

Unclassified

DCD/DIR(2010)1



Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

05-Feb-2010

English, French

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE

DCD/DIR(2010)1
Unclassified

THE CHINA-DAC STUDY GROUP EVENT ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

INVITATION TO PROPOSE PARTICIPANTS

Bamako, 27-28 April 2010

[Contact person: Michael Laird (e-mail: michael.laird@oecd.org); Phone: +33.(0)1.45.24.90.33]

JT03278202

Document complet disponible sur OLIS dans son format d'origine
Complete document available on OLIS in its original format

English, French



The Director
DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE

5 February 2010

Dear DAC Delegates,

**Invitation to propose participants for the China-DAC Study Group event on
Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development, Bamako, 27-28-April 2010**

The China-DAC Study Group is organising an international event on Agriculture, Food Security, and Rural Development in Bamako, Mali on 27 and 28 April 2010. The Government of Mali has kindly agreed to host this event on behalf of African countries.

As you may be aware, the China-DAC Study Group was formed in 2009 to provide a platform for sharing experiences and promoting learning about growth and poverty reduction in China and African countries. In order to associate a larger number of key stakeholders in its activities, the Study Group is organising a series of events during 2009 and 2010 on the topics of development partnerships; agriculture, food security and rural development; infrastructure; and 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 sharing experiences on agriculture, food security and rural development to promote growth and poverty reduction. Specifically, it will:

- Summarise China's experience in agriculture, food security and rural development and explore the relevant implications for other developing countries.
- Explore the role of established donors and emerging donors such as China in Africa's agriculture, food security and rural development.
- Provide for strong Chinese and African participation.

A draft programme outline for the event is attached for your information.

The main findings from the Study Group's events will be synthesised and published in a final report targeted at policy makers and the general public. Further information on the China-DAC Study Group is available on the Internet at: www.iprcc.org

The Study Group will invite around 100 senior-level people to take part in the event in Mali. Ideally, there will be equal numbers of participants from China, African countries and the donor community (bilateral, multilateral and NGOs). As substantial time has been allocated throughout the event for open discussions, all participants are expected to have the knowledge and experience that will enable them to contribute actively to the event and to help identify the main lessons from participants' collective experience.

The event languages will be Chinese, English and French.

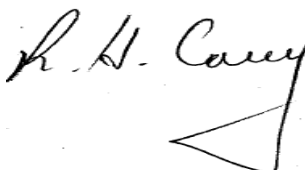
Bearing in mind the constraints on overall attendance, participation will be by invitation only. The Study Group will be pleased to invite policymakers or practitioners with substantial experience related to agriculture, food security and rural development programmes in China and/or African countries. Experience of working with emerging donors would be an advantage.

You are invited to propose up to two (2) participants from your government/organisation for this event.

Please forward your proposals with full contact details (name, title, institution, address and e-mail address) **by Monday 1 March 2010** to: Ms Yan Wang, Co-ordinator of the China-DAC Study Group (e-mail: yanwang@iprcc.org.cn) with a copy to Mr Xiaolin Wang (e-mail: wangxl2060@163.com) and Ms Linyi Li (e-mail: lilinyi@iprcc.org.cn) at the International Poverty Reduction Centre in China.

Selected participants will subsequently receive a formal invitation from the Malian Ministry of Agriculture, the event agenda, background documentation and further practical information. The event itself may also be followed by a field visit on 29 and possibly 30 April 2010. Further information on this will be provided at a later stage to selected participants.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. H. Carey". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Richard Carey

CC: Members of the DAC Network on Poverty Reduction (POVNET)
Members of the China-DAC Study Group



ORGANISATION
FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT



Draft Version

Sharing Experiences

between

China, African countries, DAC Members & Multilateral Institutions

To promote learning on

**Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development
for Growth and Poverty Reduction**

Event organised by the

China-DAC Study Group chaired by OECD-DAC and the International Poverty
Reduction Center in China

April 27-28, 2010

Hotel de l'Amitié, Bamako, Mali

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:

- Bring forth the course, strategies, achievements and challenges of China and African countries in agricultural, food security and rural development and explore the relevance and implications with each other;
- Highlight the significant role of agriculture, food security and rural development in economic growth and poverty reduction of China and African countries;
- Analyse the impacts of international trade, foreign investment and development assistance on agricultural growth and rural development in China and African countries;
- Examine the increasing role of China's engagement in Africa's agricultural development, its potential impact on Africa's poverty reduction, and the lessons international donors have gained in this field.

I. Program Overview

April 26, 2010	09:00 – 21:00	Registration
April 27, 2010	08:30 – 9:50 10:20 – 18:00	Opening Ceremony Session 1 "Agriculture, food security and rural development: Their contribution to China's Growth and Poverty Reduction"
April 28, 2010	09:00 – 17:20 17:20 – 18:00	Session 2 "Supporting agriculture, food security and rural development in Africa and increasing their impact on sustainable growth and poverty reduction" Closing Ceremony

II. Detailed Programme

27 April 2010 (Day 1)

Opening Ceremony

Session 1

Agriculture, food security and rural development: Their contribution to China's growth and poverty reduction

China's agricultural and rural development over the last 30 years has fuelled its economic development and contributed to the most rapid reduction in income poverty 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 517 million people in China were lifted out of poverty and the proportion of the population living in income poverty fell from 84% to 16% (Chen and Ravallion 2008). By increasing agricultural productivity, China has also increased its food security and now uses less than 10% of the world's arable land to feed more than 20% of the world's population (Huang Jikun, 2008). In China, the possession of food crops per capita increased from 285Kg in 1978 to around 400Kg in 2008 (Li Xiaoyun et al, 2009).

Many factors have contributed to the successful agricultural and rural development in China. The key elements were land reform (from a collective system to an individual household-based responsibility contract system), agro-market reform, technological innovation, effective agricultural policies and increased investment. Agricultural development also played remarkable roles on China's rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. Both surplus labour and capital from the agricultural sector soon became the major sources of industrial transformation in the form of rural enterprise development and, subsequently, large scale urbanisation and industrialisation, which has absorbed more 400 million people from rural areas during China's highest population growth era. It needs to note that such rapid development in agriculture in China has also had serious of social and environment consequences that China now faces.

Most African countries have realised the importance of agricultural and rural development for promoting growth and poverty reduction. Unlike in China, most people in Africa are farmers but Africa is unable to feed itself, which is related not only to inadequate investment and supply issues but also accessibility and empowerment issues. The number of chronically undernourished people has risen from 173 million in 1990-92 to some 200 million in 1997-99. Of these, 194 million (34% of the population) are in sub-Saharan Africa (NEPAD, 2002). Given this context, China's achievements and experiences of agricultural and rural development have increasingly drawn attention from African countries. It is consequently natural to ask how China has achieved the results it has, what the contribution of international assistance was and the extent to which China's experiences can be shared with African countries.

Day 1 of the workshop shall facilitate a discussion about how agricultural and rural development have taken place in China, how this development has made a contribution to China's growth and poverty reduction, paying particular attention to the experinences and lessons for Africa countries. The session shall:

- Clarify China's strategy and policies in achieving agricultural and rural development for the country's growth and poverty reduction.
- Provide an overview of the causes of this successful agricultural and rural developmnet over last 30 years, draw special attention to the major elements that have contributed to this acheivement and identify the contribution of international assistance, and also to draw the lessons from these processes.
- Examine the relevance and implications of this progress to other developing countries particularly in Africa. Particularly useful would be analysis on China's approach in achieving food security: the "how" and "what".

Keynote presentations:

1. Agricultural and rural development and poverty reduction in China: Key experiences and lessons for Africa
 2. The role of donors on China's agricultural and rural development
 3. Are China's experiences of agriculture and rural development useful to Africa?

Comments and discussions**Lunch****Parallel Workshops:**

Workshop 1: China's agriculture, food security and rural development: strategies and policies

Workshop 2: The role of agricultural growth and rural development in China's growth and poverty reduction: strategies, causes and performance

Workshop 3: the role of finance and investment, technology and international cooperation in China's agricultural growth, food security and rural development

Plenary Session and open discussion**28 April 2010 (Day 2)****Session 2*****Supporting agriculture, food security and rural development in Africa and increasing their impact on sustainable growth and poverty reduction***

China has a relatively long history of supporting agricultural development in Africa, having provided its first food assistance to Guinea in 1959. Since 2000, agriculture has emerged as one of the top priorities of China's development co-operation in Africa. Agriculture and food security gained the focuses of the strategic agenda of China's offers to Africa during FOCAC meeting concluded in Nov. 2009. China's support for agricultural development in Africa has diversified into technical assistance - via multilateral mechanisms such as with FAO's South-to-South programme and through bilateral agreements with different African countries - and institutional capacity development including China-Africa Agricultural Technology Centres and technical training for African technicians in China. China's fields of engagement have expanded into land development, crop production, livestock farm machinery and food processing. In addition, China's economic co-operation with Africa also supports agricultural development through the provision of concessional loans and private investment.

OECD-DAC members and other development assistance agencies also have a long history of supporting Africa's agricultural and rural development. Africa's agricultural market and its research and development capacity have been influenced by the donor community. It is consequently natural to ask what lessons China can draw from this international experience, especially to accelerate Africa's growth and poverty reduction. For its part, China's own experience and engagement in Africa provides an alternative development model for consideration.

Day 2 of the program shall facilitate a discussion about how both China's and other development assistance agencies' engagement in Africa's agricultural development can best contribute to Africa's growth and poverty reduction. The session will:

- Review the policies and strategies China has developed to support Africa's agricultural development and their replicability across Africa.
- Review the development assistance policy from other development assistance agencies on Africa's agricultural development.

- Highlight the impacts of those interventions on African countries' growth and poverty reduction.
- Explore the modalities of strengthening trilateral co-operation between China, development assistance and African countries.

Keynote presentations:

1. China's agricultural development and economic cooperation with Africa: key policies
2. Development Co-operation between Development Agencies and Africa in the Field of Agricultural and Rural Development: Key Lessons
3. African Perspectives on the Needs of China's Development Assistance in Africa's Agricultural and Rural Development

Comments and discussions

Lunch

Parallel Workshops:

Workshop 1: Food security and rural development in Africa: key issues and challenges

Workshop 2: Food security and rural development in Africa: strategies and policies

Workshop 3: Food security and rural development in Africa: actions

Plenary session and open Discussion

Closing Ceremony