

The Republic of Korea and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)





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Preface

The cooperative relations between the Republic of Korea and the UNDP started back in 1963 and they are now wrapping up the 1st stage of their cooperation and opening a new chapter. Starting from 2010, the ROK will be participating in the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in a net contributor status. During the period of 1960s to 1980s, the ROK used to be a major recipient of the UNDP's financial assistance. In 1993, however, the country turned into an NCC (Net Contributor Country), a status given only to countries whose funding contributions are larger than benefits. On November 25, 2009, Korea finally became the 24th member of the OECD/DAC, which further consolidated the country's positioning as a donor in the international community.

Since the early 1960s, through the Country Program, the UNDP has provided Korea with professional advices and technologies which the country desperately needed in its full-fledged economic development plan. During the periods of the 1980s and the 1990s, when Korea was obsessed with "growth first" mindset and neglected other peripherized areas, the UNDP continued to emphasize the importance of "sustainable human development" in various sectors supporting such ideas as protecting environment, promoting civil activist groups, and promoting the rights of social minorities like women and the disabled. In the 1990s when Korea turned into a net contributor country, the UNDP guided the country to work as an active and responsible member of the international community. In summary, the UNDP's support has played a very important role in Korea's industrialization, democratization and development process to become one of the advanced countries.

This book is published for the purpose of reviewing and recording the UNDP activities and its achievements in Korea for the past fifty years. From 1963 to 2009, the UNDP has implemented more than 270 programs in Korea. However, only a few experts know the tremendous achievements of the UNDP programs and their positive impact on the Korean society while the general Korean public is unaware of these achievements due to the lack of PR activities. Since the specialized contents of the UNDP programs are mostly written in English, they could not appeal to the Korean public. In this context, this book is written as easy as possible to help readers understand difficult and specialized contents. For this purpose, this book summarizes the UNDP programs and their achievements in a more organized way.

I would like to deliver my special thanks to former Directors and members of the UNDP Office in Seoul, who have helped our cooperation with the UNDP proceed smoothly and effectively. Also, I would like to thank Director Jinson Park of International Exchange and Cooperation Division of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology as well as Officer Hyun Choi, who have assisted me in successfully completing the ROK-UNDP Country Program. Lastly, my special thanks go to Professor Seokjun Lim of Dong-A University, who has actually written this book.

December 28, 2009



Eunwoo Lee

Director General

International Cooperation Bureau

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology



Introduction

In only a half century, Korea has established itself as an unprecedented exemplary country in the world by escaping from the poverty trap and successfully achieving economic development and democracy. Right after Korea was liberated from the colonial oppression of Japan, the country had to go through the tragic Korean Civil War and suffer from extreme poverty for a long time. Nevertheless, the diligence of the Korean people and the assistance from the international society helped the country create “the miracle of the Han River”. This remarkable success can be attributed to the harmonious efforts of the Korean government and its people. However, without the continuous and active support of the international society, Korea of today would not have been possible. The UNDP, an organization dedicated to providing development assistance of the UN to developing countries, has come along with Korea in the country's long and harsh journey of development; from the start of economic development, growth of the 1960s and 1970s, and social development of the 1980s and 1990s to the preparation period from the late 1990s till the present, during which Korea prepared itself as an important contributor to the international society.

In 1948, the Republic of Korea first debuted on the international stage as an independent country under the protection of the UN. At that time, the UN troops guaranteed the country's sustainability for three years during the Korean Civil War (1950-1953). In the 1950s, the UN provided massive economic assistance to Korea, whose per capita GDP then was merely less than \$100, and the UN played a critical role in post-war restoration and peace-building process. In this process, starting from the 1960s when Korea launched a massive-scale economic development plan, the UNDP provided professional advices and technologies required for the country's economic development through the well-designed UNDP Country Programs. Afterwards, when Korea was obsessed with “growth first” mindset and neglected the peripheralized sectors, the UNDP emphasized the importance of “sustainable

promoting civil activist groups, and promoting the rights of social minorities like women and the disabled. Thanks to the UNDP's support, Korea is now capable of paying back the support it received from the international society in the past.

The purpose of this book is to review and record the UNDP activities and the achievements in Korea for the past fifty years. From 1963 to 2009, the UNDP has implemented more than 270 programs in Korea. However, only a few experts know the tremendous achievements of the UNDP programs and their positive impact on the Korean society while the general Korean public is unaware of these achievements due to the lack of PR activities. Since the specialized contents of the UNDP programs are mostly written in English, they could not appeal to the Korean public. In this context, this book is written as easy as possible to help readers understand difficult and specialized contents. For this purpose, this book summarizes the UNDP programs and their achievements in a more organized way.

It is not an easy task at all to introduce all the cooperative achievements of the UNDP and Korea for the past fifty years in this single volume of a book. The reason is that the history of cooperation is long and it is not easy to select which programs to be included in this book for further elaboration among more than 270 programs in 20 areas. Because of this difficulty, we have decided not to emphasize individual programs. Instead, we have classified UNDP programs into larger frameworks of 'economic development', 'human development', and 'international development'. Following these frameworks, this book is organized as follows.

Chapter 1 describes various humanitarian activities the UN had implemented in Korea until the UNDP opened its office in Seoul.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the UNDP programs. The assistance from the UNDP to Korea can be classified into two categories; pre-Country Program (1963-1971) and Country Program over 7 stages (1972-2009). This chapter also analyzes characteristics and details of support programs by stage.

During the period of the 1960s to the 1980s, the Korean economy grew almost 10% annually. Though the remarkable economic achievements of Korea were somewhat tainted by the economic crisis in 1997 and 1998 in Asia and the IMF rescue funding, Korea successfully resurrected its economy in the 2000s with information and telecommunication industries leading the country's economic recovery. Currently in 2009, Korea is a member of the OECD and is playing an important role in the G20. Then, what has been the key driving force that has led the country to achieve this remarkable growth? How has the UNDP contributed to the success of Korea? In this chapter, the industrialization process of Korea will be analyzed from the perspective of changes in the economic policy. Also major UNDP programs that have helped Korea's success will be reviewed.

Chapter 4 writes about the human development and the UNDP. Human development is a process in which mankind expands the true freedom it enjoys and cultivates capabilities required for expanding freedom. In order for mankind to achieve development, various types of unfreedom that oppress human freedom should be eliminated. Here, unfreedom means poverty, tyranny, poor economic opportunities, social deprivation, lack of public services, and gender inequality. In this chapter, the UNDP programs that have been implemented for human development will be reviewed.

Chapter 5 is about the international development and the UNDP. The international development can be defined as sharing development experiences between countries that have succeeded in economic and human development and those who are lagging behind. The start of Korea's paying back process is from the 6th Country Program launched in 1997. The UNDP has supported Korea's international development efforts through two models; cooperation among developing countries and cooperation between developing and developed countries. This chapter introduces country programs that have contributed to the international development.

In the concluding chapter, what have been discussed so far will be summarized.



The Republic of Korea and the UNDP

Chapter 1. The UN and the Republic of Korea

Chapter 2. Overview of the UNDP's Country Program

Chapter 3. Economic development and the UNDP

Chapter 4. Human development and the UNDP

Chapter 5. International development and the UNDP

Conclusion: Leaving the nest

Chapter 1.

The UN and the Republic of Korea



1.1. State-building and the UN (1945-1949)

1.2. The Korean Civil War and post-war reconstruction (1950-1960)

1.3. Socio-economic assistance and the birth of the UNDP

Chapter 1. The UN and the Republic of Korea

1.1. State-building and the UN (1945–1949)

Building a state is a process of building a fully-functioning framework of a country. In order for a modern state to be successfully established, certain pre-conditions should be met. For example, a state should be capable of signing international treaties and protecting its territory as well as achieving political integration led by the public. Though Korea boasts of a long history, the country's state-building process from a modern perspective did not even start until 1945 when the country was finally liberated from the Japanese colonial rule. In this background, it can be said that the UN's efforts to support Korea's state-building process started in 1947.

The UN General Assembly dispatched the UNTCOK (United National Temporary Commission on Korea) to supervise the first general election in the history of Korea. Following the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the UNTCOK's mission was to supervise the process of the general election on the Korean Peninsula, or, if not possible, at least in the southern part of the country.

While the South welcomed the UN General Assembly's resolutions, the

North refused to admit the UNTCOK. Facing this dilemma, the UNTCOK decided to proceed the general election only in the South, where about 2/3 of the country's total population of that time resided.



On May 10, 1948, a national election was held in the South. Through direct election by the Korean people for the first time in the history of the Korean constitution, the Constituent Assembly was formed and it operated for 203 days from May 31 to December 18, 1948. Out of 200 assembly seats, 198 congressmen were elected from 198 electoral districts excluding two districts of Jeju Province. Election of congressmen for two districts of Jeju Province was postponed indefinitely due to the April 3rd Rebellion in Jeju. After reviewing the UNTCOK report, the UN General Assembly publicly announced the establishment of the Republic of Korea south to the 38th parallel line as a legal government possessing the rights of effective control and jurisdiction. It was the first time ever in the history of mankind that an election to form a state was held under the protection of the UN. After the election, the UNTCOK, a temporary commission, was replaced by the UNCOK, a standing organization. The UNCOK was in charge of various tasks including supervising the withdrawal of the American troops stationed in Korea and helping the development of a newly-born country.

1.2 The Korean Civil War and post-war reconstruction (1950–1960)

In the pre-dawn hours of June 25, 1950, the UN was notified of the invasion of South Korea by the North Korean Army through the UNCOK. On the same

day, the UN Security Council called for immediate stoppage of battles and the withdrawal of the North Korean Army to the north of the 38th parallel line by condemning the invasion as “an attack to destroy peace”. While battles continued, the UN Security Council asked the UN member states to provide necessary support for defeating the invaders and stabilizing the ROK.

On July 7, 1950, to provide military support to the ROK, the UN Security Council approved the formation of the UN Troops consisted of soldiers from the U.S. and the recommended member states. The majority of the UN member states provided support in the forms of expeditionary force, medical aid, field medical troops, strategic logistics, and food supply. During and after the war, many different UN organizations provided assistance for South Korea. Among them were the ILO, the FAO, the UNESCO, and the UNICEF.



After the war, South Korea was faced with a tough challenge of reconstructing the nation. The war left not only physical damages and a devastation of the land but also a huge loss to the life of the Korean people. The capital city of Seoul was completely destroyed and major cities throughout the nation were not free from the destruction. In December 1950, the UN General Assembly formed the UNKRA (UN Korean

Reconstruction Agency) to help the economic revival of Korea and the agency started its operation from July 1951. While providing urgent humanitarian aids during the war, the UNKRA also conducted preliminary research on industrial construction projects that were in dire need including plants producing plate glass, briquette, cement, fertilizers, and electricity. The UNKRA also contributed to building technical schools especially in shortage at that time and their educational programs. Among technical schools opened under the support of the UNKRA were the Merchant Marine Academy in Pusan, Daegu Medical School, and Dongrae Reconstruction Center. In addition to the economic reconstruction, the UNKRA also contributed to helping refugees who had lost their homes during the war. Until the UNKRA program ended on July 1, 1958, 34 UN member states and 5 non-UN member states contributed total \$1.48 million to the UNKRA program.

The UNTAB (UN Technical Assistance Board) was established for the purpose of supporting technical and human resources development. The UNTAB programs were mainly focused on supporting Korea's obtaining of technical advices from international experts and sending Koreans to overseas for technical training. In 1952, the UNTAB provided funding for the higher education of 23 researchers in the various social and economic fields such as economic planning, railroad construction, and public administration. In 1953, under the UNTAB program, 15 Korean researchers received funding for further studies in transportation, industrial development, taxation, economic development, and public administration.

The UNCACK (UN Civil Assistance Corps Korea) contributed to the prevention of diseases and starvation of the Korean citizens. Under the


UNCACK program, 70% of the South Korean population received vaccination against small pox, typhoid fever, and epidemic typhus. To prevent epidemic typhus, DDT was sprayed on 12 million Koreans. Residents in port cities received vaccination against cholera. The UNCACK had the access to civil experts hired by the UNCACK itself and experts recruited by the UN Troops Headquarter as well as experts from other UN organizations and the International Federation on Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRD). The WHO and the UNHCR dispatched 35 experts in healthcare, welfare, and sanitation and the ILO dispatched 2 advisors to the ROK government.

1.3 Socio-economic assistance and the birth of the UNDP

On April 21, 1961, the UNSF (UN Special Fund) and the Republic of Korea signed “an agreement on the practical assistance to improve the life quality of the Koreans and to promote social, economic and technological development of Korea”. In 1963, to provide technical assistance for Korea's social and economic development, the field office of the UNTAB/UNSF was established in Seoul. Later this field office evolved into the UNDP (UN Development Programme) as the UN decided to merge this field office with EPTA (Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance) and the UNSF in 1965 for the purpose of expanding UN's technical assistance.

Chapter 2.

Overview of the UNDP Country Program

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- 2.1. 1st Country Program (1972-1976)
 - 2.2. 2nd Country Program (1977-1981)
 - 2.3. 3rd Country Program (1982-1986)
 - 2.4. 4th Country Program (1987-1991)
 - 2.5. 5th Country Program (1992-1996)
 - 2.6. 6th Country Program (CCF, 1997-2004)
 - 2.7. 7th Country Program (CPD, 2005-2009)
 - 2.8. Analysis of the UNDP programs

The assistance from the UNDP to Korea can be classified into two categories; pre-Country Program (1963–1971) and Country Program over 7 stages (1972–2009). Programs implemented during the pre-Country Program period were mostly decided by the UNDP instead of the Korean government. During this period, the UNDP programs were focused on agricultural, fishery, forestry and light industries. During this period, total 34 programs were implemented, of which 14 were in agricultural, forestry and fishery industries, 7 were in light industries and 5 were in general development sector (See Table 2–1 below).

(Table 2–1) Current status of the UNDP programs by sector and
by launching period

Period	Sector	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total
Pre-CP			5				14	7		1				1	4					2		34
1 st			3		2		9	13		1			1	2		3		2		5		41
2 nd			6		3			5	2					1	1					5		23
3 rd			10		2		5	17		2				1	1	1		1		6		46
4 th			5		2	1	2	6	3						2	4		1	1	12	1	40
5 th			9	2		2	3	1	1				1	1	1	2	1	8		2	4	38
6 th			6	1	1		3			1				1	1			4		3	4	25
7 th			4						1				1	4	3	1		4	2	4	4	28
		0	48	3	10	3	36	49	7	5	0	0	3	11	13	11	1	20	3	39	13	275

During the 1960s, under the motto of “building the nation based on

export”, Korea emerged as a major exporter of labor-intensive products in the global market. Despite such ambition, Korea was still dependent on imported food staples for 16% of its food consumption. During the period of 1963 to 1967, the annual import volume of food staples such as rice, wheat, corn, and beans reached average 815,000 metric tons. In 1969, the value of these imported food staples was almost \$182 million. As the Korean government was spending a lot of dollars in securing food staples from foreign countries due to its high dependency on imported food staples, the UNDP and the Korean government set the increase of food production (especially rice, wheat, corn and beans) as the number one priority. As result, during this period, the UNDP directed its support to launching various institutes specialized in agricultural production, soil research, water management, and land reclamation and helping research in these areas.

〈Table 2-2〉 UNDP program classification table

Code	Sector	Code	Sector
01	Politics	11	Population
02	General development	12	Human residence
03	Statistics	13	Health
04	Natural resources	14	Education
05	Energy	15	Employment
06	Agriculture, fishery and forestry	16	Humanitarian support and disaster management
07	Industry	17	Social development
08	Transportation	18	Culture
09	Information and telecommunication	19	Science and technology
10	Trade development	20	Environment

2.1 1st Country Program (1972–1976)

From 1972, all the UNDP programs started to be implemented as part of the UNDP Country Program. Unlike the pre-Country Program period

when the UNDP was a main decision-maker in choosing the types of the programs, the Korean government started to be involved in evaluating the needs for specific programs from 1972, which reflected strengthened capabilities of the Korean government.

During the 1st Country Program stage (1972–1976), the assistance from the UNDP shifted to industry and science and technology sectors. This was in contrast to the pre-Country Program period when the assistance from the UNDP was mainly concentrated on agriculture, fishery and forestry sectors. This shift was a result of the UNDP's diversified support of the Korean government's commitment to the country's industrialization. During this period, total 41 programs were implemented, of which 13 were in industrial sector and 5 were in science and technology sector.

2.2. 2nd Country Program (1977–1981)

Korea's economic development strategy of the 1970s was to enhance the country's competitiveness in the export market by actively cultivating technology-intensive industries. The migration to technology-intensive industries required skilled manpower. Therefore, one of the important goals of this period was to develop skilled human resources. In order to upgrade technological capability of Korea, the UNDP designed a technical qualification testing program which allowed the evaluation of engineers and technicians according to their levels of skillfulness. Following the technology classification guidelines of the UNDP, the Korean government established a government-funded organization called the Technical

Qualification Testing Agency¹⁾ under the then Ministry of Science and Technology. As of today, this agency is still in charge of national technical qualification testing and certification. During this period, total 23 programs were implemented, of which 6 were in general development sector, 5 were in industry sector, and another 5 were in science and technology sector.

2.3 3rd Country Program (1982–1986)

The 3rd Country Program of the UNDP contributed significantly to Korea's achieving of the goals of the 5th 5-Year Economic Development Plan. The 3rd Country Program was focused on three key areas: strengthening policy planning capability for national development, cultivating technical capabilities for enhancing competitiveness in heavy chemical industry, and developing and effective use of natural resources in the energy sector. Among the UNDP programs, programs on statistics, restructuring, development planning, and performance evaluation of state-owned enterprises contributed significantly to the enhancement of the government's policy planning capabilities.

The most noteworthy change in the 3rd Country Program is that the Korean national project coordinators not foreign experts started to lead the programs. As these Korean project coordinators took charge of the actual implementation of the country program, members of the UNDP Office in Seoul had to only take care of the logistics of the programs.

1) This agency has been renamed as the Agency for Technology and Standards.

Another major change in the 3rd Country Program was that the UNDP program started to materialize the TCDC (Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries). In fact, since the early 1980s, Korea started to share its successful experience with other developing countries through international seminars or conferences.

Among 46 programs implemented during this period, 17 were in industry sector while 10 were in general development sector. One thing noticeable was that the support for general development sector dramatically increased. This reflected the shift of the focus of the UNDP Country Program toward strengthening government capabilities through various activities like policy research on the restructuring of the Korean economy, policy research on energy, research to improve national statistics, and the revision of the 5th 5-Year Economic Development Plan.

2.4 4th Country Program (1987–1991)

The 4th Country Program helped establish R&D institutes, strengthen their R&D capabilities and cultivate small- and medium-sized enterprises. One of the most noteworthy achievements of this period was the establishment of national R&D institutes in various fields such as industrial engineering, toxicology, pharmacy, textile dying, fishery, and mining and exploration. In addition, programs to expand services to small- and medium-sized enterprises were also implemented. One of the important programs was to modernize Korea's industrial asset system. This trend was well reflected in the composition of the programs implemented during this period. Out of 40 programs

implemented, 12 were in science and technology sector accounting for the biggest portion, followed by 6 in industry sector and 5 in general development sector.

During this period, Korea made an important diplomatic achievement by becoming an official member state of the UN in 1991. Since the joining of the UN, Korea has actively participated in the various activities of the UN including the UN Peace Corps. In 2006 in just 15 years after Korea's joining of the UN, a South Korea-born diplomat was elected as the UN Secretary General.

2.5 5th Country Program (1992–1996)

The collaboration between Korea and the UNDP faced a new turning point during the 5th stage of the Country Program (1992–1996).

First, the UNDP Country Program introduced the National Execution (NEX) System which entitled the government of the host country to lead the implementation of the programs. For the past 20 years (1972–1991) before this period, the UNDP programs were mainly executed through specialized organizations under the UN system. However, from the 5th Country Program, they migrated to the NEX system, through which the Korean government became a main executor of the UNDP programs. The migration to the NEX system was possible because the UNDP allowed the government of the host country to have the ownership of the programs. This migration was especially meaningful as it helped ensure the sustainability of the programs even after the termination of

the programs as the government of the host country became the owner of the programs.²⁾

Second, in terms of the contents of the programs, the 5th Country Program started to pay attention to the environment and human development areas. During the 1970s and the 1980s, as the Korean government was preoccupied with the economic development, a quantitative barometer of human life, the human development issues related to the qualitative aspects of human life such as education, housing, health, and welfare were rather neglected. However, the 5th Country Program started to focus on environmental protection, promoting women's participation in the society, expanding vocational training for job creation, and technology transfer to developing countries. Reflecting this trend, out of total 38 programs implemented during this period, 9 were in general development sector and 8 were in social development sector, both accounting for a significant portion.

Third, during this period, Korea emerged as a net contributor country in international assistance. Reflecting Korea's changed status, the UNDP programs were geared toward promoting regional cooperation going beyond the national borders under the motto of promoting the cooperation among developing countries. The ambitious program called TRADP (Tumen River Area Development Program) was a good example of this regional cooperation.

2) In 1995, in the interim evaluation of the 5th Country Program, the UNDP mentioned about the advantage of the NEX system, commenting that "as the South Korean government was able to mobilize institutional resources, programs proceeded very quickly and produced outstanding results in terms of cost and effectiveness".

2.6 6th Country Program (CCF, 1997–2004)

After 40 years of cooperation, the UNDP named Korea as a model country for economic development among the recipients of the UNDP assistance. Accordingly, the UNDP decided to exclude Korea from the list of future recipients of the UNDP assistance when the 5th County Program was completed. However, the economic crisis which triggered the IMF rescue funding in the late 1997 and the tension between South and North Koreas made the UNDP continue to provide its support for South Korea through the so-called “Follow-up Program (1998–1999)”. Later, this follow-up program was officially named as CCF (Country Cooperation Framework) and extended to the 2nd phase CCF (2001–2004) after the completion of the 1st phase CCF (1998–2000).

The 1st phase CCF (1998–2000) was aimed at developing national capabilities to implement the sustainable human development in such areas as environment, science and technology and gender equality, and poverty. When implementing the sustainable human development, the Korean government mainly referred to the agenda developed at various international conferences of the UN including the 1992 UNCED (UN Conference on Environment and Development), the 1995 World Summit for Social Development, the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women. During the 1st phase CCF, total 17 programs were implemented, of which those in the environmental sector received the most attention. Total investment in the 1st phase CCF was estimated at about \$6 million, of which \$4.2 million was contributed by the Korean government, NGOs and civil organizations (DP/CCF/ROK/2).

An outstanding achievement of the 2nd phase CCF (2001–2004) was Korea's advancement from a net contributor status to the status of a development partner. As a development partner, Korea along with the UNDP concentrated its energy on pursuing technology cooperation with developing countries and diffusing best practices going beyond the simple role of a contributor providing funding to the UNDP. In this context, all the programs implemented during this phase were designed in consideration of the built-in outreach assistance. Organizations in charge of implementing the programs focused on disseminating information and achievements of the programs and offering training courses to developing countries. During the 2nd phase CCF, Korea tried to introduce the Korean model of international assistance to different regions of the world.

2.7 7th Country Program (CPD, 2005–2009)

The 7th Country Program was the final review stage for Korea to become a matured net contributor country. Programs during this stage were planned from the beginning under the condition that the UNDP would finally withdraw from the programs. During this period, the purpose of the programs was to share Korea's successful experience with other developing countries.

During the planning stage, the UNDP advised the Korean government to design the programs in alignment with the recent developments of the UN including elimination of poverty, the Millennium Development Goals, and the results-based management. In addition, the UNDP tried to make sure programs to be demand-driven. This trial period helped Korea lay

the foundation for becoming a responsible contributor in the international assistance.

Though programs implemented during this period were evenly distributed over many different sectors like general development, healthcare, education, social development, science and technology, and environment, they share common characteristics of being international cooperation programs supporting developing countries. Most of the international cooperation programs were for strengthening capabilities of recipient countries and were concentrated on sectors like science and technology, education and health management where Korea relatively had abundant experience and high competitiveness. Among the recipient countries, major partners were Asian countries like Samoa, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Mongolia. Besides these countries, Tunisia and Peru were also on the partner list.

2.8 Analysis of the UNDP programs

The table below is a summary of the cooperation programs between Korea and the UNDP during the period of 1963 to 2009. In most of the cases, the funding for the UNDP programs jointly come from the UNDP and host countries' governments. The funding distribution between the UNDP and the host countries' governments is often determined by the degree of development of the host countries. For example, in host countries whose GDP is low, the UNDP's contribution is large. Meanwhile, in host countries whose GDP is high, the contribution of these host country governments tends to be large.

〈Table 2-3〉 ROK-UNDP Country Program: achievements and overview

(Unit: \$10,000)

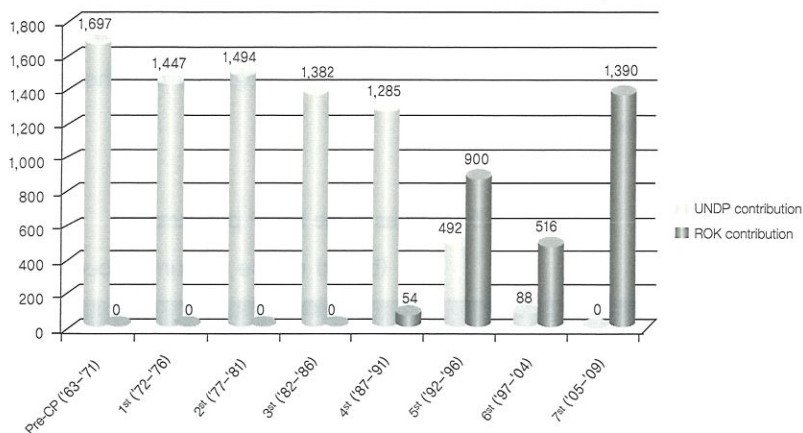
Period	Focus areas	UNDP contribution	ROK contribution	Total
Pre-CP	• Inviting experts and dispatching trainees in agriculture, fishery and forestry sector	1,697	0	1,697
1 st	• Self-supply of main staples and increasing income of farmers and fishermen	1,447	0	1,447
2 st	• Developing heavy chemical industry and cultivating technical manpower	1,494	0	1,494
3 st	• Promoting industrial technology development and supporting energy technology development	1,382	0	1,382
4 st	• Developing strategic industrial technologies and cultivating basic science • Supporting computerization and core technology development of small-/medium-sized companies and	1,285	54	1,339
5 st	• Industrial restructuring and social development • Technology transfer to developing countries and environmental management • Tumen River regional development	492	900	1,392
6 st	• Sustainable Human Development; environmental preservation, expanding women's participation in the society, and elimination of poverty • TCDC (Technology Cooperation among Developing Countries)	88	516	604
7 st	• Science and technology, environment, welfare, culture, labor, gender equality, human development • International cooperation to achieve MDGs	0	1,390	1,390
Total		7,885	2,860	10,745

As the Table 2-3 shows, the funding for programs implemented from 1963 to 1986 all came from the UNDP. For 23 years from 1963 to 1986, the UNDP provided an enormous amount of assistance for Korea, which was estimated at about \$60.2 million. The Korean government started to fund

the UNDP programs from 1987 when the 4th Country Program was launched. Out of \$13.39 million program budget from 1987 to 1991, Korea provided only \$0.54 million. Even though the country hosted the 1988 Olympic Games, still the majority of funding came from the UNDP. For the 5th Country Program, however, Korea's share in total funding of \$13.92 million increased to \$9 million while the remaining \$4.92 million was supplied by the UNDP. Since 1997, the Korean government has been a major funding source for the Country Program. Figure 2-1 below clearly shows the changes in the funding contributions by the UNDP and the ROK to the Country Program.

〈Figure 2-1〉 Trends of contributions to Country Program (1963-2009)

(unit: \$10,000)



Then, what were the main sectors which received the UNDP assistance? As is shown in Figure 2-2 on UNDP Program classification, the UNDP classifies country programs into 20 different sectors. This detailed classification of sectors helps understand the characteristics of programs, but it prevents people from understanding the higher-level trends.

〈Table 2-4〉 Changes in the UNDP programs

(based on the amount of budget, %)

Sector	Pre-CP	1st CP	2nd CP	3rd CP	4th CP	5th CP	6th CP	7th CP
General development(2)	17	9	35	26	19	31	11	29
Agriculture, fishery and forestry(6)	52	28	0	13	8	11	17	0
Industry (7)	24	38	35	43	19	4	0	0
Social development (17)	0	9	0	3	4	31	3	20
Science and technology (19)	7	16	30	15	46	8	11	17
Environment (20)	0	0	0	0	4	15	58	34
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

So, the Table 2-4 and figure 2-2 highlight top 6 sectors which received significant UNDP assistance. Based on the scale of 100 for the sum of 6 sectors, this Table shows the changes in the portion of each sector. The unit employed here is not the frequency of programs but the amount of budget injected in the programs.

〈Figure 2-2〉 Changes in the UNDP programs

(based on the amount of budget, %)

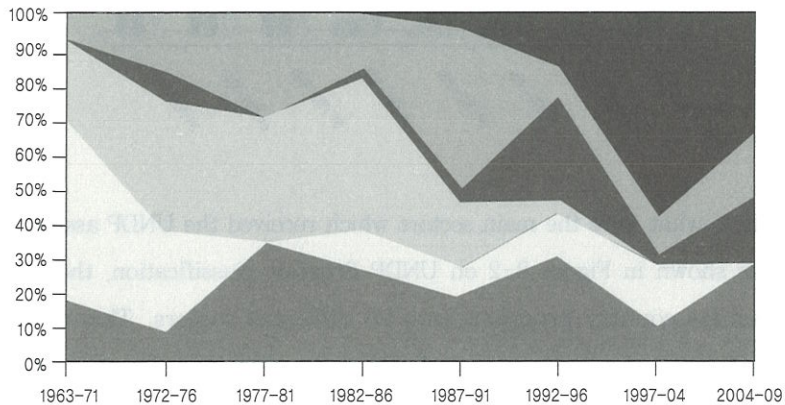



Table 2-4 shows an interesting trend. First, the portion of the agriculture, fishery and forestry sector which used to account for the biggest share in the UNDP assistance in the 1960s dramatically decreased in the 1970s. Meanwhile, the industry sector continued to receive significant UNDP assistance throughout the 1960 and till the late 1980s, which implies continued support from the UNDP for the growth and advancement of the manufacturing sector in Korea. In case of environment sector, there was no funding support up until the 1980s. However, from the 1990s, the funding ratio of the environment sector started to gradually increase. Lastly, the social development sector which includes the issues of women's participation in the society shows dramatic funding increase from the late 1980s. In conclusion, the overall evaluation of the UNDP's assistance to Korea from 1963 to 2009 supports the argument that the assistance was provided for the right places and in a very timely manner.

Chapter 3.

Economic development and the UNDP



3.1 Korea's preparation for growth (1950-1971)

3.2 Industrialization (1972-1979)

3.3. UNDP activities since the 1980s

Combined with skilled and well-educated labor force, entrepreneurship willing to take risks, high savings and investment rate, favorable trade environment, and the government's effective planning capability, the Korean economy grew almost 10% annually during the period of the 1960s to the 1980s. Though the remarkable economic achievements of Korea were somewhat tainted by the economic crisis of 1997 and 1998 in Asia and the IMF rescue funding, Korea successfully resurrected its economy in the 2000s with information and telecommunication industries leading the country's economic recovery. Currently in 2009, Korea is a member of the OECD and is playing an important role in the G20. Then, what has been the key driving force that has led the country to achieve a remarkable growth? How has the UNDP contributed to the success of Korea? In this chapter, the industrialization process of Korea will be analyzed from the perspective of changes in the economic policy and major UNDP programs that have helped Korea's success will be reviewed.

3.1 Korea's preparation for growth

3.1.1. Korean Civil War and post-war reconstruction (1950-1960)

After the Korean Civil War (1950–1953), Korea started economic reconstruction and development. The war devastated 2/3 of the country's industries and left 1.5 million Koreans dead. After the war, the Korean government pursued ISI (Import-Substitution Industrialization) policy to reduce import through local production of goods using large-scale assistance from the UN and the U.S.. While pursuing ISI policy, the Korean government helped reconstruct factories destroyed during the war, strictly regulated imported goods to improve chronic trade deficit, and maintained overvalued Korean won in foreign exchange policy. During the 1950s, international assistance accounted for more than 5/6 of the import by Korea. Among key industries that could grow thanks to the ISI policy of the 1950s were such manufacturing industries as textile, cement, and glass. From 1954 to 1961, the Korean economy grew 4.4% annually and a key driving force for this economic growth came from the population growth.

3.1.2 Growth through export (1962-1971)

The Korean economy which had pursued the ISI policy throughout the 1950s faced a major challenge in the late 1950s. As the local market became saturated, the country's economy reached its limitations in growth. Moreover, due to the high dependence on imported goods, Korea started to suffer from the on-going trade deficit. At the same time, the U.S. was considering to cut its assistance to Korea which had long supported Korea's ISI policy. As Korea



faced the need to borrow foreign currencies to keep its economy moving, the Korean government had to shift its industrialization strategy from ISI to export-oriented industrialization. In fact, there are many arguments over when exactly Korea shifted from ISI to export-oriented industrialization. However, it would be proper to see the period of 1961–1964 when the military regime conducted many institutional reforms as a turning point for Korea to export-oriented industrialization. From 1961 to 1964, various institutions and tools were developed to effectively plan and control the national economy. The EPB (Economic Planning Board) which played a leading role in the Korean-style economic development was established in 1961 and the 1st 5-Year Economic Development Plan was set up in 1962. In addition, foreign exchange reforms from 1964 to 1965 acted as incentives for exporting companies.

During the period of 1962 to 1971, the Korean economy achieved a remarkable growth driven by exported-oriented industrialization policy. Korea's export during this time grew by more than 30%. The portion of manufacturing industry in the nation's total export also grew from 22% in 1961 to 86% in 1971. Industries which led the growth during this period were light manufacturing industries. Main exporting industries were electronics assembly (electronic calculators and transistors) and simple manufacturing (bolts and nuts).

3.1.3 Achieving development goals and the role of the UNDP

The total amount of the UNDP assistance to Korea in the 1960s is estimated at around \$16.79 million. Considering the size of the Korean economy and the price level of that time, this amount was huge for Korea.

At that time, the UNDP strategically allocated this huge amount of assistance to meet Korea's urgent needs. The UNDP assistance during this period was mainly allocated to agriculture, fishery, forestry and regional planning sectors.

1) Agriculture

Economic development means an increase in average per capita production along with population increase as human and physical resources move from low productivity to high productivity sectors (Kuznets 1988, S11). Therefore, though an increase in agricultural production may not be a sufficient condition, it may be a necessary condition for economic development. Traditionally, Korea had been a labor-intensive agricultural society. Since the prehistoric age, rice and other crops had formed the main pillars of the national economy. So, most of the Korean population had lived in the countryside. In 1960, 61% of the Korean population was concentrated on rural areas, which clearly shows how dependent Korea was on the agriculture.

Though the rural economy was the main pillar of the nation's economy, Korea was still dependent on imported food staples for 16% of its food consumption. During the period of 1963 to 1967, the annual import volume of food staples such as rice, wheat, corn, and beans reached average 815,000 metric tons.

In 1969, the value of these imported food staples was almost \$182 million. As the Korean government was spending a lot of dollars in securing food staples from foreign



countries due to its high dependency on imported food staples, the Korean government set the increase of food production as number one priority. Responding to this move of the Korean government, the UNDP provided technical assistance to help Korea cultivate research capabilities in crop production, soil investigation, water management, and land reclamation. What follows now is the summary of key programs in agriculture that the UNDP supported from the 1960s and up to the early 1970s.

To increase crop production, a detailed soil survey is important. The UNDP supported three programs on soil fertilization and soil research during the 1960s and the early 1970s. In 1963, the UNDP offered experiment and training sessions on soil management and established a lab researching on the effective use of fertilizers and soil improvement (Soil Fertility and Soil Research, KOR-09). Through this program, the Korean government established guidelines on the use of fertilizers by agricultural/ecological region and soil condition. In 1964, the UNDP also developed a detailed national map showing geographical distribution of different soils. Even today, nation-wide agricultural and forestry planning is conducted based on the results of soil and forestry research conducted during this period under the support of the UNDP (Soil Survey, KOR-13).

These two programs were so successful that the Korean government wanted to reflect the results of these two programs in the government policy to provide practical assistance to farmers. So the UNDP dispatched three experts to help diffuse knowledge and information accumulated from these two programs. The purpose of the soil survey and fertilization program (ROK/70/011) conducted in 1970 was to provide advice for the

Korean government in developing agricultural policy.

When it was disclosed that about 10–20% of the total agricultural production was being damaged by diseases or insects, the Korean government came to a conclusion that it should improve local organization involved in crop protection. Responding to this need of the Korean government, the UNDP injected \$1.13 million in research and training for plant protection (Strengthening Plant Protection Research & Training, ROK/71/532). This program significantly improved the loss of the crops caused by diseases or insects. This program also contributed to the increase of food production both quantitatively and qualitatively.

2) Regional planning and forest management

In Korea, mountains and forest account for about 2/3 of the nation's total land. In the 1960s, Korea's forest management capability was lagging far behind that of the developed countries. The Forest Survey and Development (ROK/67/523) program launched a systematic investigation on forest resources for the purpose of developing forest resources, stabilizing soil, and improving river basin. As part of this program, an integrated field investigation over 1.7 million hectare was conducted. Based on the results of the investigation, the Korean government could implement systematic forestation and prevent erosion.

The Naktong River is the longest river in South Korea and it is the second longest river after the Apruk River on the Korean Peninsula. The Naktong River is 510.17 kilometers long and the river basin is 23,384.21 square kilometers wide. Since the river basin of the Naktong River stretches across the almost entire Youngnam region, the river is not steep, so the

In 1975, the Korean government transformed this center into a hub for large-scale international cooperation in fishing training. Sailors who were trained at this UNDP-supported center are now leading the dynamic fishery industry of Korea sailing around the globe.

Some might argue that the UNDP's support for Korea's agriculture and fishery industries did not help the Korean economy much as the backbone of the Korean economy was manufacturing industry. However, the UNDP's support for Korea during the 1960s was rather a foundation-building work, helping the country build basic organizations and develop institutional capabilities. Therefore, the technical assistance from the UNDP should be viewed from a long-term perspective as a source of important research and training opportunities for Korea who then considered self-supply of food staples as the country's prime objective.

3.2 Industrialization (1972–1979)

In the early 1970s, Korea's growth strategy which was then based on the labor-intensive manufacturing industry faced many different challenges. First, as the income elasticity of the demand for light industry goods was low, the long-term prospect of light industries as a growth engine deemed to be gloomy. Second, as advanced industrialized countries were entering into the low growth cycle, this caused a new trend of trade protectionism. Affected by this trend, exports (especially goods from textile industry) from newly industrializing countries like Korea and Taiwan became the target of voluntary control. Third, the

competing pressure from late-comers in the industrialization like Malaysia, Indonesia, and India was also mounting.

Mounting trade protectionism from industrialized countries, challenges from late-comer countries, quadrupled oil price, and real wage increase in Korea all forced Korea to restructure its industries and move into the stage of heavy chemical industries.

Real wage increase in Korea further aggravated the competition environment. Korea's export-oriented growth was based on cheap surplus labor. Though the Korean government controlled labor unions, it could no longer control the real wage under the market price level as the oil price skyrocketed by four times. Facing these internal and external pressures, the Korean government tried to overcome the crisis by shifting the focus of its industrial structure from light industry to heavy chemical industry.

In this background, through the 3rd (1972–1976) and the 4th (1977–1981) 5-Year Economic Development Plans, Korea attempted to transform into a heavy chemical industry-focused economy. In 1973, the Korean government announced an ambitious plan to invest \$9.6 billion in six heavy chemical-related industries including steel, chemicals, nonferrous metal, machinery equipments, shipbuilding and electronics. The policy of transforming into a heavy chemical industry-focused economy was based on a premise that all the available resources would be invested into focus areas to expedite rapid industrial restructuring. It was also based on the belief that the Korean economy could migrate from labor-intensive to capital-intensive industries.

A reasonable explanation of the policy promoting heavy chemical industry is offered by Mr. Jungryum Kim³⁾ who personally participated in and witnessed Korea's industrialization process.

A development process of a country can be understood as an industrialization process. After initiating industrialization for domestic market, developing countries tend to move into the stage of export orientation through massive production of light industry goods. Once they accumulate capital and technology through export orientation, countries now initiate industrialization focused on heavy chemical industry, which is the ultimate stage of industrialization. In the 1960s, Korea made an impressive progress in light industry through the 1st and the 2nd 5-Year Economic Development Plans. At the same time, Korea prepared itself for entering into heavy chemical industries like steel, petrochemicals, and cement. Korea was not ready to meet the requirements for industrialization focused on heavy chemical industry due to the lack of capital, technology and marketing capabilities. Nevertheless, ex-President Park, Junghee was confident that Korea could overcome these challenges by importing capital and technology from the advanced countries. (Kim, Jungryum, 1990, 324-325.)

Pursuing the transformation into a heavy chemical industry-focused economy in the 1970s was one of the most important industrial policies in Korea's industrialization process. Without the policy of concentrating available capital on heavy chemical industry, it would not have been possible for Korea to have the current advanced industrial structure.

3) Kim, Jungryum. 1990. "Thirty-Year History of the Korean Economic Policy: Kim, Jungryum Memoirs", Seoul, Joongang Daily

3.2.1 Transformation into a heavy chemical industry-focused economy and the role of the UNDP

As mentioned above, the economic development strategy adopted by the Korean government in the 1970s was to develop technology/capital-intensive industries to a significant level. As the most of the programs had to be implemented in the private sector, the Korean government had to mull over how to mobilize required resources (capital, technology, skilled manpower, and entrepreneurship) and where to concentrate those resources on. To support the growth of heavy chemical industries under the Korean government's lead, the UNDP programs of the 1970s were focused on developing skilled manpower. Through technical assistance to engineering and technology schools of various levels, the UNDP significantly improved the supply of talents required by heavy chemical industry sectors.

1) Skilled manpower

A common element of successful economies is a bold investment in human resources development (in the forms of education and training). Without such bold investment in developing skilled manpower, Korea would not have gained the current economic status. A basic belief of the UNDP is that “the most effective development consists of improving people's skills and attitudes.” This philosophy was realized as the UNDP established and supported various organizations for training human resources in Korea.

For example, the Central Vocational Training Institute established as part of the UNDP program in 1972 played a phenomenal role in developing

skilled manpower (ROK/68/526). The Korea Design and Packaging Center established as part of another UNDP program helped train designers and improve packaging standards. Without sophisticated high quality packaging technology, Korea would not have attained the status of a competitive exporting nation. The Engineer Evaluation Institute established under the then Ministry of Science and Technology in 1976 developed criteria for classifying, measuring and evaluating skills of engineers, technicians and master workers.

2) Technology upgrade

In 1966, under the UNDP's support, the Korean government established the Fine Instruments Center to provide correction and maintenance services for machinery, electronic equipments and manufacturing industries. The Center was also responsible for offering technology training programs for relevant sectors. As the technological level of Korea improved, the UNDP assistance also evolved accordingly. To keep in pace with the growing technology demand, the UNDP invested total \$871,000 for operating and standardizing equipments and devices of the Center (ROK/72/004).

During the 4th 5-Year Economic Development Plan which emphasized technology-intensive export industries, the Korean government set up an ambition plan to increase the production of electronic goods by four times. In order to achieve this goal, it was necessary to secure infrastructure for production evaluation, quality management, correction, reliability and environmental testing service. In this context, the UNDP supported the establishment of the "Reliability and Environmental Testing Center" (ROK/77/004) under the Fine Instruments Centre. This Center contributed

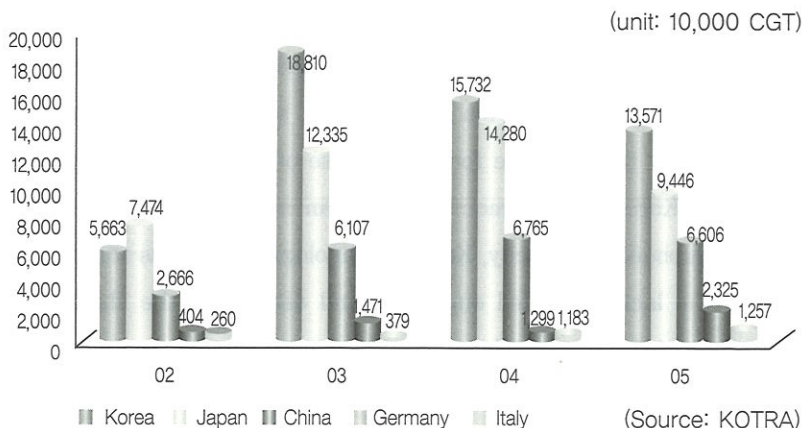
greatly to improving reliability of electronics manufacturing and exporting companies by providing them with quality management service.

Now, Korea is number one country in shipbuilding industry in the world. However, until the mid 1970s, shipbuilding industry was still an uncertain area for Korea due to the lack of local shipbuilding technologies. Committed to the development of shipbuilding industry in Korea, the Korean government continued to operate the Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation from 1945 to 1968, which had been originally established by the Japanese for the purpose of winning the Pacific War. When the Korean government initiated an ambitious plan to develop modern shipbuilding capacity, Korea's technological level was still very low. Due to the lack of skilled engineers and designers, the shipbuilding technology of Korea was still in a primitive stage.

In the 1970s, in order for Korea to design and build sophisticated ships, the country desperately needed to enhance the level of technologies and manpower. For this purpose, in 1973, the Korean government established the SITS (Shipbuilding Industry Technical Services) as an organization in charge of coordinating all the research activities related to ship designing, marine engineering, and shipbuilding (ROK/72/026). By providing advisors, overseas training sessions, and basic equipments, the UNDP supported the establishment of this institute. The SITS brought together Korea's marine experts, who were then scattered around many different small institutes. After being retrained at the SITS, these experts went into shipbuilding companies or relevant engineering departments of local universities. In addition, the UNDP transferred the shipbuilding welding and steel fabrication technologies (ROK/75/010) to Korea.

Thanks to the joint efforts of the Korean government, the UNDP and the SITS, the market share of the Korean shipbuilding industry in the global market increased to take the 2nd place after Japan in the late 1980s.

〈Figure 3-1〉 Top 5 countries in shipbuilding orders taken



In the 2000s, Korea became world's no. 1 shipbuilder by possessing 7 out of top 10 shipbuilding yards in the world. As of 2009, the Korean shipbuilding industry is leading the global shipbuilding market not just in terms of orders taken, orders constructed, and order backlog but in construction technology.

Along with the shipbuilding industry, another important industry in Korea is semiconductor industry. Since semiconductor industry was selected as one of six strategic industries to promote heavy chemical industries in 1973, the electronics industry in Korea achieved a remarkable growth by doubling its annual production for five consecutive years. Affected by this move, the Korean government decided to upgrade local electronics industry to locally manufacture semiconductor products. By willingly approving the Korean government's ambitious plan, the

UNDP provided assistance for establishing the “Semiconductor Technology Development Center” in 1975 (ROK/75/019).

The purpose of this center was to develop and distribute semiconductor devices and integrated circuits (ICs) to meet the increasing demand of the electronics industry. The center was first affiliated to the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), but later it moved to the electronic industrial complex in Kumi to facilitate joint research and communication with the rapidly growing private companies. Today, the Korean semiconductor companies like Samsung Electronics Co. and Hynix Semiconductor are now leading the world's most competitive semiconductor manufacturing base in Korea.

Case of quick responding to technological demand

In 1972, the UNDP and the KOTRA (Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency) jointly launched a pilot project on product adaptation to help Korean manufacturing companies better understand the demand in the overseas market (Pilot Project on Product Adaptation, ROK/72/023). During the project period, the UNDP and the KOTRA found out that one of the biggest obstacles of the export goods manufactured by local small-/medium-sized companies was the issue of production technology rather than that of design conditions. As result, the project was refocused immediately and the UNDP dispatched engineers for technical advices on ceramic, steel plates, and steel office furniture sectors. The UNDP experts personally visited factories and advised on how to improve the production process, how to meet the overseas market standards, and how to enhance production efficiency. Since these activities were very effective in generating quick and practical solutions, the Korean government asked the UNDP to provide such service during the 2nd Country Program period (1977-1981). As result, similar field advices were provide by the UNDP in such sectors as silk textile and toys during the 2nd Country Program period.

3) Regional planning for balanced growth

Since the launching of the economic development plan in 1962, the Korean government invested \$75 million (based on the exchange rate as of 1970) in port facilities, which increased cargo handling capacity of the nation from 9.9 million tons in 1962 to 17.8 million tons in 1969. Despite such investment, port facilities in Korea were far short of meeting exponentially growing trade volume. In 1969, the Korean government forecasted that the demand for port logistics would increase more than three times by 1981. Rapid industrialization in Korea required the construction of additional port facilities and the modernization of existing port facilities. In 1971, the Korean government asked for the UNDP assistance to improve the operation of port facilities (Port Development Study, ROK/71/537).

The Port Development Study supported by the UNDP presented specific solutions to improve port operation and capital management. It also presented a solution to improve the efficiency of the existing port facilities by introducing modern cargo handling equipments and methods. The Pusan Port and the Incheon Port, two major ports connecting Korea into the world, were modernized through the combination of the UNDP blue print, capital from the World Bank and the Asia Development Bank and the Korean labor force.

3.3. UNDP activities since the 1980s

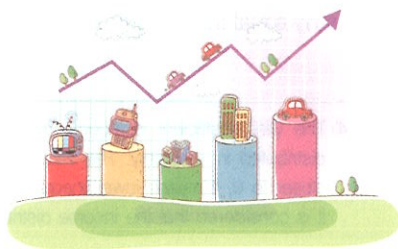
3.3.1 Economic policy planning and the role of the UNDP

One of the important characteristics of the Korean economic policy was that the government used practical policy measures quite flexibly. This means that policy measures which produced positive results were maintained while failing policies which hindered other policy objectives were immediately abolished.

For example, in the early 1980s, when the increasing national treasury cost to support the financial system started to threaten the stability of the macro economy, the Korean government slowed the pace of the transformation into a heavy chemical industry-oriented economy.

At the forefront of the economic planning in Korea, there was the Economic Planning Board (EPB). Established in 1961, the EPB was the symbol of the Korean government's decision to place the first priority on the economic development and its resolution to pursue long-term economic development plan systematically. The EPB was a mega-sized organization in charge of both budgeting and economic planning functions.

The history and the legend of the EPB have become a familiar story for most Koreans and scholars interested in the history of economy. However, it is still surprising even for experts in this area that the UNDP advised the EPB. It was in 1975 when the Korean government asked for the UNDP's advice on economic



planning for the first time. Back then, Korea was facing a risk of economic regression due to high domestic inflation, soaring oil price, and decreasing exports. Upon the request from the Korean government, the UNDP and the IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) dispatched an advisor group to the EPB. From 1975 to 1976, the experts from this group provided short-term training session as long as 40 man-months and group training sessions as long as 50 man-months.

The 5th 5-Year Economic Development Plan propelled the pace of industrial restructuring for a leap toward a better future. Facing ever maturing industrial structure and increased investment size, Korea needed to maintain a careful balance between economic and social development goals. In this background, the EPB invited internationally renowned experts in various fields for a sophisticated economic planning, which was also supported by the UNDP (Studies for Structural Adjustment, ROK/82/002). In the mid 1980s, when the economic conditions turned favorable for Korea as the international oil price dropped and the domestic savings and exports increased, the Korean government revised the 5th 5-Year Economic Development Plan. In this process, the Korean government also sought for advice from the UNDP (Assistance in Development Planning, ROK/85/002). From then, Korea's balance of payments turned into huge surplus and, in 1990, the Korean government could pay off the foreign debt accumulated in the 1980s. In 1996, Korea's per capita GDP exceeded \$11,000. The Gini's coefficient⁴⁾, a barometer of income inequality, recorded 0.34, which proved to be fairly equal income distribution from international standards.

4) The Gini coefficient is income distribution inequality index showing how equally income is distributed in a society. The value of the Gini coefficient is between 0 and 1. If the value is closer to 0, it means lower inequality in income distribution. Usually if the value exceeds 0.4, it is considered that the income distribution is seriously unequal.

3.3.2 Promoting the development of small/medium-sized companies and the UNDP

Korea's economic development has been mainly led by large conglomerates called Chaebol, who took advantage of the strong government support. Contrary to the massive support for the large conglomerates, small/medium-sized companies have been excluded from the government support in terms of technology, capital and management innovation. However, the globalization of the production has created diverse niche markets and small/medium-sized companies started to have access to various opportunities from changed market. Starting from the 1980s, the Korean government began to promote small/medium-sized companies (especially small technology companies) in consideration of the worries over the concentration of economic power on large conglomerates in the domestic market and the emerging needs of the global market.

With the Korean government's decision to promote small/medium-sized companies, the UNDP supported various projects for small companies. "Focused Support for Small/Medium-sized Companies (ROK/82/034)", "Automation of Small/Medium-sized Companies (ROK/87/001)", and "Improvement of Computer Support for Industrial Management (ROK/87/017)" are good examples of the UNDP's support for small/medium-sized companies.

Though various supports from the UNDP helped enhance the competitiveness of the Korean small/medium-sized companies, the achievement of the UNDP programs deemed to be limited as the outcome of the programs was not diffused broadly due to the limited capital of

small/medium-sized companies. Consequently, the UNDP redirected its programs to focus on innovating and improving services of local organizations supporting small/medium-sized domestic companies. For example, in 1993, the UNDP launched a program to innovate and improve services of the KTB (Korea Technology Bank) to strengthen domestic and international competitiveness of the Korean small/medium-sized companies. For this purpose, the program called “Enhancement of SME's International Competitiveness (ROK/93/007)” was launched. In the similar context, the Technology Banking Information Center (ROK/93/002) established under the UNDP support played a leading role in managing originative technologies possessed by small/medium-sized companies and improving their financial capabilities.



Chapter 4.

Human development and the UNDP



- 4.1. Eliminate poverty; human development through vocational training
- 4.2 Break the glass ceiling; promoting women's rights and the UNDP
- 4.3. Save the planet earth; the UNDP and environmental protection project

Human development is a process which expands the choices of humankind. In principle, the rights of choices a man can make can be limitless and may change in different times. However, in every stage of development, there are three common fundamental rights of choices that need to be observed: i) rights to live a healthy and long life, ii) rights to obtain knowledge and iii) rights to secure resources required for maintaining appropriate living standards.

The sustainable human development (SHD) supported by the UNDP does not simply mean growth but it means equal distribution of the benefits of growth. The SHD means the reinvention of the environment rather than the destruction of the environment. It also means empowerment of people instead of peripherizing them.

Human Development Index (HDI)

HDI is based on the concept of “empowerment” suggested by Amata Sen, a Nobel laureate in economics. Here, the “empowerment” means empowering stakeholders to achieve their goals, orientations and values. In order for stakeholders to be empowered, not just income but also education and life expectancy should be considered.

Since 1997, the UNDP has been evaluating HDI ranks of about 180 countries around the world. According to the evaluation results, northern European countries like Norway and Iceland are ranked the highest while Korea was ranked the 37th in 1998, the 30th in 1999 and the 26th in 2006 to 2009.

It means expanding choices and opportunities and promoting citizens' participation in decision-making which affects their lives. The SHD is about reducing poverty (pro-poor), promoting nature-friendly environment (pro-nature), creating jobs (pro-job) and protecting women's rights (pro-women). Though it highlights growth, it also emphasizes such values as employment, environment, empowerment and equality along with growth. The SHD is a single integrated concept binding everyone who participates in development cooperation together (Office of Evaluation and Strategic Planning, UNDP 1995).

The UNDP programs implemented in Korea practiced the spirit of the SHD by i) creating jobs offering preferred employment opportunities for the poor and the disabled, ii) promoting the interest of the Korean society in the women-related issues, and iii) protecting environment.

1) Elimination of poverty

The elimination of poverty is an important agenda for the UNDP. The UNDP has emphasized programs that can help the poor overcome poverty on their own by creating jobs for them instead of easing poverty through subsidies. Through close collaboration with the UNDP, the Korean government has achieved an impressive success in reducing poverty. The vocational training programs supported by the UNDP are good examples of fighting against the poverty.

2) Women's rights

Traditionally, the Korean society has been deeply affected by the Confucianism which does not allow any political, social or economic status

to women. Though the women's status in the industrialized Korean society has quite improved, still the issue of gender inequality remains as one of the key challenges that the Korean society has to overcome.

In order to improve gender inequality in Korea, the UNDP supported various programs and campaigns organized by feminist organizations. The UNDP paid attention to the fact that various gender-related laws and policies are all geared toward a small number of female elites. To remove the pitfalls of these women-related laws and regulations, the UNDP promoted the NGOs and civil female activists' organizations as a means to offer benefits to more Korean women.

3) Environment

As Korea has been obsessed with the rapid growth since the 1960s, this phenomenon has caused some side-effects like serious destruction of environment. In the Korean society, environment has been always regarded as an inevitable price that the country has to pay in pursuing economic growth. So the UNDP supported various training programs to help the Korean government officials plan environmental policies and make environmentally conscious decisions. In the 1990s, the UNDP continued to encourage the paradigm of ESSD (Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development), where civil activist groups, NGOs, and government work together.

4.1 Eliminate poverty: human development through vocational training

4.1.1 New era and new technology; need for vocational training in the industrialization process

As was reviewed in Chapter 2, in the 1960s, the Korean government pursued “economic success through industrialization” as a paradigm for socioeconomic development. Though the country invested a lot of resources and foreign capital in building modern factories, it was lacking human capital that could run those advanced facilities. Recognizing the needs of the Korean government, the UNDP helped the Korean government build and operate vocational training centers throughout the nation to bring up human resources required for industrialization.

1) Establishment and operation of vocational training centers

The purpose of the vocational training programs which started from the late 1960s was to train industrial work force and provide them with up-to-date technologies and skills. For this purpose, in 1968, the UNDP and the Korean government jointly established the Central Vocational Training Institute (ROK/68/526). This institute established under the Office of Labor Affairs (the former body of the Ministry of Labor) was mainly responsible for developing training programs and bringing up vocational trainers. The institute consisted of a trainer training center, a pilot public vocational training center, in-plant training program, trade testing system and a technical center in charge of developing course materials.

Programs offered by this institute were actively implemented during the

4.1.2 The 2nd chance; vocational training for the disabled

Industrial accidents are one of the side-effects of industrialization. The government and the employers should take the social responsibility for the rehabilitation of the damaged labor force. In the 1960s and the 1970s, Korea experienced so many industrial accidents incomparable to those of the advanced countries due to the lack of mindset valuing workers' safety.

Whether the cause of the disability is inherited or acquired, when dealing with any type of disability, people should consider complicated aspects of the disability including humanitarian, medial, social, educational, vocational and economic ones. However, regardless of the types of disabilities, they all mean some loss of income, so the outcome of disability tends to be the same. Unfortunately, the disabled are often treated as the 2nd class citizens by the society. Without effective vocational rehabilitation and proper employment policy, the disabled have no choice but to depend on the public assistance (welfare or charity fund) or family members.

Until the 1970s, the industrial accidents were relatively new phenomena that the Korean society had never experienced before. In the process of coming up with the solution, key stakeholders like the government, employers and workers all had to go through immense conflicts. Facing an unprecedented situation, the Korean government asked the ILO's advisor in charge of vocational rehabilitation of the disabled in the Asia-Pacific region to review vocational rehabilitation programs for the victims of the industrial accidents and present recommendations for improving

and expanding services for them (Vocational Rehabilitation for the Industrially Disabled, ROK/74/004).

The ILO advisor helped the Korean Ministry of Labor set up and operate a new industrial rehabilitation center in Incheon and he also assisted other ministries handling vocational rehabilitation issue for the physically, mentally, and socially disabled workers. The Industrial Rehabilitation Center (IRC) was the first organization in the field to be established in a developing country in Asia. The IRC also combined medical and vocational rehabilitation. Its key function was to rehabilitate the injured skilled workers and send them back to the society.

This program offered a chance to change the Koreans' prejudice on "disability" and "disabled workers". It also led to the enactment of a law promoting the employment of the disabled workers at the workplaces.

During the development period when there was no room for leakage of skilled workforce caused by industrial accidents, the need for industrial rehabilitation center was quite apparent. Though the Korean government implemented preventive measures to reduce industrial accidents through intensive education on industrial safety, accidents happened quite often and, thus, there was inevitable long-term need for industrial rehabilitation center. The IRC was big enough to accommodate 480 trainees per year. However, only about half of the trained were reemployed through medical and vocational rehabilitation programs.

As was mentioned above, despite the establishment of the IRC, the actual reemployment of the disabled workers after rehabilitation was not sufficiently

high. So, the Korean government established the KEPAD (Korea Employment Promotion Agency for the Disabled) in 1990 to support the disabled to become self-supportive, to promote the employment of the disabled and to effectively conduct vocational rehabilitation of the disabled. During the period of 1993 to 1998, through joint programs with the UNDP, the KEPAD benchmarked employment promotion systems of the advanced countries and developed a localized system. In order to strongly drive the reemployment program for the disabled, the Korean government provided financial assistance and incentives for companies who are faithfully observing the employment quota for the disabled. During this period, the program offered more than 10,000 disabled workers employment opportunities (Employment Promotion for People with Disabilities, ROK/93/011).

4.2 Break the glass ceiling: promoting women's rights and the UNDP

Despite the virtues of the Korean society deeply rooted in the traditional Confucius values, the Korean society has been negligent in offering political, social and economic freedom to women. As result, gender inequality has been caused in every aspect of women's social life. Though the women's status has improved in the industrialized Korean society, the gender inequality still remains as one of the major challenges that the Korean society should overcome.

In fact, in such indices as life expectancy, literacy rate, and school entrance rate, the status of the Korean women is not lagging behind the overall national human development standards. However, in economic and political activities, the status of the Korean women is lagging far behind that of the

Korean male counterparts. This phenomenon is well described in Table 4-1 and Figure 4-1. As Table 4-1 shows, Korea's GDI ranking has steadily improved from 35th in 1997 to 25th in 2009. In HDI ranking, Korea's status has improved from 31st in 1997 to 26th in 2009. The fact that both GDI and HDI show a similar trend implies that the Korean women is as equal as the Korean men in social indices like education, life expectancy, and literacy rate.

GEM and GDI

Four indices developed by the UNDP through its human development reports are HDI, HPI, GDI, and GEM. Among these four indices, GDI and GEM are related to women.

The GDI (Gender Development Index) reflects gender inequality in such areas as average life span, education and income level. The GEM (Gender Empowerment Measure) is an index which highlights the degree of political and economic empowerment of women. The GEM is composed of sub-measures like women's ratio among National Assembly members, women's ratio among high ranking officials and managers, women's ratio among professionals, and income ratio between men and women.

When the HDI was first released in Korea in 1995, Korea was ranked at the 31st while its GDI was the 37th among 163 countries. This data implies that the gender inequality in human development areas is not that serious. In 2003, in both indices, Korea was ranked the 30th. However, in GEM, Korea was the 83th among 102 countries and the 63rd among 66 countries, leaving the country at the lowest bottom in the world.

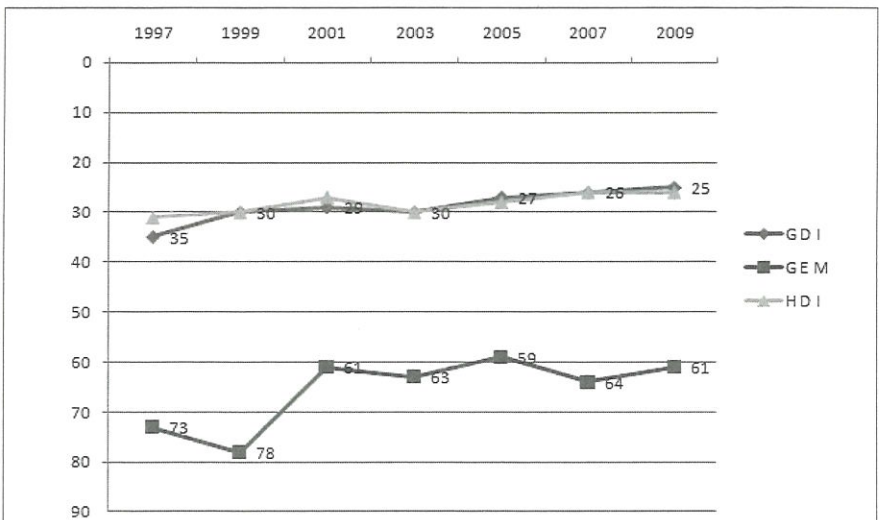
However, in the GEM which reflects the political and economic status of women in the society, Korea was ranked the 73th in 1997 and the 61st in 2009. Though the rank improved a little bit, Korea is still lagging far behind other leading countries both in GEM and GDI. This implies that there still exists the glass ceiling in the Korean society when women try to move into the high ranking professional positions.

〈Table 4-1〉 Korea's ranking in GDI, GEM and HDI

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
GDI	35	30	29	30	27	26	25
HDI	31	30	27	30	28	26	26
GEM	73	78	61	63	59	64	61

In Korea, the promotion of GEM has been led by women activist groups rather than the government. These groups have consistently waged campaigns and implemented programs to promote the public interest in the gender issues. Despite such active movements, the gender inequality issue in Korea has not improved much because these groups' activities have not received much attention from the main stream of the society due to the radicality of their approaches, closedness of the organization, and lack of PR activities. To enhance the effectiveness of their activities through international alliance, women activist groups formed alliance with the UNDP in the 1990s and formed a joint front in promoting women's rights.

〈Figure 4-1〉 Relative positioning of Korea in GDI, GEM, and HDI



In the early stage, the UNDP programs on women had limitations as they were not aimed at achieving gender equality as the UNDP considered the women-related issues as part of economic and welfare policies. For example, the UNDP and the ILO launched the “Training for Low-Income Women” (ROK/87/011) in 1987. This program was especially meaningful as it started to view women's issues from the perspectives of vocational training and income enhancement.

4.2.1 Changes in the laws for gender equality

To break the gender barriers in the Korean society, women activist groups have fought for the revision of the laws regulating women's rights such as the Family Law. In the 1990s, a campaign was organized by women activist groups to elect female politicians who can better represent the interests of women. Today, the Korean women activists believe that a structural change in the society is needed to achieve gender equality and they selected international organizations like the UNDP as their partners for social enlightenment and promotion.

One of the most important assumptions supporting the gender-related policies and laws is that basically women's rights, duties and responsibilities are bound to their status in the family. This means that, in the national policy, women are first considered as somebody's mothers or wives. Despite the increasing participation of women in the labor market, this traditional gender ideology is still prevalent in gender-related policy of the Korean society.

Jointly with women activist groups, the UNDP thoroughly reviewed the concept of gender equality reflected in the national policies and laws. The

program conducted by the 2nd Office of the Minister of Political Affairs (the former body of the Ministry of Gender Equality) laid the foundation for developing national projects to realize gender equality by clearly defining the concept of “gender equality” and proposing policy options. This program was well aligned with the UNDP's drive for “Women in Development” and it supported NGOs, women activist groups and policy makers involved in promoting women's rights.

Through local and international PR activities on gender inequality issue, the UNDP tried to promote women's rights. In 1993, the UNDP hosted an Annual Conference on Women (ROK/93/004) jointly with the Korean Women's Development Institute under the theme of “Gender Equality in the Labor Market”. In 1994, the UNDP supported Korean NGOs to participate in the World Conference on Women held in Beijing (Support NGO Preparatory Act–Beijing World Conference, ROK/94/004). The UNDP also supported the development of female leaders of the Korean labor community by training female labor union members on labor laws (Legal Literacy Training Trade Union Women, ROK/94/006).

4.2.2 Crossing the borders; consolidate efforts of the international society

Traditionally, international relations involving diplomacy, security and international treaties have long been considered as an area exclusively open for men. Even until very recently, the Korean women activist groups did not pay much attention to the international exchanges or training of women. However, women-related issues are not just confined to a single country. In fact, they require international

coordination. When women around the world develop new strategies, share new thoughts or experiences, and participate in the growing number of international conferences, it will provide women with an opportunity to resolve gender inequality issue.

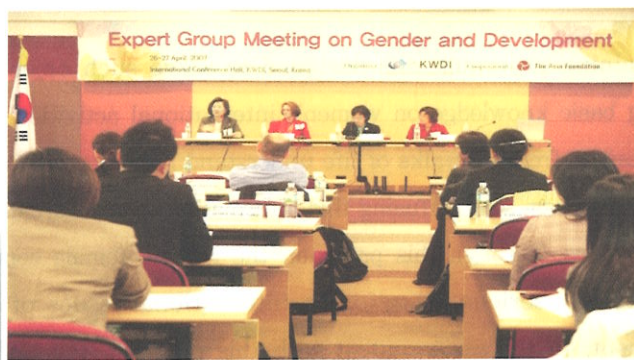
In case of Korea, some women activist groups and feminist scholars are actively participating in the international cooperation activities. However, the international activities of the majority of the professional Korean women are still in the primitive stage. In consideration of this situation, the UNDP tried to promote international cooperation and alliance among women activists around the world by developing training programs designed to promote international cooperation among women professionals (Training Program to Promote International Cooperation Activity for Professional Women, ROK/94/003).

The training programs was designed to serve such objectives as providing basic knowledge on women's international activities, helping female leaders from all walks of life understand the international trend of women activism, and diffusing this information to the Korean women activist groups. Through this program, the Korean female community started to pay serious attention to international issues of women development. In the same context with this program, the UNDP also provided financial support for groups and individuals participating in the 4th World Conference on Women held in Beijing in September 1995 in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the UN (Support for NGO Preparatory Activities for Beijing World Conference on Women, ROK/94/004).

The Beijing Conference reconfirmed the equal rights of men and women, the dignity of mankind and other goals and principles stipulated in the UN Charter. It also reaffirmed women's rights to development and the elimination of violence against women as announced in the World Human Rights Declaration and other international documents on human rights as well as conventions on eliminating discrimination against women and conventions on children's rights. The Korean women activist groups that participated in the conference had the opportunity to share their philosophy, strategy and other information with women leaders around the world.

4.2.3 Mainstreaming gender for development

In the 21st century, mainstreaming gender for development is being discussed as a strategy to eliminate poverty in the international society.



The international society now understands that, as long as gender inequality continues, it is difficult to expect the benefits of development to be fully realized even though the international assistance is quite activate. Reflecting this, developed countries who are contributors in the international society including member economies of the DAC of the OECD

are striving to lay the institutional and policy foundations for gender equality and empowerment of women by taking these two goals as the key objectives of development assistance.

However, Korea whose history of contribution is relatively short is still approaching to international assistance issue from a practical economic point of view, so Korea is lacking an approach based on humanitarian values such as gender equality or human rights. Understanding this need, the UNDP launched the “Mainstreaming Gender Perspective in ODA Policies and Programmes (ROK/07/005)” jointly with the Korean Women's Development Institute.

This study analyzed the current status of mainstreaming of gender for development in Korea. This study served as a momentum to let the Korean society understand that mainstreaming of gender for development is not a cross-cutting task confined to any single sector.

Gender responsive budget

Gender responsive budget refers to a series of activities to change the budget allocation structure and rules by considering the impact of budget on women and men in budgeting process so that resources are used gender-equally. For example, since public restrooms are used both by men and women, it is proper that the budget for restrooms for men vs. women is equally allocated between two genders. However, the data on the actual use of public restrooms shows that women stay longer at restrooms than men because of their physical needs and because they are often accompanied by children. Supporters of the gender responsive budget believe that gender neutral budget not necessarily ensure gender equal impact. Instead they argue that different characteristics between men and women should be reflected in budget allocation for the optimal use of budget.

Lastly, Korea is the only country where the gender responsive budgeting is mandated by law. However, government officials who are actually working on the budgeting process are not fully aware of how to organize gender responsive budget. So, the UNDP launched the “Capacity Building for Implementing Gender Responsive Budget in Korea (ROK/07/008)”.

4.3 Save the planet earth: the UNDP and environmental protection project

Before the industrialization, Korea boasted its beautiful scenery and clean environment. However, due to the rapid industrialization, Korea's natural environment has been heavily damaged. In the Korean society, concerns over the environment at the national level first surfaced during the early 1970s. At the beginning, the Korean government seemed to have no clues at all for resolving this issue due to the lack of experience. So the UNDP provided abundant support to help the Korean government establish new standards from the perspectives of the technical, financial and ethical support including sharing the UNDP's experience in environmental control.

4.3.1 The first warning and the first reaction

In Korea, concerns over the environment at the national level first surfaced in the early 1970s. At that time, the Korean government seemed to have no clues at all for resolving this issue due to the lack of experience and its “growth-first” policy. However, the UNDP was aware of the potential complicated issues the environmental contamination would bring about if the situation continued. So, the UNDP presented various policy measures for the balance between environment and development. The UNDP's support in the environmental sector

was provided in three major categories: i) bringing up experts, ii) building database on environment, and iii) building monitoring system.

1) Developing experts in environment

The UNDP offered various training opportunities for the Korean government officials to learn the experience of the advanced countries so that they could prepare themselves for future work in the environment sector. In 1974, the UNDP launched the “Environmental Improvement Fellowships (ROK/74/001)”, which provided 2-year education and training course for the Korean talents who were supposed to work as faculties at three educational institutions. They later became core members in establishing and coaching urban landscape architecture in Korea. With this program, the UNDP served the request from the Korean government that the UNDP provide support for the short-term training on environmental protection for the Korean policy makers.

2) Build database

In 1974, the Korean government devised various programs to reduce air pollution to an acceptable level. However, in order to develop policies to control pollution, the Korean government needed to secure accurate information on the distribution of air pollution in major cities and the polluting substances. Back then, devices measuring air pollution were not precise enough and Korea had no databases that could support the policy-making process. The UNDP program on “Air Pollution Monitoring (ROK/74,005)” helped improve the capabilities of air pollution monitoring organizations nationwide and, thus, secured reliable data on air pollution, which in turn helped the Korean government develop effective air pollution control program.

3) Establish monitoring system

In the 1970s, environmental contamination in Korea became quite serious. In 1979, the sulfur dioxide exposure in Seoul exceeded the limit by more than 400%, which implied serious air pollution in Seoul at that time. The water quality of the Han River was not good enough to be used as drinking water, potentially threatening the health of the Seoul citizens. Fish caught in the Han River turned out to contain far more arsenic than those of other regions. Later, even deformed fish were caught in the Han River and, as the main culprit of this deformity, heavy metals and other toxic materials were mentioned. The issue of pollution was not just confined to Seoul metropolitan area. In the upper reach of the Nakdong River, high density heavy metals were detected. In the late 1970s, massive deaths of fish along the coastal lines of Ulsan, Masan and Jinhae occurred quite frequently.

To effectively handle these serious environmental problems, the Korean government established the Office of Environment in 1980. However, even with the establishment of such organization, Korea could not solve all the issues at a time. Korea was still lacking skilled manpower capable of approaching to the environmental issues strategically. For example, in the early 1980s, the total number of experts working in the environmental pollution management was 934, whose experience was relatively short and most of whom did not receive enough training in pollution management. It was estimated that about 1,600 skilled experts were needed to effectively conduct nationwide environmental pollution control activities. Additionally, there must have been needs for up-to-date knowledge and skills of existing workforce in the field of environmental pollution control. To ease the shortage of manpower in environmental pollution control, the UNDP and the WHO launched a program supporting the human resources development

initiatives of the Korean NEPI (National Environmental Protection Institute).⁵⁾

The purpose of this program called “Development and Training of Manpower for Environmental Pollution Control (ROK/82/007)” was to train manpower in charge of managing technologies for environmental pollution control and cultivate their capabilities of implementing relevant policies. Through this program, the NEPI acquired advanced technologies in pollution survey, sample analysis, data processing, operation and maintenance of pollution control facilities, and control of air, water and soil pollution.

4.3.2 Systematic approach: evaluation and networking

As the industrialization process accelerated, the environmental issues became more important and more complicated than before. In order to ease the mounting concerns of the public and the NGOs over the environmental issues, the Korean government started to feel the need to approach to environmental issues more systematically. In this background, to handle environmental issues in a comprehensive manner, the Korean government attempted to introduce a system enabling the exchange of data between the government and other peripheral organizations.

In resolving environmental issues, there exist two approaches: a reactive approach and a proactive approach. The reactive approach means handling of environmental issues or accident after they occur. An example of the reactive approach is preventing the use of chemical substances causing environmental problems only after these problems are detected. Contrary to

5) As of July 1, 2005, the NEPI was renamed as the National Institute of Environmental Research.

this approach, the proactive approach is about taking preventive actions before environmental issues or accidents occur. An example of this proactive approach is the evaluation of the potential danger of chemical substances before they are actually used or manufactured.

Until the 1980s, the Korean government was more familiar with the reactive approach than the proactive approach, so it emphasized management and post-accident handling of substances causing environmental pollution. However, from the early 1990s, the Korean government started to realize the prevention of the causes of the pollution was as important as the elimination of pollutants. As result, the Korean government enacted the law on controlling chemical and toxic substances in 1990.

However, the problem was that the Korean government was lacking technical know-how to enforce this law. For preventive management of chemical toxic wastes, a systematic risk assessment process is essential. Usually, risk assessment is based on the toxicology and the interpretation of environmental data. Therefore, the introduction of the risk assessment system requires a national data on chemical toxicity and exposure. Before this need surfaced, Korea had mainly depended on data generated in the advanced countries following the standards developed by the advanced countries. So, the purpose of the program on “Establishment of Environmental Toxicological Risk Assessment System (ROK/93/013)” was to establish a risk management system based on toxicity and environment-related data locally developed in Korea. Through this program, the so-called ETRA (Environmental Toxicological Risk Assessment) process was developed based on the potential data in Korea.

The information distribution network and networking capability are important characteristics of the modern society. A well-developed networking capability plays a critical role in environmental management. While the advanced countries possessed sophisticated networks on environmental information shared between the governments and the NGOs, Korea was lacking this kind of network. In that sense, the program called “Korea Environmental Information Network System (KEINS) (ROK/93/016)” is said to have contributed to enhancing the accessibility of NOGs, companies and the government to data on environmental technologies. The local environmental information network developed in Korea through this program served as a cornerstone for building the environmental network in East Asia. Therefore, this program is especially meaningful in that it provided Korea with an opportunity to play a bridging role between the developed and the developing countries.

4.3.3 Harmonization between environment and development; sustainable development and environment

A human development paradigm that the UNDP upheld in the 1990s was “sustainable human development”, a perspective that considers environment as a critical factor deciding the quality and the orientation of human life. The UNDP believes that environment is not something that can be decided by a small group of policy-makers within a government but it is something that should be decided by a wider group of stakeholders including NGOs, research institutes and the world citizens. In this context, the UNDP is actively promoting such concepts as “environmentally sound and sustainable development (ESSD)” and “sustainable development network (SDN)”.


The concept of the SDN was first presented in a report prepared by the Brundtland Commission titled “Our Common Future”. After the UNCED (UN Conference on Environment and Development) was held, the UNDP released the “Capacity 21”, an action plan that included economic, social and environmental goals to ultimately lead to the sustainable development.

The Capacity 21 also included the concept of the SDN. The SDN refers to networking activities of gathering and diffusing information on sustainable development. In 1993, to diffuse the SDN concept, the UNDP supported various NGO activities (NGO Activities Promoting SDN Concept, ROK/93/018).

At the same time, the UNDP supported case studies on eco-system in addition to the announcement of declarations on the environment. In 1996, a survey on the ecosystem in the northern Kyunggi Province was conducted from a long-term perspective of maintaining balance between preservation and development (Detailed Study & Proposal for ESSD in Northern Kyunggi Province, ROK/96/007). The purpose of this program was to prevent possible irrational development near the truce line after the future reunification of the two Koreas. To promote environmentally sound and sustainable development plans, this program adopted an approach aware of the eco-system and helped the Korean policy makers who were not familiar with the ESSD concept understand this new concept.

Chapter 5.

International development and the UNDP



5.1 International cooperation for development

5.2. TCDC and the early period of the international cooperation (1997-2004); sharing experience through South-to-South Cooperation

5.3. Going toward MDG 8

Chapter 5. International development and the UNDP

5.1 International cooperation for development

In September 2009, world leaders who gathered at the UN Headquarter in New York announced an ambitious plan to eliminate the global poverty for good. All the participating countries agreed that they would develop specific goals for improving the world poverty issue and implementing these goals until 2015. This declaration of so-called MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) set 8 specific goals as follows.

- ① Eliminate extreme poverty and starvation
- ② Expand and guarantee elementary-level education
- ③ Promote gender equality and women's rights
- ④ Reduce infant fatality
- ⑤ Improve health of pregnant women
- ⑥ Eliminate AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- ⑦ Protect sustainable environment
- ⑧ Build global cooperation for development

One interesting fact is that these 8 MDGs have been already implemented in Korea. Another interesting fact about the cooperation between the UNDP and Korea is the status of Korea in the international society has dramatically changed during their cooperation. Until the 1960s when the UNDP first opened its office in Korea, Korea was one of the least developed countries and did not seem to be capable of achieving the first MDG (hereinafter “MDG 1”).

A country whose prime goal was simply overcoming starvation at the beginning finally became a net contributor country of the UNDP in 1993 after passing through the stage of a developing country. In November 2009, Korea became the 24th member of the DAC (Development Assistance Committee) of the OECD. A stunning reality is that Korea who started as a recipient country of the 8th MDG has now become a donor.

As was mentioned before, the starting point for Korea to pay back what it had received from the international society was from the follow-up programs launched in 1997. The follow-up programs implemented during the 6th Country Program from 1997 to 2004 were designed to be TCDC (Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries) as part of South-to-South Cooperation. The 7th Country Program, the last stage of the UNDP Country Programs (2005–2009), was a period of the last check-up for Korea to become a matured donor country. During this period, programs were designed in consideration of MDG 8 and future South-to-North Cooperation, a cooperation paradigm between the developing and the developed countries, taking a step further from the South-to-South Cooperation.

5.2. TCDC and the early period of the international cooperation (1997–2004); sharing experience through South-to-South Cooperation

One of the prime goals of the UNDP is to strengthen international cooperation for economic development. The international cooperation before the 1970s was simply viewed as a process of transferring technology and capital from developed to developing countries. However, the reality was that many of the technologies possessed by developed countries were not readily applicable to developing countries. On the developing countries' side, they also needed considerably high level of knowledge and technological capabilities to import and utilize technologies from developed countries. For example, they needed properly trained technical manpower and commercialization and business management capabilities. Though these elements were often neglected from the perspective of the developed countries, they were critical elements in enhancing technological capabilities of developing countries.



The TCDC concept which the UNDP started to emphasize from the late 1970s was pursued based on the understanding that “appropriate” technologies of developing countries would be more effective for

development than the overly advanced technologies of developed countries (see the “Birth of TCDC” section below). The Korean government also supported the TCDC from the early stage as it believed that the TCDC would help transfer technologies readily applicable to the field in the developing countries at a relatively lower cost. Since the UNDP also expected Korea to play a successful mediator role between developing and developed countries, the UNDP held high hopes for Korea's contribution to TCDC.

Korea's development experience is a good role model for other developing countries. Technology transfer to developing countries would be beneficial

The birth of TCDC (Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries)

TCDC refers to the type of cooperation where organizations of developing countries take charge of executing and managing cooperation programs. Through TCDC, developing countries share experience and technological capabilities of individual countries and, if necessary, they can receive advice or financial support from external sources like the UN. TCDC is a representative form of South-to-South Cooperation supporting mid/long-term development goals cost effectively.

While the traditional international relations had been often defined as South-to-North Trading rooted in historical colonialism, the TCDC which emerged in the 1970s emphasized horizontal cooperation among developing countries, which would realize a truly interdependent world as an alternative to the traditional vertical trading system.

In 1975, the UNDP called for promoting the new concepts of NEX and TCDC in implementing technology cooperation program. This became the start of the TCDC. Later in 1978, the concept and the operational principles were developed at the UN conference held in Buenos Aires, Argentina. At the conference, it was emphasized that South-to-South Cooperation in TCDC was not replacing but supplementing South-to-North Cooperation.

for the economic development of Korea as a donor country and it would help strengthen economic alliance between Korea and the recipient countries in the long term. From this perspective, the UNDP Office in Seoul judged that pursuing technology cooperation program based on TCDC would be a reasonable solution.

5.2.1 Korea's role in TCDC

As was mentioned before, the Korean government supported TCDC from the early stage as it believed that TCDC would help the transfer of technologies suitable for developing countries at a relatively low cost. Korea's new manufacturing technologies and planning and management capabilities were viewed as strengths of Korea.

Advanced technical vocational education and training for other Asian countries

In 1997, KUT (Korea University of Technology and Education) provided a program called “Advanced Technical Vocational Education and Training” for countries in the Asian region. This is a good example of TCDC. In a world where consumer needs are rapidly changing, the source of future competitiveness is technologies that can produce multiple products rather than a technology that can product a single product in massive volume. To build the so-called system of “small lot production of many different products”, a country should continuously improve its skill level. However, in case of developing countries, they are often lacking technical coaches with field experience as well as equipments for field work, so they have difficulty in developing skilled workforce.

As one of the NIEs (Newly Industrialized Economies), Korea's technical vocational education and training (TVET) system is in the middle between developed and developing countries. In the 1970s, to bring up workforce for labor-intensive industries, the Korean government emphasized the TVET in middle school curriculum. In the 1980s when the technical level was upgraded, Korea moved the TVET to high school curriculum. As result, Korea now possesses a lot of skilled technicians actively working in the technology-intensive industries.

KUT also provided advanced courses on TVET policy and institutional management as well as vocational training on CAD/CAM for selected technicians from Indonesia, Vietnam, and Pakistan (Advanced TVET Programme for the Selected Developing Countires in Asia, ROK/97/012). These technicians trained at KUT played important roles in diffusing TVET skills in their home countries. Encouraged by the success of the 1st phase of the program, KUT launched the 2nd phase in 2000 for more countries in the Asia-Pacific region. During the 2nd phase, the program also included TCDC and considerations of women and environment (Phase II, ROK/00/002).

Improving public healthcare capacity in Vietnam

One of the most important activities in eliminating poverty is to improve public healthcare. For this purpose, vaccination plays an important role. However, the reality is that developing countries are often so preoccupied with the supply of vaccines that they neglect the evaluation of safety and effectiveness of vaccines as the less important task. Considering this situation, the UNDP launched a program to improve public health and

poverty issues in Vietnam by cultivating the public healthcare system and supplying safe vaccines. Specifically, this program developed a database to track and record cases of serious illnesses or deaths caused by side-effects of vaccination.

However, what draws the most attention is that this program attempted a new type of TCDC. This program was launched through the funding from the JHRDF (Japanese Human Resources Development Fund), a fund contributed to the UNDP by the Japanese government. Though the source of the funding was from Japan, the Korean government was in charge of the management of the program and the program was actually implemented by the IVI (International Vaccine Institute) in Seoul established by the funding from the Korean government. The program was a type of TCDC as it was implemented by Korea, a developing country, and it benefited Vietnam, another developing country, though it was initiated by the funding from Japan, a developed nation (Capacity-Building for Creation of Large-Linked Databases for the Medical Evaluation of Vaccine Safety in Developing Countries, ROK/01/001).

5.3 Going toward MDG 8

From the 2000s, Korea was no longer classified as a developing country but, instead, it emerged as an important member economy of the OECD. Also, the Human Development Report started to classify Korea as one of the top leading countries. As result, the TCDC model emphasizing South-to-South Cooperation became no longer applicable. Responding to the request of the international society that Korea play a bigger role than

before, Korea now started to take a stance of an advanced country when cooperating with developing countries. R&D institutes in Korea also actively responded to this request. The following are the best practice programs⁶⁾ in international assistance implemented by the KIGAM (Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources), the KRIBB (Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology), the KORDI (Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute) and the STEPI (Science and Technology Policy Institute).

Coastal geological mapping of the South Pacific region

As part of the UNDP Country Program, the KIGAM conducted “Coastal Geological Mapping of Savai’i Island, Samoa, ROK/05/003”. Mostly earthquakes occur where the plates supporting the continent or the sea collide. Near the Samoan Islands, five plates meet each other. Consequently, in this region, the sea level rises due to earthquakes or climate change, causing serious damages by flooding. These natural disasters also cause human casualties and loss of farming land.

Upon the request from the international society, the KIGAM dispatched three experts to the Samoan Islands during the period of 2005 to 2007 to conduct a coastal geological survey. Based on the data generated from the survey, a coastal geological map of Savai’i Island was developed in 2008. At the same time, to enhance research capabilities of geological researchers in the Samoan Islands, Korea invited these researchers to Korea for 2-week training sessions every year for three years. As this

6) The KIGAM and the KORDI programs were selected as the best practices by the UNDP Program Evaluation Team (led by Dr. Fl. Andic) in November 2009.

program received positive feedback, the UNDP elevated the 2nd phase of the program to multilateral cooperation program by applying a model developed in this program to countries in the South Pacific. The scope of the program called “Geohazard Assessment in Asia and South Pacific Region Coasts (ROK/08/005)” was expanded to cover the member states of the SOPAC, so that it would contribute to reducing disasters of the member states and globalizing information and technology of the Korean geological society.

❁ Going toward maritime Korea; maritime cooperation with Latin American countries

The Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean surrounding Latin America are repository of biodiversity and an important source of economic values for countries that are heavily dependent on fishery industry. However, the sea and the coasts in this region are exposed to natural disasters like tsunami or El Nino. The eco-system of the region is being threatened by rapid urbanization and migration of population to cities. Though the Latin American countries need maritime policies based on scientific data, scientists in this region have difficulty in developing maritime policies from long-term perspective due to the lack of technologies and facilities. In this background, upon the request of the Latin American countries, the KORDI implemented a program to cultivate scientists' capabilities in maritime science and technology. This so-called “Marin Science and Technology Cooperation between ROK and Latin American Region (ROK/07/010)” program was aimed at establishing cooperative relations in four areas of marine environment, marine resources, marine industry and marine policy.

More specifically, the program helped Korea host policy forums and advisory sessions on marine science and technology with seven Latin American countries,⁷⁾ laying the foundation for long-term cooperative relations with them. Especially the Korean government and the Peru government signed an MOU agreeing to closely cooperate in many different areas including marine technology, climate change, integrated coastal management, green marine technology, marine energy, marine minerals, and bio resources. Along with the KIGAM program on “Coastal Geological Mapping” in the South Pacific, this program has been selected as the best practice UNDP program because it was not supply-driven but demand-driven by the request of the Latin American countries.

Creative combination between chicken farms and oil palm industry

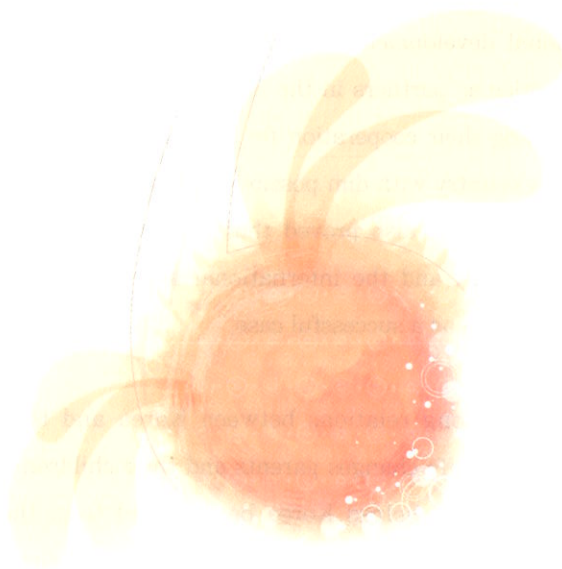
Chicken farms in Malaysia were having hard time due to the increased feed prices. Upon the request from the Korean government and the UNDP, the KRIBB developed a technology biologically converting PKC (Palm Kernel Cake), the abundant palm oil by-product in Malaysia, into chicken feed. Consequently, this program increased the income for both palm oil producers and chicken farms simultaneously. The KRIBB set a goal of transferring the results of this program to other developing countries, especially to African countries, the main producers of palm oil (Bioconversion of By-Products from Palm Industry for Production of Value-Added Materials, ROK/04/002).

7) Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama

Developing science and technology policy for Vietnam and Tunisia

One of the success factors that made Korea join the ranks of the developed countries was the excellent policy planning capability of the Korean government. Though a country has abundant natural resources, enough capital or excellent talents, if its government is lacking planning capability to deploy and use human and physical resources at the right time and place, it is difficult to expect progress in science and technology or economic development. Today, the Vietnamese economy is facing this kind of situation. In Vietnam, the economic growth rate is high thanks to active foreign direct investment and diligent nature of the Vietnamese. However, the STPEI diagnosed that the country was lacking R&D planning and investment capability that can help improve the country's economy qualitatively. As result, upon the request from the Vietnamese government and the UNDP, the STPEI provided policy counseling on the Vietnamese 5-Year Science and Technology Policy Plan (2011–2015). More specifically, the Korean experts in science and technology policy visited and conducted due diligence on the science and technology sector of Vietnam and diagnosed the Vietnamese innovation system through roundtable meetings and joint workshops with the Vietnamese government officials. Based on its experience of having developed science and technology policy, the STEPI provided advices for Vietnam (Technical Assistance for 5-Year Science and Technology Plan in Vietnam (2011–2015, ROK/07/004).

Using its past experience of advising Vietnam on science and technology policy, the STEPI also provided policy advice for Tunisia in 2008. Especially the STEPI transferred the scientific methods of deciding national priorities as well as the methods for building science and technology policy performance indices to Tunisia (Technical Assistance for Science and Technology Policy-Making in the Republic of Tunisia, ROK/08/001).



Of course, several chapters of a book cannot fully describe the cooperation between Korea and the UNDP that has lasted for the past half century in the areas of economy, human development and international development. Korea and the UNDP have created many success stories as partners in the international community by widening and deepening their cooperation for the past fifty years. Korea proved that even a country with dim possibility of success can join the ranks of success. The UNDP also proved that the criticism over the “fruitless trials” of the UN and the international assistance was unfounded by presenting Korea as a successful case.

The 46-year long relations between Korea and the UNDP can be compared to the life changes parents and their children experience. The UNDP and the UN helped Korea be liberated from the colonial rule. During the 1960s to 1980s when Korea was young, the UNDP provided full financial support as well as technical advices. Even during the crisis time of the 1990s, the UNDP offered the Korean government necessary advices. Later when Korea grew to become a net contributor country, the UNDP enlightened Korea about how to become a responsible member of the international society. It is like the process of growth of a

child. A child who used to stick to the hands of his or her parents feeling afraid of going outside has now grown bigger, taller and healthier than his or her parents.

In the 21st century, Korea's role as a contributor to the international assistance is very important because Korea is the most suitable contributor country who can play a bridging role between developing and developed countries. Other advanced countries than Korea have lived affluent life for over a century, so no generations in these countries know about the feeling of deprivation caused by starvation and poverty.

Unlike people in these countries, at least one generation of Koreans experienced both poverty and the escape from the poverty. Therefore, Korea can not only provide materialistic assistance but also the hope that “we can do” for other developing countries. Concluding this book, I look forward to seeing Korea become a true leader in resolving issues of the international society of the 21st century.



Appendix 1. List of UNDP programs

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK	TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	
KOR-09	SOIL FERTILITY AND SOIL RESEARCH	Ministry of Agriculture
KOR-10	DEEP SEA FISHING TRAINING CENTRE	Deep-Sea Fishing Training Center
KOR-13	SOIL SURVEY	Ministry of Agriculture
ROK-65-515	FINE INSTRUMENTS CENTRE	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
ROK-66-516	PRE-INVESTMENT SURVEY OF THE NAKTONG RIVER BASIN	Ministry of Construction
KOR-21	EXTENSION SERVICES DEPT. IN THE MEDIUM INDUSTRY	
ROK-67-522.2	UPLANDS DEVELOPMENT AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	Ministry of Agriculture
ROK-67-523	FORESTRY SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT	Ministry of Agriculture
ROK-68-001	Urban and Regional Planning	Ministry of Construction
ROK-68-004	APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME	
ROK-68-006	SCIENCE EDUCATION PROJECT	
ROK-68-524	TUBWELL IRRIGATION PROJECT	Ministry of Agriculture
ROK-68-525	COASTAL FISHING TRAINING CENTRE- SHIPJACK FISHING	Ministry of Agriculture
ROK-68-526	CENTRAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (PHASE I)	Office of Labor
ROK-69-009	Shipjack	Ministry of Agriculture
ROK-69-016	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	
ROK-69	FISHERY ADVISORY SERVICES	Office of Fishery

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-69-529	REGIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING	Ministry of Construction
ROK-70-002	OIL HYDRAULICS SYSTEMS FELLOWSHIP	
ROK-70-005	SOCIAL WORK TRAINING	
ROK-70-006	FELLOWSHIP IN WATER WORKS	
ROK-70-008	ELECTROPLATING & METAL FINISHING TRAINING & CONSUL	
ROK-70-010	ADVANCED CENTER FOR ADMINSTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT	Seoul National University
ROK-70-011	SOIL AND SURVEY AND FERTILITY PROJECT	Ministry of Agriculture
ROK-71-003	PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY	
ROK-71-004	IRON AND STEELMAKING INDUSTRY	
ROK-71-009	NAT'L NUTRITION PROG SCHOOL FEEDING & NUTRITION ED	
ROK-71-010	TELECOMMUNICATION OPERATIONS	
ROK-71-511	FOOD PROCESSING CENTRE	Ministry of Agriculture
ROK-71-532	STRENGTHENING PLANT PROTECTION RESEARCH & TRAINING	Ministry of Agriculture
ROK-71-533 OR 534	DISEASE AND INSECT PEST CONTROL ON PLANTS	Rural Development Administration
ROK-71-535	RADIATION PROCESSING DEMONSTRATION FACILITIES	Office of Nuclear Energy
ROK-71-537	PORT DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Construction
ROK-71-538	FORESTRY TRAINING CENTRE	Forestry Training Center
ROK-71-539	EXTENSION SERVICES DEPT. MEDIUM IND. BANK PHASE II	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
ROK-71-540	Regional Plan	Ministry of Construction

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-71-541	ASSISTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENTS OF REGIONAL PLANS	
ROK-71-541	METEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE	Korea Meteorological Administration
ROK-72-001	KOREA SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION CENTRE	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information
ROK-72-003	NATIONAL SEMINAR ON WATER MANAGEMENT AT FARM LEVEL	Government
ROK-72-004	FINE INSTRUMENTS CENTRE PHASE II	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
ROK-72-005	NAKTONG RIVER BASIN DELTA AND TRIBUTARY STUDIES	
ROK-72-024	INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS & QUALITY CONTROL FOR EXPORTS-KOREA	
ROK-72-006	NAKTONG RIVER BASIN DELTA STUDIES	Ministry of Construction
ROK-72-001	OPT. COMPUTERIZATION OF INFO. HANDLING REL. ACT KR	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information
ROK-72-001	EQUIP. ASSIST. NECESSARY FOR SCIENTIFIC & TECH INFO	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information
ROK-72-008	CENTRAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE PHASE II	Office of Labor
ROK-72-009	FOOD PROCESSING CENTRE PHASE II	Ministry of Agriculture
ROK-72-021	ESTABLISHMENT OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT SCHOOL	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
ROK-72-023	PILOT PROJECT ON PRODUCT ADAPTION	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
ROK-72-025	STRENGTHENING KOREA DESIGN AND PACKAGING CENTRE	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
ROK-72-026	SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY TECHNICAL SERVICES	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
ROK-72-027	KOREAN OCEAN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-72-028	AIRBOURNE GEOPHY & GROUND SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS	Office of Geological Survey
ROK-72-030	INTERNSHIPS WITH INDUSTRIAL CONSULTING FIRMS	Ministry of Science and Technology

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-72-032	SEMINAR ON LEADERSHIP & ORGANIZATIONAL INNOVATION	Economic Planning Board
ROK-72-034	PROMOTION OF TECHNOLOGY	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-72-035	MICRO-NUTRIENT STUDIES ON THE IR-667 RICE VARIETY	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-73-005	RURAL VOCATIONAL PREPARATION AND TRAINING	Office of Labor
ROK-73-008	LONG-RANGE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN	Office of Forestry under the Ministry of Internal Affairs
ROK-73-009	NATIONAL WELFARE PENSION SCHEME	Ministry of Health and Welfare
ROK-74-001	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT FELLOWSHIPS	Ministry of Energy and Resources
ROK-74-003	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOUR SCIENCE	Labor Research Institute
ROK-74-004	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION INDUSTRIALLY DISABLED	Ministry of Health and Welfare
ROK-74-005	AIR POLLUTION MONITORING	Ministry of Health and Welfare
ROK-74-006	KAIST/MERI MECH. ENG. RESEARCH INST KIST IND. COOP. PROD.PROG	KAIST
ROK-75-001	FORESTRY TRAINING INSTITUTE	Forestry Training Center
ROK-75-003	KOREA INSTITUTE OF ENERGY CONSERVATION	Total Energy Research Institute
ROK-75-005	OUTDOOR HYDRAULICS LABORATORY	Agricultural Promotion Corp.
ROK-75-006	DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT	Agricultural Promotion Corp.
ROK-75-009	TAEBAEG REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	Korea Research Institute for Human Settlement
ROK-75-010	SHIPBUILDING WELDING & STEEL FABRICATION	Shipbuilding Research Institute
ROK-75-011	PREFEASIBILITY STUDY FOR SEWERAGE WASTE DISPOSAL	Ministry of Health and Welfare
ROK-75-014	ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	Economic Planning Board

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-75-015	KORSTIC	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information
ROK-75-016	TECH. ASSIST. FOR KOREA SECURITIES FINANCE CORP.	Korea Securities and Financial Corp.
ROK-75-017	Nakdong Deltas/Tributary	Ministry of Construction
ROK-75-019	SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	KIST
ROK-75-020	KOREA ELECTROTECHNOLOGY & TELECOM RESEARCH INST.	Telecommunication Technology Research Institute
ROK-75-022	INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE	Federation of Korean Industries
ROK-77-002	YOUTH LEADER TRAINING	Korean National Commission for UNESCO
ROK-77-004	RELIABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL TEST CENTER	Machinery and Metals Research Institute
ROK-77-005	DEV & TRAINING OF MANPOWER-ENVIRON. POLLUTION	National Environmental Protection Agency
ROK-77-006	SHIPBOARD MACHINERY	Shipbuilding Research Institute
ROK-77-007	COORDINATING INDUSTRIAL ADVISER	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-77-008	INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL AIRPACE SYSTEM	Ministry of Transportation
ROK-77-009	SCIENTIFIC DATA BANK	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-77-011	KOREA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (KIET)	Electronics Technology Research Institute
ROK-78-001	ENERGY POLICY STUDY	Ministry of Energy and Resources
ROK-78-002	ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	Economic Planning Board
ROK-78-003	TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-78-005	TCDC DELEGATION CONSULTANT	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-78-007	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING MASTER PLAN	Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-78-008	KOREA DESIGN & PACKAGING CENTRE, PHASE II	Design and Packaging Center
ROK-78-009	FOOD PROCESSING CENTRE PHASE III	Food Research Institute
ROK-78-010	KOREA INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY & RESOURCES	Total Energy Research Institute
ROK-79-001	DIST. HEATING & COMBINED HEAT&POWER GENERATION SYS	Total Energy Research Institute
ROK-79-002	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT FELLOWSHIP	Ministry of Energy and Resources
ROK-79-003	TAEBAEK REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	Korea Research Institute for Human Settlement
ROK-79-T01	PROG FOR THE IMPROVMT OF NATIONAL SCIENCE MUSEUM	National Science Museum
ROK-80-001	MODERNIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY SYSTEM	Patent Office
ROK-80-002	KOREA OCEAN RESEARCH & DEV. INST, PHASE II	Marine Engineering Research Institute
ROK-80-003	GENERAL FELLOWSHIP	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-82-001	FORESTRY TRAINING INSTITUTE, PHASE II	Forestry Training Center
ROK-82-002	STUDIES FOR STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT- KOREAN ECONOMY	Economic Planning Board
ROK-82-003	TECHNICAL ASSIST-DEV OF THE HYDRAULIC LAB- BANWEOL	Agricultural Promotion Corp.
ROK-82-004	MODERNIZATION-INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY SYSTEM, PHASE II	Patent Office
ROK-82-005	DEV. OF A PUBLIC ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE INFO SYSTEM	Korea Development Institute
ROK-82-006	ADVANCED CENTRE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT, PHASE II	Seoul National University
ROK-82-007	DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING OF MANPOWER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONTROL	National Environmental Research Institute
ROK-82-010	KORDI INSTRUMENTATION CENTRE: EXPANSION PROGRAMME	Marine Engineering Research Institute
ROK-82-011	STRENGTHENING OF KORDI'S TECHNICAL CAPABILITY	Marine Engineering Research Institute

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-82-012	STRENGTHENING OF VETERINARY SERVICES	Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry
ROK-82-013	PRODUCTIVE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Forestry Research Institute
ROK-82-014	GROUNDWATER RESOURCES SURVEYS	Energy and Resources Research Institute
ROK-82-015	CROP INSURANCE TRAINING	Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry
ROK-82-016	KOREA TECH. DEV. CORP. INST. DEVELOPMENT	Technology Development Co.
ROK-82-017	STATISTICAL IMPROVEMENT & DEVELOPMENT	Economic Planning Board
ROK-82-018	TRAINING ENERGY POLICY	Ministry of Energy and Resources
ROK-82-019	DEVELOPMENT OF NEW FOOD RESOURCES & TECHNOLOGY	Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry
ROK-82-020	SHIP PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY	
ROK-82-021	PROG-STRENGTHENING METEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH ACT.	Meteorological Research Institute
ROK-82-022	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOUR SCIENCE	Ministry of Labor
ROK-82-023	CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTRE	Civil Aviation Training Center
ROK-82-024	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTEGRATED SCIENCE MUSEUM	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-82-025	INDUSTRIAL DESIGN CENTRE	Design and Packaging Center
ROK-82-026	MECH ENGINEERING COMPUTER APPLICATION (MEIA) PROG	KAIST
ROK-82-027	TEXTILE DYEING & FINISHING INDUSTRY SERVICE CENTRE	Chemical Engineering Research Institute
ROK-82-028	TOXICOLOGY RESEARCH LABORATORY	Chemical Engineering Research Institute
ROK-82-029	LOW GRADE COAL UTILIZATION & PROPERT ANALYSIS	Energy and Resources Research Institute
ROK-82-030	SURFACE TREATMENT CENTRE	Machine Engineering Research Institute

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-82-031	NUMERICAL CONTROL CENTRE	Machine Engineering Research Institute
ROK-82-032	STUDIES ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE TREATM'T & MANAGEM'T	Nuclear Energy Research Institute
ROK-82-033	KOREA ENERGY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION (KEMCO)	Energy Management Corp.
ROK-82-034	EXTENSION SERVICES FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	Small & Medium Business Corp.
ROK-82-035	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	Economic Planning Board
ROK-82-W01	VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR YOUTH OF THE LOWER INCOME	YWCA
ROK-84-001	COUNTRY PROGRAMME REVIEW	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-84-002	MODERNIZATION OF INDUST PROPERTY SYSTEM PHASE III	Patent Office
ROK-84-003	IMPROV PROD- FOOD & AGRI AID-NUCLEAR & RELATED TECH	Rural Development Administration
ROK-84-004	ASSISTANCE TO KETRI	Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute
ROK-84-801	ASSIST- KOREAN INSTITUTE CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY	Korea Construction Engineering Research Institute
ROK-85-001	PROJECT MAN. COORDINATOR PROJECTS EXECUTED UNIDO	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-85-002	ASSIST DEV PLAN(SIXTH FIVE YR ECON & SOC DEV PLAN)	Economic Planning Board
ROK-85-003	INT'L STUDY CYCLE POSTAL SER RURAL-HANGZHOU-CHINA	Post Office
ROK-85-004	ASSISTANCE IN DEV/IMP OF TOURIST RESORTS	Ministry of Transportation
ROK-86-001	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS ASSESSMENT	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-86-002	ESTABLISHMENT OF CAD SECTION WITHIN THE DIE & MOULDS	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-86-003	SCREENING CENTER FOR PHARMACEUTICALS	Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology
ROK-86-004	DEVELOPMENT OF COAL LIQUEFACTION TECHNOLOGY	

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-87-001	AUTOMATION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES	Small & Medium Business Corp.
ROK-87-002	STRENGTHENING KORDI'S DEEP SEA RESEARCH CAPABILITY	Marine Engineering Research Institute
ROK-87-004	CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTRE PHASE II	International Airport Management Corp.
ROK-87-005	TRANSPORTATION INFOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (TIMS)	Korea Transport Institute
ROK-87-006	STRENGTHENING OF RDA'S PLANT GERMPASM RESOURCES	Rural Development Administration
ROK-87-007	STRENGTHENING OF PLANT QUARANTINE CAPABILITY ROK	National Plant Research Institute
ROK-87-008	TRAINING OF SCIENCE & ENGINEERING PROFESSORS	Ministry of Education
ROK-87-009	EDUCATION OF SCIENTIFICALLY GIFTED STUDENTS	Korea Educational Development Institute, Science and Technology University
ROK-87-010	PROMO SCI & TECH INFO SERV & EST POPULAR SCI RES	KAIST
ROK-87-011	TRAINING FOR LOW-INCOME WOMEN	Korea Women's Development Institute
ROK-87-012	DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR INDUSTRIALLY-DISABLED WORKES	Workers' Welfare Corp.
ROK-87-013	NATIONAL SURVEY OF NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS	Ministry of Environment
ROK-87-014	STUDY ON ECONOMIC & INDUSTRIAL PLANNING	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-87-015	CENTRE FOR PROMOTION OF TCDC	Korea Science Foundation
ROK-87-016	EST OF INT'L INTELLECTUAL PROP TRAIN INST(IIPTI)	Patent Office
ROK-87-017	IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT COMPUTER SUPPORT	System Engineering Research Institute
ROK-87-018	SUPP- MICROBIAL CELL BANK (KOR- COLLECT TYPE CUL)	Life Science Research Institute
ROK-87-019	ESTABLISHMENT OF VACUUM TECHNOLOGY CENTRE	Machine Engineering Research Institute
ROK-87-020	DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MATERIALS	Machine Engineering Research Institute

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-87-021	ENERGY CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	Energy Technology Research Institute
ROK-87-022	ASSIST CENTRE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY POLICY (CSTP)	Science and Technology Policy Research Institute
ROK-87-024	STREN GOV' T CAP DIR EXE-COOR UN SYS MULTI PROG	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-87-025	PROG DEV COMBINED METEOROLOGICAL INFO SYSTEM	Korea Meteorological Administration
ROK-87-026	SUPPORT TO PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Chamber of Commerce
ROK-88-001	TECHNO-ECON COOPER N.EAST ASIA TOWARD THE YR 2000	Seoul National University
ROK-88-W01	A DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR WOMEN	Jeju Social Welfare
ROK-89-001	COMPUTERIZED GEOPHYSICAL DATA INTERPRETATION	Energy and Resources Research Institute
ROK-89-002	SUPPORT IND LACTIC FERM TECH CEREAL-DISSEMINATION	Korea University
ROK-89-003	TOXICOLOGY RESEARCH CENTRE, PHASE II	Chemical Engineering Research Institute
ROK-89-004	DEV & IND APPLICATION OF PITCH-BASED CARBON FIBRE	Chungnam National University
ROK-89-005	ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS SERVICE CENTRE	Korea Research Institute for Standards and Science
ROK-89-006	STRENGTH COMPUTER BASED TRAIN HI-TECH SKILLS DEV	International Private Economy Consultation Group
ROK-90-001	PROGRAM FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF TECH BUSINESS INCUBATORS IN ROK	Korea Development Bank
ROK-90-002	REDUCE ENERGY CONSUMP & AIR POLLUTION - TRANSPORT	Korea Transport Institute
ROK-90-004	INTEGRATED PROG-PROMOTE SOUND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	Korea Labor Institute
ROK-90-006	INT' L WORKSHOP ECON REFORMS & DEV POLICIES -KOREA	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-90-007	PREPARATIONS FOR UNDP'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY IN ROK	UNDP Seoul Office
ROK-91-001	STRENGTH GOV' T/UNDP CAPABILITES NAT' L EXECUTIONS	Ministry of Science and Technology

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-91-002	FEASIBILITY STUDY EST INT'L MATERIALS TEST & EVAL	UNIDO
ROK-92-001	STRENGTHENING OF GOV'T CAPABILITIES PHASE II	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-92-002	INTEGRATED PROGRAM TO PROMOTE SOUND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS-KOREA	Korea Labor Institute
ROK-92-003	INT'L SYMPOSIUM- POLITICAL ECONOMY OF NORTHEAST ASIAN RIM	Seoul National University
ROK-92-004	INCREASED PROCUREMENT FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES(IDFDC) PROJECT FOR ROK	KOTRA
ROK-93-001	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING PROG	Rural Development Administration
ROK-93-002	ESTABLISHMENT OF TECHNOLOGY & FINANCING INFORMATION CENTRE (TFIC)	Korea Technology Bank
ROK-93-003	ACTUALISATION AND UPDATING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURSES IN THE FIELD OF "THE MAINTENANCE OF HIGH-TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT"	Korea Transport Institute
ROK-93-004	ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN	Korea Women's Development Institute
ROK-93-005	PROMOTION- SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION SERVICE (STIS)	R&D Information Center
ROK-93-006	UNDP/MOST OFFICE AUTOMATION PLAN	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-93-007	ENHANCEMENT OF SME'S INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS	KTB Consulting Co.
ROK-93-009	TRAIN SELECT S&T FIELD BENEFIT ASIAN DEV COUNTRIES	KOICA
ROK-93-010	STUDIES IN SUPPORT TUMEN RIVER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	Korea Institute for International Economic Policy
ROK-93-011	EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FOR PEOPLE W/DISABILITIES	Korea Employment Agency for the Disabled
ROK-93-012	UPGRADING S&T POLICY FORMULATION & IMPLEMENTATION CAPABILITY OF GOV'T	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-93-013	ESTABLISHMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT SYSTEM	Chemical Engineering Research Institute
ROK-93-014	WATER AND MARINE POLLUTION MONITORING	KIST Biochemistry Laboratory
ROK-93-015	WATER AND MARIN POLLUTION MONITORING	Environmental Development Research Institute

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-93-016	KOREA ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION NETWORK SYSTEM (KEINS)	KIST Environmental Research Center
ROK-93-017	MODEL ECOPOLIS (GREEN CITY CONCEPT)	Seoul National University
ROK-93-018	NGO ACTIVITIES PROMOTING SDN CONCEPT	YMCA
ROK-94-002	AGENDA FOR POLICY-MAKERS AND WOMEN'S GROUPS TOWARD GENDER EQUALITY IN THE KOREAN LEGAL SYSTEM	Ewha Women's University
ROK-94-003	TRAINING PROG PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ACTIVITY FOR PROFESSIONALS WOMEN	Korea Women's Development Institute
ROK-94-004	SUPPORT NGO PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES FOR BEIJING WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN	NGO Women's Committee
ROK-94-005	PROJECT FOR GROUP ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION	Women Link
ROK-94-006	LEGAL LITERACY TRAINING TRADE UNION WOMEN	Federation of Korea Trade Unions
ROK-95-001	PROMOTING EFFECTIVE COLLABORATION -GOV'T & UN/UNDP	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-95-004	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMME	Rural Development Administration
ROK-95-800	Mid-Term Review	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-96-001	STUDY COMMERCIAL & INVEST BANKING NEEDS IN TRED A	East Asia Economic Research Institute
ROK-96-002	DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUATION PROGRAMMES FOR COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS: ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT LINKAGE	Korean National Commission for UNESCO
ROK-96-003	PROGRAMME OF DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE KOREAN RAILROAD SECTOR: WITH EMPHASIS ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT AND PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITIES	Korea Railroad College
ROK-96-004	COMMUNITY-BASED MENTAL HEALTH NURSING PROGRAMME FOR REHABILITATION OF LONG-ERM PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS	Ewha Women's University
ROK-96-005	PROGRAMME TO PROMOTE SOUND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN KOREA	Labor Research Institute
ROK-96-006	HUMAN RESOURCE ACCOUNTS PREPARATION	National Statistics Office
ROK-96-007	DETAILED STUDY & PROPOSAL FOR ESSD IN NORTHERN KYUNGGI PROVINCE	Seoul National University
ROK-96-008	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT TRAINING & DEV.	Rural Development Administration

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-96-009	NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT-ROK	Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs
ROK-96-010	CURRENT-POVERTY ISSUES & COUNTER POLICIES IN ROK	Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs
ROK-97-001	PROFILE OF POVERTY IN KOREA	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-97-002	RISK ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS IN DIETARY	Korea Food and Drug Administration
ROK-97-004	GROUP ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE GENDER EMPOWERMENT	Women Link
ROK-97-008	MODEL SET-UP AND PILOT OPERATION OF HOME HELP SERVICE PROGRAMME FOR THE ELDERLY IN KOREA	Korea Senior Citizens' Welfare Institute
ROK-97-010	UPGRADING OF S&T POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION CAPABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT (PHASE II)	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-97-011	PROMOTING EFFECTIVE COLLABORATION BTW THE GOVERNMENT AND UN/UNDP	Ministry of Science and Technology
ROK-97-012	ADVANCED TVET PROGRAMME FOR THE SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ASIA	Korea University of Technology and Education
ROK-98-001	ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE TUMEN REGION: REALIZING THE POTENTIAL OF MT.PAEKDUSAN / CHANGBAISHAN AREA	Kwak Environmental Group
ROK-98-002	EMPOWERING WOMEN AS FULL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN THE INFORMATION AGE	Feminet Korea
ROK-98-003	DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS DE JURE AND DE FACTO HUMAN RIGHT STATUS OF KOREAN WOMEN: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	Korea Women's Development Institute
ROK-98-005	DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMMES ON TREES AND FORESTS	Korea Forest Service
ROK-98-006	AN ESSD MODEL OF THE RURAL FARMLAND AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES IN TAEHO AGRICULTURAL TIDELAND	Seoul National University
ROK-98-007	TRAINAIR	Korea Airport Corp.,
ROK-99-002	UNCHS SUPPORT SERVICE TO THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SUSTAINABLE CITY DEVELOPMENT: CREATING A 'GREEN CITY-HANAM': COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP FOR '99 HANAM ENEXPO	Hanam City
ROK-99-003	CREATING A 'GREEN CITY-HANAM': FORMULATING INTEGRATED GUIDELINES AND FRAMEWORK FOR ECO-CITY	Hanam City
ROK-00-002	ADVANCED TVET PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	Korea University of Technology and Education
ROK-00-003	SITUATION ANALYSIS OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN CYBER SPACE	Ewha Women's University/Korea Women's Institute

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK-01-001	CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR CREATION OF LARGE-LINKED DATABASES FOR THE MEDICAL EVALUATION OF VACCINE SAFETY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	International Vaccine Institute
ROK-01-002	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON REGIONAL COOPERATION IN NORTHEAST ASIA: APPRAISALS AND PROSPECTS	Pusan Development Research Institute
ROK/02/001	PROMOTING EFFECTIVE COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE GOVT AND UNDP	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
ROK/02/002	DISSEMINATION AND PROMOTION OF KOREAN EXPERIENCES IN S&T	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
ROK/03/004	DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FRAMEWORK IN PURSUIT OF FOOD SAFETY, QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	Rural Development Administration
ROK/03/G31	CONSERVATION OF GLOBALLY SIGNIFICANT WETLANDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Ministry of Environment
ROK/04/001	DEVELOPMENT OF SOIL LOSS PROTECTION PROGRAM IN THE TUMEN RIVER BASIN	Korea Water Resources Institute
ROK/04/002	BIOCONVERSION OF BY-PRODUCTS FROM PALM INDUSTRY FOR PRODUCTION OF VALUE-ADDED BIOMATERIALS	Korea Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology
ROK/05/001	NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ECOCITY NETWORK IN KOREA – PILOTING THE SCP ECOCITY APPROACH IN SEOGWIPO CITY	Seogwipo City
ROK/05/002	ASIA AND PACIFIC NETWORK FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE IN RADIOTHERAPY	Korea Food and Drug Administration
ROK/05/003	COASTAL GEOLOGICAL MAPPING OF SAVAI' I ISLAND, SAMOA	Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources
ROK/05/004	PROMOTING CULTURAL & TOURISM DEVELOPMENT & EXCHANGE WITH SOUTH-EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES	Korea Culture and Tourism Institute
ROK/05/005	MODEL SET-UP FOR SCHOOL HEALTH MANAGEMENT IN MONGOLIA	Korea Association of Health Promotion
ROK/06/001	MITIGATION OF COASTAL IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS LIKE TSUNAMI, USING NUCLEAR OR ISOTOPE-BASED TECHNIQUES (POST-TSUNAMI ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT)	RCA Regional Office
ROK/06/003	SUPPORT TO THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ASIAN POLITICAL PARTIES (ICAPP)	ICAPP Secretariat
ROK/06/004	ESTABLISHMENT OF WEBSITES FOR CULTURE AND TOURISM INFORMATION VIETNAM, CAMBODIA AND LAOS	Korea Foundation for International Culture Exchange
ROK/06/007	NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ECOCITY NETWORK IN KOREA-PILOTING THE SCP ECOCITY APPROACH IN GANGWON PROVINCE AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL-	Kangwon Provincial Office
ROK/06/008	A STUDY ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF LOGISTICS SYSTEMS IN NORTHEAST ASIA	Korea Maritime Institute
ROK/07/001	MICROCREDIT FOR POOR HOUSEHOLDS OF MIGRANTS IN KOREA	Social Solidarity Bank

Program No.	Program title	Implementing organization
ROK/07/002	LABOUR POLICY OPTIONS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN RESPONSE TO GLOBALIZATION	Korea Labor Institute
ROK/07/003	FACILITATING ESTABLISHMENT OF GLOBAL COMPACT KOREA NETWORK AND STRENGTHENING ITS CAPACITY	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ROK/07/004	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR 5-YEAR S&T PLAN IN VIETNAM (2011-2015)	Science and Technology Policy Research Institute
ROK/07/005	MAINSTREAMING GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN ODA POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES – A STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING MDGS	Korea Women's Development Institute
ROK/07/006	PROMOTING GLOBAL AGENDA THROUGH ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ROK/07/007	KOREA-CAMBODIA YOUTH PARTNERSHIP FOR HIV/AIDS PREVENTION	Korea Federation for AIDS Prevention
ROK/07/008	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR IMPLEMENTING GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGET IN KOREA	Korea Institute for Gender Equality Promotion and Education
ROK/07/009	MODEL SET-UP FOR SCHOOL HEALTH MANAGEMENT IN MONGOLIA (2ND PHASE)	Korea Association of Health Promotion
ROK/07/010	MARINE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION BETWEEN ROK AND LATIN AMERICA REGION	Korea Ocean Research & Development Institute
ROK/08/001	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR S&T POLICY – MAKING IN THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA	Science and Technology Policy Research Institute
ROK/08/003	EDUCATION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AS THEIR DETONATORS – DEVELOPMENT OF GEEP	Handong University
ROK/08/004	ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN ASIA THROUGH GREEN CO-OP	Sookmyung Women's University/Asia-Pacific Women Information Research Institute
ROK/08/005	GEOHAZARD ASSESSMENT IN ASIA AND SOUTH PACIFIC COASTS (GEOCOAST)	Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources
ROK/08/006	REHABILITATION FOR THE SEVERE HEARING-IMPAIRED IN INDONESIA	Kyungdong University
ROK/09/001	CAPACITY BUILDING OF PACIFIC ISLANDS EDUCATORS FOR CIVIL EDUCATION TOWARDS A CULTURE OF PEACE	UNESCO APCEIU
ROK/09/002	CAPACITY BUILDING OF TEACHER TRAINERS IN ASIA-PACIFIC FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MDGS	UNESCO APCEIU
ROK/09/003	ASPNET GOOD PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN ACHIEVING MDGS. THROUGH ESD IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION	Korean National Commission for UNESCO

Appendix 2: List of former directors of the UNDP Seoul Office

Name	Nationality	Working period
Mr. W. Roy Lucas	New Zealand	1963/ 1 ~ 1967/12
Mr. Hans W. Kamberg	Germany	1968/ 1 ~ 1971/12
Mr. Woodrow Lloyd	Canada	1971/ 1 (1Month)
Mr. H. Donald McInnis	U.S.	1971/ 2 ~ 1974/12
Mr. Henry L. Maggs	Canada	1975/ 1 ~ 1980/12
Mr. Berenado Vunibobo	Fiji	1981/10 ~ 1986/ 2
Mr. Nemmara S. Subbaraman	India	1986/ 3 ~ 1989/ 7
Mr. Jacob Guijt	Netherlands	1989/ 8 ~ 1994/ 9
Mr. Kyaw Lwin Hla	Myanmar	1994/ 9 ~ 1997/ 3
Mr. Yoon Yul Kim (Interim)	Korea	1997/ 3 ~ 1997/10
Mr. Somsey Norindr	France	1997/11 ~ 2001/ 7
Ms. Anne-Isabelle Degryse-Blateau	France	2001/ 8 ~ 2005/ 5
Mr. Zhe Yang	China	2005/12 ~ 2009/12