KOICA-KAIDEC Session, 'Asian Networks and Development Co-operation' Jeju Forum for Peace and Common Prosperity 2018

JASID's External Networking: How Does It Work, and for What?

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Outline of Presentation

- What are brief history, organisational features and objectives of JASID?
- What are JASID's channels for international exchanges?
- Why international exchanges?
- What are challenges for international exchanges for JASID?

JASID:

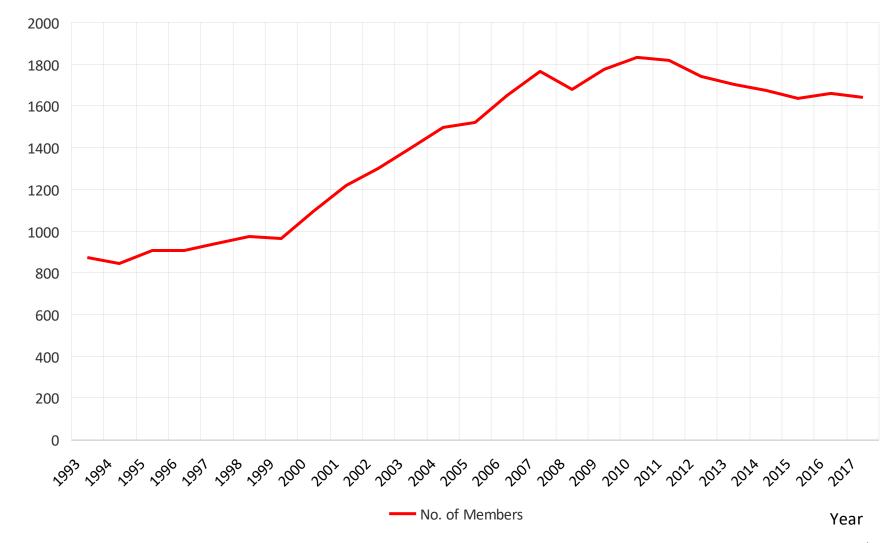
Brief History

- Founded in 1990
- International Contexts:
 - Urgency of economic development since the end of WWII
 - Rising new issues
- Domestic Backgrounds:
 - Japan's rising economic power: expanded its roles and due responsibility
 - Knowledge and experiences on development issues: to be integrated

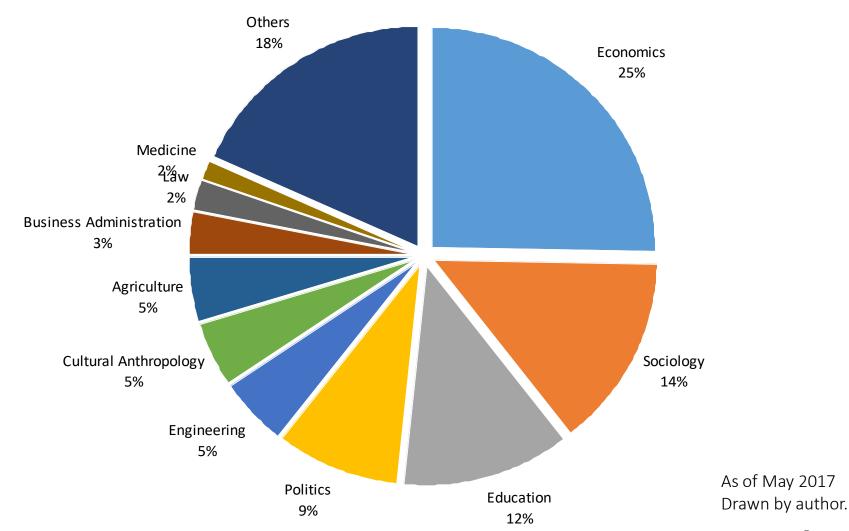
JASID:

Organisation Feature: Number of Members

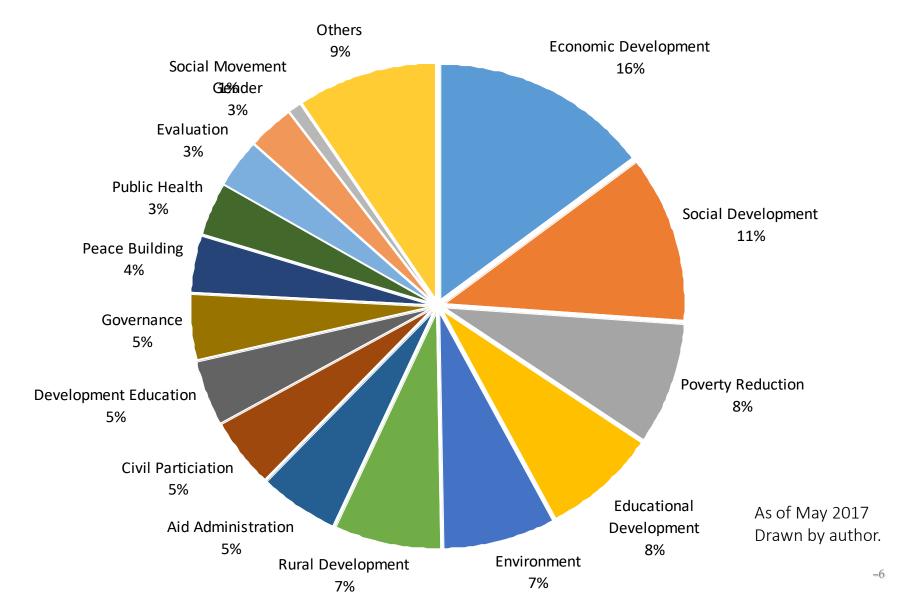
As of May 2017 Drawn by author.



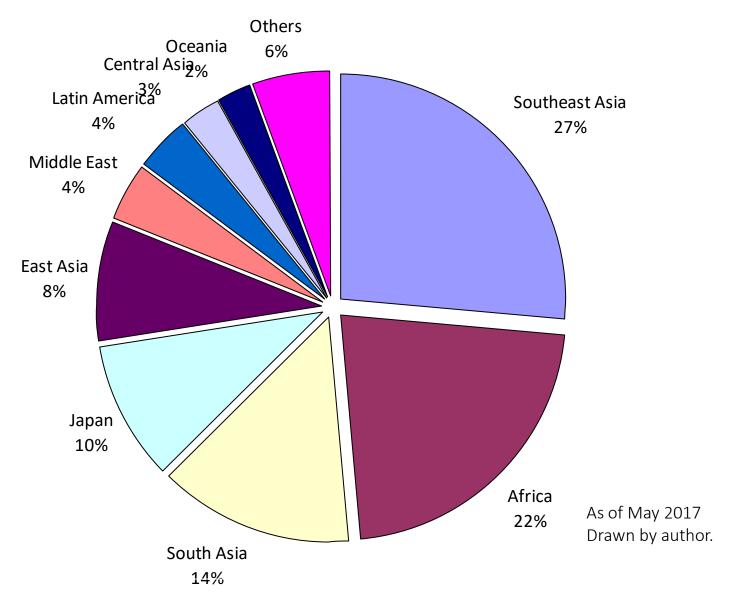
JASID:
Organisational Feature: Research Interests by Disciplines



JASID:
Organisational Feature: Research Interests by Research Topics



JASID:
Organisational Feature: Research Interests by Regions



JASID:

Many Channels, Different Level of Institutionalisation

- Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation (KAIDEC)
- UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Society for International Development (SID)
- Development Studies Association (DSA)
- Global Development Network (GDN)
- Australian Aid Conference (AAC: by Australian National University)



KAIDEC

 Signed up MOU for International Exchange in October 2015

- Annual conferences:
 - Mutually dispatching 2 members for presentation at annual conferences between JASID and KAIDEC
 - Topic of presentation: flexibly determined by speakers

KAIDEC

- International Symposium on Asian Development Studies
 - Dispatching a member from JASID
 - Held in Southeast Asian countries: Malaysia, Indonesia
 - Topics of presentation: determined by KAIDEC

KAIDEC

- Jeju Forum: Davos style forum organised by South Korea
 - KOICA-KAIDEC Session: JASID dispatch a member
 - Topic of presentation: to be determined by KOICA-KAIDEC

ESCAP

Northeast Asia Development Cooperation Forum (NEADCF)

Background:

- Northeast Asia: becoming key players in international assistance, but no mechanisms for joint review and dialogues
- NEADCF: to facilitate to link policy dialogues on their research and assistance policy

Functions:

 Platform for networking 4 member associations to discuss international assistance from 2014

ESCAP:

Northeast Asia Development Cooperation Forum (NEADCF)

Members:

- ESCAP (East and North-East Asia Office): organiser and co-ordinator
- China International Development Research Network (CIDRN)
- JASID
- KAIDEC
- Russian Association of International Development Assistance Experts (RAIDAE)
- Other participants:
 - IO, government official, bilateral aid agencies, NGOs, practitioners
 - Researchers from donors and recipients

ESCAP:

Northeast Asia Development Cooperation Forum (NEADCF)

- History of NEADCF
 - 2014: Seoul
 - 2015: Tokyo; on 'SDGs and Responses in Northeast Asia'
 - 2016: Suzhou, China
 - 2017: Moscow; on 'Development cooperation in SDG implementation for a more secure and prosperous world'
 - 2018: Seoul; on 'Evaluation'

ESCAP:

International Workshop

- International Workshop: Irregularly held?
- Workshop in Phnom Penh [2017]
 - Topic: 'Strengthening Development of Least Developed Countries in Asia and the Pacific to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'
 - JASID: Dispatch a speaker

SID, DSA, GDN and AAC:

Occasional Communication

- SID:
 - JASID used to be a member of SID.
 - Recent contact with the Washington Chapter of SID
- DSA:
 - DSA organised JASID Session in its annual meeting in 2014.
- GDN:
 - Japan and some JASID members are member of GDN.
- Australian Aid Conference (AAC):
 - The President of JASID participated in a session.

Why International Exchanges?

- IR Theories:
 - Mutual interdependence for peaceful world
 - Spill-over for further collaborations
- Empirical Implications:
 - Assistance from Japan to new donors?
 - Feedback from new donors to Japan:
 - A traditional donor may learn from different comparative advantages of and recent reforms by new donors

Challenges for International Exchanges: Conditions of Developing International Exchanges

- Coincidence and Subsidiarity of Interests
 - Priorities of research: sectors (Economic development? Agricultural development? Social development? development-security nexus?), modality (grant or loan?)
 - Priorities of geographical areas: SE Asia? Central Asia? Africa?
 - Distance to mainstream discourse: mainstreamoriented? Critical analysis?
 - Distance to policy: purely academic or policy analysis?
 - Output/Input: orienting output or input?

Challenges for International Exchanges: Conditions of Developing International Exchanges

- Resource Availability:
 - Fund generation: membership fee? Sponsors?
 - Secretariats: standing secretariats? Number of staff members of secretariats/

Challenges for International Exchanges: Conditions of Developing International Exchanges

- Option 1: Higher Institutionalisation
 - Relationship to be institutionalised by agreements or MOU: minimising uncertainty, increasing stability
 - JASID's examples: KAIDEC and ESCAP
- Option 2: Flexible Communication
 - Flexible and speedy communication though less stability and less institutionalisation
 - JASID's examples: DSA, SID, GDN and AAC

Challenges for JASID

- Resources and Sustainability
 - No standing secretariats but consistently expanding scope
 - Annual budget: used up by inviting and dispatching speakers
 - Members' interests: diverse

- Realistic Choice for JASID
 - Mixing institutionalised communication and flexible communication

Thank you for your kind attention!