This report (which is only available to download in pdf format) summarises discussions at an international conference on Development Partnerships held in Beijing, China on 28-29 October 2009. The conference was one of four events the China-DAC Study Group is organising during 2009-11 to exchange experiences and promote learning on important topics related to promoting growth and reducing poverty. The other events are on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development; Infrastructure; and the Enabling Environment for Enterprise Development.

Through a dialogue among the participants from China, African countries and institutions and the donor community, these events are focusing on two themes:

i) China’s experience of economic growth and poverty reduction, including the contribution of international assistance, and its relevance for other developing countries, particularly in Africa.

ii) China’s economic co-operation with Africa and the lessons that China and DAC Members can share with each other to increase the collective impact of foreign aid on reducing poverty in Africa.

A set of key findings and recommendations for policy makers will be distilled from the Study Group’s series of events. These will be presented and discussed at a policy symposium in Beijing in mid 2011.

Further information on the China-DAC Study Group and its activities is available on the Internet at: www.iprcc.org or www.oecd.org/dac/cds

Contact person: Michael Laird - Tel: +33 1 45 24 90 33 - E-mail: michael.laird@oecd.org
China-DAC Study Group

Development Partnerships for Growth and Poverty Reduction

Beijing, China, 28-29 October 2009
This report summarises discussions at an international conference on Development Partnerships for Growth and Poverty Reduction held in Beijing on 28-29 October 2009. The conference was one of four events the China-DAC Study Group is organising during 2009-11 to exchange experiences and promote learning on important topics related to promoting growth and reducing poverty. These events focus on two themes:

- China’s experience of economic growth and poverty reduction, including the contribution of international assistance, and its relevance for other developing countries, particularly in Africa.
- China’s economic co-operation with Africa and the lessons that China and more established donors can share with each other to increase the collective impact of foreign aid on reducing poverty in Africa.

A set of key findings and recommendations for policy makers will be distilled from the Study Group’s series of events and these will be presented and discussed at a policy symposium planned to take place in Beijing in mid 2011. Further information on the China-DAC Study Group and its activities is available on the Internet at: www.iprcc.org or www.oecd.org/dac/cds

April 2011
Main messages

Lessons from China

• **China's economic transformation was sparked by its national project, adopted in the late 1970s, to become a middle-income country within a generation, with a decisive reduction in poverty.** The Chinese leadership was strongly committed to working for the benefit of the whole nation. Ownership of this national project was spread widely and deeply within China. “Bottom-up” initiatives at village and provincial levels were encouraged by an active state. For its part, the state invested in public goods, through experimental approaches followed by rapid scaling up of successful schemes. Reforms created a modern, small farmer-based agriculture and a competitive enterprise economy.

• **China actively sought development partnerships to accelerate its transformation process.** Foreign aid contributed significantly. Aid supported infrastructure development and industrial and agricultural modernisation, as well as social development such as in education and health. Subsequently, there was a transfer of ideas and knowledge and institutional capacity across a wide range of sectors and public management.

• **A learning culture helped to accelerate the catch-up process and reduce poverty.** This culture involved developing the capacity to generate and critically review policies. The higher education sector has been greatly expanded and a wide range of research institutes created. The civil service is competitively recruited and leadership selection processes are built around experience, success and rotation.

• **The Chinese authorities progressively developed an effective system for managing foreign aid.** This became an integral part of the national economic transformation process and mechanisms for allocating resources, both across ministries as well as to provinces and other local administrations. There was no donor consultative group system. Project management was provided through implementation units within the established public administration structures and pay scales. Chinese project managers were specially trained and encouraged to be active co-ordinators. Their experience was valued in their subsequent careers.

• **China has its own, 60 year-long tradition of providing aid to foreign countries.** Over time, the focus of these programmes has shifted from a basis in political friendship to a foundation in mutual economic benefit. Chinese development assistance is now provided through ministries, state enterprises and financial institutions and provincial bodies, within an interministerial co-ordination system with a broader development and economic co-operation perspective. In this context, Chinese enterprises are also encouraged to invest in developing countries.
Supporting Africa’s transformation

• There are significant lessons that Africa can draw from China’s economic transformation experience. These lessons remain valid, despite the differences in political, human and physical geography and history.

• For many Africans, there is a realisation that their now more diverse economic partnerships provide new opportunities for determining their economic future. African countries now have a wider range of development partners than even a decade ago, with the emerging countries, including China, playing increasingly important and dynamic roles in aid, trade and investment relationships, alongside the relationships with partners in OECD countries.

• The time is ripe for an economic transformation in Africa. Over a generation, Africa too can create middle-income countries and reduce poverty on a massive scale, as China has. Africa’s improved growth performance over the last decade, based on improved economic governance, debt reduction processes and growing human capital, make this feasible. Recent advances in low-cost information and communications technologies can speed up the transformation processes.

• Africa’s development partners need to support African structures at the continental and regional levels for economic, political and security co-operation. With over 50 sovereign states, often very small, there are many political complexities that create difficult challenges of leadership and conflict resolution. In this context, all of Africa’s development partners should invest in economic and peace building initiatives across borders, to help create African development dynamics that encompass agricultural and demographic potential and capture the benefits of natural resource extraction.

• Africa’s capacity to shape its external economic relations will determine the impact of economic transformation on reducing poverty. There are now multiple frameworks for development partnerships with Africa. These include the FOCAC (Forum on China-Africa Co-operation) and other emerging country/Africa forums as well as partnerships with various OECD members. Africans can ensure that these various partnerships are complementary and draw on the processes for African political, economic and security co-operation as well as African platforms for intellectual leadership.

• Ownership, capacity development and mutual learning were key elements of China’s approach to getting the maximum benefit from international assistance. These fundamental orientations will also serve African countries well as they work with their multiple development partners.
Development experiences in China and Africa in the last three Decades

Overview

The strikingly different development experiences and challenges in China and in Africa over the last thirty years provide a rich backdrop for identifying general lessons for development partnerships.

Participants in the China-DAC Study Group event on development partnerships recognised that the very different political and economic geographies as well as the histories of China and Africa mean that such general lessons need to be carefully formulated, bearing in mind the fundamental differences:

- **China, as a large unitary state** with several thousand years of experience, has a different set of capacities than the **African continent of more than 50 highly varied states**, most having gained independence only some 60 years ago.

- **Just 30 years ago**, China was poorer than most African countries and was just beginning to comprehensively reform its economic model and political principles. China was still largely unconnected with the world economy.

- **At that same moment**, in 1980, African countries had spent two decades seeking pathways forward, economically and politically, from a century of colonial rule and of centuries of resource exploitation, including the exploitation of human resources via the slave trade before that. Human and institutional capital was scarce at that time. On the other hand, integration of mineral and agricultural export industries into the world economy was high, based on colonial patterns. South Africa was still an apartheid state.

The transformation of China over these three decades is an astounding epoch in world economic history. It is now the second largest economy in the world, with middle-income status and a massive reduction in poverty, with dynamic export industries serving the whole world with inexpensive manufactured goods, **now often at the leading edge of the product cycle**.

**Today China faces economic challenges, brought on by its success:**

- Its role in global economic governance and the management of its large international reserves.
- The need to restructure the Chinese economy to move beyond its export-oriented growth model.
- Serious new inequalities and persisting areas of poverty.
- Urbanisation and environment issues.
- The global challenges of climate change and international security.
During this time of astonishing progress in China, prolonged and complex political struggles and economic shocks blocked development processes in Africa. Relative income levels, and sometimes absolute income levels, fell for nearly two decades:

- The leadership for nation building and the broad participation and capacities needed to transform their economies emerged in only a very few African countries.
- Many leaders and other key actors were unaccountable for either public funds or economic performance.
- Civil and regional armed conflict shattered lives and livelihoods and undermined investment confidence.
- International economic cycles generated interlinked commodity price and debt crises and further dependency on the international financial architecture.
- Corrupt elites diverted huge sums away from investment in African development by exploiting lax international tax and banking regimes and external political and commercial interests.

The last decade has seen more promising signs. Africa is now beginning to be perceived as an emerging region.

But the essential demographic and agricultural revolutions have still to be initiated in most African countries, even as the process of developing African markets and supply capacities gets underway.

In a global economy where new players and new technologies provide new pathways for catching up, the emergence of the necessary political conditions and leadership in Africa is the key factor.

Perspectives from China: Transformation and poverty reduction in a developmental state

Chinese participants identified a set of key elements of the reform process that led to China’s success:

- Leadership which generated and sustained an inspiring “national project”: achieving middle-income country status through economic reform within a generation.
- A pragmatic, sustained approach to the transition to an enterprise-based market economy.
- The early success in sharply raising agricultural production and productivity, which drove a massive and rapid reduction in poverty within a few years.
- The state and the market were both essential. Strong investment in the public goods (policies, institutions and infrastructure) needed at both central and local government levels for the emergence of a successful enterprise economy.
Contextually, a grass roots-originated reform of land tenure systems sparked an agricultural revolution and a Hong Kong-linked Special Economic Zone provided a replicable model for export-oriented manufacturing. In combination, these new business models generated food security, surplus capital and a massive flow of people off farms into more productive employment and out of poverty, while strict laws controlled population growth.

These contextual features are not present elsewhere. And China’s success has itself changed the context for other developing countries, creating new opportunities and challenges and a world where the cost of ICTs has plummeted, in part due to low manufacturing costs in China.

But there are more general lessons from China’s experience as well:

- Policy making and capacity building were based on learning and performance as the key criterion and evolved as the economy and society evolved through time, often in unforeseen ways.
- The Chinese state was able to take this approach through avoiding state capture by elites and special interests and focusing on inclusive growth as the on-going national project.
- A capacity for policy analysis and performance review was established via the creation of economic and social policy research institutes, pilot programmes followed by rapid scaling up, and meritocratic leadership selection processes. The governance system evolved from a command economy to a networked economy with a high degree of decentralisation coupled with various feedback and accountability systems substituting for open political competition.
- The policy directions set at the top encouraged widespread local and private initiative. Together with the learning-by-doing culture, this has made for a rapid transformation process.

Chinese participants identified a number of weaknesses in the transformation process which have now become policy priorities:

- With a starting point in the 1970s as an egalitarian poor rural state, China’s transformation has seen the emergence of major inequalities and a significant rural-urban divide.
- Persisting rural welfare issues and regional inequalities are the subject of new rural health and education programmes, targeted regional investment plans and a ten-year strategy to eliminate poverty.
- Environmental costs and externalities were for too long left out of the policy equation with many negative consequences, which are costly to repair. Environmental costs and externalities are now being factored into policies, planning and incentives. Major programmes to confront the greenhouse gas problem are in train. Urban traffic congestion is also the subject of new policy efforts.
- Excessive export-orientation and high savings rates have generated structural domestic and external imbalances. China is now engaged in the significant adjustments in policies and the structure of demand and output and is a leading player in the global economic
governance processes required to achieve a dynamic equilibrium in the Chinese economy and the global economy.

Perspectives from Africa: Problems and progress in a fragmented continent

African participants identified the weakness of many African states as the key problem:

- **Unresolved issues of political legitimacy and widespread state capture** are preventing the emergence of developmental states in many countries in Africa.

- **The fragmented nature of African political geography**, determined by colonial patterns, is a fundamental factor in retarding the emergence of coherent states and points to the importance of continental and regional governance standards and processes.

- **Agricultural productivity is lagging and fertility rates remain high.** Poverty and malnutrition are major development frontiers.

- **The fragmentation of international assistance efforts, with multiple institutions, high transaction costs and low predictability, has placed a large burden on the administration of many African states and created problems of transparency and accountability.**

- **Both bilateral and multilateral donors have programmed aid largely on a national basis. Support for regional programmes has been the exception rather than the rule.**

- **Human and financial capital is being exported and this will continue until the African growth story becomes a leading global investment theme, drawing in pools of talent and finance from around the world, including from the African diaspora.**

Although these problems are still in play:

- **Success stories have emerged** and human and institutional capacities and African identities are well in advance of the starting point at independence. South Africa has taken its place as a lead player on the continent, politically and economically.

- **Regional integration is essential and is advancing.** Continental and regional political, security and economic architectures are gradually gaining strength.

- **The new actors and patterns in the global economy are presenting new opportunities for African growth and economic partnerships.**

- **International and African investors are responding to the new growth prospects in Africa.**
The Role of Development Partnerships in Chinese and African Development

China: Using development assistance as an accelerator of learning and transformation

China has been highly successful in using foreign development assistance to speed up its own transformation process. Obtaining foreign aid as a source of learning was an explicit objective, articulated by the leadership.

Hence, China sought to specify and obtain particular contributions from individual donors, linked to its internal planning and co-ordination policies.

In other words, China took the lead in obtaining and managing its aid. No donor group or consultation process emerged. Internal Chinese co-ordination and management processes were developed instead.

At the beginning, when China’s poverty levels were still acute and financial and management resources were scarce, China received significant support for infrastructure building and industrial modernisation.

Japan played a particularly important role in this initial period, including by combining trade, investment and development assistance, an approach applied by China today in its own aid to countries in Africa and elsewhere.

Later, as China’s own financial resources strengthened, and foreign investment grew, the focus of China’s aid management turned more centrally to the acquisition of know-how, in the areas of technology, agriculture, higher education, urbanisation, transport and public administration.

The internal co-ordination process was elaborate, horizontally across ministries and vertically with provinces, cities and towns. Donors were not involved in this comprehensive process. Their collective financial contribution was not a significant proportion of China’s development budget, even though China became the top recipient country for the members of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) as a whole, as well as for a number of DAC members individually.

China used Project Implementation Units (PIUs) successfully by ensuring that they were fully integrated into existing public management structures and that project officers absorbed the know-how and management skills and took them forward in their subsequent careers, becoming a new element in China’s public administration.

Thus, in systemic terms, China gained much in terms of ideas and management tools and skills. The direct contribution of donors to poverty reduction was not so much through financial support for programmes, but through innovative methods such as comprehensive poverty reduction approaches and participatory poverty assessments, including gender and minority dimensions. Similarly in other
areas - such as environmental protection and international competitive bidding - ideas and methods and academic and professional exchanges have had wide impact.

**China still seeks co-operation with partners from OECD and other countries that can help it to deal with its current development challenges.** The highly co-ordinated system within the Chinese government has given way to a more decentralised approach where there is a wide range of partnerships at all levels and across China (the “many-to-many” model). China’s own development efforts are concentrated in the Western provinces and in tackling specific areas of poverty and malnutrition, using pilot programmes and rapid scaling up of successful experiments.

**African Countries: Meeting the challenge of ownership of development strategies and policies**

A repeated message from African participants was that the capacity of a country to determine its own future was the criterion by which development success should be judged. On that score, they expressed major concerns that in many African countries, after three decades of significant aid dependence, this capacity still remains problematic.

**Aid relationships with OECD/DAC donors were seen to have undermined local leadership and capacities.** Multilateral-led consultative group and policy/loan approval processes had compromised ownership of policies and accountability; predictability of resource flows had been low; Project Implementation Units had been moved outside of regular public administration structures and pay scales and had undermined local capacity rather than building it.

This discussion came back to the systemic weakness of many African states and thus how to foster the emergence of developmental states with leadership committed to state and market performance and accountability.

**Where an effective state has been absent**, aid co-ordination led by donors had emerged to solve a collective action problem in the provision of aid. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action represent an agreement on how to resolve this collective action problem in a way that helps build local leadership and institutional and management capacities, and thereby fosters the transformation process which in time makes aid history.

**Africa is providing examples of how this approach can work.** Some countries have been able to generate broad agreement on development goals and strategies and are producing development results. African policy fora and institutions are now providing strategic directions, operational frameworks and good practices and a vibrant African policy debate using African policy research capacities. **African growth rates have moved to a higher level over the last decade.**
Development Assistance to Africa: Two Traditions in Flux

Development Assistance from China

Participants recognised that China is not a “new” provider of aid. Indeed in 2010, China held a national celebration to mark the 60th anniversary of “China Aid”.

In its first phase, through until the late 1970s, Chinese aid was linked to the political agendas of supporting liberation movements and achieving recognition in the United Nations. The Eight Principles of Chinese aid set out in 1956 provide rules for China’s own behaviour as a donor, and remain a reference point. The Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) is the most famous project of this period, undertaken when China was still poor and in the midst of the cultural revolution.

From the late 1970s, Chinese aid policy has been essentially pragmatic, based on mutual economic benefit. In the 1980s, China rehabilitated some of its earlier projects in post-independence Africa and placed them on a joint venture footing with an on-going Chinese management presence. It has since built further on the enterprise-based model of implementing and sustaining its participation in aid efforts.

In the mid-1990s, China established the ExIm Bank, the Agricultural Development Bank of China and the China Development Bank (and, under that, the China Development Fund) as channels for official development finance going beyond traditional loans, grants, volunteers, training, technical assistance and debt relief, all under a co-ordination system organised by the Ministry of Commerce and ultimately by the State Council.

While the Chinese government publishes such data as the number of projects it has implemented (1,960 to more than 120 developing countries by the end of 2009), it does not publish figures on the value of these projects. Nevertheless, China’s Fiscal Yearbook includes data on disbursements of grants, non-interest loans and subsidies for concessional loans from various ministries which have totalled around USD 2 billion in recent years. The non-concessional financing from the “policy banks” mentioned above has grown very substantially. Headline figures are often misleading guides to amounts actually committed and disbursed however.

Nevertheless, it is clear that Chinese state banks and state enterprises have become major new players on the African scene able to fund very large projects.

As part of its “going out” policy, China has encouraged many Chinese private companies to establish operations in Africa (and other parts of the world). Their recent experience in developing Chinese and global markets means they are competitive and quick.

China’s traditional and new assistance is clearly welcomed in Africa, as a counterpoint to that provided by DAC donors. China’s speed and ambition in infrastructure projects and public buildings provide good value for money and bring a different kind of partnership, more integrated with trade and investment.
In 2000, China instigated the Forum for China-Africa Co-operation (FOCAC), a platform for promoting both political dialogue and economic co-operation and trade, with a view to seeking mutual reinforcement and common development. FOCAC has developed into a multi-level dialogue mechanism between ministers and senior officials and a consultation platform for its members' leaders, foreign ministers and African ambassadors to China. Contacts between their parliaments, political parties and local authorities have also deepened. A FOCAC meeting is held every three years at ministerial level (and at heads of state level in 2006). Planning for the future development of China-Africa relations is increasingly taking place within this forum.

Areas where China’s development co-operation practice could be strengthened were also identified by participants. These included:

- The up-grading of China’s aid management system to deal with the new level of involvement, and more training for China’s foreign aid personnel.
- The provision of much greater transparency on China’s aid activities and their financial terms.
- The establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system for China’s aid.
- More generally, bringing more of China’s own experience as a successful recipient of aid to the way in which it designs and implements its development assistance programmes in Africa would raise the quality of China’s aid and transfer important capacities to Africa on managing foreign assistance.

Development Assistance from DAC Members

Participants discussed the key features of the large share of DAC members’ co-operation effort devoted to African countries:

- The content and policies have varied across the range of DAC members, including the European Commission as well as its member states. Multilaterally, the World Bank, the IMF and the UNDP, observers to the DAC, have played important roles.
- Recently, ODA from DAC members to Africa has been rising at over 10% per year, although falling short of the promise of a doubling of aid. At USD 44 billion per year, it is a significant flow, although the actual cash transfers to African governments are often significantly lower, as other distribution methods are used intensively, particularly technical assistance and NGOs.
- Fast-disbursing budget support has played an important role since the mid-1980s. Various co-ordinating fora have been used for addressing the issues of collective action involved in providing the support and shaping its use such as the Special Programme for Africa and its successor the Strategic Partnership for Africa (SPA), along with the relevant IMF and World Bank facilities and now the Global Partnership on Public Financial Management functioning as part of the Paris Declaration follow-up architecture.
Sectoral allocations of DAC members’ aid have shown significant shifts over time, with aid for agriculture and infrastructure having fallen dramatically during the 1990s while aid for human capital (health, education, gender) and governance expanded steadily in this period. There are signs that DAC and multilateral aid for agriculture and infrastructure is rising again and the aid-for-trade theme is drawing attention to the growth and trade diversification agendas.

African participants voiced concern that DAC donor practices were still compromising the capacity of African countries to implement the ownership, alignment and harmonisation principles of the Paris Declaration and hence the exercise of national sovereignty. And the extensive use of NGO delivery channels was often at the expense of local systemic capacities.

The increasing number of new actors in the form of sectoral and thematic global funds and philanthropic activities means that a “many-to-many” aid system is emerging, bringing new sources of initiative but also new co-ordination issues.

DAC participants noted that the OECD/DAC-hosted Working Party on Aid Effectiveness is now providing a global forum where developing countries, bilateral donors old and new, multilateral institutions, special funds, NGOs and Parliamentarians are working together in the framework of the Paris Declaration to improve aid practices and development partnerships. The Working Party on Aid Effectiveness includes a special forum for the South-South dimensions of aid effectiveness. It interacts with the Development Co-operation Forum of the United Nations. African countries are playing active leadership roles in these new forums for working on global development partnerships.
Conclusions

Development and Transformation in Africa in a Changing Global Economy

China’s remarkable economic transformation process over the last three decades has changed many dimensions of the global economy, including the development opportunities and challenges for Africa. China is now playing a key multidimensional role in African development, along with other large emerging economies and the developed economies, as an economic and development partner.

Participants regarded this situation as an historic and welcome new opportunity which African countries must approach strategically, so as to determine their own development patterns and prosperity. For African participants, this was the most fundamental meaning of development.

The particular inspiration that China is bringing to the African development perspective is that a comprehensive economic and social transformation process and notably poverty reduction can be accomplished in a generation.

- The key condition for this is a strong developmental state, a state that:
  - Creates an inclusive, unifying national vision, around income growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development.
  - Supports a vibrant market economy with the major public investments in “hard” and “soft” infrastructure needed to make it work, within a sustainable fiscal environment.
  - Fosters the emergence of dynamic competitive firms with the learning culture and capacity for continuous up-skilling and innovation, across all sectors, from small farming to manufacturing to service and cultural industries.
  - Adjusts policies and incentives pragmatically over time in a progressive manner using evidence and experimentation, responding to new challenges and recognising and correcting distortions and areas of social and environmental distress, through feedback and accountability mechanisms.
  - Creates consistent and efficient administrative systems and effective technical expert systems.
  - Actively suppresses corruption and predatory behavior that threaten the sustainability of the developmental state.

Development Partnerships in a Transforming Africa

Participants recognised that African countries now have many new development partners, public and private, among the emerging economies, from which they can gain much in terms of learning
and economic and social interaction, going beyond the traditional development assistance concept.

Ownership, capacity development and mutual learning are shared concepts which provide a basis for complementary efforts by this widening range of development partners.

For Africa, the effort to create coherent national, regional and continental strategies and governance architectures becomes an even more important priority for ensuring African ownership and widespread benefits to African people from development partnerships, old and new.

Both China and DAC members (and other development partners) can do more to work within the emerging African frameworks for regional co-operation and to resolve the problems of weak states which perpetuate poverty and create negative spillovers for African neighbourhoods.

Some African participants stressed the importance of ensuring that the special features of China’s development assistance were not diluted by international co-ordination and attempts to define common practices.

The increasingly pluralistic nature of international development co-operation was recognised by all participants as a fact and a valuable new phenomenon.

This new phenomenon creates both challenges and opportunities for working together to ensure that the contribution of development co-operation to the African transformation processes is optimised. The comparative advantages and complementarities of the range of development partners can and should constitute a more or less coherent overall effort. This will require on-going dialogue, rather than detailed co-ordination, at the international level.

But opportunities for working together on particular problems and helping to improve the quality and impact of aid should be seized as they arise.

Working in ways that strengthen African capacities for effective and accountable leadership and management will be more important than ever.
Annex 1 - Agenda

Background and objectives

To facilitate the sharing of experiences and promote learning on growth and poverty reduction, the China-DAC Study Group has been established by the International Poverty Reduction Centre in China (IPRCC) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), and supported by many bilateral and multilateral development agencies. The Study Group is focusing its work on two themes:

- China’s experience of growth and poverty reduction, including the contribution of international assistance, and its relevance for other developing countries, particularly in Africa.
- China’s economic co-operation with Africa and its impact on poverty reduction.

The objective of the Study Group is to provide an international platform for exchanging views among a range of stakeholders and distilling lessons learnt, thus enhancing capacity to meet some of the new challenges of global development. The Study Group is taking an events-driven approach in order to involve a larger number of stakeholders in its activities.

Through a series of evidence-based policy dialogue events, the Study Group is looking at four issues that reflect the needs in many African countries today: a) development partnerships, b) agriculture, food security and rural development, c) infrastructure and d) the enabling environment for enterprise development.

The Study Group’s first event on “Development Partnerships for Growth and Poverty Reduction” took place in Beijing in October 2009. This second event will focus on the role of agriculture, food security and rural development in promoting growth and reducing poverty. More specifically, the event will:

- Increase understanding on China’s strategies, approaches and experiences towards long-term economic growth and poverty reduction over the last 30 years;
- Analyse the approaches and experiences of China on managing international development co-operation;
- Examine the relevance and implications of China’s growth and poverty reduction experience for its co-operation with African countries;
- Facilitate a deeper understanding of development partnerships by different stakeholders in African countries and explore ways to improve its impact on reducing poverty.
Programme

Opening Ceremony
Chair: Wu Zhong, Director-General, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 09:00-09:10 | Welcome Remarks  
1. Zheng Wenkai, Deputy Director, The State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development, China  
2. Richard Carey, Co-Chair, China-DAC Study Group, OECD  
   - Aims of the DAC-China Study Group  
   - Objectives of this first event |
| 09:10-09:40 | Chinese and African Perspectives: An Overview  
1. China’s economic development experiences and lessons for other parts of the world  
   **Speaker:** Wei Jianguo, Former Vice Minister of Commerce, P.R. China  
2. The need for an effective partnership model in Africa  
   **Speaker:** Fred Jachan-Omach Mandir, Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda |

Session 1

Development Partnerships and China’s growth and poverty reduction

In the three decades following the initiation of pro-market reforms in 1978, China has sparked and maintained a rapid economic growth and achieved the most rapid poverty reduction in human history. Using the new international poverty line of $1.25/day (in 2005 PPP), it is estimated that in the 24 years after 1981 over 570 million people in China were lifted out of poverty and the proportion of the population living in poverty fell from 84% to 16% (Chen and Ravallion 2008). During this period, external economic and development co-operation played substantial roles in promoting economic transformation and social development as well as in enhancing capacity to adopt international best practices, thus expediting China’s integration into the global economy.

China’s achievements and experiences of managing development co-operation have naturally drawn attention by the international community. In view of the development challenges that remain in Africa, it will be useful to consider the institutions and policies behind these positive development outcomes in China.

Day 1 of the workshop shall facilitate a discussion about how international development partnerships have worked in China and how China has managed to utilise development co-operation to promote growth and poverty reduction. The session shall:

- Clarify China’s strategy and policies in achieving rapid growth and poverty reduction.
- Provide an overview of roles of international development partnerships in China’s growth and poverty reduction.
- Examine the relevance and implications of China’s growth, poverty reduction and international development co-operation experience for African countries.
### 10:00-10:05
**Chair:** Huang Chengwei, Deputy Director General, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China  
**Moderator:** Lichia Saner-Yiu, CSend, Switzerland  
**Introduction on Session 1 on China: Objective and Content**  
Introductory statement by: Robert Haas, Head of East Asia Division, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ, Germany

### 10:05-11:00
**Keynote Presentations**
1. Key experiences of development partnerships between China and donors  
   **Speaker:** Kang Bingjian, Division Chief, International Department, Ministry of Commerce, P.R. China  
2. Donor’s contribution to China’s development: Strategies, Policies and Practices  
   **Speaker:** Bettina Gransow, Freie Universität Berlin  
3. China's strategies, approaches and capacity development in development cooperation:  
   **Speaker:** Zhou Hong, Director, Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

### 11:00-11:30
**Comments**
1. Geoffrey Mwau, Economic Secretary, Ministry of Finance/Treasury, Kenya  
2. Rainer Goerdeler, Former Deputy Director General and Commissioner for Asia and South Eastern Europe, BMZ, Germany  
3. Cao Feng, School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University

### 11:30-13:00
**Open Discussion with the panel**

---

### Parallel Workshops / Breakout session – Development Cooperation and China: Experiences and Lessons

#### 14:00-14:10
**Introduction:** Objectives of the parallel sessions  
**Speaker:** Adrian Davis, Head of North and East Asia Department, DFID, UK

#### 14:10-16:00
**Workshop 1: Multilaterals and China’s Development**  
**Moderator:** Thomas Bonschab, Director “Economics of Climate Change” and “Sino-German Poverty Monitoring and Evaluation Project”, GIZ China  
**Rapporteur:** Yan Wang, Co-ordinator, China-DAC Study Group

#### 14:10-14:40
**Presentations**
1. **Speaker:** Nicholas Hope, Former World Bank Country Director for China  
2. **Speaker:** Serge Abou, Ambassador of European Commission to China  
3. **Speaker:** Xue Hong, Development Cooperation, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, MOFCOM

#### 14:40-16:00
**Open Discussion**

#### 14:10-16:00
**Workshop 2: Bilaterals and China’s Development**  
**Moderator:** Jürgen Steiger, Deputy Country Director and Director “Economic and Structural Reform Programme”, GIZ China  
**Rapporteur:** Michael Laird, Senior Policy Analyst, OECD
Session 2
Development Partnerships and Africa’s Growth and Poverty Reduction

China and Africa - a continent of 53 nation states - have had very different poverty reduction experiences in recent decades. In contrast to the broad-based growth in China, development in Africa has been highly uneven. There has been a marked improvement in governance and economic fundamentals in many African countries and progress has been made towards achieving
the Millennium Development Goals, although the recent food, fuel and financial crises have set progress back.

Since the beginning of the new millennium, China has enhanced its exchange and co-operation with many African countries as reflected by the sharply rising trade and investment flows, as well as cultural and educational exchanges and development co-operation activities. China’s engagement could potentially contribute significantly to reducing Africa’s economic marginalisation and create new opportunities for promoting growth and reducing poverty. To achieve this potential, it would be useful to share experiences on the different types of development partnerships being pursued by various stakeholders: African countries, established donors and emerging economies. All parties involved in supporting Africa’s development can learn from each others’ experience and benefit from the formation of a closer co-operative structure with the common aim of working to achieve MDGs.

Day 2 of the program shall facilitate a discussion about how international development co-operation has worked/is working in African countries. The session will:

- Analyse the progress and challenges of African countries in promoting growth and reducing poverty.
- Review the evolution, approaches and lessons of economic and development co-operation in Africa from the perspectives of different stakeholders: Africa, OECD-DAC members and China.
- Highlight the impacts of international development co-operation on African countries’ growth and poverty reduction.
- Explore what China and DAC members can learn from each other about managing development partnerships and the approaches to enhance the effectiveness of international development co-operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00-09:10</td>
<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Richard Carey, Co-Chair, China-DAC Study Group, OECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Deborah Brautigam, Professor, American University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Introduction:</strong> Reflection on Day 1 and Objectives for Day 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introductory statement by: Philip Karp, Regional Coordinator, East Asia &amp; Pacific, World Bank Institute China Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:10-10:25</td>
<td><strong>Keynote Presentations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Implementation of China’s commitments at the FOCAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Speaker:</strong> Qiu Bohua, Ambassador on FOCAC Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, P.R. China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Development partnership between China and Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Speaker:</strong> He Wenping, Director of African Studies Section of the Institute of West Asian and African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. The Evolution of partnership models of DAC members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Speaker:</strong> Pierre Jacquet, Chief Economist, French Development Agency and Chair, DAC Network on Poverty Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Partnership models in Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Speaker:</strong> Firoze Manji, Founder and Director, Fahamu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Different African perspectives – Feedback from the Global Development Network session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Speaker:</strong> Edward K. Brown, Africa Centre for Economic Transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45-11:05</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Adama Gaye, Chairman, Africa China Consulting Group, Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Izumi Ohno, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-12:00</td>
<td>Open Discussion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Parallel Workshops/Breakout session - Development Cooperation and Africa: Experiences and Lessons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:30-13:40</td>
<td>Introduction by Li Anshan, Institute of Afro-Asian Studies, Peking University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Objectives of the parallel sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:40-15:30</td>
<td>Workshop 1: Partnership Frameworks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> He Wenping, Director of African Studies, Institute of West Asian and African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Rapporteur:</strong> Edward Brown, Director, Policy Advisory Service, African Centre for Economic Transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:40-14:30</td>
<td>Presentations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Speaker: Appiah Francis, National Coordinator, NEPAD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ghana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Speaker: Peter Craig-McQuaide, Head of “Relations with international organizations and non-EU States”, European Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. African Development Bank’s partnership model</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Speaker: Richard Schiere, Senior Economist, Office of the Chief Economist (ECON), African Development Bank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) Process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Speaker: Mokgadi Tena, Director in charge of bilateral cooperation, the Treasury, South Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Speaker: Zhang Yansheng, Director, Institute for International Economic Research, NDRC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30-15:30</td>
<td>Open Discussion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:40-15:30</td>
<td>Workshop 2: Financing partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Bill Nicol, Head of Poverty and Growth Division, OECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Rapporteur:</strong> Nils Tcheyan, Senior Advisor, Africa Centre for Economic Transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:40-14:30</td>
<td>Presentations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Speaker: Lu Qingcheng, Vice Chairman, China-Africa Development Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Speaker: Feng Chunping, Deputy General Manager, Department of Economic Research, the Export-Import Bank of China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Speaker: Pamela White, Director USAID in Liberia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Speaker: Johan Cauwenbergh, Head of Development Cooperation Section, European Commission Delegation to China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Speaker: Judica Omari, Principal Economist, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:40-15:30</td>
<td>Open Discussion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13:40-15:30 Workshop 3: Implementing Partnerships  
**Moderator:** Eyob Tesfaye, Director General, Office of the Prime Minister, Ethiopia  
**Rapporteur:** Mao Xiaojing, Development Cooperation, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, MOFCOM

13:40-14:10 Presentations  
1. **Speaker:** Xu Weizhong, Institute of Asia and Africa, Chinese Academy of Modern International Relations  
2. **Speaker:** Dirk Betke, GIZ Program Director, “Community Development Program”, Mali  
3. **Speaker:** Wu Junhui, Director, Partnerships, The World Bank

14:40-15:30 Open Discussion

15:50-17:10 Workshop Summary (Plenary)  
**Chair:** Huang Chengwei, Deputy Director General, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China

15:50-16:20 Report from each parallel workshop  
**Workshop 1:** Partnership Frameworks  
**Rapporteur:** Edward K. Brown, Africa Centre for Economic Transformation  
**Workshop 2:** Financing Partnerships  
**Rapporteur:** Nils Tcheyan, Senior Advisor, Africa Centre for Economic Transformation  
**Workshop 3:** Implementing Partnerships  
**Rapporteur:** Mao Xiaojing, Development Cooperation, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, MOFCOM

16:20-17:10 Open Discussion

17:10 – 18:00 Closing Ceremony  
**Chair:** He Xiaojun, Deputy Director, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China

17:25-17:40 Summary of the Event  
**Speaker:** Li Xiaoyun, Dean of the College of Humanities and Development, China Agricultural University and Director of the China-DAC Study Group

17:40-18:00 Closing Remarks  
1. Wu Zhong, Director General, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China  
2. Fred Jachan-Omach Mandir, Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda
## Annex 2 – Participants list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position and Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serge ABOU</td>
<td>Ambassador, European Commission Delegation to China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer ADAMS</td>
<td>Development Counsellor USAID-China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas ALBERT</td>
<td>Director Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohamed Hassan ALI</td>
<td>Second Secretary, Sudan Embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joice Araba ALIGO</td>
<td>Chief Administrator, Southern Sudan Reconstruction &amp; Development Fund, Southern Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN Chunying</td>
<td>Research Fellow, Institute of West Asian &amp; African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAI Chengyu</td>
<td>Division Chief, China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchange, MOFCOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirk BETKE</td>
<td>Director, Programme d'Appui aux Collectivités Territoriales (PACT), GIZ Mali, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas BONSCHAB</td>
<td>Director, Economics of Climate Change / Sino-German Poverty Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Project, GIZ China, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>François BONTEMPS</td>
<td>Deputy Director General, Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Development Cooperation, Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah BRAUTIGAM</td>
<td>Professor, International Development, American University, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward BROWN</td>
<td>Director, Policy Advisory Service, African Centre for Economic Transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAI Fang</td>
<td>Department of Aid to Foreign Countries, MOFCOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAI Jinniu</td>
<td>China-Africa Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAO Feng</td>
<td>Research Fellow, School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard CAREY</td>
<td>Co-Chair, China-DAC Study Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johan CAUWENBERGH</td>
<td>Head of Development Cooperation, European Commission Delegation to China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean-Raphael CHAPONNIERE</td>
<td>Economist, Asia Department, French Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty Ann CHUNG</td>
<td>Ambassador, Embassy of Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy COOKE</td>
<td>Country Programme Coordinator, China and Mongolia Department, World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giorgio CORTASSA</td>
<td>Coordinator, Health Projects, Italian Cooperation in China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter CRAIG-MCQUAIDE</td>
<td>Head of Unit, DG Development, Relations with international organisations and non-EU member states, European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penny DAVIES</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrian DAVIS</td>
<td>Head, North and East Asia, DFID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FENG Chunping</td>
<td>Deputy General Manager, Department of Economic Research, the Export-Import Bank of China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John FITZGERALD</td>
<td>Ford Foundation in China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appiah FRANCIS</td>
<td>Executive Secretary, National APRM Governing Council, Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAO Yuanyuan</td>
<td>Deputy Director General, Department of Aid to Foreign Countries, MOFCOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adama GAYE</td>
<td>Chairman, Founder, Africa China Consulting Group, Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainer GOERDERLER</td>
<td>Former Deputy Director and General Commissioner for Asia and South Eastern Europe, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettina GRANSOW-VAN TREECK</td>
<td>Professor, Chinese Studies, Free University Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GU Jing</td>
<td>Research fellow, Globalisation Team, Institute of Development Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven GUMBOH</td>
<td>Deputy Director, National Planning, Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert HAAS</td>
<td>Head of East Asia Division, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man HAI</td>
<td>Senior International Advisor, China Association for NGO Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HE Wenping</td>
<td>Director of the Division of African Studies, Institute of West Asian and African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HE Xiaojun</td>
<td>Deputy Director General, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Development Partnerships for Growth and Poverty Reduction

The China-DAC Study Group

Tracy HON  Projects Director, Centre for Chinese Studies, Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Nicholas HOPE  Director, Centre for International Development, Stanford University
Irene HORS  Advisor, China Programme, Centre for Cooperation with non-members, OECD
Michal HORBAT  Slovakian Embassy
Huang Chengwei  Deputy Director General, International Poverty Reduction Center in China
Fred Mandir JACHAN-OMACH  Minister of State, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development, Uganda
Pierre JACQUET  Executive Director (Strategy) and Chief Economist, French Development Agency
JIN Ran  Programme Assistant, Research Division, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China
KANG Bingjian  Division Chief, Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs, MOFCOM
Phillip KARP  Regional Coordinator, East Asia & Pacific, World Bank Institute Office in China
Josephine Joseph KIIMBILA  Economist, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Tanzania,
Naohiro KITANO  Director-General, East and Central Asia and the Caucasus Department, JICA
Rasmus Abildgaard KRISTENSEN  First Secretary, Policy Affairs, Royal Danish Embassy, Beijing
Michael LAIRD  Senior Policy Analyst, Poverty Reduction & Growth Division, OECD
Christoph LANG  First Secretary, Embassy of Switzerland
Jacques LECLERC DU SABLON  General Director, French Chamber of Commerce in China
Kerstin LEITNER  Ex-coordinator UN
Li Anshan  Professor, Director, Institute of Afro-Asian Studies, Peking University
Li Shaqun  Division Chief, Cooperation Division, International Poverty Reduction Center in China
Li Xiaoyun  Dean, College of Humanities and Development, China Agriculture University
Li Bo  Division Chief, Asia-Africa Development Research Institute, Development Research Centre of State Council, China
LIANG Yunfeng  China Centre for International Economic Exchanges
LIU Haibo  Project Officer, China African Business Council & UNDP
LIU Xiang  Programme Officer, Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs, MOFCOM
LIU Hansong  Deputy Director, International Department, China Enterprise Confederation
LU Naijun  Senior Economist, Foreign Economic Cooperation Centre, Ministry of Agriculture, China
LU Qingcheng  Deputy President, China-Africa Development Fund
LU Zhihua  China-Africa Development Fund
LU Liqun  Chief, Exchange Division, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China
Luc RISCH  Counsellor, Belgian Embassy
Angela MA  Project Officer, China African Business Council & UNDP
Firoze MANJI  Director, Fahamu – Networks for Social Justice, Ghana
MAO Xiaojing  Department of Development Assistance, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Econ Coop (CAITEC), Ministry of Commerce, China
Jean-Claude MASWANA  Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University
C. Homer MCDONALD  Officer, Supervisory Private Sector, USAID
Alexander McLACHLAN  European Commission Delegation to China
MEI Jayong  Manager, Oxfam Hong Kong
Walter MEYER  Development Counsellor, Embassy of Switzerland
Grant MORRISON  Acting Counsellor, Development Cooperation, Australian Embassy, Beijing
Geoffrey MWAU  Economic Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Kenya
Adrian NGASI  International Economist, Office of Development Partners, Bilateral and Multilateral Division, USAID
Bill NICOL  Head of Poverty Reduction and Growth Division, OECD
Ozlem NUDRALI  Economic Counsellor, Turkish Embassy
Izumi OHNO  Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan
Judica OMARI  Principal Economist, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Tanzania
Celine PEYRON BISTA  Social Sector Specialist, Asian Development Bank Resident Mission in China
QIN Tian  Research Fellow, Institute of Asian & African Studies, China Institute of Contemporary International Relations
QIU Bohua  Ambassador, FOCAC Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, China
Mary Françoise RENARD  Professor, University of Clermont, France
Fafre SAMAKE  Director-General, IPR/IFRA
Lichia SANER-YIU  President, Academy for Quality in Training & Education, Center for Social-Economic Development (CSED), Switzerland
Michael SCHAEFER  German Ambassador to China
Richard SCHIERE  Senior Economist, African Development Bank
Yalaghuli SELE  Senior Advisor, Ministry of Finance, Congo (DRC)
Simon SHARPE  First Secretary, Political Delegation of the European Commission Delegation to China
Long SHI  Senior International Advisor, China Association for NGO Cooperation
Shadrick SICHONE  Deputy Director, National Planning, Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Zambia
Albisus SITUMBEKO  Counsellor, Namibian Embassy
Areti SKAFIDAKI  First Secretary Economic and Commercial Affairs, Greek Embassy in Beijing
Carla Elena SNYDER  Economic Section, US Embassy in Beijing
YinHong SONG  Sub-regional Programme Manager, International Fund for Agricultural Development
Jürgen STEIGER  Deputy Country Director GIZ China and Director, Economic and Structural Reform Programme, Germany
Michael STIRNWEISS  Advisor, East Asia Section, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany
Weiqing SUN  Senior Policy Officer, Development Cooperation, Australian Embassy, Beijing
SUN Lei  Programme Officer, China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchange, MOFCOM
Tadashi SUZUKI  Assistant Director, Development Partnership Division, Operations Strategy Department, JICA
Nils TCHEYAN  Senior Advisor, Africa Centre for Economic Transformation
Mokgadi TENA  Division Head, Cooperation with China, National Treasury, South Africa
Eyob TESFAYE  Director General, Public Finance Institutions Supervisory Agency, Office of the Prime Minister, Ethiopia
Isao TEZUKA  Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan in China
Tori Nettelhorst TVEIT  Director, Secretariat for Private Sector Development, Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise
Marian URBINA  UNIDO Regional Office, China
Timo VOIPIO  Senior Advisor for Global Social Policy, Department for Development Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland
WANG Dajun  Deputy Chief, Research Division, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China
WANG Fengzuo  Deputy Division Chief, International Department, China Enterprise Confederation
WANG Weili  Deputy Director General, China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchange, MOFCOM
WANG Xiaolin  Division Chief, Research Division, International Poverty Reduction Center in China
WANG Yan  Co-ordinator, China-DAC Study Group
WANG Ye  Department of Economic Research, the Export-Import Bank of China
WANG Yi  Public Affairs Officer, UNWFP China
Anthea WEBB  Director, UNWFP China
WEI Jianguo  Secretary General, China Centre for Economic Exchanges
Pamela WHITE  Mission Director, USAID, Liberia
Michael WIENEKE  Financial Counsellor, Department of Economic Cooperation and Development, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
WU Bingbing  Associate Professor, Arabic Department, Peking University
WU Fan  International Department, Ministry of Finance, China
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WU Junhui</td>
<td>Director, Global Partnership and Trust Fund Operations, World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WU Peng</td>
<td>China Foundation for Poverty Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WU Wizhong</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Institute of Asian &amp; African Studies, China Institute of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contemporary International Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WU Zhong</td>
<td>Director General, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joerg WUTTKE</td>
<td>President, European Chamber of Commerce in China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XHANG Huidong</td>
<td>Deputy Director General, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIONG Hou</td>
<td>Expert, Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XU Fan</td>
<td>China Foundation for Poverty Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XU Shanshan</td>
<td>Programme Assistant, China Association for NGO Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XU Wiezhong</td>
<td>Institute of Asia and Africa, Chinese Academy of Modern International Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XUE Hong</td>
<td>Director, Dept. of Development Assistance, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC), Ministry of Commerce, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YANG Lihua</td>
<td>Professor, Institute of West Asian &amp; African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZHANG Yan</td>
<td>Donor Relations Officer, UNWFP China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZHANG Yansheng</td>
<td>Director, Institute for International Economic Research, National Development and Reform Commission, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZHANG Haibing</td>
<td>Deputy Director, World Economy Studies, Shanghai Institute for International Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZHANG Yongpeng</td>
<td>Research Fellow, Institute of West Asian &amp; African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZHAO Daxing</td>
<td>Deputy Secretary General, China Association for NGO Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZHENG Guanguan</td>
<td>Expert, Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZHENG Wenkai</td>
<td>Deputy Director, State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOPAD), China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZHOU Yong</td>
<td>Division Chief, Foreign Economic Cooperation Centre, Ministry of Agriculture, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZHOU Xiaojing</td>
<td>Director, Asia-Africa Development Research Institute, Development Research Centre of State Council, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZHOU Hong</td>
<td>Director, Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The China-DAC Study Group
Development Partnerships
for Growth and Poverty Reduction

How it happened in China, helping it happen in Africa

For further information on the China-DAC Study Group and its activities, see: www.iprcc.org or www.oecd.org/dac/cdsg