

DMZ

International Forum on the Peace Economy

평화경제 국제포럼

August 29, 2019, 16:40 - 18:30

Hotel President (19F, Brahms Hall)

[Parallel Session II]

Environment and Agriculture

Agricultural Cooperation Strategies on the
Border of South and North Korea

| Co-Hosts |



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NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR
ECONOMICS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



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Korea Institute for International Economic Policy

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Environment and Agriculture

Agricultural Cooperation Strategies on the
Border of South and North Korea



Overview

Title	DMZ International Forum on the Peace Economy Parallel Session II - Environment and Agriculture
Date & Time	August 29, 2019, 16:40 - 18:30
Venue	Hotel President (19F, Brahms Hall)
Organizer	Korea Rural Economic Institute

Theme	<p>Agricultural Cooperation Strategies on the Border of South and North Korea</p> <p>During the agriculture session, presentations and discussion will be provided on the theme, Agricultural Cooperation Strategies on the Border of South and North Korea.</p> <p>The following presentations will be made: "An Idea for Agricultural Cooperation on the Special Economic Zone of Border Area", "Gyeonggi Province Policy for Inter-Korean Cooperation in Agricultural Area", etc. The comprehensive discussion will be the venue for debate on ways to achieve peace and security on the Korean Peninsula through exchange and cooperation between the two Koreas, and to draw up effective policy tasks.</p>
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Program

Time	Program
16:40 - 17:40 60'	<p>[Chairperson]</p> <p>HEO Jang Research Director, Global Cooperation Research Department, Korea Rural Economic Institute <i>Republic of Korea</i></p>
	<p>[Presentations]</p> <p>Solutions to Address Deforestation and Soil Erosion in DPRK Matteo MARCHISIO Country Director / Representative to China and Mongolia, incumbent Country Director for Korea, International Fund for Agricultural Development</p>
	<p>An Idea for Agricultural Cooperation on the Special Economic Zone of Border Area KIM Young-hoon Research Director, Center for Trade and Northeast Asian Research, Korea Rural Economic Institute <i>Republic of Korea</i></p>
	<p>Gyeonggi Province Policy for Inter-Korean Cooperation in Agricultural Area LIM Jeongkwan Unification Policy Specialist, Peace Foundation Development Division, Gyeonggi Province <i>Republic of Korea</i></p>
17:40 - 18:30 50'	<p>[Discussants]</p> <p>KWON Taejin Director, Research Institute for North Korea and Northeast Asia, GS&J Institute <i>Republic of Korea</i></p> <p>KIM Kwan-Ho Senior Research, Rural Research Institute / Unification Agriculture Research Department, Korea Rural Community Corporation <i>Republic of Korea</i></p> <p>LIM Hyoung-Joon Head, WFP Korea office, UN World Food Programme <i>Republic of Korea</i></p>

Environment and Agriculture

Agricultural Cooperation Strategies on the Border of South and North Korea



Chairperson

HEO Jang

Research Director
Global Cooperation Research Department
Korea Rural Economic Institute

Republic of Korea

Dr. HEO Jang Jang is recognized as one of the leading experts who has delved into the development and cooperation of agriculture and rural development in South Korea. Over roughly 30 years of professional experience in KREI, he has carried out research in rural community welfare, changes in rural community, environmentally-friendly farming and international agricultural development and cooperation, and published a number of policy reports.

From 2014 to 2018, he served as a member of the Working Committee on International Development and Cooperation under Office of the Prime Minister. Dr. HEO Jang worked for the Technical Advisory Committee in Global Agriculture and the Food Security Program for two years from 2010.

He played influential roles in academia: President of the Korean Association for Environmental Sociology, Chief Editor and Auditor of the Korean Rural Sociological Society, and Executive Director of the Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation.

He was awarded a presidential commendation in 2016, a commendation from the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in 2011, and the KREI Research Award in 2008.

He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and a M.A. in Sociology from Seoul National University.

Environment and Agriculture

Agricultural Cooperation Strategies on the
Border of South and North Korea



Solutions to Address Deforestation and Soil Erosion in DPRK

Presentation

Matteo MARCHISIO

Country Director / Representative to China and Mongolia
incumbent Country Director for Korea
International Fund for Agricultural Development

Mr. Matteo MARCHISIO, Country Director and IFAD Representative in China and Mongolia - and incumbent Country Director for Korea, and the Head of the IFAD East Asia Regional Hub and South-South Cooperation Center, based in Beijing, China.

Before being appointed as Country Director and IFAD Representative in China, Mr. Matteo MARCHISIO was the IFAD Country Program Manager for China and Mongolia, based in the IFAD Headquarters in Rome. Prior to that, he was the Country Program Manager for Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran.

Before joining IFAD, Mr. Matteo MARCHISIO worked as Senior Environmental Specialist at the World Bank in Washington DC; as Climate Change Specialist at UNDP India in New Delhi; and as Program Officer at UNDP Ethiopia in Addis Ababa -- among other experiences, including in the academia and the private sector. He began his career with the Italian Cooperation in Colombia, working on a post-earthquake relief program.

Over about 20 years of professional experience, Mr Matteo MARCHISIO has demonstrated strong leadership and management skills, particularly in multicultural contexts, leading the development and implementation of various country and sectoral strategies and programs in several countries. He has extensive experience in project/program management, policy analysis and technical assistance, and partnership building in over 15 countries in Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. His main areas of expertise include natural resource management and climate change.

Italian national, he holds a MSc in Environment and Development from the London School of Economics, London, and a MSc in Environmental Economics from the Bocconi University, Milan.

*The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is an international financial institution and a specialized United Nations agency based in Rome - the UN's food and agriculture hub. IFAD has invested in rural people for 40 years, empowering them to reduce poverty, increase food security, improve nutrition and strengthen resilience. Since 1978, IFAD has provided US\$19.7 billion in grants and low-interest loans to projects that have reached about 474 million people.

IFAD has been active in China since 1981, supporting the government in its efforts towards poverty reduction and rural development. Since 1981, IFAD has financed 29 projects in 28 provinces and autonomous regions, benefitting around 4.4 million households, or about 20 million farmers. Total investments are around US\$ 2.19 billion, out of which about US\$ 862 million from IFAD loans and grants. An envelope of US\$ 152 million is allocated to China for the period 2016-2018.

Solutions to address deforestation and soil erosion in DPRK

Abstract:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is facing what can be considered an ecological crises: because of the massive deforestation and cultivation on slope lands, the country is suffering serious land degradation, soil erosion, destruction of catchment areas, and loss of water and soil retention capacity – among other consequences. Despite reforestation seems to be the obvious solution to the problem, this would be ineffective if the root cause of the problem is not properly understood and addressed. Cultivation of staple crops on sloping lands is the consequence of food shortage that affects the country, which is caused by low productivity of the lowlands due to limited access to inputs (particularly high quality seeds and fertilizer) which followed the applied international sanctions on imports. Unless the issue of low productivity of agricultural lands or food security is addressed, the ecological disaster DPRK is facing cannot be solved. To address the problem, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations and international financing institution mandated to fight rural poverty and promote sustainable development of the rural areas, recommends the implementation of a two set of interventions, carefully sequenced: first, interventions aimed at increasing the productivity of lowlands through the purchase of fertilizers and high quality seeds. This would improve the overall food security and nutrition status of the population, thus reducing the need to expand the cultivated area to slope lands. Second, after the issue of food security is being tackled, investments in reforestation and introduction of economic agroforestry (Sloping Land Agricultural Technology) for recovery of degraded hilly/mountainous areas, with sustainable environmental, nutritional and economic benefits. The methods and technologies for sustainable environmental response are simple to apply and are widely practiced across Asia.



An Idea for Agricultural Cooperation on the Special Economic Zone of Border Area

Presentation

KIM Young-hoon

Research Director
Center for Trade and Northeast Asian Research
Korea Rural Economic Institute

Republic of Korea

Dr. KIM Young-hoon is recognized as an expert of North Korea's agriculture, inter-Korean agricultural cooperation and unification agriculture and served as the president of forum on peaceful unification in the National Unification Advisory Council (NUAC)'s Jeonnam Provincial Chapter.

Before KREI's relocation in Naju, Jeonnam County, he was involved in various activities for South Korea's governmental Committees from the early 2000s to 2017. He served as a member of the Economic Division on the Presidential Committee on Preparing Unification (2014~2017), a standing committee member of the Planning Division and the Economic Division in NUAC (2009~2017), and a member of the Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Unification (2011 and 2015).

Over roughly 30 years of professional experience in KREI, Dr. KIM Young-hoon worked as the Director of the International Agricultural Research Department and Global Cooperation Research Department respectively. From the mid-1990s, he began to research on the areas of North Korea's agriculture and cooperation, and prior to that, he carried out research on forestry economics and land economics.

He holds a Ph.D. in Economics and a M.S. in Agricultural Economics from Korea University.

An Idea for Agricultural Cooperation on the Special Economic Zone of Border Area

1. North Korean Agriculture
2. Dialogue for Denuclearization, Trends and Expectations
3. Preparation to Resume Agricultural Cooperation between two Koreas
4. 'Joint Farming Complex' Cooperation Model

Kim Young-hoon
KREI

1 North Korean Agriculture

1. North Korea's Agriculture and Policies after the 1990s Crisis

□ Legacy in agricultural sector after Kim Il Sung's death in 1994

- ◆ Long-term recession: 1990~1998
- ◆ Low agricultural productivity: 55~60% of South Korea's
- ◆ Food crisis: 1995~1998, 'A Hard March'

※ UNDP, Agricultural Recovery and Environmental Protection Programme, 1998

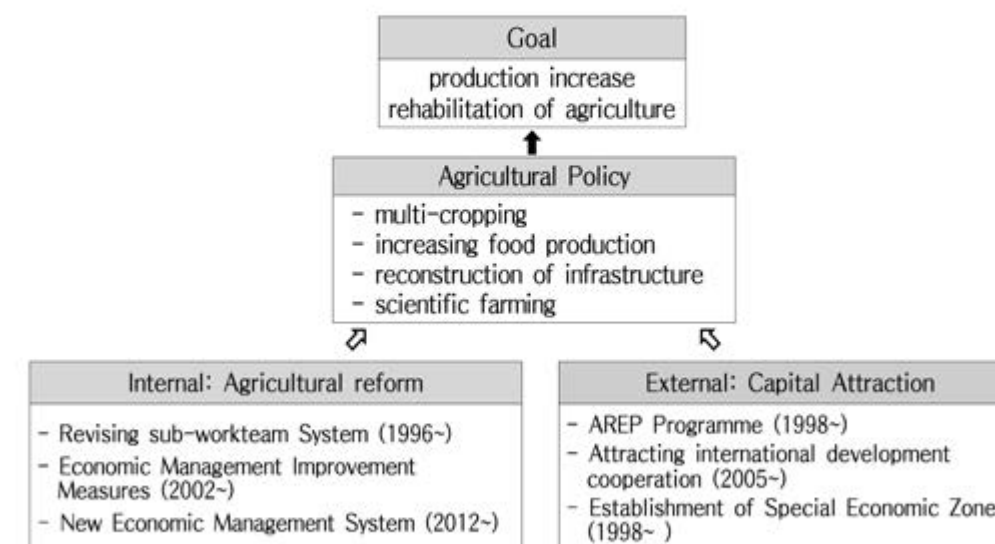
□ Kim Jong Il's New Agricultural Policy

- ◆ Presented practical goals of agricultural policy
- ◆ Agricultural Reform and Opening

- 1 -

1 North Korean Agriculture

< The goals and strategies of agricultural policies after Kim Il Sung >



- 2 -

1 North Korean Agriculture

2. Changes in Major Agricultural Indicators (15 years after the crisis)

- Rural population : Increase in population, backwardness of agricultural structure
- GNI of agriculture, forestry and fisheries : Very slow change
- Food production : Increase in production, stagnation of productivity
- Trade in agricultural products : 70% increase in trade, 1.9% of South Korean trade

< Changes in key indicators of North Korean agriculture >

	Unit	2000~2002	2008~2010	2015~2017	Increase (%)
Rural population	Thousand people (%)	9,335 (40.8)	9,719 (40.4)	9,846 (39.5)	5.5
GNI of agriculture	trillion won (%)	6.1 (30.5)	6.0 (21.1)	7.8 (22.0)	27.9
Food production	Thousand tons (ton/ha)	3,890 (2.47)	4,207 (2.58)	4,679 (2.51)	20.3
Trade in agricultural products	Billion dollars (%)	4.0 (14.1)	5.0 (8.9)	6.8 (11.1)	70.0

- 3 -

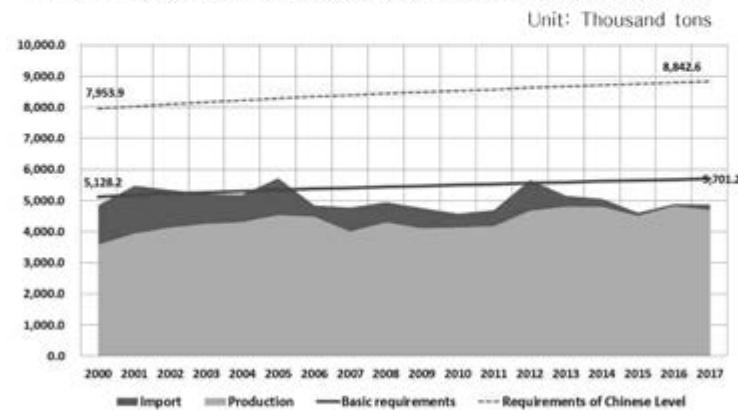
1 North Korean Agriculture

3. Food Shortage

❑ Chronic food shortages

- ◆ Food supply has not met basic requirements since 2006

< North Korea's food supply and demand (2000~2017) >



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2 Dialogue for Denuclearization, Trends and Expectations

1. Dialogue towards Denuclearization of North Korea

- ❑ Key contents of the dialogue was to promise and execute the complete, verifiable, and irreversible dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear program
 - ◆ freeze ⇨ termination of nuclear weapons and materials ⇨ termination of nuclear programs
 - ※ Nuclear Physicist Dr. Siegfried S. Hecker
- ❑ Denuclearization is a 'reporting, dismantling and verifying process with many obstacles' and it requires a 'favorable conditions'
- ❑ NK is demanding a favorable environment to be set up by emphasizing the will for denuclearization
 - ◆ Politically: end of war, guaranteed safety, standardization of relations, and other processes to secure peace
 - ◆ Economically: Relaxation and lifting of sanctions (+ economic cooperation of the international community)
 - ※ NK complained by saying "sanctions and dialogues can never co-exist"

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2 Dialogue for Denuclearization, Trends and Expectations

2. Agreements from the Inter-Korean and NK-US Summits

❑ Summit Agreements

- ◆ Confirm the common objective towards 'Denuclearization' and 'Establishment of Peace'
- ◆ Promise to continue holding working-level talks and to find practical measures

< Objectives and Promises from Inter-Korean and US-NK Summits >

Agreements	Objective	Measures to be taken/what was promised
4.27 Inter-Korean Agreement	End of war Peace regime Complete denuclearization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Military, humanitarian, social, cultural measures · Set up liaison offices, hold working-level talks · Implement what was agreed during the 10.4 Inter-Korean Summit
6.12 NK-US Agreement	Complete denuclearization, Secure NK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Promise to establish a new NK-US relationship · Work for peace regime, and continue to hold working-level talks
9.19 Inter-Korean Agreement	Seek peace and prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Practical measures to end hostile relations · Find measures for balanced development of the national economy

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2 Dialogue for Denuclearization, Trends and Expectations

3. Realistic Obstacles and Expectations

❑ Realistic challenges in the discussions for denuclearization

- ◆ Disagreements on the concept of CVID (or FFID) of nuclear program
- ◆ Different approaches of 'package settlement' and 'sequential agreement'
- ◆ Different positions regarding 'lifting of sanctions'

❑ Breakdown of the Second NK-US Summit

- ◆ US domestic problems, Disagreement with priority measures, Other fundamental factors (?)

❑ Expectations for future progress on the dialogues and peace

- ◆ Changes in political landscape: progress in the dialogues ⇨ final agreement ⇨ completion of promise ⇨ peace regime
- ◆ Changes in economic actions: Relaxation of sanctions ⇨ economic cooperation ⇨ reform of NK ⇨ normal economic relationship

- ※ A step-by-step approach should be taken to promote exchanges with North Korea.

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3 Preparation to Resume Agricultural Cooperation Between Two Koreas

1. Former Agricultural Cooperation between two Koreas

- ❑ Preparations will be needed to re-establish the projects in a new environment

< Agricultural cooperation projects that were promoted or agreed >

Programs	Projects promoted in 2000s	Projects agreed in the 2000s
Farm cooperation	Farm Cooperation in Goseong and Kaesong Pyongyang Danggokri Farm Modernization Project	Support for Seedling facility, agricultural equipment, blended feed, farming technology
Seed cooperation	Development of new corn varieties Seed potato production technology support	Support for modern seed production facilities Support for Seed processing, storage and processing facilities
Agricultural science and technology cooperation	Joint research with North Korean Academy of Agricultural Science North and South Korea Agricultural Science Symposium (14th)	Genetic resources cooperation Breeding and cultivation technology cooperation Bio-pesticide production technology cooperation Crop Growth Forecast, IPM Technology Cooperation Pest control and quarantine technology cooperation
Cooperation by crops	Cooperation by various crops	Livestock, fruit, vegetable, sericulture, special crop cooperation
Forest cooperation	Pest control, nursery creation, seedling support	Nursery, forest pest control, Forest Recovery cooperation
Commercial cooperation	Goseong Greenhouse Farm Investment Cooperation Project	Consultation to promote investment in agriculture

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4 'Joint Farming Complex' Cooperation Model

1. Background

- ❑ North Korean agriculture is trapped in 'delays of reform and lack of capital'
 - ◆ Internally, drastic economic reforms are needed
 - ◆ Externally, a lot of capital introduction is required
- ❑ Agricultural reform and capital introduction must happen at the same time, but it is difficult for now
 - ◆ Concerns about the possibility of regime collapse
 - ◆ Low investment efficiency according to economic situation
- ❑ Need to experiment with a cooperative model in which reform, openness and investment
 - ◆ Agricultural cooperation project of joint farming complex

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3 Preparation to Resume Agricultural Cooperation Between Two Koreas

2. Integration of Cooperation Projects for Synergy Effects

- ❑ Prepare to carry out agricultural cooperative projects
 - ◆ small scale agricultural support, food and fertilizer Support, commercial trade, agricultural development cooperation

< Characteristics of Agricultural Cooperation between South and North Korea >

Programs	Expected Effects	Limits	Desirable approach
Small scale agricultural support (NGO)	Mitigating Humanitarian Issues	It cannot be a key means for driving North Korean agricultural development	Promotion by NGO(NPO) Sponsorship by government
Food and Fertilizer Support (Government)	Mitigating short-term food shortage problem Short-term improvement in agricultural productivity	it does not directly drive North Korea's agricultural development	Systematic promotion under the program
Agricultural Development Cooperation (Public Sector)	Capacity building of North Korean agriculture	It can only be promoted on a regional scale	Joint development and co-operation of farming complex
Agricultural trade (Private enterprise)	Creation of mutual benefit continuation of exchange	There is a limit to the immediate increase in trade, due to The gap between the two Korea	Expansion after development cooperation program

※ Regarding the DMZ peace economy, it is necessary to pay attention to the 'Joint Farm Complex Cooperation Model', which combines public development cooperation and commercial exchange.

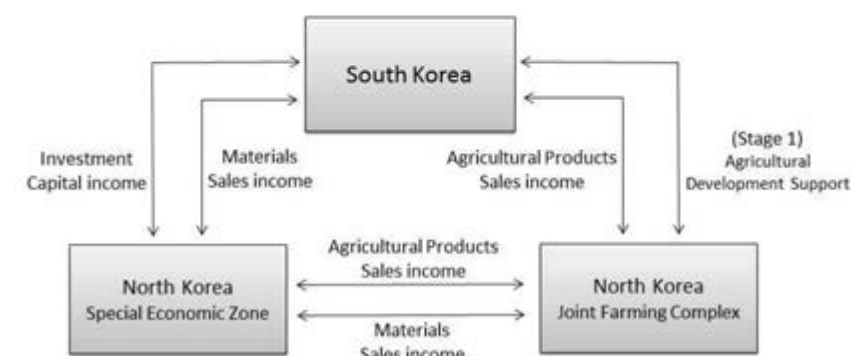
- 9 -

4 'Joint Farming Complex' Cooperation Model

2. Concept of the Model

- ❑ 'Incubator' for Inter-Korean agricultural cooperation
 - ◆ Incubator for North Korean Agricultural Development and Spreading Agricultural Exchanges between South and North Korea

< Joint Farming Complex Cooperation Business Model >



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4 'Joint Farming Complex' Cooperation Model

3. Promotion Stage

□ Goals of each stage

- ◆ Development Cooperation ⇒ Capacity Building ⇒ Business Profit Generation
⇒ Spread the Model

< Stages and Projects of Joint Farming Complex Cooperation >



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4 'Joint Farming Complex' Cooperation Model

5. Long-term Expectations and Approaches

□ Expected Effects on North Korea

- ◆ Micro-effects: Influx of technology and capital, increase production (export), Increase of rural income, improvement of life
- ◆ Macro-effects: Progress of reform, experience of agricultural development model, economic development

□ Expected Effects on South Korea

- ◆ Micro-effects: economic benefits from substitution of agricultural trade
- ◆ Macro-effect: Improvement of inter-Korean relations, cost reduction for economic cooperation and unification

□ Approach to Pilot Farming Project

- ◆ To provoke interest by providing North Korea with information on business in advance
- ◆ Need to prepare for leverage to act as an incentive for North Korea
- ◆ Pilot projects will be carried out and spread according to joint performance evaluations

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4 'Joint Farming Complex' Cooperation Model

4. Major Projects in Stages 1 and 2

□ 1st Stage : Development Cooperation Project

- ◆ Farm Construction Support
 - Restoration of natural disaster damage, improvement of irrigation facilities, arranging farmland, Forest restoration
- ◆ Support of Agricultural Technology and Materials
 - Technology : improved cultivation methods, pest control, use of agricultural machinery and equipment, improvement of marketability, diversification of farming
 - Material : High quality seeds and fertilizer, Latest agricultural machinery and equipment, system of storage, logistics and processing

□ 2nd Stage : Business with South Korea(Contract production, Direct investment)

- ◆ Business Items
 - Items that South Korea steadily imports every year
 - Competitive items produced by North Korea
 - Items that need to be transferred from South Korea to North Korea in the future
- ◆ Business Type
 - Contract production : Items with little demand for equipment investment
 - Direct investment : Items requiring relatively large capital investment(Livestock, Horticulture, Processing)
- ◆ Utilization of nearby Special Economic Zone
 - Processing and Logistics Base for Agricultural Products Export to South Korea

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Environment and Agriculture

Agricultural Cooperation Strategies on the
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Gyeonggi Province Policy for Inter-Korean Cooperation in Agricultural Area

Presentation

LIM Jeongkwan

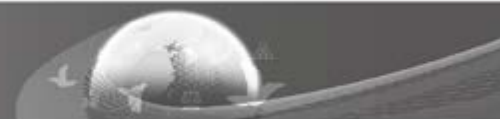
Unification Policy Specialist
Peace Foundation Development Division
Gyeonggi Province

Republic of Korea

Dr. LIM Jeongkwan, Unification Policy Specialist of Peace Foundation Development Division in Gyeonggi Provincial Government Office, is in charge of planning and implementing strategies for large-scale development and cooperation projects with North Korea in preparation for all-out exchanges and cooperation.

Before joining the Provincial Government Office, he worked as a standing researcher at the Institute of Social Science in Sogang University and a research fellow at Gyeonggi Research Institute. His main areas of expertise include inter-Korean exchange and cooperation, international politics (Law), and democracy.

He holds a J.D. from Albany Law School, and a M.S. in Comparative Politics and a B.A. in Politics from Sogang University.

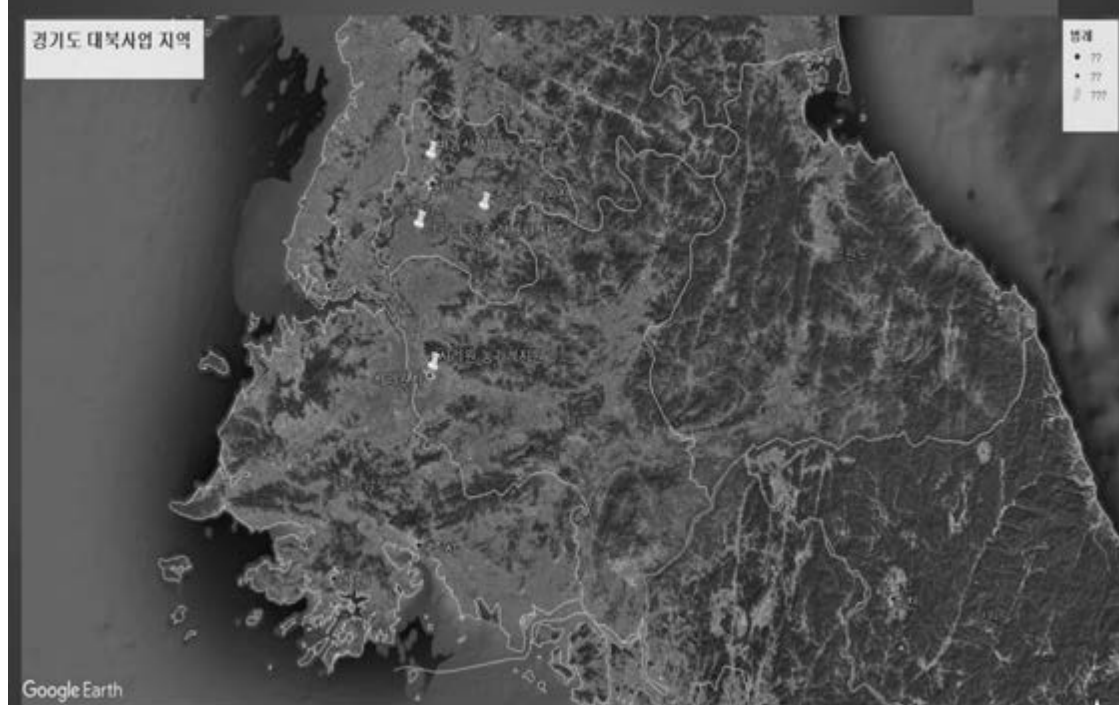


Gyeonggi Province policy for inter-Korean cooperation in agricultural area

JEONGKWAN LIM

Why is agricultural cooperation important?

- ▶ The Largest sector in North Korean industry (the Korean Bank, 2016)
 - Without change in agricultural sector, no change in North Korea society
 - impact upon middle class and lower class
- ▶ Urgent needs
- ▶ Low risk High return



The process of agricultural cooperation

- ▶ The first step (2001~2004)
 - Agricultural equipment support
- ▶ Seeking new way (2005)
 - Experimental cultivation : SK rice plant + NK soil
 - Comparative production : SK and NK farming method
- ▶ Real cooperation for people of North Korea
 - Modernizing rural community in Danggokri (2006-2008)
 - Modernizing swine farms in Deokdongri (2009-2010)

Modernizing rural community in Danggokri

► Summary

- Location : 20 kms south of Pyongyang
- Duration: from 2006 to 2008
- Cost: 6 million dollar
- Working Farm land: 600ha
- Beneficiaries : more than 4000 people
- Agriculture(crop, vegetables)
- Agricultural foundation (green houses, rice mill plant, farm machines repair center, farm road)
- Improvement of living conditions (health clinics, school facilities, nursery, new houses)

Pictures



Rice mill plant < before >



Rice mill plant < after >



Nursery < before >



Nursery < after >

Pictures



Farm road < before >



Farm road < after >



Working for farm road



working for farm road

Pictures



House repair < before >



House repair < after >



School repair < before >



School repair < after >

Pictures



Clinic repair < before >



Clinic repair< after>



New house sketch



New house

Modernizing swine farms in Deokdongri

▶ Summary

- Location : 15 KMs east of Pyongyang
- Duration: from 2009 to 2010 (planned 2009 to 2011, stopped 2010 due to 5.24 sanctions)
- Cost: 2.4 millions
- Swinery, greenhouse, bio gas power plant



Pictures



Achievement

- ▶ A case of mid-term rural comprehensive development model
- ▶ The improvement of the quality of life for North Koreans
- ▶ Affirming North Korean's positive acceptance of South Korean support
- ▶ About 400 South Koreans' visit to form reciprocal relations between the two Koreas



Limitations

A example of Danggokri case



27 green houses (in 2009)

6 green houses (in 2019)

Limitations

- ▶ Failure to secure sustainability of interior result of inter Korean cooperation in the North Korea
- ▶ Unilateral aid of goods from the South Korea
- ▶ negative views of the North Korean security agencies
- ▶ Inefficiency in time and logistics from geo-economics' standpoint
(around Pyongyang, not near the border)

Evolved program

- ▶ Large scale plan (local government' 4 year project)
 - Increase of budget (about 10 times more than Danggokri)
 - Expansion of region (town unit to county unity)
 - Comprehensive plan
(agriculture, livestock, energy, welfare, ground facilities, etc.)
- ▶ Systemic support rather than goods supports
 - Circulation of producing, marketing, accumulation, investment
- ▶ Pursuing of interests in geo-economics
- ▶ Reflections on the changes in North Korea
(Market, Economic special zone)

Objectives of the comprehensive rural development project in North Korea

- ✓ Creating a sustainable self-related foundation after development projects
 - Constructing a resource-circulating production system
- ✓ Promoting practical cooperation, not unilateral support
 - Inter-Korean Joint Management Committee
(changes in consciousness of mutual responsibility)
- ✓ Dependent relationship
 - Inter-Korean Friendship Farm, oversea export
- ✓ Sharing performance with people in Gyeonggi-do
 - meeting space, farming experience, bridgehead to advancement

What can we do under sanctions ?

- ▶ Project before sanctions relief
 - Support for goods not related to sanctions, such as fertilizer
 - Knowledge Sharing Project in Related Fields
 - Cooperative network configuration (ex. Russia international conference)
 - South-North joint committee formation and inter-Korean consultation

Thank you !



Discussant

KWON Taejin

Director
Research Institute for North Korea and Northeast Asia
GS&J Institute

Republic of Korea

Dr. KWON Taejin is recognized as an Agricultural Economist in North Korea's agriculture and food problem, with active participation in ODA projects targeting developing countries. As a scholar with outstanding research performance, he also has extensive experience in policy advisory to South Korea's ministries, including the Ministry of Unification and support programs for North Korea, either directly or together with various civic groups at home and abroad.

Before joining GS&J institute, he worked as a Research Fellow at the Korea Rural Economic Institute for 34 years.



Discussant

KIM Kwan-Ho

Senior Research
Rural Research Institute / Unification Agriculture Research Department
Korea Rural Community Corporation

Republic of Korea

In addition to his fellowship, Dr. KIM Kwan-Ho also serves as an advisor on the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation to the Ministry of Unification, establishing a variety of networks related to North Korea's agriculture and performing prolific activities.

He focused on research to design practical and detailed plans in preparation for implementing inter-Korean projects, such as the maintenance of agricultural production base in North Korea and agricultural development and cooperation. He also analyzed the current status of North Korea's agricultural production base and land use by utilizing satellite imagery and digital topographic maps of the areas that are inaccessible. He proposed a number of measures for inter-Korean agricultural development and cooperation, especially on models for neighbouring areas of special economic zones and economic development zones (agricultural development zones). Dr. KIM Kwan-Ho demonstrated his strong interest in human rights and quality of life of people living in North Korea, particularly by conducting research on improvement of rural living environments in North Korea.

He graduated from Kangwon National University Graduate School with a major in Agricultural Equipments and Structures.

Environment and Agriculture

Agricultural Cooperation Strategies on the
Border of South and North Korea



Discussant

LIM Hyoung-Joon

Head

WFA Korea office

UN World Food Programme

Republic of Korea

LIM Hyoung-Joon, a Korean national, is Head of WFP Korea office as of November 2011. LIM Hyoung-Joon joined WFP in January 2002 as a JPO (Junior Professional Officer) and served in Honduras, Guinea Bissau, Lao PDR, managing complex emergency operations as well as development projects. After his missions in the field, he moved to WFP HQ in Rome, Italy to serve as a donor relations officer in charge of Asia region until he was reassigned to his homeland, Korea.

In his 20s, LIM Hyoung-Joon backpacked over 80 countries around the world for over a span of 3 and half years. He has been engaged in several publications: published his own travel essay "I swallowed earth" in 1999 and "Let's smile together", a children's book in May 2012 to tell global hunger and activities of WFP based on his personal experience. He was appeared as one of main characters at a book "Global Young Korean", which was made based on KBS's 60 minute TV documentary with the same title.

He also contributed to newspapers, including a weekly column to Hankyoreh, one of major Korean Dailies from 1997 to 1998 and a monthly column to Hanwoolan in mid 2000s. He is often invited to give lectures and speeches at various institutions, including Government ministries, Universities, research institutes. From March to June 2015, he was a visiting professor to Seoul National University to teach an English class, "International Development Practice".

LIM Hyoung-Joon received a B.A in language and diplomatic science, M.A in political science from H.U.F.S and MPA (Master of Public Administration) from John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. He is married with one son.

