

DMZ

International Forum on the Peace Economy

평화경제 국제포럼

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

Hotel President (19F, Ivy Hall)

[Parallel Session V]

International Cooperation and Gender Affairs

| Co-Hosts |



경제·인문사회연구회
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR
ECONOMICS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

KIEP 대외경제정책연구원
Korea Institute for International Economic Policy

| Organizers |

KIEP 대외경제정책연구원
Korea Institute for International Economic Policy

STFPI 과학기술정책연구원
Science & Technology Policy Institute

KIET 산업연구원
Korea Institute of Economic & Trade

KISDI 정보통신정책연구원
Korea Institute of Science & Technology Information

KIOU 통일연구원
Korea Institute of Oriental Studies

KDI 한국개발연구원
Korea Development Institute

KDI 국제정책연구원
KDI School of Public Policy and Management

한국교육개발원
Korea Education Development Institute

KREI 한국농촌경제연구원
Korea Rural Economic Institute

한국법제연구원
Korea Administrative Law Institute

한국여성정책연구원
Korea Women's Development Institute

한국행정연구원
Korea Institute of Public Administration

KIC 한국통상정책연구원
Korean Institute of Commerce

KEI 한국환경정책·평가연구원
Korea Environmental Institute

| Sponsors |

통일부
Ministry of Unification

서울특별시
Seoul Metropolitan Government

인천광역시
Incheon Metropolitan City

DMZ

International Forum on the Peace Economy
평화경제 국제포럼

August 29, 2019, 16:40 - 18:30
Hotel President (19F, Ivy Hall)

[Parallel Session V]

International Cooperation and Gender Affairs

Development Cooperation in North Korea and
Peace on the Korean Peninsula



Overview



Title	DMZ International Forum on the Peace Economy Parallel Session V - International Cooperation and Gender Affairs
Date & Time	August 29, 2019, 16:40 - 18:30
Venue	Hotel President (19F, Ivy Hall)
Organizer	Korea Development Institute (KDI), KDI School of Public Policy and Management

Theme	<p>Development Cooperation in North Korea and Peace on the Korean Peninsula</p> <p>Development of the political posture on the Korean Peninsula lead to an era of peace and cooperation, and since then interest in inter-Korean development cooperation has increased. In this session, the theme of "Development Cooperation in North Korea and Peace in the Korean Peninsula" will be presented and discussed. The first presentation will analyze the impact of South Korea's CSOs on peace throughout the Korean Peninsula over the past two decades and address the dilemmas and challenges associated with the establishment of a peace policy. In addition, we will find lessons from the South Korea's past experience coping with fragile states in terms of international development and discuss the implications of those lessons on the development cooperation with North Korea. Moreover, we will seek ways to revitalize the development cooperation with our neighbor to the north.</p>
--------------	--

Program



Time	Program
16:40 - 17:40	<p>[Keynote Speech]</p> <p>YOU Jongil Dean, KDI School of Public Policy and Management <i>Republic of Korea</i></p>
	<p>[Moderator]</p> <p>LIM Eul Chul Director, International Cooperation for North Korean Development (ICNK), Institute for Far Eastern Studies (IFES) <i>Republic of Korea</i></p>
	<p>[Presentations]</p> <p>The Legacy of 20 Years' Engagement with North Korea MOON Kyungyon Professor, Jimmy Carter School of International Studies, Chonbuk National University <i>Republic of Korea</i></p> <p>International Development for Fragile States and Implications for North Korea CHOI Changyong Professor, KDI School of Public Policy and Management <i>Republic of Korea</i></p>
17:40 - 18:10	<p>[Discussants]</p> <p>KIM Booyuel Assistant Professor, Development Policy, KDI School of Public Policy and Management <i>Republic of Korea</i></p> <p>KANG Woo-Chul Senior Research Fellow, Research Institute for North Korea and Northeast Asia Development, Korea Eximbank <i>Republic of Korea</i></p>
18:10 - 18:30	Q&A

International Cooperation and Gender Affairs

Development Cooperation in North Korea and Peace on the Korean Peninsula



Keynote Speech

YOU Jongil

Dean
KDI School of Public Policy and Management
Republic of Korea

Dean YOU Jongil graduated from Seoul National University and received his Ph. D in Economics from Harvard University. He taught at University of Cambridge, University of Notre Dame and Ritsumeikan University before taking Professorship at the KDI School of Public Policy and Management. He also had Visiting Professor positions at University of California, San Diego and University of Beijing. Dr. YOU Jongil is widely published in such areas as economic growth and income distribution, macroeconomic and development policies, and labor issues.

He has been active as a policy advisor and served as a member of the Presidential Committee on Northeast Asia Economic Hub and chaired the Special Committee on Economic Democracy of the Democratic Party. He also served as a member of the Public Funds Management Committee, the Advisory Committee for the Constitutional Revision Committee of the National Assembly, and the Commission on Financial Administration Reform. As a leader in civic movement, he is currently the Head of Knowledge Cooperative for Good Governance, a network of researchers, and the President of Jubilee Bank, an NGO working to help debt-stricken low-income individuals.



Moderator
LIM Eul Chul

Director
International Cooperation for North Korean Development (ICNK)
Institute for Far Eastern Studies (IFES)

Republic of Korea

LIM Eul Chul, the Professor of the Institute for Far Eastern Studies(IFES) at Kyungnam University, is a researcher who has studied North Korea for nearly 28 years.

He is leading the Center for International Cooperation for North Korean Development(ICNK) in the IFES, and has served as an advisory at Office of National Security at Cheongwadae, Promotion Committee for the South-North Summit, Ministry of Unification, Kaesong Industrial District Foundation, and KOTRA etc. He also has studied at the Georgetown University of Washington D.C. as a visiting researcher.

International Cooperation and Gender Affairs

Development Cooperation in North Korea and Peace on the Korean Peninsula



The Legacy of 20 Years' Engagement with North Korea

Presentation

MOON Kyungyon

Professor

Jimmy Carter School of International Studies

Chonbuk National University

Republic of Korea

Dr. MOON Kyungyon is the Professor of Jimmy Carter School of International Studies at Chonbuk National University, Republic of Korea since 2016. He served as the Research Fellow at the Research Institute for North Korea Development at the Export-Import Bank of Korea from May 2014 to February 2016, the Research Professor at the Graduate School of International Studies at Korea University from March 2013 to April 2014, and the Professional Researcher at the Institute for Poverty Alleviation and International Development (IPAID) at Yonsei University in South Korea.

He is the Chair of International Cooperation of Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation. Before, he also served as the Administration Secretary at the Committee of International Development and Cooperation at the Korean Association of International Studies (KAIS) in 2013, the Vice-Secretary of the KAIDEC from January 2013 to April 2014 and the Member of Policy Advisory Committee of the NGO Council for Cooperation with North Korea.

MOON Kyungyon received his master's degree from the University of Oslo, Norway and doctoral degree from Cranfield University in Britain. His research interests include poverty reduction, aid architecture, famine in North Korea, and civil movement in humanitarian and development assistance, international cooperation with a special focus on food aid.



The Legacy of 20 Years' Engagement with North Korea

Dr. Kyungyon Moon

Assistant Professor, Chonbuk National University
Chair of International Affairs, Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation(KAIDEC)



Table of Contents

1. Dilemma
2. Theoretical Discussion: Constructivism and Functionalism
3. Chronicle Overview of South Korean CSOs as Peace-builder
4. Inter-Korean Cooperation and Exchanges for Peace-building
5. Legacy of ROK Gov. and CSO Engagement to the DPRK
6. Challenges in Operational Environment



1. Dilemma

Economic, Social & Cultural Rights



In the case of South Korea, these two rights are divided and it is still debate on which one should come first?

Political and Civil Rights



2. Theoretical Discussion

✓ How could South Korean CSOs and progressive governments build peace in the Korean peninsula?

2. Theoretical Discussion: "NGOs as Norm Influence and Entrepreneur"

- The interests pursued by states are based on norms and values which define their social identity.
- Whereas IOs can exert pressure on their member states, NGOs are able to influence state actors by introducing a new norm or changing value context.
- For the context change, NGOs rely on advocacy such as lobbying, public campaign, hearing, press release, civil education, and research, etc.

❖ Source: Finnemore, M./Sikkink, K. International norm dynamics and political change, In: International Organization 52 (autumn), 1998.

2. Theoretical Discussion: "Humanitarian Alert"

Humanitarian NGOs

- Provide the media with authoritative and catalytic information about situations of humanitarian extremity.
- Do not merely serve as the paid agents of national governments, providing a service-delivery function in line with those nations' foreign policy goals.
- Can and do influence state policy formation by providing hands-on information taken from experience and the field.

✓ But this function does NOT limited to NGOs.

❖ Source: Abby Stoddard, Humanitarian Alert, Kumarian Press, 2006.

2. Theoretical Discussion: "Humanitarian Diplomacy"

Humanitarian professionals:

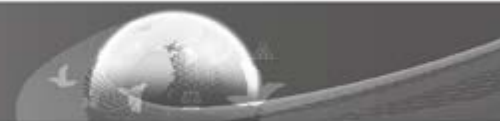
- Are on the front lines of internal armed conflicts, negotiating access through physical and diplomatic roadblocks to reach imperiled civilians.
- Play as the corridors of power, interceding with politicians and diplomats in countries wracked by violence, in capitals of donor governments that underwrite humanitarian work, and at the United Nations Security Council.
- The failures of humanitarian organizations to meet their objectives are often recorded but what is remarkable is that humanitarian actors, through diplomatic means, very often achieve their negotiating objectives, often in dangerous, difficult and politically sensitive negotiating environments.

❖ Source: Minear & Smith ed., Humanitarian Diplomacy: Practitioners and their craft, United Nations University Press, 2007.

2. Theoretical Discussion: "Sunshine Policy"

- Functionalism: increased social & economic exchange and cooperation between two Koreas -> building trust and inter-reliance -> overcoming military/political tension -> achievement of peace!!
- *Sunshine Policy*(engagement policy): a theoretical basis for South Korea's foreign policy towards North Korea based on functionalism





3. Chronicle Overview of South Korean CSOs as Peace-builder

South Korean Humanitarian and Human Rights CSOs: 1995 - 1999

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Humanitarian CSOs (Newly Founded CSOs)	91 (1)	69 (3)	112 (1)	94 (2)	24 (1)
Human Rights CSOs	2	2	2	2	3

- A nation-wide movement participated by most of all South Korean organizations.
- The IMF Crisis in the end of 1997 became the momentum which ignited the radical decrease in the number of humanitarian aid CSOs, but 24 CSOs were highly motivated and fully devoted to humanitarian and development assistance.
- The issue of political/civil rights in North Korea was rarely discussed in this period.

3. Chronicle Overview of South Korean CSOs as Peace-builder

South Korean Humanitarian and Human Rights CSOs: 2004 - 2007

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007
Humanitarian NGOs	33	54	65	77
Human Rights NGOs	4	4	6	6

- The largest and most active humanitarian and development assistance to North Korea by humanitarian aid CSOs.
- However, North Korea's military provocations during this period ignited the fatigue and skepticism in South Korean civil society on aid to North Korea.
- Given such operational environment, human rights CSOs advocated PCR began to receive large support.

3. Chronicle Overview of South Korean CSOs as Peace-builder

South Korean Humanitarian and Human Rights CSOs: 2000 - 2003

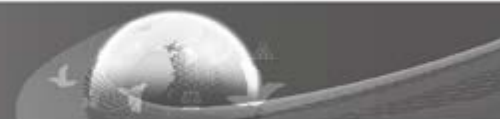
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
Humanitarian CSOs	13	19	25	31
Human Rights CSOs	3	4	4	4

- While the humanitarian crisis inside North Korea mitigated since 2000, the discourse of North Korea's political and civil rights began to rise.
- Under the progressive government, CSOs advocated ESCR were dominant, but human right CSOs which are highly dedicated to the issue of North Korean human rights in the aspect of political and civil rights expanded its networks and advocacy.
- In particular, Citizens' Alliance for North Korean Human Rights appeal for international community by targeting UN human rights-related agencies and individual countries sensitive to human rights issue.

3. Chronicle Overview of South Korean CSOs as Peace-builder

2007 to 2012: Norm Transition and the Dominance of Political and Civil Rights Perspectives

- In this period, North Korea's continued and serious military provocations ignited the large skepticism on the effectiveness of humanitarian aid to North Korea.
- The limit of humanitarian CSOs was they neglected a civil education and monitoring of aid distribution while too much focusing on aid delivery itself to North Korea.
- The emerge of a conservative government in South Korea made concrete the operational environment of PCR advocacy CSOs. In addition, a government measure prohibiting the inter-Korean exchange and cooperation after Chon-An Battleship Sinking in 2010 diminished the activities of humanitarian CSOs which mainly advocated ESCR.
- Instead, the activities of human rights CSOs' advocating political and civil rights of North Korean people were dominant.



3. Chronicle Overview of South Korean CSOs as Peace-builder

Since 2013

- Human rights CSOs mainly targeted international community for their advocacy.
- A causal relationship between the advocacy of human rights CSOs and the adoption of UN resolutions' on North Korean human rights need to be studies.
- Eventually, South Korean government adopted 'Act of North Korean Human Rights' in 2016, and the UN Human Rights High Commissioner Office in Seoul opened in 2015. It is the significant achievements of human rights movement.
- On the other hand, the most of humanitarian CSOs which devoted to humanitarian and development aid to North Korea converted their operations and activities towards assistance to the development countries or rarely survive, and expecting the resumption of its operations under the Moon Jaein Government.

4. Inter-Korean Cooperation and Exchanges for Peace-building

➤ South Korea's bilateral, multilateral, NGO channel Assistance

✓ Multilateral Assistance to the DPRK by South Korean Government

Unit: 10,000 USD

Year	'95	'97	'99-00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	Sum
WFP	20	25	100	125	129	129	236	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	19
UNDP	10	34	-	-	-	50	10	10	20	35	48	38	-	35	-	66	-	40	36
WHO	-	20	-	45	50	66	87	111	117	111	117	149	-	-	-	65	60	-	646
et	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	19	30	-	-	20	-	-	-	42	89
Sum	35	267	100	171	178	175	251	111	137	396	174	197	-	95	20	129	130	102	2676

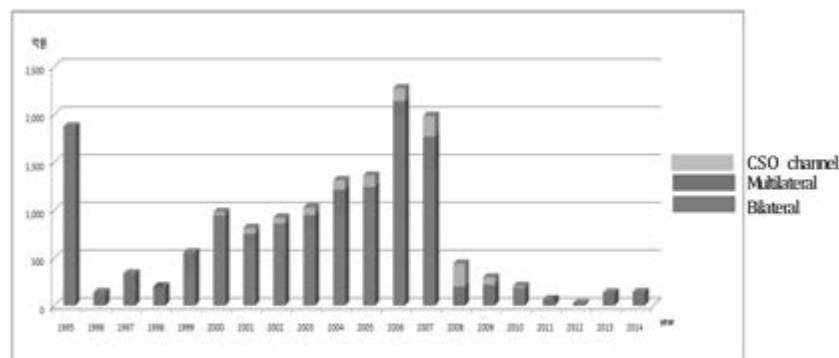
Source: Ministry of Unification, <http://www.unikorea.go.kr/content.do?cmsid=1516>

- Multilateral: 30 billion won(10%)
- WFP (55%), UNICEF(15%), etc(30%)

4. Inter-Korean Cooperation and Exchanges for Peace-building

➤ South Korea's bilateral, multilateral, CSO channel Assistance

✓ Total volume: 329.25 billion won(1995~2015.10)



Source: Ministry of Unification, <http://www.unikorea.go.kr/content.do?cmsid=1516>

➤ Bilateral Assistance

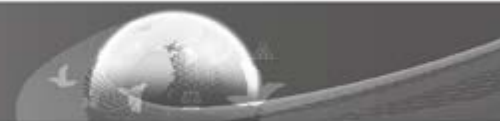
- 208.41 billion won(62.5%)
- Rice Assistance: 105.82 billion won
- Fertilizer Assistance: 79.95 billion won

4. Inter-Korean Cooperation and Exchanges for Peace-building

➤ Significant Volume of CSO Assistance to the DPRK

Year	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	Sum
CSO Assistance (Hundred Million Won)	2	12	182	275	223	387	782	576	766	1,558	779	709	909	725	377	200	131	118	51	54	114	28	8,957

Source: Ministry of Unification, <http://www.unikorea.go.kr/content.do?cmsid=1516>



5. Legacy of ROK Gov. and CSO Engagement to the DPRK

- **North Korean defectors and conservative group's negative perspective on the humanitarian and development operations in the DPRK**
 - Not enough assistance monitoring and assistance itself contributed to the sustaining Kim Jong-il and Kim Jong-eun regime
 - Resources saved by foreign assistance has been diverted to a nuclear development program and it is threatening South Korea's and global security
 - Consequently, those groups say, humanitarian and development assistance to the DPRK resulted in the unintended continuation of humanitarian distress
- ❖ *Dilemma: humanitarian and development operations under the serious security confrontation, a possible threat to international peace and the lack of good governance in the recipient government*

❖ *However!!*

5. Legacy of ROK Gov. and CSO Engagement to the DPRK

- **The most significant achievement by humanitarian CSOs is they replaced hostility towards North Korea with the entity of brotherhood and unification in South Korean civil society.**
 - In spite of such poor operational environment, the critical or only drive for humanitarian and human rights CSOs was a strong mandate of CSO staffs and activists.
 - In terms of institutional development, humanitarian CSOs also played a significant role in improving policies affecting CSO activities: e.g ARS, Public Fundraising Act, etc.
 - Also, the adoption of Act of North Korean Human Rights will be an essential legal ground promoting a political and civil rights of North Korean people.

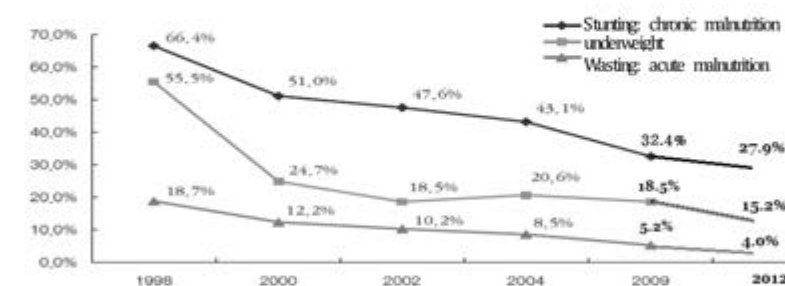
5. Legacy of ROK Gov. and CSO Engagement to the DPRK

- **North Korea: no more hermit kingdom!** ^{정보} Information provider
 - ROK Gov. and CSO's humanitarian and Development operations in the DPRK and their learning by doing: huge bunch of reports, evaluation papers, experience
 - Several books on the experience of CSOs and IO in the DPRK: *North Korea and the Timeless Dilemma of Aid* (Schloms), *Humanitarian Diplomacy* (Minear & Smith), *Paved with Good Intention: The NGO Experience in North Korea* (Flake & Snyder), *The Great North Korean Famine* (Natsios), COI
 - UN agencies' regular reports on Population Census(1993, 2008) and National Nutrition Surveys by DPRK, UNICEF, WFP, WHO(1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2009, 2012)
 - "http://reliefweb.int/": as a repository of reports and information on operations and DPRK internal information

5. Legacy of ROK Gov. and CSO Engagement to the DPRK

➤ Alleviation of humanitarian distress in the DPRK

National Nutrition Survey by DPRK, UNICEF, WFP, WHO



source: UN website, <http://ip.one.un.org/content/uploads/2013/03/DPRK>

5. Legacy of ROK Gov. and CSO Engagement to the DPRK

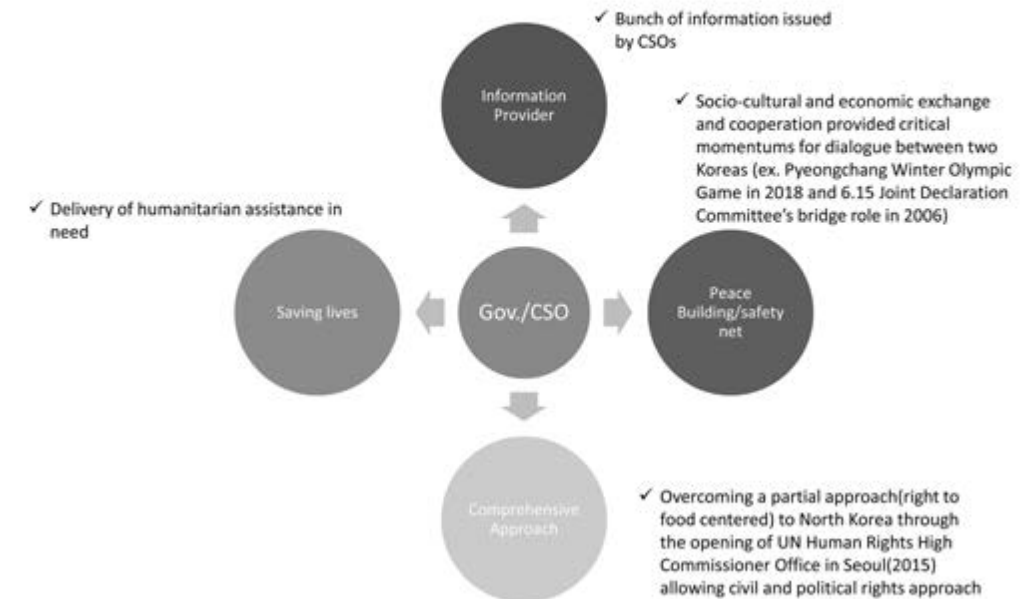
➤ Recovery of brotherly love in South Korean civil society

Date of Poll	Sunshine policy should be		
	continued	partly revised	stopped
2007.6.23 (한국갤럽) 조선일보	17.8	69.5	10.0
2006.10.17~18 (한국리서치) 문화일보	15.2	62.3	16.8
2006.10.12 (한국사회여론연구소)	7.8	35.9	54.3
2003.6.24 (TNS) 한국사회여론연구소	16.4	58.3	23.3
2002.10.28~29 (TNS) SBS	23	77	
2002.7.6 (한국갤럽) 한국갤럽	25.1	59.1	15.8
2002.2.15~16 (TNS) 문화일보	21.2	47.4	25.4

* Source: 이주철, "대북정책에 대한 여론 변화 추이—1995년 이후를 중심으로" (English Translation) Changes in public opinion poll on the policy towards the DPRK, "국제고려학회논문지, 제10호 (국제고려학회, 2007), p. 140

5. Legacy of ROK Gov. and CSO Engagement to the DPRK

➤ Under the dilemma situation



5. Legacy of ROK Gov. and CSO Engagement to the DPRK

➤ Peace-building through a safety net of inter-Korean political & military relations

- Under the rupture of inter-Korean relation after the 1st Nuclear Test in 2006: 6. 15 Joint Committee, which is a CSO that has been founded to commemorate the 1st Inter Korean Summit in 2000, provided momentum enabled the resumption of dialogue between two Korean government
- Under the serious confrontation between North Korea and international community in 2018: Pyeongchang Winter Olympic Game, as a sport exchange activity, created an opportunity to resume the inter-Korean summit dialogue that has been stopped since 2008

6. Challenges in Operational Environment

- [Aligning continued humanitarian assistance and development assistance] gradual GNI increase from \$1,078 in 2010 to \$ 1,208 in 2014 meaning no need of large scale humanitarian assistance but still in need of humanitarian operations targeting 13 million people and converting it to development assistance requested in 2005 by the DPRK
- [Limited Room for CSOs' Humanitarian & Development Operation since 2015] a series of nuclear test and missile launches resulted in UN sanctions on development assistance
- [Ideological division in South Korean civil society] Political parties' too politicized approach to the issues of North Korea and as a result a seriously divided civil society
- [Global resource competition] refugee crisis and terrorism in Europe, increased SDG targets, more frequent local and regional humanitarian crisis, economic downturn in major donor countries and the lack of financing for development

Thank You

Q & A



International Development for Fragile States and Implications for North Korea

Presentation

CHOI Changyong

Professor
KDI School of Public Policy and Management

Republic of Korea



Dr. CHOI Changyong is the Professor at the Korea Development Institute (KDI) School of Public Policy and Management, South Korea. He earned a PhD from the Maxwell School of Syracuse University. He served as the Director of Policy Consultation and Evaluation of the Center for International Development(CID) at the KDI and was in charge of numerous KSP projects for many partner countries.

His expertise covers democratization and market development in developing and former communist countries, governance reform, and international relations and development cooperation. He published a number of articles on those issues; "Everyday Politics in North Korea" in Journal of Asian Studies, "The Dilemmas of Dependency: A Controversial Role of China in North Korea's Economic Transformation" in Asian Survey, "A Semantic Network Analysis of Changes in North Korea's Economic Policy" in Governance: An International Journal of Policy, Administration, and Institutions.

International Development for Fragile States and Implications for North Korea

August 29, 2019
Prof. Changyong Choi
KDI School of Public Policy and
Management

- Contents-

1. Background
2. Theories of the state and 'fragile' state
3. SDGs and Fragile States
4. Implications for North Korea
5. Q & A

I. Background

- Discussions on 'fragile states' are divided into three themes:
 - (1) Political approach: legitimacy and power stability of the countries concerned
 - (2) Instability of the state: Intensity of conflict and disputes
 - (3) State capacity: manage development assistance/cooperation projects and programs
- Despite this variety of approaches, discussions on fragile states are subject to certain limitations due the lack of generally applicable theoretical foundations and weak research methodologies.
- Based on the achievements and limitations of the existing studies,
 - Examines the current progress of implementation of SDGs in the 'fragile' states
 - Seeks theoretic and practical lessons learned from the cases, and
 - Finds out the implications for North Korea

II. Theories on State and Fragile State

- Three theories on State
 - *Ratio Status: 'modern state'*
 - *Political system*
 - *State Capacity*
- 'Fragile state'?
 - Discourse level, rather than theory
 - Various definitions; lack of consensus on indicators, variables to 'assess' the fragility or weakness of the state

II-1. Ratio Status: 'modern state

- Basic components of the state: Sovereignty, Territory, and People
- Contract between the state and society
- State sovereignty vs. Civil rights: Compromise between the state and society
- Absolutism→ Nation state
- (Max Weber(1946): "...(s)tate as a human community that successfully claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory"

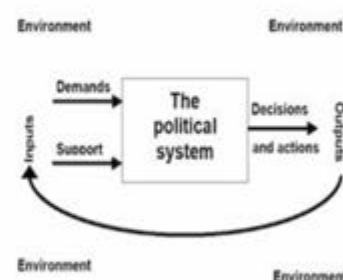
II-3. State Capacity

- **Institutional Capacity**
 - Laws, regulations, and institutions to maintain social order
- **Governance Capacity(e.g. World Governance Index)**
 - Participation and Accountability; Political stability and absence of violence, Government effectiveness, Quality of regulation, Rule of law, and Control of Corruption
- **Policy Implementation Capacity**
 - Capacity for policy processes: Planning-Implementation-Evaluation
 - Government Efficiency and Effectiveness

II-2. Political System(D. Easton)

David Easton, *A Framework for Political Analysis*, 1965

- State and its functions as a core of the political system
- Systems Theory and Political Systems
- Political system: Input-output of the political resources
- Input-output is a reflection of the political and policy environment
- Political soundness is determined by the feedback process of Input-output of the political resources

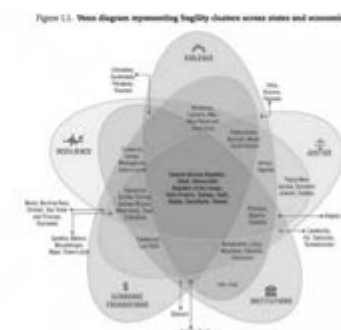


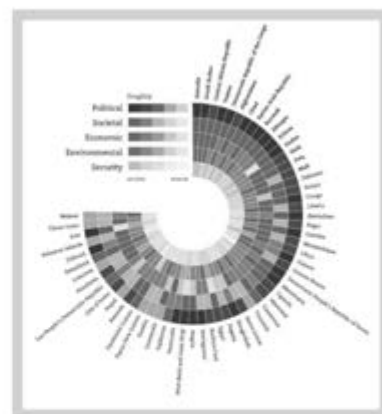
Definitions of Fragile State

- Unstable relations between the state and society
- Violent and coercive ruling mechanism by the state
- Absolute dominance of state authority over the civil rights
- Distortion of resource allocation of political input-output
- Weak state capacity over institutions and public service provision for the people

What are Fragile States?

- OECD: fragile states are "Those failing to provide basic services to poor people because they are unwilling or unable to do so"
- DFID: fragile states are "those where the government cannot or will not deliver core functions to the majority of its people, including the poor"
- World Bank: "a fragile state's state policies and institutions are weak, making them vulnerable in their capacity to deliver services to their citizens, to control corruption, or to provide for sufficient voice and accountability. They face risks of conflict and political instability"





INDEX OF STATE WEAKNESS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD
(Sub-Saharan Africa Excluded)

The 100 countries with the lowest scores on the index are listed below. The index is a composite of 20 indicators, each weighted equally. The index is calculated as the average of the 20 indicators, with a score of 100 representing the best possible score.

Rank	Country	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
1	Democratic Republic of Congo	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2	Central African Republic	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
3	Sierra Leone	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
4	Yemen	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
5	South Sudan	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
6	Libya	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
7	Guinea	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
8	Chad	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
9	Equatorial Guinea	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
10	South Sudan	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
11	Yemen	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
12	Libya	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
13	Guinea	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
14	Chad	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
15	Equatorial Guinea	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
16	South Sudan	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
17	Yemen	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
18	Libya	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
19	Guinea	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
20	Chad	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Map of Failed States



Weakest States by Region

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	EURASIA & SOUTH ASIA	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	WESTERN HEMISPHERE
North Korea (#15)	Afghanistan (#2)	Iraq (#4)	Somalia (#1)	Haiti (#12)
Burma (#17)	Nepal (#22)	Yemen (#30)	Democratic Republic of the Congo (#3)	Colombia (#47)
Cambodia (#34)	Pakistan (#33)	Algeria (#57)	Burundi (#5)	Guatemala (#60)
Papua New Guinea (#40)	Turkmenistan (#35)	Syria (#59)	Sudan (#6)	Cuba (#62)
East Timor (#43)	Uzbekistan (#36)	Iran (#66)	Central African Republic (#7)	Bolivia (#64)



INDEX OF STATE WEAKNESS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Collectively, these earlier efforts to identify and, in some cases, to rank weak states have considerably increased the visibility and policy relevance of research on state weakness. However, from the perspective of measuring state weakness across the developing world, each approach has shortcomings. In general, these efforts tend to:

- characterize weakness using more extreme cases of failed or collapsed states, while underemphasizing the many states that exhibit various forms of weakness short of outright failure;
- concentrate on one or two of the core functions of statehood—security and political legitimacy, for instance—without fully capturing other areas of state responsibility;
- use metrics that lack full transparency to rank weak states, hindering replicability; and
- focus primarily on the present, failing to capture recent historical trends.

Description of the 20 Indicators

ECONOMIC	POLITICAL	SECURITY	SOCIAL WELFARE
1. GNI per capita, 2006 (World Bank, World Development Indicators)	6. Government Effectiveness, 2006 (World Bank, Governance Matters VI)	11. Conflict Intensity, 1992-2006 (Center for Systemic Peace, Major Episodes of Political Violence)	16. Child Mortality, 2005 (UNICEF, State of the World's Children)
2. GDP growth, 2002-2006 (World Bank, World Development Indicators)	7. Rule of Law, 2006 (World Bank, Governance Matters VI)	12. Political Stability and Absence of Violence, 2006 (World Bank, Governance Matters VI)	17. Primary School Completion, 2005 (World Bank, World Development Indicators)
3. Income Inequality, 2006 (World Bank, World Development Indicators)	8. Voice and Accountability, 2006 (World Bank, Governance Matters VI)	13. Incidence of Coups, 1992-2006 (Archigos 2.0 and Economist Intelligence Unit)	18. Undernourishment, 2004 (Food and Agriculture Organization)
4. Inflation, 2002-2006 (International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics)	9. Control of Corruption, 2006 (World Bank, Governance Matters VI)	14. Gross Human Rights Abuses, 1992-2006 (Political Terror Scale)	19. Percent Population with Access to Improved Water Sources, and with Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities, 2004 (World Bank, World Development Indicators)
5. Regulatory Quality, 2006 (World Bank, Governance Matters VI)	10. Freedom Ratings, 2006 (Freedom House)	15. Territory Affected by Conflict, 1991-2005 (Political Instability Task Force)	20. Life Expectancy, 2005 (World Bank, World Development Indicators)

III. SDGs and Fragile States

From MDGs to SDGs



MDGs/SDGs: key differences

- SDGs process was participatory, widely debated over a period of 2 years (not just between Governments, but also public consultations with a range of stakeholders), reflect a vision of sustainable development rather than an aid agenda;
- Universal Agenda: covers all countries & sets targets for all, not just for developing countries;
- Integrated & transformative agenda, going beyond MDGs & setting wide range of economic, social & environmental objectives; Ex. addresses issues like inequality, Decent Work, wages, climate change, migration, financial & commodity markets, etc.
- Principle: common but differentiated responsibilities
- Includes 'means of implementation' as stand alone goal (Goal 17)



SDGs in Fragile State

State fragility and SDGs

- 17 Development Goals and 169 sub-goals, and 230 indicators for monitoring
- 56 fragile states selected by OECD and their Voluntary National Report(VNR)
- Identified national priority among the SDGs aligned with mid-long term development goals
- Five Key areas: No Poverty(#1); Zero Hunger(#2); Good health and Well-being(#3), Gender equality(#5), and; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure(#9)
- Unit of Analysis: (1) Fragile states, (2) Non-fragile-developing countries, (3) OECD countries
- Methodology: country and year fixed effect analysis
 - Control country specific variables such as culture, political and geographic aspect
 - Control exogenous variables such as global economic crisis and price changes
 - Control covariance variables such as GDP, GDP/cap, GDP growth rate

Implementation of the SDGs in the Fragile States

From MDGs to SDGs

Differences:

- Targets: Low-income and underdeveloped countries → Covers both underdeveloped and developed countries
- Actors: from North to South → Donors, recipients, corporates, and civil society
- Tools/Resources: ODA → Diversification of resource: aid, trade, investment etc.

Implementation Plan:

- Project unit: country level + align with mid-to-long term development plan
- Performance management: SDGs global index, Monitoring and Evaluation
- Evaluation and Follow-ups: Voluntary National Report(VNR) through UN ESC

National Priority identified in the VNR

Country	A. National Priority of SDGs by	
Afghanistan	1(Po), 2(HG), 3(HW), 5(GE), 9(IND), 17(Partnership)	
Tajikistan	1(RP), 2(HG), 5(GE), 10(Inequality), 16(Peace and Inclusiveness)	
Nepal	1(RP), 2(HG), 3(HW), 5(GE), 9(IND), 17(Partnership)	
Zimbabwe	2(HG), 3(HW), 4(Edu), 5(GE), 6(Water), 8(Econ. growth), 9(IND), 17(Partnership)	
Nigeria	1(Po), 2(HG), 3(HW), 4(Edu), 5(GE), 9(IND), 14(Life below water), 16(Peace and Inclusiveness)	
Bangladesh	1(Po), 2(HG), 3(HW), 5(GE), 9(IND), 14(Life below water), 17(Partnership)	
Egypt	1(Po), 11(Cities), 13(Climate)	
B. Priority of SDGs and Indicators		
Goal	Sub	Index
# 1	1.1	1.1.1
	1.2	1.2.1
# 2	2.1	2.1.1
	3.1	3.1.2
# 5	5.5	5.5.1
	5.5	5.5.2
# 9	9.2	9.2.1
	9.5	9.5.1

Five Key Areas of SDGs in Fragile states

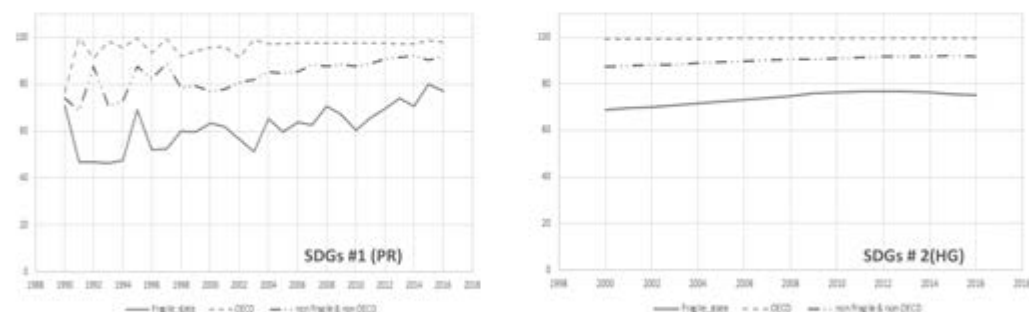
- # 1: No Poverty
- # 2: Zero Hunger
- # 3: Good Health and Well-being
- # 5: Gender Equality
- # 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Situation Analysis

Comparison of SDGs Implementation

1 and # 2:

No significant progress since 1990; Gaps maintained between OECD and developing countries



Situation Analysis

Fixed effect analysis:

Country fixed effect

Year fixed effect

Findings:

- Statistically significance in PR, HG, and GE
- Little progress for the vulnerable groups such as extreme poverty, children and women

	(1) SDGs 1.	(2) SDGs 2.	(3) SDGs 3.	(4) SDGs 5.	(5) SDGs 9.
[Panel 1]					
Fragile state	-42.298*** (7.302)	-14.385*** (2.048)	2.892 (7.526)	-7.546** (3.119)	-1.595 (2.776)
[Panel 2]					
Fragile state	-97.96*** (6.669)	-28.32*** (.505)	-54.56*** (4.964)	-6.38* (3.508)	-2.08 (1.309)
Non fragile and developing country	-55.68*** (9.493)	-13.78*** (1.715)	-57.42*** (9.136)	1.16 (4.116)	-.48 (2.939)
[Control variables]					
GDP	2.81e-13*** (1.36e-13)	1.65e-14 (2.98e-14)	-4.34e-15 (1.54e-13)	-1.33e-13*** (4.87e-14)	9.18e-14*** (4.62e-14)
GDP/cap	-2.53e-04*** (7.81e-05)	-1.40e-04*** (2.86e-05)	-2.80e-04*** (6.69e-06)	-7.62e-05*** (3.72e-05)	5.72e-05 (1.38e-04)
GDP growth rate	9.678*** (2.824)	1.080 (1.222)	0.335 (9.991)	0.208 (9.870)	-1.169 (9.760)
# of Obs.	1,357	2,413	2,056	2,882	3,049
R-squared	0.901	0.947	0.923	0.828	0.851
Country fixed	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year fixed	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Situation Analysis

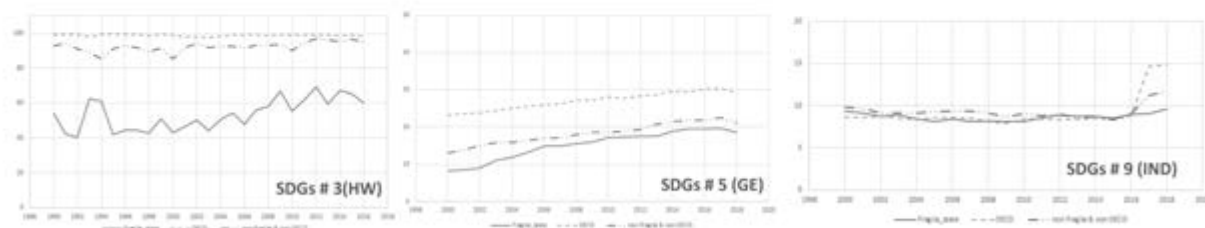
Comparison of SDGs Implementation

3 and # 5:

Some progresses yet still big gaps with the OECD

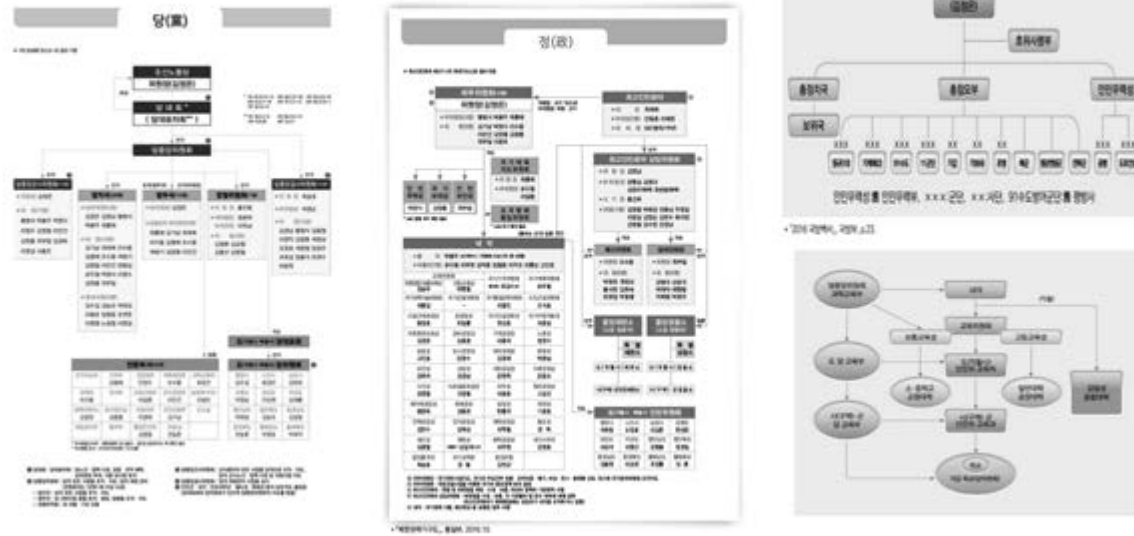
9:

Similar trends all the three groups



IV. Implications for North Korea

Soundness and Fragility of North Korean Regime



【표 5-1】북한의 교육 과정

구분	교육과정	학년별 수업 시간(단위: 주)			
		1학년	2학년	3학년	4학년
1	위대한 수령 김일성 동생의 혁명사	1	1	1	1
2	위대한 영도자 김정일 동생의 혁명사	1	1	1	1
3	혁명적 내선정권 건설의 혁명사	1	1	1	1
4	경제적 내선정권 건설의 혁명사	1	1	1	1
5	사회주의 도덕	1	1	1	1
6	수학	4	5	5	5
7	과학	7	7	7	7
8	자연	10	10	10	10
9	경제학	2	2	2	2
10	역사	2	2	2	2
11	도덕	2	2	2	2
12	영어	2	2	2	2
13	체육	2	2	2	2
합계(교과목별)		56			

* 위대한 수령 김일성 동생의 혁명사, 위대한 영도자 김정일 동생의 혁명사, 혁명적 내선정권 건설의 혁명사, 경제적 내선정권 건설의 혁명사, 사회주의 도덕, 수학, 과학, 자연, 경제학, 역사, 도덕, 영어, 체육

【표 5-2】북한의 초급중학교 교육과정

구분	교육과정	학년별 수업 시간		
		1학년	2학년	3학년
1	위대한 수령 김일성 동생의 혁명활동	2	2	
2	위대한 영도자 김정일 동생의 혁명활동		2	2
3	혁명적 내선정권 건설의 혁명활동	1		
4	경제적 내선정권 건설의 혁명활동	1	1	1
5	사회주의 도덕	1	1	1
6	국어	5	5	5
7	영어	4	4	4
8	조선역사	1	1	2
9	조선지리	1	1	1
10	수학	6	6	6
11	자연과학	5	5	5
12	정보기술	2주	2주	2주
13	기초기술	1	1	1
14	체육	2(1주)	2(1주)	2(1주)
15	음악활동	1	1	1
16	미술	1	1	1

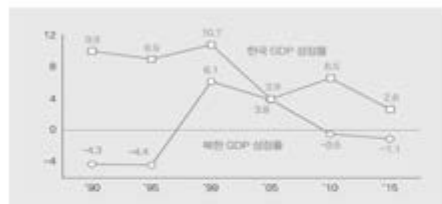
【표 5-3】북한의 고급중학교 교육과정

구분	교과명	학년별 수업 수업시간		
		1학년	2학년	3학년
1	위대한 수령 김일성 동생수업 혁명역사	3	2	
2	위대한 영도자 김정일 동생수업 혁명역사		2	4
3	혁명의 내선정권 건설수업 혁명역사		1/2	
4	경제적 내선정권 건설수업 혁명역사	1	1	1
5	당성적	1주	1주	1주
6	사회주의 도덕과 법	1	1	1
7	심리학과 논리			1주
8	국어문학	3	2	3
9	한문	1	1	1
10	영어	3	3	3
11	역사	1	1	2
12	지리	1	1	1
13	수학	5	5/4	4
14	물리	5	4	3
15	화학	3	4	2
16	생물	3	3	2
17	정보기술	2	1	1
18	기초기술	2주	3주	3주
19	과학(해안)기초			4
20	군사활동초보		1주	1주
21	체육	1	1	1
22	예술	1	1	1



North Korean Economic Situation

구분	'90	'95	'99	'03	'07	'11	'15
북한	-4.3	-4.4	-0.9	0.1	1.2	3.8	-1.2
중국	9.9	8.9	-0.7	10.7	7.4	3.9	6.2



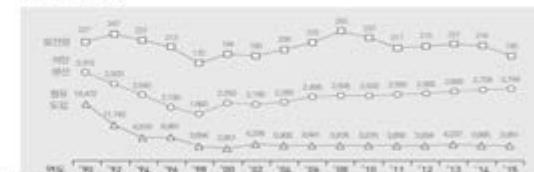
【표 5-2】북한의 주요 산업 성장률 추이

구분	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
농업	-10.6	-13.2	2.8	-2.7	9.2	-6.1	4.2	4.1	-1.6	-0.1	8.0	-1.0	-1.2	5.3	2.9	1.8	1.2	-0.8								
공업	-5.6	-5.7	-15.8	14.2	5.8	-9.8	2.5	1.9	1.5	2.4	-0.9	-0.2	0.9	0.8	2.1	1.6	-1.8									
서비스업	-3.2	-16.3	-3.9	-18.3	1.9	1.4	-1.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.6	-3.0	-0.3	-0.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	-3.4								
총합	-6.8	-1.6	0.1	-14.2	2.9	6.3	2.7	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	1.2	-1.1	-1.4	-0.1	4.7	1.4	1.5	-0.8								
제조업	-4.1	21.3	-6.5	-10.3	10.4	-1.0	-0.9	0.6	1.0	2.2	3.2	-3.5	0.1	-4.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	-4.8								
건설업	5.9	-1.4	-16.9	-10.2	24.4	12.5	10.5	0.4	-11.5	-1.5	1.1	0.9	0.3	3.8	-1.6	-1.0	1.4	4.8								
서비스업	0.7	0.8	2.3	1.1	-1.7	1.1	-0.2	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.8								

【표 5-4】북한의 에너지 공급 추이

구분	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
발전량	227	247	231	213	170	194	190	226	225	255	237	211	215	221	216	190
발전량	3,715	2,800	1,540	2,100	1,860	2,250	2,190	2,260	2,468	2,506	2,500	2,590	2,590	2,660	2,709	2,749
발전량	18,470	11,140	6,670	6,861	3,694	2,851	4,376	3,900	3,841	3,678	3,870	3,866	3,854	4,237	3,865	3,851

• 출처: 북한인민경제통계청



【표 5-5】북한 대외무역에서 북중무역의 비중

연도	'99	'00	'02	'04	'06	'08	'10	'12	'14	'15
총외국무역	14.8	19.7	22.6	28.6	30.0	38.2	41.7	68.1	76.1	62.5
북중무역	3.7	4.8	7.3	13.7	16.7	27.8	34.6	59.3	68.6	57.1
비중(%)	25	24.4	32.3	47.9	55.7	72.8	83	87.0	90.1	91.3

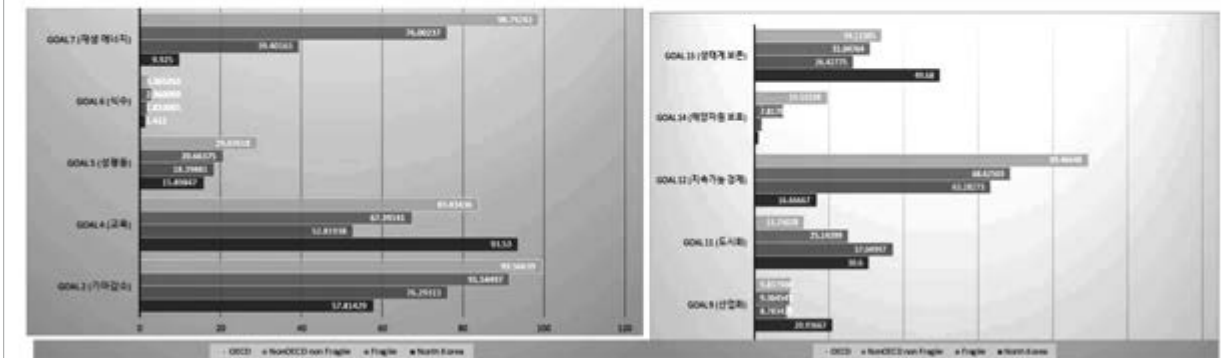
• (대한무역투자진흥공사, '북한 대외무역통계', 2015년 북중무역에서 점유 수입 비중의 추이 및 비중률)

SDGs and North Korea

Comparative analysis with Fragile, non-fragile and OECD

- Under the level of fragile, non-fragile and OECD

- Relatively better at # 4 EDU, # 9 IND, # 11 Cities



COERCION AND CONTROL OF THE STATE

PROSPECTS

- Economic sanction and stick to the planned and socialist economy
- absolute poverty; inequality and polization
- 'Marketization from the bottom' -> changes in behavior, norms and values
- Corruption and distortive perception of the capitalism
- 'distortive perception and practice of 'capitalism'
- Collective efforts to induce North Korea into the international community

Thank You!

< 취약국 지원 방향 >

목표
 공통적인 취약성 요소를 통해 취약국의 자활가능한 발전 기반 마련

원칙

- 취약국 관련 국제적 원칙 지원 존중
- 무분별 개입원칙, 필요
- 취약국 지원을 위한 파트너십 확대
- 정부외 참여 증진, 국제적 파트너십 확대
- 불포구족 - 인도적 지원 - 개발원조 간 연계 강화

공통적인 취약성 요소를 통해 취약국의 지속가능한 발전기반 마련

취약 기반	분쟁 폭력	재난	제도 미비
중점 지원 분야 조기 복구 지원 사회 재통합 역량 취약계층 지원 강화	중점 지원 분야 긴급구호지원 긴급의료지원 긴급인구이동 지원 긴급재정 지원	중점 지원 대상 소외 취약국 여성 및 아동 빈곤층 청년	중점 지원 대상 재난 영향국 군소 도서국 지역적 주변

세부 목표

취약성에 따른 차별화된 지원	모용적인 지원 강화	효과적 지원 수단 통합
① (분쟁국가) 평화로운 사회 건설 ② (재난국가) 복원력 강화 지원 ③ (인도적지원국가) 인구적 제도 구축 지원	① 소외 취약국, 취약계층 지원 강화 ② 기초생도, 인권과 외 공공서비스 지원 강화	① 원조통합, 재부 수준별 지원 ② 국제기구, 지역 거점국, 민간부문 협력 강화

개발-평화연계

International Cooperation and Gender Affairs

Development Cooperation in North Korea and Peace on the Korean Peninsula



Discussant

KIM Booyuel

Assistant Professor

Development Policy

KDI School of Public Policy and Management

Republic of Korea

KIM Booyuel is an Assistant Professor of KDI (Korea Development Institute) School of Public Policy and Management. Previously he worked as a postdoctoral research scholar at the Earth Institute, Columbia University. His research is focused on education, health and rural development issues in developing countries through lab-in-the-field experiment approach. He received his B.A. in Economics from Handong University, South Korea in 2002, and obtained his Master of International Affairs and Ph.D. in Sustainable Development from School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University in 2009 and 2014, respectively.



Discussant

KANG Woo-Chul

Senior Research Fellow

Research Institute for North Korea and Northeast Asia Development

Korea Eximbank

Republic of Korea

Dr. KANG Woo-Chul is a senior research fellow of the Research Institute for North Korea and Northeast Asia Development (RINK) of Korea Export-Import (KEXIM) Bank. He is a member of the Korean Association for International Development and Cooperation, the Korean Association of International Studies, and the Korean Association of Contemporary Japanese Studies. Dr. KANG Woo-Chul has been a senior researcher at the Keio Research Institute at SFC, and at the Institute of Social Sciences, Sogang University.

RINK provides advice on national policies to the government and other concerned parties, drawing on KEXIM bank's expertise in financing large-scale overseas projects, knowhow from the Economic Development Cooperation Fund, and experience of operating the Inter-Korean Cooperation Fund on behalf of the government. In this context, RINK's research activities span multiple areas, such as promoting development cooperation concerning North Korea and creating strategies to mobilize financing for North Korean and Northeast Asian development.

Dr. KANG Woo-Chul has conducted wide research on the political economy of development in South Korea and Japan. His primary research focuses on development cooperation concerning North Korea and financing for sustainable development. He has published articles discussing Asian donor countries' development policies. He received his MA and PhD from Keio University in Japan.

