

Approaches and Implementation
of Asian and European Official Development Assistance (ODA)
Similarities, specificities and convergences

Concept paper & draft programme

Rationale

Official Development Assistance (ODA) materialized in the form of technical and financial assistance in various fields represents since the end of the World War II an essential component of the international involvement of governments and local collectivities toward development. « Bilateral » when assistance is directly provided to another country and « multilateral » when such assistance goes through international/global institutions, ODA had to adapt to the profound changes of what is also known as the « market of international aid ».

Among these transformations, there is certainly the proliferation of aid actors. Indeed, since more than one decade, one observe the multiplication of providers of international assistance which have different profiles (“emerging countries”, INGOs, multinational corporations, foundations, etc.) as well as specific priorities and modalities of intervention.

Linked with this first trend, the multiplication of domains of assistance is also another specificity of the recent evolution of international aid. Thus, health, agriculture, education, environment, renewable energy, transportation as well as new technologies represent today some of the numerous fields towards which ODA is flocking in a more or less coordinated way and in a sometimes competitive context.

Simultaneously, international aid has been characterized this last decade by the development of an international framework of reference for political and operational activities in the domain of development whose main objective is to improve the effectiveness of international assistance.

Among the international agreements that define the normative framework of development aid one finds the MDGs (2000-2015), the Paris Declaration of Aid effectiveness (2005), the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) and more recently the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2011).

While the above trends have questioned the state monopoly of international aid, have multiplied the domains of intervention of ODA and underlined the main challenge of development aid efficiency, they have particularly invited the traditional providers of ODA to rethink their assistance and their role within deeply redesigned and quite complex international aid governance.

It is in such context that the international conference proposes to focus on Asian and European ODA with a crossed perspective. Then, based on the appreciation of the

motivations, the objectives, the modalities, the implementation and the results of ODA provided by European and Asian countries but also in reference to several concrete illustrations of Asia-Euro cooperation in such domain, the main goal of this international event is to underline similarities, specificities as well as divergences of ODA policies in Asia and in Europe with a desire to compare and confront Asian and European models of ODA.

Finally, while the post-2015 development agenda will open in September 2015 following the adoption of new guidelines by the UN Member States, this unique conference will also represent a contribution to the general debate about the role of development aid and the future opportunities of trilateral cooperation between Asia, Europe and recipient countries.

Among the questions the conference aims to answer:

- Do we observe similarities between Asia and Europe in terms of elaboration and providing of ODA?
- Is it possible to distinguish Asian and European specificities in terms of approaches and implementation of ODA? If yes, what are their reasons and their consequences?
- Do Asian and European providers of ODA share similar motivations?
- How the profound changes affecting the « market of international aid » have affected Asian and European ODA?
- Are there any possibilities of Asia-Europe cooperation in the domain of ODA, either at the trilateral or interregional levels?
- How do recipient countries perceive ODA provided by Asian and European countries?

<u>Programme</u>

Organizer : Catholic University of Louvain

Supported by : National Fund for Scientific Research, Belgium (FNRS/NFWO)
Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan (MOST)

Place: Catholic University of Louvain, Salle du Conseil de l'Institut Supérieur de Philosophie, Place Cardinal Mercier, 10, 1er étage

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08 :40- 08:45	<p>Welcome remarks Vincent Rollet, <i>Wenzao Ursuline University</i> & Ann Ansoms, <i>Catholic University of Louvain</i>, Belgium</p>	
08 :45- 09 :15	<p>Keynote Speech The End of Aid as we know it? Some reflections on aid evolutions and aid effectiveness. <i>Nadia Molenaers</i>, University of Antwerp, Belgium</p>	

<u>Session 1 : From Europe to Asia : Principles and markers of ODA</u>		
09 :15- 09 :45	<p>"Is European aid so different? A long term analysis of European ODA flows from Lomé to Cotonou" <i>Jean-Christophe DEFRAIGNE</i> Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium</p>	
09 :45- 10 :15	<p>Japan's Development Aid to West Africa in the context of globalization <i>Yumiko YAMAMOTO,</i> Center for International Studies and Research (CERI) Sciences Po Paris</p>	
10 :15- 10 :30	<i>Break</i>	
10 :30- 11:00	<p>South Korea as Emerging Donor: More Challenges & New Dilemma <i>Hong-Min CHUN</i> Korea Institute for Development Strategy (KDS), Korea</p>	
11 :00- 11 :30	<p>Apples and Dragon fruits: The Determinants of Aid and Other Forms of State Financing from China to Africa <i>Andreas FUCHS</i> Research Center for Distributional Conflict and Globalization, Heidelberg University, Germany</p>	
11:30- 12:00	<p>Recent Evolution, Persistent Challenges and Future Direction of Taiwan's ODA <i>Vincent ROLLET</i> Wenzao Ursuline University,/ French Center for Research on Contemporary China (CEFC), Taiwan</p>	
12 :00- 14 :00	<i>Break</i>	
<u>Session 2: Euro-Asian cooperation in ODA: achievements and challenges</u>		
14 :00 14 :30	<p>China in Africa: What challenges for a reforming EU development policy? <i>Christine HACKENESH</i> German Development Institute, Bonn, Germany</p>	
14:30- 15 :00	<p>The EU's and China's Aid to Africa: Challenges and Opportunities for EU-China-Africa Trilateral Development Cooperation <i>Anna Katharina STAHL</i> EU-China Research Centre, College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium</p>	
15 :00 15:30	<p>EU-India development partnership in Africa: cross-cutting issues of contention and cooperation <i>Pooja JAIN-GREGOIRE</i> Cambridge University, UK</p>	

15:30- 15:45	Break	
15 :45 16 :15	Korea's Development Cooperation Policy - Assessing Opportunities for collaboration with European Union <i>Axel MARX</i> Centre for Global Governance Studies, University of Leuven.	
16 :15 16 :30	Japan's foreign aid policy and democratisation policies: historical development and future direction <i>Hana UMEZAWA</i> United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS)	
16 :45- 17:00	Concluding Remarks <i>Thierry AMOUGOU</i> Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium	

Abstracts

Keynote speech

The End of Aid as we know it? Some reflections on aid evolutions and aid effectiveness.

(Nadia MOLENAERS)

This presentation zooms in on some of the most fundamental shifts aid has undergone the last decades and it assesses in short the stock of knowledge with regards to aid effectiveness. Such an overview shows a vivid set of trade-offs between ,what aid ideally should do' versus ,what aid realistically can do', particularly in a rapidly changing world and even more so for democratic donor-countries.

Session 1:

"Is European aid so different? A long term analysis of European ODA flows from Lomé to Cotonou"

(Jean-Christophe DEFRAIGNE)

The purpose of this presentation is to take a long term perspective to analyze the quantitative and qualitative changes of Europe ODA both at the European Union's level and at the member state's level. Focusing on the ACP and African economies, it will highlight the differences between the supranational and national aid policies in Europe and compare them with other major aid providers.

Japan's Development Aid to West Africa in the context of globalization (Yumiko YAMAMOTO)

Initially started as war reparations in 1954, Japanese Official Development Aid was for a long time directing mainly to Asian countries. Still nowadays, this tradition is strongly observed from Japanese bilateral aid distribution pattern, covering more than 50% of its aid total. It is only in 1989 that Japan started to consider Africa as its “serious” aid partner, the year where Japan’s aid volume was the highest than any other countries of DAC. Since then, being promoted by TICAD, Japan is increasing its aid activities to Africa. How much does Japan provide its aid to West Africa, a diverse and predominantly francophone region composed of 16 countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Ghana, Togo, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Liberia, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau)? What are their tools (aid modalities and management)? On which countries does Japan focus and why? Based on quantitative data analysis and qualitative method of a semi-directed interview technique, this paper investigates Japan’s aid practice in West Africa using six parameters (aid statistics, organisation, delivery system, diplomatic relations with West Africa, destination and motivation). Till today, contrary to the number of studies on Japanese Aid to Africa, there has been very few study conducted on Japanese aid policy, focusing West Africa.

This paper thus attempts to dress the first systematic study, revealing particularities of Japanese policy in this region. The paper argues that an increased demand for oil in Japan since the 1990s and the continuing political instability in the Middle East has been particularly attracting Japan to certain countries of West Africa with its wealth of natural resources (diamond, gold, phosphate, liquefied natural gas, oil, aquatic resources). Also, it assesses that Japan’s motivation of getting involved strategically in natural resource projects and its intention of targeting only a few countries deemed to be of political and economic importance to Japan is forming the Japanese aid strategy to West Africa.

South Korea as Emerging Donor: More Challenges & New Dilemma (Hong-Min CHUN)

South Korea has been expanding its role in the international development society since it joined OECD/DAC in 2010. In 2009, I discussed the challenges and dilemma it is facing at the juncture of joining the DAC. In this year’s presentation, I will be examining how much South Korean ODA policy and practices have changed since 2010, with a special focus on new challenges and dilemma as a new member of OECD/DAC.

Apples and Dragon fruits: The Determinants of Aid and Other Forms of State Financing from China to Africa (Andreas FUCHS)

Chinese development finance is a lightning rod for criticism. Policymakers, journalists, and public intellectuals often charge that Beijing is using its largesse solely to cement alliances with African political leaders, secure access to natural resources, and create new

commercial opportunities for Chinese firms. We argue that much of the controversy surrounding “Chinese aid” is the result of a failure to measure and carefully distinguish between China’s official development assistance (ODA) and other forms of official financing. Using a newly constructed database on Chinese official financing commitments to Africa from 2000-2011, we find that the allocation of Chinese ODA appears to be driven primarily by political considerations, while economic interests better explain the cross-country distribution of less concessional forms of Chinese official financing. Our results suggest Beijing’s motives may not be substantially different from those that shape the allocation behavior of Western donors. Our findings also call attention to the need for scholars to develop better ways of tracking and differentiating between an increasingly diverse set of non-Western development finance activities.

Recent Evolution, Persistent Challenges and Future Direction of Taiwan’s ODA
(*Vincent ROLLET*)

After the 1960s, Taiwan rapidly transformed itself from an ODA recipient to a donor country. Such transition reflected Taiwanese economic growth as well as its quick development. Today, Taiwan - a non-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donor - is pursuing its assistance in several countries, through different forms and in various domains. This presentation aims at first presenting the governance of Taiwan’s ODA (its main actors, its legal and strategic framework, its nature and geographic distribution) as well as its recent evolution notably under the government of President Ma Ying-jeou - elected in 2008 and re-elected in 2012 - who promised to make foreign aid mechanism more professional and more effective. It then focuses on the main specificities of Taiwanese ODA notably in the light of the particular status of Taiwan within the international community. Finally, it examines internal and international challenges of Taiwanese ODA and envisages future direction.

Session 2:

China in Africa: What challenges for a reforming EU development policy?
(*Christine HACKENESH*)

During the past decade, the European Union has introduced a number of reforms to make its development policy more coherent and effective. At the same time, the boundaries between development policy and other areas of external relations have become increasingly blurred and the EU's trade, foreign and security policy towards African countries have gained importance compared to development policy. These reforms in the EU's external relations take place against the backdrop of rapidly intensifying economic and political relations between China and African countries. The presentation will develop two arguments. First, the challenges that Chinese engagement in Africa poses for reforms in the EU's development policy differ considerably across African countries. Depending on their political, economic and development policy interests, the EU and China engage differently with individual African countries.

Four types of countries are distinguished to show that China's policy towards individual African countries is at times complementary, at times competing and rarely conflicting with reforms in the EU's development policy. Second, the EU's response towards China's Africa policy has remained largely at the level of policy formulation in Brussels. While the EU's response towards China's engagement in Africa has sometimes been framed as a 'test case' for the EU's capacity to promote global development through effective multilateralism, little tangible engagement takes place with China in Africa. We explain this gap by a focusing on domestic factors within Europe and argue that reform pressures to improve coordination and integration of European development policy during the past decade has reduced rather than increased the EU's capacity for strategic cooperation with third actors.

The EU's and China's Aid to Africa: Challenges and Opportunities for EU-China-Africa Trilateral Development Cooperation

(Anna Katharina STAH)

In recent years, both the European Union and China have increased their engagement with Africa. This presentation examines this novel international trend, putting a particular focus on the EU's and China's aid to Africa and forms of North-South and South-South development cooperation. The first part of the presentation provides a comparative analysis of the actors and instruments involved in the European and Chinese development cooperation with Africa. Subsequently, the second section explores the prospects of a new form of North-South-South or so-called trilateral or triangular cooperation between the EU, China and Africa.

EU-India development partnership in Africa: cross-cutting issues of contention and cooperation

(Pooja JAIN-GREGOIRE)

When speaking of Europe and India, the first image we tend to conjure is that of a donor and recipient. In line with the theme of the conference, in this paper we will reflect on the role of India as a provider of aid. The paper will look at the motivations and implementation strategies of India's development assistance in Senegal. This analysis will demonstrate how ideas and interests rooted in history and India's present status as an emerging country steer it towards seemingly new or unconventional partners such as Senegal. We will then study the possible contention and cooperation that can arise from an eclectic mix of European and Indian beliefs on development aid discourse, interests and modalities. The possibilities of conflict and convergence would be correlated to the positioning of the third party and spillovers from negotiations on other issues and fora.

Korea's Development Cooperation Policy - Assessing Opportunities for collaboration with European Union

Axel MARX

Since the 1960s, South Korea has transformed from a recipient country of official development assistance to a significant donor. In 2010, South Korea became a Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member. The presentation aims to analyse Korean development cooperation policies and place them in comparison with other donors most notably the European Union. The analysis begins with an examination of the wider context of evolving development cooperation that frames the Korean policies. Next the presentation analyses Korean development cooperation and its primary objectives. This is followed by a discussion of various different approaches toward development cooperation.

Japan's foreign aid policy and democratisation policies: historical development and future direction

(Hana UMEZAWA)

The paper will be dealing with a different approach Japan takes towards democratisation from that of the EU. The approach Japan tends to take is to enhance the growth of the partner countries' democracy, rather than imposing it on them. In other words, Japan has been trying to promote democratisation of the partner countries based on the understanding that democracy has to grow from within the society, so that it could develop as a meaningful concept for them.

Biographies

Ann ANSOMS

Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium

An Ansoms is a lecturer in development studies at the Catholic University of Louvain (Belgium), and researcher at the Centre for Development Studies (DVLPI, IACCHOS). She holds a PhD in economics and is involved in research on poverty and inequality in the Great Lakes Region in Africa. Her current research project analyses the challenges of sustainable rural development and pro-poor growth in land-scarce (post-) conflict environments.

Thierry AMOUGOU

Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium

Thierry Amougou, PhD, is a macro-economist specialized in development studies and lecturer at Catholic University of Louvain. He is member of the GRIASS (Group for

interdisciplinary research on Sub-Saharan Africa) and former president of the Fondation Moumié

Hong-Min CHUN

Korea Institute for Development Strategy (KDS), Korea

Mr. Chun is currently working as the Director of Korea Institute for Development Strategy (KDS), an independent think-tank and consultancy for international development based in Seoul, Korea. He has actively advised numerous governments of developing countries, primarily in Africa, as well as Korean aid agencies in various fields of expertise. He formerly worked as a management consultant and an investment analyst at various multinational consulting and financial companies. Mr. Chun has B.A. degree in Business Administration and M.A. degree in International Trade and Finance.

Jean-Christophe DEFRAIGNE

Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium

Jean-Christophe Defraigne holds an MSc in Economic History at the London School of Economics in and a PhD in Economics at the University of Brussels. In 2003-2004, he was research fellow at the University of International Business and Economics of Beijing (Jingmao Daxue) on EU-China economic relations. He is currently professor in Economics attached to the Institute for European Studies of Saint-Louis University Brussels and visiting Professor at the Louvain School of Management, University of Louvain. He has also been visiting professor until 2012 at Zhejiang Da Xue in China. His research focuses on long term comparative analysis of regional integration processes (East Asia, Europe, Americas), their links with the strategies of transnational corporations and technological changes; the analysis of the history of technological changes, industrial and trade policies in Europe, USA and East Asia (1870-2005); the transition of the Chinese economy and East Asian integration and the rise of emerging economics and its effect on Europe.

Andreas FUCHS

*Research Center for Distributional Conflict and Globalization,
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Andreas Fuchs, PhD, is a research scholar at Heidelberg University's Alfred Weber Institute for Economics, where he works for the Research Center for Distributional Conflict and Globalization. Andreas defended his dissertation at University of Goettingen in August 2012. During the 2012-2013 academic year, he was a postdoctoral research fellow at the Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School. His research focuses on the international political economy of aid, trade and finance.

Christine HACKENESH

German Development Institute, Bonn, Germany

Christine Hackenesch is a researcher at the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE). Her research areas are China's engagement in Africa, EU-Africa relations, EU external relations with a specific focus on development policy and EU democracy promotion. She holds a PhD in political sciences from the Free University of Berlin, a diploma in political sciences from same university and a master in comparative politics from Sciences Po in Paris.

Pooja JAIN-GREGOIRE

Cambridge University, UK

Pooja Jain-Grégoire is an academic visitor at Cambridge University and holds a PhD from Sciences Po Paris. Her doctoral thesis contributes to ongoing research on development partnerships through a case study on India and Senegal under the supervision of Dr. Christophe Jaffrelot and Dr. Emma Mawdsley. Her research interests include: development aid, developmental state, international governance, South-South cooperation and the role of the private sector in development.

Axel MARX

Centre for Global Governance Studies, University of Leuven

Axel Marx is deputy-director of the Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, University of Leuven. He studied in Leuven, Hull and Cambridge and holds a PhD from the University of Leuven. His research mainly focuses on global governance, certification, sustainability standards, non-state market regulation, human rights, trade governance, international cooperation, international development, research methodology, comparative case methods and qualitative comparative analysis.

His academic publications have appeared *inter alia* in European Political Science Review, Regulation and Governance, Political Research Quarterly, International Labour Review, Research in Sociology of Organizations, Journal of Socio-Economics, Journal of Business Research, Globalizations and Sociological Methodology. As an expert to policy-makers he has contributed to over 15 reports for *inter alia* United Nations Industrial Development Organization, International Labour Organization, European Commission, European Parliament, Committee of the Regions, Belgian Federal Government and Belgian Flemish Government.

Nadia MOLENAERS

University of Antwerp, Belgium

Nadia Molenaers is a political scientist (PhD Free University of Brussels), lecturer at the University of Antwerp (Institute of Development Policy and Management). She is

involved in several research projects relating to Political Conditionalities; Europeanization of Aid Policies; Civil society and Aid; Aid fragmentation; Democracy Promotion; Media and Aid Allocation. She has published several peer reviewed articles and is currently a guest editor for World Development to finalize a Special Issue on Political Conditionalities and EU Foreign Aid (forthcoming 2015)(co-editors are Jörg Faust and Sebastian Dellepiane)

Vincent ROLLET

Wenzao Ursuline University / French Center for Research on Contemporary China (CEFC), Taiwan

Vincent Rollet holds a PhD in International Relations from Sciences Po Paris and is Assistant Professor at Wenzao Ursuline University (Kaohsiung, Taiwan) as well as Associate Researcher at the French Center for Research on Contemporary China (CEFC). His areas of research focus on health diplomacy and health regionalism notably in Europe and Asia. He has recently cooperated with the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), the Asia Foundation as well as the United-Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS) on several academic projects.

Anna Katharina STAHL,

EU-China Research Centre, College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium

Dr. Anna Katharina Stahl is a Research Fellow at the EU-China Research Centre of the College of Europe and a Senior Associate Researcher at the Institute for European Studies (IES) of the Vrije Universiteit Brussels (VUB). She holds a Ph.D. in political science from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel, as well as a MA in EU International Relations and Diplomacy Studies from the College of Europe. Moreover, she graduated with a French-German double degree in political science and public law from the Institute d'Etudes Politiques de Lille and the Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Dr. Stahl's research focuses on European foreign and security policy, emerging powers, EU-China relations, Sino-African relations, international development cooperation, South-South and triangular cooperation, sustainable development.

Hana UMEZAWA

United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS)

Dr. Hana Umezawa is Senior Visiting Researcher at Keio Research Institute in Japan. Her previous posts included Research Fellow at the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) and Researcher at the Embassy of Japan in Sweden, where she served as Advisor regarding the Swedish EU Presidency in 2009. Dr. Umezawa received her LLB in Political Science from Keio University, Japan, an MSc in International Relations from the London School of Economics and obtained a Ph.D. in International Relations from the University of Kent, UK. Her research interests include: global and regional

international organisations (with a particular interest in the governance of security and humanitarian questions); UN system; European security architecture comprising EU, NATO, OSCE, and the Council of Europe, and also its implications for regional security cooperation in other parts of the world.

Yumiko YAMAMOTO

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Political Scientist and Specialist of Japanese, Indian and Chinese Aid in West Africa, Dr. Yumiko Yamamoto is a Post-doctoral Research Fellow at Center for International Studies and Research (CERI) of Sciences Po Paris since 2012. Her research themes include Development cooperation, comparative Asian Aid Policies (Japan, India, China), Japanese diplomacy, Asia-Africa Relations. Before joining to CERI as Doctoral research fellow in 2008, she served as advisor to the Embassy of Japan in Senegal, managing Japan's Development Aid projects to Senegal, Mali, Gambia and Guinea Bissau for 3 years. She is the author of *Politique d'aide au développement de la Chine, de l'Inde et du Japon en Afrique de l'Ouest* (Paris : Les Indes savants, forthcoming)