included:** challenges (e.g., the anecdotal and context-specific nature of existing evidence; impact indicators (e.g. for education: attendance rates versus actual learning outcomes); and the necessity of external societal factors (e.g., the expectation for social mobility).

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### LESSONS FROM ASIA’S EXPERIENCE ON PRO-POOR GROWTH

This session sought to explore the lessons that Asia can offer to the ongoing debate on fostering inclusive growth. It also sought connections between Asian countries’ domestic development processes and international development cooperation programs. Moderated by **Dr. Jonathan Stromseth** (Country Representative, China, The Asia Foundation), the session featured:

- **Dr. Siriporn Wajjwalku** (Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, Dean, Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University, Thailand),
- **Mr. Taidong Zhou** (Program Officer in Law, The Asia Foundation, China) on behalf of Dr. Xiaoyun Li (China Agricultural University) and Dr. Yihuan Wang (China Agricultural University),
- **Dr. Wonhyuk Lim** (Director of Global Economy Research, Center for International Development, KDI).

**Dr. Siriporn Wajjwalku** focused on Thailand’s experience with Japan’s Growth from Grassroots Projects (GGP). These small, local projects aim to promote sustainable development at the grassroots level, particularly in the agriculture and rural development sectors, and to promote participation of local authorities, communities, and NGOs in aid delivery and utilization. Dr. Wajjwalku described successes and challenges from both donor and recipient perspectives, with organizational capacity in the recipient country serving as a common challenge theme.

**Topics of discussion included:** debate concerning Thailand’s focus on absolute or relative poverty reduction; compatibility of country-level policy with household-level project design; the
restructuring of socio-economic systems via political commitment and civil society, as well as the donor’s role in this process; and the strengthening of civil society.

**Mr. Taidong Zhou** (presenting on behalf of Dr. Xiaoyun Li and Dr. Yihuan Wang) provided an overview of the stages of inclusive growth and poverty reduction in China’s development. He also outlined related challenges, such as macro-level economic constraints and non-income poverty in areas such as health and education. The presentation went on to provide recommendations for Chinese policy, as well as for other development partner countries.

**Topics of discussion included:** the evolution of China’s development cooperation approaches; the need to bolster manufacturing and diversify the economy; the transition from China’s overarching focus on economic growth to the more nuanced problem of livelihood; the attempt to address PPG earlier in the series of a country’s development stages; controversies relating to population control policies; the limited nature of civil society in China; and civil society’s potential contributions to a widening urban-rural divide.

**Dr. Wonhyuk Lim** provided an overview of conceptual debates concerning the definition of PPG and moved on to discuss more specific policy issues. The key debate areas included the questions of broad-based growth versus pro-poor targeting; empowerment versus redistribution; and sectoral strategies (agriculture, manufacturing, or services as targets). Dr. Lim focused on PPG efforts in Korea as a case study.

**Topics of discussion included:** the role of governance and individual leadership in economic development; “international benchmarking” and the process of determining lessons that can be extrapolated from other countries; the challenge and importance of strengthening domestic linkages with incoming development assistance; sectoral strategies; and the sequencing of urban versus rural development.

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**POST-BUSAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: NEW ARCHITECTURE, ACTORS, AND OPPORTUNITIES**

Following two days of discussion on Asian approaches to development cooperation, the third day of the Delhi meeting focused more broadly on the post-HLF4 landscape. Given vast changes in the global architecture—such as the shift in core locations of poor populations away from low-income countries (LICs) to stable middle-income countries (MICs), as well as the increasing importance of emerging economies—HLF4 sought to achieve 1) a more inclusive partnership and 2) a push beyond aid effectiveness toward development effectiveness.

**Ambassador Sudhir Vyas, Secretary (Economic Relations) in India’s Ministry of External Affairs,** provided the keynote address for this final component of the Delhi meeting. Bearing on India’s experiences, he provided commentary on the impact that the debate on development cooperation has had on donor approaches. Mr. Vyas highlighted SSC as a partnership modality based on solidarity that is a complement to the continued critical role of North-South cooperation. He noted that a Development Partnership Administration (DPA) is being established.
under the Ministry of External Affairs to help coordinate India’s development cooperation activities.

**POST-BUSAN REFLECTIONS**

This session summarized the major outcomes and implications from HLF4, addressing specifically the areas of: 1) effective institutions and policies, 2) development architecture, and 3) inclusive partnerships. Moderated by Dr. Wonhyuk Lim (Director of Global Economy Research, Center for International Development, KDI), the session featured:

**Mr. Carlos Duarte** (Ambassador to India, Embassy of Brazil, New Delhi),
**Ms. Enna Park** (Director-General, Development Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Korea),
**Mr. Ravi Bangar** (Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, India),
**Mr. Metasebia Tadesse** (Minister Counselor, Embassy of Ethiopia, New Delhi).

**Mr. Carlos Duarte** outlined Brazil’s development cooperation philosophies via an overview of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC). As Brazil does not consider itself a new or emerging donor, but rather a developing country that implements SSC and triangular cooperation, Brazil was supportive of Busan as a call to action for SSC. Mr. Duarte emphasized the notion of “common but differentiated responsibilities.” ABC works primarily in technical cooperation in the areas of agriculture, health, education, and capacity building. Countries in Africa, Timor Leste, and Haiti are key partners.

**Ms. Enna Park** presented on key outcomes and the significance of Busan, as well as on tasks ahead and issues for consideration in the follow-up process. She provided a breakdown of the Busan Outcome Document and HLF4 “building blocks,” voluntary initiatives launched at Busan. Citing the need for deepened political engagement beyond mechanics of delivery, Ms. Park outlined current discussions in these areas, such as the Post-Busan Interim Group, and the role of institutions like the UN. She emphasized that North-South cooperation remains central in the post-Busan framework and will be complemented, not replaced, by SSC. Key continuing challenges include the linkage of country-level monitoring to the global monitoring process and
the operational terms for the engagement of SSC providers. On this note, Ms. Park referenced the diagram below as Korea’s proposal for the structure of the post-Busan monitoring framework.

Mr. Ravi Bangar provided commentary on global governance, cautioning against duplication of existing institutions. He emphasized the need to enhance capacity building via investment in human resources and to support developing recipient countries in assessing their aid management policies and institutions. Mr. Bangar discussed the continued importance of North-South cooperation and the relevance of differentiated responsibilities within a universal commitment to development effectiveness.

Mr. Metasebia Tadesse highlighted Busan as a new approach to development partnerships that formally endorsed and set forth principles for SSC on a voluntary basis. Noting that Busan has broadened SSC opportunities for Ethiopia, Mr. Tadesse referenced ownership of the development process as Ethiopia’s first priority. He also commented on the role of the North, which cannot be substituted but does require readjustment to better serve developing countries’ needs, such as lack of infrastructure and skills. Mr. Tadesse emphasized that aid effectiveness is necessary but not sufficient for development effectiveness.

Overall session topics of discussion included: global governance mechanisms; the operational terms of global- and country-level monitoring; the implications of differentiated indicators for traditional donors and SSC partners; the enduring importance of the global North as complementary to SSC; and the need to adapt to the changing global landscape and diverse country contexts.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT & SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

This session discussed the interrelated priorities of capacity development and SSC. Moderated by Dr. Jennifer Adams (Development Counselor, USAID, China), the session featured:
Dr. Pankaj Sharma (Joint Secretary, Technical Cooperation and Economic Relations, Ministry of External Affairs, India),
Ms. Natalie Shobana Ambrose (Analyst, Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Malaysia),
Dr. Ifar Subagiyo (Head, International Office, Professor, Brawijaya University, Indonesia),
Mr. Jitendra Hargovan (Senior Technical Advisor, National Treasury, South Africa).

Dr. Pankaj Sharma provided an overview of the Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC), the India’s flagship program in place since 1964. A partner to more than 160 countries, ITEC includes study visits and deputation of Indian experts in areas like information technology. Noting that SSC has been a long-standing pillar of India’s foreign policy, Dr. Sharma highlighted ITEC’s potential in serving as a model for development cooperation partners. He also alluded to India’s forthcoming Development Partnership Administration (DPA), which will seek to streamline and improve speed of delivery, cited as one of India’s current challenges.

Mr. Jitendra Hargovan discussed the evolution of development cooperation in South Africa and, more specifically, the establishment of the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA). SADPA, which is slated to be fully institutional in three to five years, aims to provide oversight for all outgoing development cooperation efforts. Mr. Hargovan emphasized that South Africa is a development partner, not an emerging donor. He noted similarities between India and South Africa in their development cooperation work, such as the government’s role.

Dr. Ifar Subagiyo highlighted academia as a change agent. His experiences with Brawijaya University and the Task Team on South-South Cooperation (TT-SSC) have determined the need for more systematic mechanisms in identifying gap areas, evaluating impact, and deepening regional research and teaching exchange. Dr. Subagiyo went on to outline Brawijaya’s and Indonesia’s ongoing efforts to strengthen the role of universities in SSC expansion.

Ms. Natalie Shobana Ambrose focused on the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP), which emphasizes capacity building in SSC via investment in human resource
development. She discussed key challenges facing SSC, such as impact evaluation, and argued for the importance of horizontal exchange and accountability in aid.

**Overall session topics of discussion included:** knowledge sharing among development cooperation agencies; mechanisms for autonomy and financial regulations; impact evaluation; and the recognition that “new” institutions will confront “old” problems.

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**ASIAN APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

This session shared the outcomes of the AADC dialogues and the contributions of Asian approaches to the global development discourse. Moderated by Dr. Gordon Hein (Vice President, The Asia Foundation), the session featured:

- Dr. Wonhyuk Lim (Director of Global Economy Research, Center for International Development, KDI),
- Ms. Xiaojing Mao (Associate Research Fellow, Department of Development Assistance, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Commerce),
- Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi (Senior Fellow, RIS, India).

**Dr. Wonhyuk Lim** described shared history that has given rise to common features of Asian approaches to development cooperation. These features include the lack of a dichotomized donor-recipient relationship and the focus on practical knowledge sharing. He cited the debate among Asian countries themselves about the existence, or lack thereof, of “Asian values.” He went on to provide an overview of Korea’s dual recipient-donor history, its transition, and related domestic developments. Dr. Lim discussed controversies in the global community about emerging approaches, which some traditional donors have called “rogue aid.”

**Ms. Xiaojing Mao** provided an overview of the changing international aid architecture and China’s particular approaches. Some underlying principles are shared by a number of Southern development partners, while other features, such as China’s focus on project aid, are distinct to China. The questions Ms. Mao raised included: 1) how to move beyond aid to link it with trade
and investment and thereby mobilize additional capital; 2) how to further engage triangular cooperation; and 3) how shared principles and differentiated commitments will work in practice.

**Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi** outlined global and regional aid dynamics in relation to the question of whether there exists an “Asian model” of development cooperation. He outlined cultural features, institutional frameworks, and delivery channels of Asian development partners (China, India, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand, in particular). He also spoke on the evolution and features of SSC and recommendations for the South to enhance related mechanisms. Dr. Chaturvedi emphasized that although their bottom lines may be different, the issues raised at Busan are relevant to both DAC donors and emerging economies.

**Overall session topics of discussion included:** SSC and its relationships with other modalities; and the role of governance systems (e.g., developmental state versus democracy).

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### LESSONS AND EXPERIENCES FROM DAC COUNTRIES

This session shared DAC country reflections on the evolving development cooperation arena and discussed the challenges that lie ahead. Moderated by **Mr. C. Raja Mohan** (Strategic Affairs Editor, *The Indian Express*), the session featured:

**Mr. Bernd Dunnzlaff** (Head of Economic Cooperation and Development, Embassy of Germany, New Delhi),  
**Mr. Ian Shapiro** (Head of Global and National Programmes, DFID, India)  
**Ms. Joanne Sharpe** (Communications Manager, Office of Development Effectiveness, AusAID),  
**Ms. Elizabeth Warfield** (Deputy Mission Director, USAID, India).

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**Mr. Ian Shapiro** discussed DFID’s engagement with HLF4 and development assistance more generally. Noting that the UK has signed on to all of the Busan building blocks, Mr. Shapiro viewed the shift in global governance toward emerging economies as a positive development. Key questions he raised included: 1) how aid remains relevant in the presence of larger resource flows, such as trade and remittances; and 2) how Busan fits into the post-MDGs environment.
Ms. Joanne Sharpe provided an overview of AusAID’s development cooperation program and its focus areas, such as fragile states. She discussed key outcomes from Busan, including the recognition of the need to recast Paris Declaration principles, as well as Australia’s partnership with Timor Leste to pilot the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. Ms. Sharpe cited AusAID’s support of Busan’s success in bringing together a wide range of stakeholders. She went on to outline recent operational changes, such as a new rolling 4-year budget strategy.

Mr. Bernd Dunnzlaff provided an overview of Germany’s goals in its development cooperation work and efforts to better focus priority areas. In commentary on he modalities, Mr. Dunnzlaff pointed to self-interest as a legitimate commonality among all donors, traditional or emerging.

Ms. Elizabeth Warfield provided an overview of USAID’s engagement with HLF4. USAID in India seeks to accelerate development for the base of the pyramid both in India and at the global level. Ms. Warfield referenced the critical role of innovation, which extends beyond technology to business models and service delivery. She cited simultaneous engagement with governance and the private sector as an important driver of economic growth and scaling efforts. USAID’s recent reforms include a renewed focus on science, analytics, and monitoring. The United States is now a signatory to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

Overall session topics of discussion included: traditional powers’ response to shifts in global governance; debate concerning common guidelines for traditional donors and developing countries; similarities and differences between traditional and emerging donors, as well as their comparative advantages; changes in development assistance priorities; the role of development assistance in broader foreign policy; trade-offs between addressing poor countries versus poor populations; and debate surrounding the value in harmonization.

**NEXT STEPS AND FUTURE DIALOGUES**

The next AADC dialogue will be held in Beijing in June 2012, hosted by China Agricultural University (CAU) and The Asia Foundation China. The Beijing dialogue will continue and deepen the discussion on pro-poor growth strategies in preparation for the authors’ meeting and book publication later in the year. It will also provide participants with a progress update on the post-Busan working arrangements.

The Asia Foundation also plans to host AADC events in Washington, D.C. in September 2012 and possibly in Australia toward the end of the year.
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# Programme

## Day 1: March 5, 2012: Longchamp, rooftop level

### Inaugural Session

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<td>Moderator: <strong>Nick Langton</strong>, Country Representative, The Asia Foundation, India</td>
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<td><strong>Ambassador Shyam Saran</strong>, Chairman, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)</td>
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<td><strong>Gordon Hein</strong>, Vice President, The Asia Foundation</td>
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<td><strong>Wonhyuk Lim</strong>, Director of Development Research, Center for International Development, Korea Development Institute (KDI)</td>
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<td>10:00 – 10:15</td>
<td>Introductions</td>
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### Session 1: AADC Year 2: Themes, Objectives, Outcomes

*This session will briefly review the history of the AADC project and discuss the objectives for the 2012 dialogues.*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:15 – 10:45</td>
<td><strong>Anthea Mulakala</strong>, Country Representative, The Asia Foundation, Malaysia</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45 – 11:15</td>
<td>Coffee/tea</td>
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</table>

### Session 2: Pro-Poor Growth: Conceptual Framework and Key Challenges

*This session will frame the discussion with an overview of contemporary conceptual frameworks and challenges for achieving pro-poor growth.*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:15 – 12:00</td>
<td><strong>Yong-seong Kim</strong>, Fellow, Department of Public Finance and Social Policy, KDI</td>
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<td><strong>Prabodh Saxena</strong>, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 – 1:00</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00 – 2:00</td>
<td>Group Photo at Longchamp</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lunch (Varq, Lower Lobby Level)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Session 3: Development Cooperation Approaches to Pro-Poor Growth

**Moderator:** Peter Beck, Country Representative, The Asia Foundation, Korea  
*This session will discuss how development cooperation efforts can contribute to pro-poor growth. Panelists will present their strategies, approaches, and lessons.*

**2:00 – 3:00**  
**Wenping He,** Professor and Director of African Studies, Institute of West Asian & African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Science  
**Masahiro Tawa,** Senior Advisor to the Director General Operations Strategy Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
**Sachin Chaturvedi,** Senior Fellow, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)

**3:00 – 3:30** Discussion

**3:30 – 3:45** Coffee/Tea

### Session 4: Developing Country Strategies for Pro-Poor Growth

**Moderator:** Gavin Tritt, Country Representative, The Asia Foundation, Cambodia  
*This session will discuss partner countries’ national strategies for addressing pro-poor growth highlighting modalities and lessons.*

**3:45 – 4:45**  
**Chou Heng,** Senior Policy Specialist, Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board (CRDB), Council for Development of Cambodia (CDC)  
**Banchong Amornchewin,** Director, International Organizations Partnership, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), Thailand  
**Yuba Raj Bhushal,** Member Secretary, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Nepal

**4:45 – 5:15** Discussion

**5:15 – 5:30** Wrap up of Day 1

### Day 2: March 6, 2012: Longchamp, rooftop level

### Session 5: Measuring the Impact of Inclusive Growth Efforts

**Moderator:** Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)  
*This session will feature experts’ experience of trying to measure and assess the impact of inclusive and pro-poor growth strategies.*

**9:00 – 10:00**  
**Mannmohan Agarwal,** Senior Visiting Fellow, Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), Canada  
**Thomas de Hoop,** International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), New Delhi

**10:00 - 10:30** Discussion

**10:30 – 10:45** Coffee/Tea
Session 6: Roundtable Discussion: Lessons from Asia’s Experience on Pro-Poor Growth

Moderator: Jonathan Stromseth, Country Representative, The Asia Foundation, China

Given the variety of strategies pursued in Asia to foster inclusive growth, what lessons can Asia’s experience offer to the ongoing debate?

10:45 – 11:45

Siriporn Wajjwalku, Dean, Department of International Relations, Thammasat University, Thailand

Yihuan Wang, Assistant Dean, College of Humanities and Development, China Agricultural University

Wonhyuk Lim, Director of Development Research, Center for International Development, Korea Development Institute (KDI)

11:45 – 12:15 Discussion

Session 7: Conclusion and Plans for Next Meeting, Beijing

12:15 – 1:00 TAF/KDI

1:00 – 2:00 Lunch (Machan, Lobby Level)

2:00 – 5:00 Sightseeing, free time: Optional guided tour, including a visit to Humayun’s Tomb, India Gate and other sights.

Welcome Dinner and Opening of Public Event

Guest speaker: Mr. Sudhir Vyas, Secretary (Economic Relations), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

Venue: India International Centre (IIC), Multipurpose Hall, 7:00 pm

Bus from Taj Mahal Mansingh to IIC at 6:45 pm.

7:00 pm Welcome: Biswajit Dhar

Director-General
Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)

7:05 pm Introduction to the Seminar Series: Wonhyuk Lim

Director of Development Research, Center for International Development, Korea Development Institute (KDI)

7:10 pm Opening Address: Sudhir Vyas

Secretary (Economic Relations)
Ministry of External Affairs
Government of India

7:35 pm Vote of Thanks: Gordon Hein

Vice President
The Asia Foundation
# Programme

**Day 3: March 7, 2012: Longchamp, rooftop level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 9:30</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30 – 10:00</td>
<td><strong>Welcome</strong>&lt;br&gt;Moderator: <strong>Biswajit Dhar</strong>, Director-General, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)&lt;br&gt;<strong>Ambassador Shyam Saran</strong>, Chairman, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)&lt;br&gt;<strong>Wonhyuk Lim</strong>, Director of Development Research, Center for International Development, Korea Development Institute (KDI)&lt;br&gt;<strong>Gordon Hein</strong>, Vice President, The Asia Foundation (TAF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 11:00</td>
<td><strong>Session 1: Post-Busan Reflections</strong>&lt;br&gt;Moderator: <strong>Wonhyuk Lim</strong>, Director of Development Research, Center for International Development, Korea Development Institute (KDI)&lt;br&gt;<em>This session will summarize the major outcomes and implications from the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. Specifically, the session will address: 1) effective institutions and policies; 2) development architecture; and 3) inclusive partnerships.</em>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Enna Park</strong>, Director-General, Development Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of Korea&lt;br&gt;<strong>Ravi Bangar</strong>, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India&lt;br&gt;<strong>Otavio Briones</strong>, Deputy Director, Brazilian Cooperation Agency, Brazil&lt;br&gt;<strong>Metasebia Tadesse</strong>, Minister Councillor, Embassy of Ethiopia, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:30</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30 – 11:45</td>
<td>Coffee/tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:45 – 12:45</td>
<td><strong>Session 2: Capacity Development and South-South Cooperation</strong>&lt;br&gt;Moderator: <strong>Jennifer Adams</strong>, Development Counselor to China, USAID&lt;br&gt;<em>This session will discuss these two important and interrelated priorities for development cooperation in the 21st century. Speakers will share experience, lessons, and insights for the way forward.</em>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Pankaj Sharma</strong>, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India&lt;br&gt;<strong>Jitendra Hargovan</strong>, Senior Technical Advisor, National Treasury, South Africa&lt;br&gt;<strong>Ifar Subagiyo</strong>, Professor, Brawijaya University, Indonesia&lt;br&gt;<strong>Natalie Shobana Ambrose</strong>, Analyst, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Malaysia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12:45 – 1:15  Discussion
1:15 – 2:15   Lunch

### Session 3: Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation

**Moderator:** Gordon Hein, Vice President, The Asia Foundation  
*This session will share the outcomes of the AADC dialogues and the contributions of Asian approaches to the global development discourse.*

2:15 – 3:15  **Wonhyuk Lim**, Director of Development Research, Center for International Development, Korea Development Institute (KDI)  
**Xiaojing Mao**, Associate Research Fellow, Department of Development Assistance, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Commerce  
**Sachin Chaturvedi**, Senior Fellow, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)

3:15 – 3:45  Discussion
3:45 – 4:00  Coffee/tea

### Session 4: Lessons and Experience from DAC Countries

**Moderator:** C. Raja Mohan, Editor (Strategic Affairs), The Indian Express  
*This session will share DAC country reflections on the evolving development cooperation arena and discuss the challenges that lay ahead.*

4:00 – 5:00  **Ian Shapiro**, Head, Global and National Programmes, UK Department for International Development India (DFID) India  
**Joanne Sharpe**, Office of Development Effectiveness, AusAID  
**Bernd Dunnzalff**, Head of Economic Cooperation and Development, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, New Delhi  
**Elizabeth Warfield**, Deputy Mission Director, USAID

5:00 – 5:30  Discussion

### Session 5: Conclusions and Closing

**Moderator:** Anthea Mulakala, Country Representative, The Asia Foundation, Malaysia

5:30 – 6:00  **Wonhyuk Lim**, Director of Development Research, Center for International Development, Korea Development Institute (KDI)  
**Gordon Hein**, Vice President, The Asia Foundation  
**Biswajit Dhar**, Director-General, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)