The 8th Seoul ODA International Conference

제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의

Good Governance and Effective Institutions

DATE September 2, 2014 (Tuesday)

VENUE Crystal Ballroom, Lotte Hotel, Seoul

HOST 외교부 Ministry of Foreign Affairs KOICA Korea International Cooperation Agency

결과보고서



KOREA

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 1 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:18

제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의

The 8th Seoul ODA International Conference

목 차 Contents

Ⅰ. 기본사항

1.	행사개요	04
2.	참가자	04
3-1.	프로그램	07
3-2.	Program	08
4-1.	개최배경	09
4-2.	SOIC Background	10
5.	발표자 및 패널 주요 이력	11
6-1.	주요 내용	28
6-2.	Executive Summary	32

Ⅱ. 개회식 인사말씀

1.	Opening Remarks	38
2.	Welcoming Remarks	40
3	Congratulatory Remarks	42
4	Keynote Speech I	43
5	Keynote Speech II	47

Ⅲ. 발표자료 및 녹취록

1.	Session I	52
2.	Session II	116
3	Closing Remarks	219

Ⅳ. 행사 사진 221

Ⅴ. 미디어 보도 결과 231

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Ⅰ. 기본사항

1. 행사개요
2. 참가자
3-1. 프로그램
3-2. Program
4-1. 개최배경
4-2. SOIC Background
5. 발표자 및 패널 주요 이력
6-1. 주요 내용
6-2. Executive Summary

1. 행사개요

■ **행사명** 8회 서울 ODA 국제회의
The 8th Seoul ODA Conference

■ **주 제** 굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도
Good Governance and Effective Institutions

■ **일 시** 2014년 9월 2일 (화)
September 2, 2014 (Tuesday)

■ **장 소** 서울 롯데호텔, 크리스탈 볼룸 (2F)
(2F) Crystal Ballroom, Lotte Hotel, Seoul

■ **주 최** 외교부, 한국국제협력단

■ **언 어** 영어 (한국어 동시통역 제공)
English (Simultaneous interpretation services was provided in Korean)

2. 참가자

A. 등록구분별 참석 집계

구분	참관객	비율 / 차트
사전	470	
현장	178	
Total	648	



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 4 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:19

B. 사전 등록자 참석 비율

구분	인원	비율 / 차트
참석	470	
미참석	235	
합계	705	

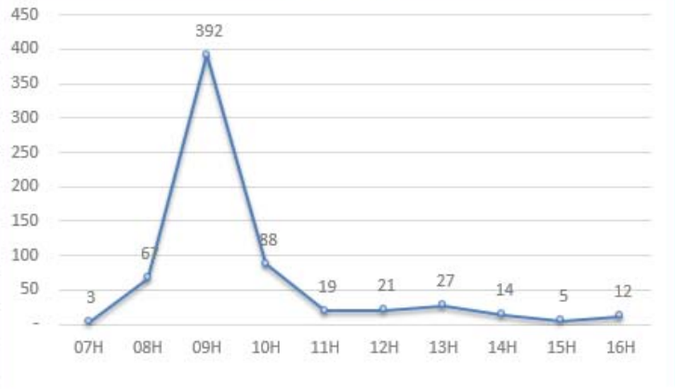


C. 카테고리별 참석 집계

카테고리	참관객	비율 / 차트
Attendee	561	86.57%
Organizer	12	1.85%
VIP	75	11.57%
	-	
	-	
Total	648	

D. 시간대별 참석 집계

일자	참관객	비율 / 차트
07H	3	
08H	67	
09H	392	
10H	88	
11H	19	
12H	21	
13H	27	
14H	14	
15H	5	
16H	12	
Total	648	



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 5 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:19

E. 국가별 분류

국가	참석인원
대한민국	545
가나	1
가몽	1
과테말라	1
남아프리카공화국	1
네덜란드	1
네팔	1
노르웨이	1
도미니카공화국	1
동티모르	1
라오스	1
러시아	1
르완다	1
리비아	1
마셜제도공화국	1
말레이시아	1
미국	4
방글라데시	1
베네수엘라	1
베트남	1
벨기에	1
몰리비아	1
브루나이	1
수단	1
스리랑카	1
슬로바키아공화국	1
아랍에미리트	1
앙골라	2
에콰도르	2
에티오피아	1
영국	2

국가	참석인원
오만	1
온두라스	1
요르단	1
우간다	2
우즈베키스탄	1
우크라이나	2
이라크	1
이스라엘	1
이집트	1
일본	3
조지아	1
캄보디아	1
캐나다	1
캐냐	1
고스타리카	1
콜롬비아	1
쿠웨이트	1
키르기스스탄	2
타이완	2
탄자니아	1
투르크메니스탄	2
파라과이	2
폴란드	1
프랑스	1
필란드	2
기타	27
합계	648

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 6 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:20

3-1. 프로그램

프로그램	시 간	발 표 자
등 록	8:30 – 9:30	참가자 등록
개회식	9:30 – 10:10	**개회사** **김영목** 한국국제협력단 이사장 **환영사** **조태열** 외교부 차관 **축사** **김성환** 서울대학교 글로벌 사회공헌단 단장, 전 외교통상부 장관 **기조연설** **핀 타르프** 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소 소장 **히로시 카토** 일본국제협력기구 이사 겸 연구소 소장
	10:10 – 10:30	휴 식
세션 1	**거버넌스와 제도**	
	10:30 – 11:30	**좌장 핀 타르프** 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소 소장 **데이비드 부스** 영국 해외개발연구소 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원 **탄디카 므칸다위르** 런던정치경제대학교 교수 **권혁주** 서울대학교 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장
	11:30 – 12:20	패널토론 및 질의응답
오 찬	12:20 – 14:00	**오 찬** (13:20–13:50 출판 세미나)
세션 2	**성공과 위험 : 공여국과 수원국들의 경험**	
	14:00 – 15:30	**좌장 김은미** 이화여자대학교 국제대학원 원장 **스티븐 피어스** 미국국제개발처 개발효과성 특별조정관 **로엘 판더펜** 네덜란드 외교부 학술고문 **박수영** 한국국제협력단 ODA 연구팀 팀장 **까를로스 F. 또란소 로까** 볼리비아 전략연구 운영위원회 회장 **프레드릭 고루바 무테비** 맨체스터대학교 환경 교육 개발대학 명예연구위원 **하이메 파우스티노** 아시아재단 개발혁신정신 및 경제개혁프로그램 책임자
	15:30 – 17:00	패널토론 및 질의응답
폐회식	17:00 – 17:15	**폐회사** **김 인** 한국국제협력단 이사

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 7 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:20

3–2. Program

Program	Time	Speakers
Registration	8:30 – 9:30	Registration
Opening Session	9:30 – 10:10	**Opening Remarks** **Young-mok Kim** President, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) **Welcoming Remarks** **Tae-yul Cho** Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) **Congratulatory Remarks** **Sung-Hwan Kim** Chair, SNU Institute for Global Social Responsibility, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of Korea **Keynote Speech** **Finn Tarp** Director, United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) **Hiroshi Kato** Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency
	10:10 - 10:30	Coffee Break
Session 1	General Discourse on Governance and Institutions	
	10:30 – 12:20	**Moderator: Finn Tarp** Director, United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) **David Booth** Research Fellow in Politics and Governance, Overseas Development Institute (ODI) **Thandika Mkandawire** Professor, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) **Huck-ju Kwon** Professor & Deputy Director, Asia Development Institute of Seoul National University **Discussion and Q&A Sessions**
Luncheon	12:20 – 14:00	Luncheon (13:20-13:50 Book Launching Event)
Session 2	Successes and Pitfalls: Stories of Donors and Partners	
	14:00 – 17:00	**Moderator: Eun Mee Kim** Dean, Graduate School of International Studies of Ewha Womans University **Steven Pierce** Special Coordinator for Development Effectiveness, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) **Roel Van der Veen** Academic Advisor, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs **Sooyoung Park** Director of ODA Research Team, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) **Carlos F. Toranzo Roca** Chairman, Steering Committee of the Strategic Research Programme in Bolivia (PIEB) **Frederick Golooba-Mutebi** Honorary Research Fellow at the School of Environment, Education and Development (SEED), University of Manchester **Jaime Faustino** Program Director of Economic Reform and Development Entrepreneurship, The Asia Foundation **Discussion and Q&A Sessions**
Closing Session	17:00 – 17:15	**Closing Remarks** **In Kim** Vice President, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 8 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:20

4-1. 개최배경

서울 ODA 국제회의는 지난 2007년을 시작으로, 이후 7년간 새천년개발목표(MDGs)를 비롯, 한국의 개발경험, 원조효과성, Post-2015와 글로벌 개발 파트너십 등 글로벌 개발 파트너십 등 국제개발협력 관련 주요 현안에 대해 공유하고 ODA의 역할과 향후 비전 등을 토론하는 논의의 장으로 자리매김해왔다.

이번 회의에서는 '굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도(Good Governance and Effective Institutions)' 를 주제로 세계적 석학 및 전문가들을 초청하여 동 분야 관련 국제사회의 논의 동향을 점검하고, 각국의 경험 공유를 통해 개발을 위한 거버넌스의 역할 및 시사점을 도출하는 자리를 마련하였다.

굿 거버넌스(Good Governance)와 효과적인 제도는 원조효과성 논의에 있어 중요한 주제로 대두되어 왔으나 아직 그 개념이 명확히 정의되지 않고 있으며 국제사회의 합의된 의견도 부재한 상황이다. 따라서 이번 회의에서는 공여국 및 수원국의 학자, 실무자, 정책결정자 등 다양한 배경의 연사들을 초청하고 동 주제 관련 다양한 이론과 사례를 아우르는 심층적 토론을 이끌어내고자 하였다.

이번 회의에 참여한 각국의 연사들은 거버넌스가 경제적, 정치적, 행정적 측면에서 다양성을 고려하여 접근해야 하는 개념임을 강조했다. 또한 개발도상국의 거버넌스 및 제도 개선을 위해서는 먼저 각국의 고유한 환경을 고려한 맞춤형 접근이 요구되며, 무엇보다 수원국의 주인의식(ownership)이 중요하다는 데 공감하였다. 이번 회의를 통해 거버넌스에 대한 각 이해당사자들의 다양한 의견을 수렴함으로써 동 주제에 대한 국제사회 논의에 기여함은 물론, 향후 개발도상국의 거버넌스와 제도 개선을 위한 한국과 KOICA의 역할에 대해 논의할 수 있었다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 9 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:20

4-2. SOIC Background

The Seoul ODA International Conference has been hosted annually by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs(MOFA) of the Republic of Korea and the Korea International Cooperation Agency(KOICA) since 2007. A diverse range of topics has been covered including MDGs, development experiences of Korea, Aid effectiveness, Post-2015 and global development partnership and so on. Since its inauguration, the Seoul ODA International Conference has been dedicated to serve as a platform for general discourse on the issue of development.

Among all the issues that have emerged in development, governance and institution are key sectors that are essential in every aspect of the discourse on development cooperation. In the line with this, the 8th Seoul ODA International Conference investigated the implication of ODA on the issue of Good Governance and Effective Institutions. Various speakers and participants from international organizations, government sectors, emerging donors, developing countries, academia, civil societies and the private sector were participated in this conference to discuss the governance and institutions that nurture inclusive growth of developing countries. Also, experiences of donors and partners have been shared to examine the effective way to improve the present state of governance and institutions of developing countries.

The speakers and participants from diverse backgrounds have emphasized that governance has to be examined in the various aspects of economic, political and administrative perspectives. Also, all the stakeholders have reached the conclusion that strategic approach including efforts to understand the social context of recipients is essential to reform the governance and institutions of developing countries, as well as the ownership of recipient countries.

Through the conference, speakers and participants have provided insights and expectations for the recent discourse on the governance and institutions for development cooperation. Also, the conference highlighted the role of Korean ODA policy and KOICA in the areas of supporting good governance and effective institutions in developing countries.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 10 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:20

5. 발표자 및 패널 주요 이력

■ 개회식 | Opening Session



개회사 Opening Remarks

김영목 Young-mok Kim

한국국제협력단 이사장

President, Korea International Cooperation Agency(KOICA)

김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장은 지난 35년간 아프리카, 이란, 미국, UN 등에서 외교관으로서의 소임을 다하였으며, 2013년 5월 부터 KOICA 이사장으로서의 임기를 시작하였다. 김 이사장은 그 동안 한-미 관계 및 글로벌 이슈에 대한 전문성을 바탕으로 우리 정부의 안보와 경제 관련 정책 입안 및 실행에 참여하 였다. 또한, 미국을 포함한 6자회담 대표단과 함께 북핵 문제 논의를 위한 대북 협상에 여러 차례 참여 한 바 있다. 김 이사장은 북핵 협 상 기구로서 설립된 KEDO(한반도 에너지 개발기구) 사무차장으로 임명되어, KEDO의 정책 수립과 핵 발전소 프로젝트를 관리하기도 하였다. 김 이사장은 통상, 경제개발, 문화 분야와 관련된 여러 민간부문(기업, 미디어, NGOs 등)과도 긴밀한 협력을 유지해왔다. 최근 한층 높아진 국제사회의 한국에 대한 기대에 발맞추기 위해 KOICA는 국제 개발협력에 기여하기 위한 많은 노력을 하고 있다. 이와 관련하여, 김 이사장은 KOICA의 수장(首長)으로서 MDGs, Post-2015 개발의제, 부산 글로벌 파트너십 등에서 중요시 되고 있는 『포괄 적 파트너십(Inclusive Partnership)』을 강력하게 추진하고 있으며, 이를 통해 KOICA가 다양한 공공 및 민간부문이 국제협력에 참여를 촉진하는 '플랫폼' 역할을 이행할 수 있도록 적극적으로 노력하고 있다.

Ambassador Young-mok Kim has led the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) since May 2013 as President. He was a career diplomat who served for 35 years with posts to Africa, the United Nations, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the US. Having specialized in Korea-US bilateral relations and global issues throughout his career, Ambassador Kim participated in policy-making and execution of security and economic agenda. He also participated in a number of negotiations with North Korea, along with the US and multilateral delegations on North Korea's nuclear program. He assumed a leading role within the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), which was established to deal with the North Korean nuclear deal, as Deputy Executive Director for policy and the nuclear power plant project. During his career, he worked intensively with the private sector-corporations, media, and NGOs- on trade, economic development, and culture. As ODA of Korea grows, and does expectation of international community, KOICA is working hard to join in the mainstream of International Development efforts. As head of KOICA, Mr. Kim is promoting intensively "Inclusive Partnership", which MDGs, Post-2015 discussion, and Busan Partnership emphasize. Mr. Kim is expanding role of KOICA as a platform for diverse public, private players and stakeholders.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 11 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:20



환영사 Welcoming Remarks

조태열 Tae-yul Cho

외교부 차관

Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

조태열 차관은 서울대학교 법학과를 졸업하고, 동 대학원 및 영국 옥스퍼드 대학에서 국제법 및 국제관계론을 연구하였다. 조 차관은 외 교관으로 34년 이상 재직하면서 주 제네바대표부 차석대사, 통상교섭조정관, 주 스페인대사를 포함한 다양한 분야의 정부고위직을 맡아 왔다. 또한 외교부 개발협력대사 재직 시 UN 개발협력포럼 자문그룹 위원에 위촉되었으며, 주 제네바 차석대사로 근무할 당시에는 WTO/ DDA 협상 한국 대표로 핵심 역할을 수행하였다. 한국인 최초로 WTO 분쟁 패널 의장을 역임하였으며, WTO 정부조달위원회 의장직을 맡 아 WTO 정부조달협정 개정협상 타결에 기여하였다. 2008년 한국 정부로부터 홍조근정훈장을, 2012년에는 스페인 정부로부터 대십자 시민훈장을 수여 받았다.

Ambassador Cho Tae-yul has served his current position, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, since his appointment in March 2013. During over 34 years of his diplomatic career, he has held various senior positions in the Korean government including, among others, Ambassador to the UN Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva, Deputy Minister for Trade and Ambassador to the Kingdom of Spain. He was also appointed to a member of the Advisory Group of the UN Development Cooperation Forum while he was serving as Ambassador for Development Cooperation. During his tenure in Geneva, he played a pivotal role as Korea's representative for WTO/DDA negotiations. He also served as Chairman of WTO Dispute Panel and Government Procurement Committee. His chairmanship of the WTO Dispute Panel was the first ever assumed by a Korean national. Vice Minister Cho graduated from the College of Law, Seoul National University (SNU) in 1979. He continued his education on public international law at the Graduate School of SNU and international relations at the University of Oxford. Vice Minister Cho was honored with the Order of Service Merit (Red Stripes) in 2008 and the Grand Cross of the Order of Civil Merit, Kingdom of Spain in 2012.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 12 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:20



축사 Congratulatory Remarks

김성환 Sung-Hwan Kim

서울대학교 글로벌 사회공헌단 단장, 전 외교통상부 장관

Chair, SNU Institute for Global Social Responsibility, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of Korea

김성환 단장은 대한민국외교통상부장관을 역임한 후 2013년 3월부터 서울대 글로벌사회공헌단장으로 활동하고 있으며 서울대 국제대학원 의 초빙석좌교수로 후학 양성에도 기여하고 있다. 김단장은 외교부에서 36년여 동안 재직하면서 다양한 고위직 업무를 맡아 국제사회에서 한국을 대표해 활동해왔으며 주 오스트리아 대사 겸 빈 국제기구대표부 대사와 주 우즈베키스탄 대사를 역임하였다. 김단장은 2008년 외교통상부 차관에 이어 대통령 외교안보 수석비서관에 임명되었으며 2010년에 제36대 외교통상부장관이 되었다. 2012년 7월에는 반기문 UN사무총장이 구성한 'Post-2015 개발의제를 위한 UN 고위급패널' 의 일원으로 임명되어 2015년 이후의 개발 협력목표를 작성하기 위한 논의에 참여하였다.

Sung-Hwan Kim has been Chair of Institute for Global Social Responsibility (IGSR) and Distinguished Visiting Professor of Graduate School of International Studies at Seoul National University since March 2013 after serving as the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea. With a career spanning over 36 years, he has held a number of senior diplomatic posts including the ROK's ambassador to Austria and Permanent Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna and the ROK's Ambassador to Uzbekistan He was the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade and then the Senior Secretary to the President for Foreign Affairs and National Security in 2008. He became the thirty sixth Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea in October, 2010. He was appointed as a Member of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda in July, 2010.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 13 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:20



기조연설 Keynote Speech

핀 타르프 Finn Tarp

유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소 소장
Director, United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER)

유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER)의 소장을 맡고 있는 핀 타르프 교수는 코펜하겐대학 경제학과 석좌교수직을 겸임하고 있다. 타르프 교수는 코펜하겐대학 경제학과 석사와 박사학위를 취득하였다. 1996년 코펜하겐대학의 개발경제연구그룹(DERG)을 설립하였고, 현재까지 지속적으로 개발경제연구그룹의 학문적 연구, 교육 및 정책 등에 대한 자문을 제공해 왔다. 타르프 교수는 개발경제 분야에서 35년여의 경험을 쌓아온 국제적으로 인정받는 개발 전문가이다. 그는 아프리카 대륙을 비롯해 35개 개 발도상국가에서 20년 이상 연구 및 개발 협력 업무에 헌신하고 있다. 타르프 교수는 학문적 기여 외에도 공여기관과 정부의 고위직 업무 및 자문을 수행했으며, 수많은 국제협의회와 자문위원회의 회원으로 활동하였다. 그는 기회투자에 기여한 공로를 인정 받아 베트남 정부로부터 과학기술 훈장 및 명예훈장을 받았으며, 2013년에는 세계은행 수석경제학자 에게 자문을 해주는 저명인사 협의회(CEP)의 회원으로 임명되었다.

Director of UNU–WIDER, Professor Finn Tarp leads and manages an internationally recognized multi–disciplinary and policy relevant development economics research institute. Finn Tarp also holds the Professor Chair of Development Economics at the Department of Economics, the University of Copenhagen, where he completed his MSc and PhD in Economics. In 1996 he founded the Development Economics Research Group (DERG) at University of Copenhagen; and since then, he has coordinated DERG' s extensive academic research, teaching and policy advisory activities alongside a large portfolio of externally funded development economics research and capacity building projects. Professor Tarp is a leading international expert on issues of development strategy and foreign aid with more than 35 years of experience in academic and applied development economics. This includes 20 years of significant research and practical development cooperation work in some 35 countries across Africa and the developing world – including long–term multi– and bilateral development cooperation and technical assistance. Throughout his career, Finn Tarp has contributed significantly to the international literature on development effectiveness; and during his career, he has published extensively in internationally refered journals and book volumes. In addition to his academic positions, Finn Tarp has held senior posts and advisory positions within government and with donor organizations, and he is a member of a large number of international committees and advisory bodies, which include the European Union Development Network (EUDN), the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) and the KOICA Advisory Board for ODA Innovation. Special honors include The Vietnamese Government Merit 'Medal for the Cause of Science and Technology' as well as the 'Medal of Honour' for contributions to the cause of planning and investment in Vietnam. In 2013 Professor Tarp was appointed to a member of the Council of Eminent Persons (CEP) advising the Chief Economist of the World Bank.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 14 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:21



기조연설 Keynote Speech

히로시 카토 Hiroshi Kato

일본국제협력기구 이사 겸 연구소 소장

Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency

히로시 카토는 일본국제협력기구(JICA)의 이사이자 JICA 부설 연구소(JICA-RI)의 소장을 맡고 있다. 1978년 JICA에 입사한 후, 그는 총무부, 기획부, 동남아시아부 등 다양한 부서에서 근무하여 왔다. 또한 일본 외무성에서의 근무를 통해 도쿄와 아이보리 코스트 등지에서 근무한 바 있다. 1978년 도쿄대학에서 동양사 학사학위를 취득한 그는 1988년 하버드대학 존 F. 케네디 스쿨에서 행정학 석사를 받았다. 그는 현재 일본 국제개발협력학회(JASID) 이사직을 겸임하고 있다.

Mr. Hiroshi Kato is Vice President of JICA and Director of the JICA Research Institute. Since joining JICA in 1978, he has served at various positions, including the General Affairs Department, Planning Department and the Southeast Asia Department. He also worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (in Tokyo and in the Ivory Coast). He earned his B.A. in Asian history from the University of Tokyo in 1978, and his master's degree in public administration from the John F. Kennedy School, Harvard University in 1988. He is also on the board of directors of the Japan Society for International Development.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 15 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:21

■ 세션 1 | Session 1



좌장 Moderator

핀 타르프 Finn Tarp

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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 16 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:21



연사 Speaker

데이비드 부스 David Booth

영국 해외개발연구소 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원

Research Fellow in Politics and Governance, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

헐과 스완지지역에서 교직에 몸 담았던 데이비드 부스는 1998년부터 ODI 연구원으로 재직해 왔으며, 2000년에서 2009년까지는 학술지 『개발정책평가(Development Policy Review)』의 편집장으로도 활동했다. 데이비드 부스는 네덜란드 외교부의 후원을 받아 영국 국제개발부(DFID)와 아일랜드 외교부 개발협력국(Irish Aid)이 진행한 '아프리카 의 영향력과 정치 프로그램(Africa Power and Politics Programme)' 연구의 결과를 토대로 '아프리카의 개발체제' 에 관한 연구를 지휘하 고 있다. 최근 집필한 저서로는 다이애나 카맥과 공저하고 제드북스 출판사가 2013년에 출간한 '아프리카 개발을 위한 통치: 단체행동 문제에 대한 해결' 이 있다.데이부드 부스는 원조, 개발 정책과 실행의 혁신, 그리고 지배구조의 정치경제학 등의 연구를 해오고 있으며, 특히 사하라 사막 이남의 아프리카 지역, 아시아의 다수 지역 및 남미에서의 실질적 경험을 보유한 전문가이다.

David Booth leads research on Developmental Regimes in Africa, funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This builds on the conclusions of the Africa Power and Politics Programme, a five-year consortium research programme supported by DFID and Irish Aid. His latest book is Governance for Development in Africa: Solving Collective Action Problems, with Diana Cammack, Zed Books 2013. David Booth has worked on aid, innovations in development policy and practice, and the political economy of governance and service delivery. He has vast experiences in sub-Saharan Africa and several parts of Asia and Latin America, and speaks fluent Spanish. Formerly a university academic at Hull and Swansea, David has been a Research Fellow at ODI since 1998. Between 2000 and 2009, he was the editor of Development Policy Review.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 17 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:21



연사 Speaker

탄디카 므칸다위르 Thandika Mkandawire

런던정치경제대학교 교수

Professor, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

탄디카 므칸다위르 교수는 현재 런던정치경제대학교의 아프리카 개발학 석좌교수이며, UN 사회발전연구소(UNRISD) 소장, 코펜하겐 개 발연구센터 선임 연구원, 아프리카 사회과학 연구개발 협의회 사무국장 등을 역임한 바 있다. 스톡홀름대학과 짐바브웨대학에서 교편을 잡았던 므칸다위르 교수는 아프리카의 사회과학 뿐 아니라 정책결정, 국가주의와 국가건설, 아프리카의 민주화와 적응, 사회 정책의 문 제점들에 대해서 다양한 문헌과 저서를 출간하고 게재해 왔다. 로즈대학에서 인문학 박사 학위를 취득한 그는 2011년과 2013년에 각각 헬싱키대학과 가나대학으로부터 명예박사학위를 수여받았다.

Professor Thandika Mkandawire is currently the Chair in African Development at the London School of Economics. Previous positions include Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development; Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for Development Research in Copenhagen; and Executive Secretary, Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa. He has taught at the Universities of Stockholm and Zimbabwe. He has published broadly on the social sciences in Africa and on problems of policymaking, nationalism and nation–building, adjustment and democratization in Africa and social policy in developmental contexts. He holds a doctorate in letters from Rhodes University. In 2011, he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the University of Helsinki and in 2013 by the University of Ghana.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 18 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:21



연사 Speaker

권혁주 Huck-ju Kwon

서울대학교 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장

Professor & Deputy Director, Asia Development Institute of Seoul National University

권혁주 서울대학교 행정대학원 교수는 현재 동 대학 아시아개발연구소의 부소장을 맡고 있으며, 한국학술진흥재단에서 지원한 동 아시아 사회보호를 위한 국제연구 네트워크의 단장을 역임한 바 있다. 그의 저서로는 'The Korean State and Social Policy (2011년, 공저, Oxford University)' , 'Transforming the Developmental Welfare State in East Asia (2005년, Palgrave)' 등이 있으며, 이 밖에도 'Policy Learning and Transfer in the East Asian Developmental State (2009년, Policy and Politics)' , 'Poverty Reduction and Good Governance: Examining the Rationale of the Millennium Development Goals (2014년, Development and Change)' 등 다수의 논문을 학술지에 발표했다

Huck-ju Kwon is a Professor at Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University (SNU), and he also serves as the Deputy Director of the Asia Development Institute at SNU. He was Director of the Global Research Network on Social Protection in East Asia, funded by the Korea Research Foundation. His publications include 'The Korean State and Social Policy (Oxford University, 2011, co-author)' and 'Transforming the Developmental Welfare State in East Asia (Palgrave, 2005).' Kwon has also published a number of peer-review journal articles including, 'Policy Learning and Transfer in the East Asian Developmental State' (Policy and Politics, 2009) and 'Poverty Reduction and Good Governance: Examining the Rationale of the Millennium Development Goals (Development and Change, 2014).'

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 19 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:21

■ 세션 2 | Session 2



좌장 Moderator

김은미 Eun Mee Kim

이화여자대학교 국제대학원 원장

Dean, Graduate School of International Studies of Ewha Womans University

이화여자대학교 국제대학원의 김은미 원장은 동 대학원의 교수직과 국제개발협력연구원의 원장직을 겸임하고 있다. 김 교수는 2011년부 터 2년간 한국국제개발협력학회(KAIDEC)의 회장직을 맡아 학회를 이끌었으며, 이 밖에도 국무총리실 산하 국제개발협력위원회, 외교통상 부 정책자문위원회, 여성가족부 정책자문위원회 민간위원으로도 활동한 바 있다. 2012년에는 부산세계개발원조총회에 기여한 공로를 인 정 받아 대한민국 정부로부터 근정포장을 수여 받았다. 이어 2013년에는 한국 최초로 국내 대학의 빌 앤 멜린다 게이츠 재단의 연구기금을 유치하였으며, 이를 통해 "국제 보건의료 및 개발협력을 위한 한국의 역할 확대 방안 연구" 가 진행되고 있다.

Eun Mee Kim is Dean and Professor at the Graduate School of International Studies and Director of the Institute for Development and Human Security at Ewha Womans University. She was President of Korea Association of International Development and Coop– eration (2011–2012), and she also has served as a civilian member on the Committee for International Development Cooperation un– der the Prime Minister's Office, the Policy Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the Policy Advisory Com– mittee in the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family. In 2012, she was honored with the Service Merit Medal from the Republic of Korea for her contributions to the Fourth High–Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. In 2013, she received the first research grant to a university in South Korea from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation on her research project entitled, "Advocacy for Korean Engagement in Global Health and Development."

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 20 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:22



연사 Speaker

스티븐 피어스 Steven Pierce

미국국제개발처 개발효과성 특별조정관

Special Coordinator for Development Effectiveness, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

스티븐 피어스 조정관은 미국국제개발처(USAID)에서 개발효과성을 담당하는 특별조정관으로 재직하고 있으며, USAID와 '효과적인 개 발협력을 위한 글로벌 파트너십(GPEDC)'의 관계를 조정하는 한편, 원조효과성에 대한 정책과 전략을 개발하고, 다양한 개발협력 단체들 과 효과적이며 효율성 높은 파트너십을 구축하는 업무를 맡고 있다. 피어스 조정관은 USAID에서 공여국 업무담당 사무국장을 지내기도 하였으며, USAID 행정관 사무총장 및 수석 정책자문관으로 근무하면서 정책, 프로그램 및 전략에 관련된 다양한 사안들에 대해 자문을 제공하는 임무를 수행했다. 나아가 수많은 주요 정책들을 설계하고 실행하기도 했다. 피어스 조정관은 USAID에서 근무하기 전에는 아프리카 지부에서 공여국 업무 담당 수석자문위원으로 활동했으며, 이 밖에도 원조효과성 및 공여국 조정 업무들과 관련하여 광범위한 국제 파트너들과 공여국들의 수석 대변인 역할을 수행했다. 그는 USAID에 근무하기 전 시너고스 협회(Synergos Institute), 미대륙재단(The Inter-American Foundation), LDS 교회 구 호단체, 안데스 어린이 재단(FAN) 등에서 경력을 쌓았으며, 행정학 및 국제 정치경제학 석사를 취득했다. 다수의 대학에서 국제개발경영 및 방법론을 강의했다.

Steve Pierce is currently serving as USAID's Special Coordinator for Development Effectiveness. In this capacity, he is responsible for coordinating the Agency's engagement with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), efforts to advance joint policy and strategy on aid effectiveness, and in building effective and high-impact partnerships with a wide range of development partners. Prior to assuming this position, he served as the U.S. delegate to the OECD DAC. Previous positions with USAID include Director of the Of fice of Donor Engagement, Executive Secretary and Senior Policy Advisor to three USAID Administrators, responsible for advising the Administrator on a wide range of policy, programmatic and strategic issues. He also led the design and implementation of numerous special initiatives. Dr. Pierce is one of the Agency's leading authorities on aid/development effectiveness and was the USAID and USG coordinator for the recent High Level Forum in Busan, South Korea. He represents the USG on several international steering groups and at numerous international events, including serving as co-chair of the Effective Institutions Platform (EIP). Prior to joining the USAID front office, he served as the Africa Bureau's Senior Advisor for Donor Affairs and principal spokesperson to the broader community of donors and international partners on issues of aid effectiveness and donor coordination. Before joining USAID, he held senior management positions with the Synergos Institute, the Inter-American Foundation, LDS Church Charities, and the Fundación Andina para la Niñez (FAN), and taught international development management and methods courses at several universities.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 21 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:22



연사 Speaker

로엘 판더펜 Roel Van der Veen

네덜란드 외교부 학술고문

Academic Advisor, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

로엘 판더펜 고문은 역사, 의학 및 철학을 수학 후, 25년 전 네덜란드 외교부에 입부했다. 헤이그에서 다양한 직책을 맡았던 그는 주 인도 네시아 네덜란드 대사관에서 정치사무관으로 근무했다. 판더펜 고문은 네덜란드와 아프리카 및 아시아 국가와의 관계에 대한 업무 및 정책 과 전략 개발을 담당해왔다. 그는 2007년 이후 네덜란드 외교부 학술고문역을 역임하고 있다. 외교부 재임 시 아프리카와 아시아 국가 발전에 대한 많은 논문과 2권의 책을 출간하는 등 학문적으로도 활발히 활동해오고 있다. 이 중 아프리카에 관한 서적은 영어, 불어, 중국어, 스웨덴어로도 출판됐다. 2004년에는 '아프리카 국가들의 분열 : 1957년에서 2003년 동안의 정치, 경제, 문화, 사회관계의 상호 관계' 라는 논문으로 박사학위를 취득하였다. 2009년에는 암스테르담대학 국제관계학 비상근교수로, 2010년에는 그로닝겐대학에서 네덜란드 외교정책을 강의하는 비상근교수로 재직하였다.

Roel van der Veen studied history, medicine and philosophy. 25 years ago he joined the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He served in various positions in The Hague and as a political officer at the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia. His work for the MFA focused especially on Dutch relations with Africa and Asia, and with policy development and strategy. Since 2007, he has been holding his position as the Academic Advisor of the Netherlands MFA. Over the years, he has also taken up academic work where he wrote many articles and two book (in Dutch) on the development of Africa and Asia. His book on Africa was also published in English, French, Chinese and Swedish. He received his PhD in 2004 on a dissertation called 'The Disintegration of States in Africa: The Interaction of Politics, Economics, Culture and Social Relations, 1957–2003.' In 2009 he became a part–time professor of International Relations at the University of Amsterdam, and in 2010 he also became a part–time professor of Dutch Foreign Policy at the University of Groningen. Roel van der Veen played a pivotal role in setting up the Tracking Development comparative research project. He also participated in various other international research projects on development issues, sponsored by Dutch development cooperation.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 22 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:22



연사 Speaker

박수영 Sooyoung Park

한국국제협력단 ODA 연구팀 팀장

Director of ODA Research Team, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

박수영 팀장은 2014년 7월 한국국제협력단(KOICA)의 ODA 연구팀 팀장으로 부임하였다. 박수영 팀장은 영국 맨체스터대학에서 개발 정책학 박사학위를 취득하였으며, 아시아 및 중미 지역의 다수 국가에서 직업훈련 프로젝트 사업을 관리하였다. 박수영 팀장은 또한 UNESCAP과 공동사업을 추진하였고, 기획조정팀을 거쳐 평가실에서 근무하면서 무상원조사업 평가 정책 및 지침을 수립하였다. 최근에는 개발 효과성과 제도변화에 대한 연구를 진행하고 있다.

Dr. Sooyoung Park is a Director of ODA Research Team at Korea International Cooperation Agency. She completed a doctorate in Development Policy and Management at the University of Manchester. She has worked in vocational training project development in various countries of Asia and Central America and also taken part in evaluation policy and guideline development. She has been conducting researches on the institutional changes in development and on development effectiveness.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 23 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:22



연사 Speaker

까를로스 F. 또란소 로카 Carlos Fernando Toranzo Roca

볼리비아 전략연구 운영위원회 회장

Chairman, Steering Committee of the Strategic Research Programme in Bolivia (PIEB)

까를로스 F. 또란소 로카 회장은 멕시코 국립자치대학(UNAM)에서 학문을 수학, 동 대학에서 경제학 학사, 석사 및 정치학 석사 학위를 비롯해 경제학 박사학위 과정을 밟았다. 현재 볼리비아의 전략연구프로그램 운영위원회 위원장을 맡고 있는 그는 CNN, 유니비전 파이낸셜 타임즈, 칠레의 이코노미스트 등 유수 방송 및 인쇄매체의 정치경제 분석가로서 활동하고 있는 한편, 볼리비아의 일간지 『Página Siete』에 칼럼니스트로도 활동하고 있다. 또란소 로카 회장은 영국 옥스포드대학 라틴아메리카센터 성안토니대학의 객원 연구원, 멕시코 UNAM의 정치경제학 연구원, 칠레대학 경제학 연구원, 런던정경대의 빈곤연구의 연구원, 볼리비아 민주절차의 연구원 등을 역임했으며, 멕시코, 칠레, 베네수엘라, 미국, 아르헨티나, 볼리비아, 에콰도르, 페루, 스페인, 브라질, 네덜란드, 영국 등지에서 수많은 저서와 기고문을 출판한 바 있다.

Carlos F. Toranzo Roca accumulated his higher education at Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) in México City as he earned Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in Economics, another Master's Degree in Political Science and Ph.D. Candidate in Economics all at the same school. Currently serving as Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Strategic Research Programme in Bolivia since 2000, he is also quite an active Political and economic analyst for several television programs and newspapers including CNN, Univision AlJazeera, Financial Times, The Economist and La Terceraand El Mercurio of Chile while he concurrently works as an opinion columnist for the newspaper PáginaSiete, Bolivia. Prior to his current services, Toranzo Roca established a distinguished career by working as a coordinator of Political and Economic Areas in the Ebert Foundation, Bolivia between 1987 and 2012; overseeing consultancies in Deliberative political processes, UNDP in Bolivia, Social exclusion and citizenship, DFID–UNDP Bolivia and Poverty Reduction Strategy Processes, IADB–Washington; providing analysis of relations between Bolivian Poverty Reduction Strategy and Bolivian Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP), World Bank–Bolivia and Peruvian deliberative political processes and Peruvian Poverty Strategy, World Bank–Perú; serving as National Coordinator of the Bolivian Poverty Reduction Strategy National Dialogue, UNDP–Bolivia, IADB Bolivia and Coordinator and facilitator of the National Dialogue Tables, UNDP–Bolivia; and participating in Local Government Development Strategies for different Cooperation Agencies such as the Belgium, Switzerland, Dutch, British and Swedish as well as Governance and Social Exclusion and Bridging research and policies, Overseas Development Institute ODI–London. He also garnered remarkable academic accomplishments including Visiting Fellow, Saint Antony's College, The Latin American Centre, Oxford, UK, Fellow in Political Science and Economics, UNAM –Mexico, Fellow in Economics, University of Chile, Associated researcher Institutions for Pro Poor Growth, London School of Economic LSE,London–UK and Associated researcher Democratic Process in Bolivia. And his publications encompass several articles and books published in different countries including México, Chile, Venezuela, USA, Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Spain, Brazil, Holland, UK, etc.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 24 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:22



연사 Speaker

프레드릭 고루바 무테비 Frederick Golooba-Mutebi

맨체스터대학교 환경 교육 개발대학 명예연구위원

Honorary Research Fellow at the School of Environment, Education and Development (SEED), University of Manchester

프레드릭 고루바 무테비 박사는 우간다의 캄팔라와 르완다의 키갈리를 주요 활동무대로 하는 우간다 독립 정치학자이다. 마케레레대학과 런던정치경제대학에서 수학했으며 환경교육 및 개발학교(SEED)의 명예 수석연구원을 비롯해, 영국 맨체스터대학의 인문학 교수, 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 산하 아프리카 프로그램의 개발체제 연구원 등 다양한 직책을 맡고 있다. 이 밖에도 우간다의 마케레레대학의 사회 연구원에서 수석연구원 겸 상임이사 대리를 역임한 바 있으며, ODI의 아프리카 영향력 및 정치 프로그램의 수석연구원을 포함해 런던정치 경제대학 위기국가 연구센터, 맨체스터대학의 만성빈곤 연구센터에서도 근무한 한편, 남아프리카공화국의 위트와테르스란트 요하네스버그 대학에서 보건학부 공중보건대학 교수 및 초빙 수석연구원, 연구주임 및 대학원의 연구원으로도 재직했다.

Dr. Frederick Golooba-Mutebi is an independent Ugandan Political Scientist based in Kampala (Uganda) and Kigali (Rwanda). He is currently an Honorary Senior Research Fellow at the School of Environment, Education and Development (SEED), Faculty of Humanities, University of Manchester (UK) and a Research Associate of the Developmental Regimes in Africa Programme, Overseas Development Institute (UK). He was formerly a Senior Research Fellow and Acting Executive Director at the Institute of Social Research, Makerere University in Uganda; a Senior Researcher (Associate) with the Africa Power and Politics Programme at the Overseas Development Institute; the Crisis States Research Centre at the London School of Economics and Political Science; the Chronic Poverty Research Centre at the University of Manchester; a Visiting Senior Researcher and Research Officer and Post-doctoral Fellow at the School of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand Johannesburg. He was educated at Makerere University and the London School of Economics and Political Science. He has conducted researches in Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan and South Africa, and has consulted for governments and bilateral and multi-lateral development agencies, local and international NGOs, and Think Tanks. He has published articles, reports and newspaper columns on, among other topics, politics, health, local government and poverty. He is a member of the editorial boards of two international journals: Development Policy Review and the Journal of Poverty Alleviation and International Development. He comments regularly on politics and public affairs in Africa's Great Lakes region for local and international media, and writes a weekly column for a regional newspaper, The East African.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 25 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:22



연사 Speaker

하이메 파우스티노 Jaime Faustino

아시아재단 개발혁신정신 및 경제개혁프로그램 책임자

Program Director of Economic Reform and Development Entrepreneurship, The Asia Foundation

하이메 파우스티노는 개발혁신을 위해 20여년을 헌신해 왔다. 아시아재단 필리핀 사무국에서 경제개혁 및 개발기업정신 프로그램을 운영하고 있는 그는 2011년 공동 편찬한 '현실에 입각한 꿈의 실현 : 필리핀의 경제정책 개혁' 이란 저서로도 잘 알려져 있다. 이 책은 민간 항공, 해상운송, 전기통신, 지적재산권 등 다양한 분야에 걸쳐 5가지 성공적 개혁 노력 사례와 2가지 실패 사례를 다뤘다. 프로젝트 실행에 따른 연구와 경험을 바탕으로 파우스티노는 개발기업정신이라는 모델의 개념을 구축했으며, 이를 통해 공여국으로 하여금 파트너들을 구축하고 지도자들로 하여금 성공적인 혁신적 변화를 도입할 수 있는 잠재력을 향상시키도록 도움을 주고 있다. 이 모델은 필리핀에서 교육과 재난위험감소 관리 등 다양한 분야에 걸쳐 검증을 거쳐 실행되고 있으며, 기타 발전적 맥락에도 적용될 수 있는지 알아보기 위해 캄보디아, 태국, 방글라데시 등지에서도 검증 과정을 밟고 있다. 미국 노스캐롤라이나 주의 듀크대학에서 역사학을 공부한 그는 알래스카, 니카라과, 스페인 등지에서 거주 및 근무한 바 있으며, 필리핀 대학에서 정치학 석사 과정을 이수했다.

Mr. Jaime Faustino has dedicated himself to development for over twenty years. He currently manages the economic reform and development entrepreneurship program at the Philippine Office of The Asia Foundation. In 2011, he co-edited "Built on Dreams, Grounded in Reality: Economic Policy Reform in the Philippines." The book traced five successful and two unsuccessful reform efforts in civil aviation, sea transport, telecommunications, and property rights among others. Based on the research as well as experiences from project implementation, Faustino conceptualized a model, called development entrepreneurship, to help donors implementing partners and leaders increasing the likelihood of successfully introducing transformational change. In the Philippines, the model is currently being tested and implemented in diverse areas such as education and disaster risk reduction management. The model is also being tested and implemented in Cambodia, Thailand and Bangladesh to determine its applicability to other development contexts. A graduate from Duke University, North Carolina with a BA in History, Jaime lived and worked in Alaska, Nicaragua and Spain before coming to the Philippines where he received his MA in political science at the University of the Philippines.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 26 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:22

■ 폐회사 | Closing Remarks



개회사 Opening Remarks

김 인 In Kim

한국국제협력단 이사

Vice President, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

김인 이사는 2014년 5월부터 KOICA의 전략과 기획 업무분야를 담당하고 있으며, 산하에 전략기획부, 예산법무부, 홍보실, 미래비전실, 평가심사실 등을 관리하고 있다. 1991년부터 KOICA에 재직한 김 이사는 KOICA 본부 뿐만 아니라 태국, 인도네시아, 필리핀, 베트남 등 여러 해외사무소에서 다양한 업무를 수행하였다.

Mr. In Kim serves as Vice President of Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) where he directly supervises the strategy and planning affairs while overseeing Strategic Planning Department, Budget & Legal Affairs Department, Public Relations Office, Future Vision Office, and Evaluation Office.Since he joined KOICA in 1991, he on regular basis completes diverse roles at Headquarter in Seoul as well as several overseas offices located in Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam to name a few.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 27 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:23

6 –1. 주요 내용

I. Opening Session

■ 굿 거버넌스에 대한 기존 연구 논의

○ 거버넌스는 개발도상국의 개발에 있어 매우 중요한 역할을 담당하지만, 거넌스와 개발과의 관계를 단편적으로 정의하는 것은 바람직하지 못하며, 두 개념간의 영향과 관계에 대한 지속적인 논의와 연구 필요

○ 정책, 평가, 제도 등은 서로 독립적으로 개발도상국에 영향을 주는 것이 아니라, 상호간의 관계를 주고 받으면서 개발도상국에 영향을 주는 것으로, 거버넌스를 보다 종합적으로 이해하기 위해서는 앞서 언급한 세 개념 간 내생적 관계를 이해하는 것이 필요함

○ 개발도상국의 굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도에 대한 향후 과제

– 개발도상국의 주인의식과 공여국의 거버넌스 지원의 조화

– 개발도상국의 소득수준에 따라 다른 거버넌스 수준의 조정

– 권리기반의 거버넌스 접근방식의 향후 과제

■ 굿 거버넌스에 대한 국제적 담론 및 시사점

○ 굿 거버넌스 개 념을 구체적으로 정의하기 위해서는 경제적·정치적·행정적 측면 등 다각적인 접근을 통해 논의되어야 함

○ 개발도상국의 경제 발전을 위해서는 시장중심적 관점과 정부 주도의 성장중심적 관점을 아우르는 제도가 마련되어야 함

○ 개발도상국의 거버넌스 개선을 위해서는 정책 조성 뿐 아니라 정책이 실질적으로 이행될 수 있도록 지원해야 함

○ 개발도상국의 거버넌스는 점진적·종합적·장기적 관점에서 접근 필요

2. Session 1

■ 키르키즈스탄의 선거제도에 대한 국제사회의 지원 필요

○ 키르키즈스탄의 불투명 선거 사례

– 유권자명단에 사망자 또는 동일한 유권자가 두 번 이상 포함되는 경우

– 선거위원단에 친인척 등이 포함되는 경우

– 유권자들에게 동일하고 공정한 투표참여 기회가 제공되지 않는 경우

– 조직적으로 선거 후보를 위협하는 사례 발생

○ 이 같은 문제점을 개선하기 위해 주민등록제도를 도입해 선거인명부를 작성함으로써 민주적인 선거가 정착되도록 노력할 방침임.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 28 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:23

■ 굿 거버넌스 관련 이론적 논의

○ 아프리카에서는 최근 빠른 속도로 거버넌스의 변화가 일어나고 있는 바, 민주적인 거버넌스와 개발간의 조화를 이루려는 노력이 필요함.

○ 빈곤완화와 굿 거버넌스의 관계를 일률적으로 연결시키는 데는 한계가 존재하며, 전국가적 차원에서의 목표설정과 그에 따른 거버넌스의 변화 노력이 병행되어야 함.

○ 굿 거버넌스가 반드시 민주적인 시스템을 의미하는 것은 아니며, 개발도상국의 국민들이 원하는 방식의 거버넌스 체계를 구축하는 것이 필요함.

■ 민주주의와 개발 논의

○ 민주주의와 개발 간에는 서로 상쇄되는 부분이 존재하는 바, 민주주의가 반드시 국가발전을 보장하는 것은 아님. 그러나 개발을 위해 민주주의를 포기하는 것은 바람직하지 않음.

○ 공여국·국제기구를 통한 아프리카 지원과 관련, 개발도상국 관점과 공여국 관점을 나누기보다는 다자간의 합의를 통해 개발도상국 내 민주주의를 정착시키려는 노력이 필요함.

○ 민주주의가 개발에 유용한지 여부를 논의하기보다는 장기적인 효과성을 담보하는 정책 결정에 대한 관심과 논의가 시급함.

3. Session 2

■ 제도 개선을 위한 현지 시스템의 이해

○ 최근 부산 파트너십, Post-2015 등 글로벌 플랫폼에서는 지속가능한 개발을 위해 효과적이고 포용적인 제도 구축을 강조하고 있음. 이를 위해서는 국별논의(country dialogue)를 통해 현지 시스템의 특성, 제도개혁의 성공요인 및 공여국의 역할 규명과 현지 국회·입법·제도 등에 대한 이해를 바탕으로 포괄적인 협력을 추구해야 함.

○ USAID는 효과적인 거버넌스 구축을 위해 △현지시스템 연구를 통한 구성요소간의 경계 및 상호관계 규명, △부패 및 정치 불안정등의 리스크 고려, △위험요소 해결방안을 포함한 다면적인 프로젝트 기획, △시스템적 사고를 통한 지표개발과 평가시스템 마련 등의 노력을 전개 중

■ 개발정책 수립을 위한 학계-실무자간 협력 확대

○ 거버넌스 관련 논의의 흐름을 살펴보면, 학계에서는 효과적인 거버넌스에 주목하는 반면 정치계에서는 굿 거버넌스에 주안점을 두고 있어 두 관점간 시각차를 줄여가는 노력이 필요함.

○ 네덜란드의 경우 'Knowledge chamber,' '개발협력아카데미' 등을 설립함으로써 학계의 최고권위기관과 정부기관이 함께 혁신구조를 형성하고 연구 및 프로젝트를 함께 수행하고 있음.

○ 효과적인 개발정책 수립을 위해 학계에서는 정책결정자들과의 공동정책 대화에 적극 참여하고, 정책결정자들은 관련 연구 프로젝트 및 학술 토론에 참여함으로써 상호교류와 협력을 확대할 수 있을 것

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 29 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:23

■ 제도 개선을 위한 개혁 연합의 형성

○ 1948년–1963년 사이 한국의 성과중심 관료제 변천과정은 세 가지 측면으로 나눠볼 수 있음.

– (제도적 측면) 성과중심 채용제도의 이중성이나 모호함으로 인해 실제 운영에 한계가 발생하면서, 채용 관련 재량권이 높아짐

– (정치적 측면) 정권이 교체될 때마다 성과중심 관료제 추진 체계가 변화하면서 효율적으로 이행되지 못함

– (변화주도자 측면) 관료주의자들을 중심으로 제도개혁 움직임이 일어나면서 채용과 승진제도가 보다 성과중심 관료제로 변화됨

○ 새로운 제도를 도입한다고 해서 반드시 이행된다는 보장은 없으므로, 현 상황에 대한 이해를 바탕으로 기존 제도에 대한 지속적이고 신중한 수정이 필요함. 개도국의 경우, 성공적인 제도개혁을 위해서는 정책결정자와 기업인간의 개혁 연합(Reform coalition)을 형성하는 것이 중요

■ 볼리비아의 제도 개선 우수사례 공유

○ 볼리비아 제도 개선의 우수 사례로는 워싱턴 컨센서스 시기의 개혁과 Evo Morales 시기의 개혁 두 가지를 들 수 있음.

– (워싱턴 컨센서스 시기) △시장개혁을, △공기업의 민영화, △견제와 균형 장치 개발 등을 통해 지방자치제 및 분권화, 도농 간 격차 해소, 사법 및 행정 제도의 현대화를 이룸

– (Evo Morales 시기) 워싱턴 컨센서스로 인한 부작용을 극복하기 위해 반시장개혁 정책을 추진하면서 엘리트를 중심으로 신대중자유주의가 대두되었으며 국민으로부터 정부의 신뢰가 회복되는 계기가 됨.

○ 제도개선에 대한 주요 권고사항으로는, 인적자원과 기술협력에 대한 국제 자본의 지원, 수자원의 사회적 관리나 기후변화 대응 등 새로운 분야에서의 역할 강화, 역량강화를 위한 기술적 지원의 증대 등이 있음.

■ 르완다의 개발 및 제도개선 성공사례 공유

○ 르완다의 발전 사례는 △개발에 대한 엘리트의 정치적 의지, △정치적 환경 개선, △현지중심적 접근 방법, △RPF 정당 등의 정당성, △정부의 원조활동에 대한 적극적인 관리 및 개입, △정부주도의 반부패 기조 등의 중요성을 보여주고 있음.

○ 이외에도 민주적인 시스템 구축, 공여국의 수원국에 대한 겸허한 태도 유지 등이 개발과 제도개선에 토대가 될 것임.

■ 필리핀 사례를 통해 본 제도개선과 개발기업가 정신

○ 제도개선을 위해서는 개발기업가정신이 필요하며, 무엇보다 개혁을 위한 엘리트와 지역 사회 리더와의 연대가 중요함

– 개발기업가정신의 목표는 기술적으로 안정적이며 정치적으로 실현가능한 것이어야 하며, 이를 위해서는 사전위험요소를 다각적으로 분석함으로써 문제 해결 방법을 도출해야 함.

– 제도개선 과정에서는 △현 상황에 대한 이해, △기술 및 정치적 분석과 개혁방안 제시, △제도 및 정치적 개혁이행 등의절차가 필요

– 지역사회 리더와의 연계를 통해 지역 문화를 이해하고, 과거 사례의 성공 및 실패요인을 분석함으로써 제도개선방안을 끊임없이 발전시켜야 함

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 30 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:23

4. 폐회사

■ **최근 국제사회는 2015년 이후(Post-2015)의 개발 패러다임 수립에 주력하고 있음. 특히 Post-2015 개발 프레임워크 논의에서는 개발효과성 제고와 포용적 성장을 위해 거버넌스와 제도의 중요성을 강조하고 있음.**

○ 이러한 논의의 연장선상에서, 오늘 회의는 Post-2015 개발 프레임워크 수립을 위한 통찰력 있는 정보를 제공하였으며, 다양한 견해들을 아우를 수 있는 토론의 장을 마련함으로써 굿 거버넌스와 지속가능한 경제개발의 중요성을 환기시켜준 계기가 되었다고 평가됨.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 31 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:23

6 –2. Executive Summary

I. Opening Session

■ Discussion of existing research in terms of good governance

○ Even though governance plays an important role for development of recipient countries, it is undesirable to define fragmentarily in regard to the relationship between governance and development. Continuous discussion and research in terms of impact and relationship of the two concepts are required.

○ Policies, evaluations and institutions have not effect on developing countries through mutual relationships, not independently. It is necessary to understand firstly endogenous relationship between three concepts for comprehensive understanding in terms of governance.

○ Future implications in terms of good governance and effective institutions of developing countries

– Harmonization ownership of developing countries and donor support for governance

– Adjustment of different governance level in accordance with income level for developing countries

– Future implications for rights – based governance approach

■ International discourse in terms of good governance and the implications

○ To define the concept of good governance specifically, it should be discussed through various approaches which are economical, political and administrative aspects.

○ To achieve economic growth of recipient countries, it is necessary to establish institutions that are harmonized market–oriented and growth–oriented of government–led development aspects.

○ To improve governance of recipient countries, it should be supported to not only policy making but also the substantive implementation.

○ The governance of recipient countries is required gradual, comprehensive and long–term based approach.

2. Session 1

■ The needs for the support of international community in terms of the institution of elections in Kyrgyzstan

○ Kyrgyzstan Republic conducted national election recently, however, institutional support from international society is urgent for Kyrgyzstan which do not assure credibility(transparency) of the institution of elections.

○ The non–transparent election cases of Kyrgyzstan

– Double counting of the dead people or same voters in the voter lists

– Inclusion the effects of local administration and relatives in electoral commission

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 32 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:23

– limited voting opportunity, not provide same and fair vote participation

– Interferences or threats of organized groups against candidates in the electoral process

○ To improve the problems, the government has begun to create register of population with electronic database. On the basis of this register, voter lists will be set up. Through this process, they will try to establish democratic election.

■ Theoretical discussion in regard to good governance

○ It is required the effort to harmonize democratic governance and development because the change of governance in Africa is rapidly arising.

○ The connection of poverty reduction and good governance can not be applied in all cases. Goal setting in national context and change effort of governance should be combined.

○ Good governance does not necessarily mean democratic system and it is required to build governance system that the citizens of developing countries want.

■ Discussion on Democracy and Development

○ As democracy and development can be offset by each other, it does not make sure that democracy guarantees the national development. However, despite their relationship, it is also not desirable just to abandon democracy for further development.

○ With regard to support to Africa by donor countries and international developments, it is necessary to make an effort to put democracy in place within developing countries through one direction, which is made by multilateral agreements amongst donor countries and international organizations, rather than their own different approaches to Africa.

○ It is more urgent to call attention to how to make policy–decision which ensures the long–term effectiveness of development, rather than whether democracy is helpful to promote development.

3. Session 2

■ Understanding of the Country–System for institutional improvement.

○ In the global platforms such as Busan Partnership and Post–2015, it is has been highlighted to establish effective and inclusive institution for sustainable development. For this, country dialogue amongst donor agencies and their partner countries is requested to provide the donors an opportunity to have clear understanding on characteristics of country systems, critical factors for successful institutional reform and role of donors in the partner countries. Furthermore, it is also necessary to enhance their cooperation to

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 33 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:23

make effective and inclusive institutions on the basis of the mutual recognition of what types are the local parliament, lawmaking and institution in the recipient countries.

○ USAID strives to build effective governance with many efforts as follows.

△ Verifying the boundary and relationship amongst components through a study on country system,

△ Considering risks such as corruption and political instability,

△ Designing multi-faceted projects covering solution on risk factors, and

△ Developing indicators and systems for evaluation through systemic thinking.

■ Increasing the Cooperation between Scholars and Practitioners to Make Development Cooperation Policy.

○ With regard to the governance issue, scholars place emphasis on effective governance while politicians focus on good governance. Therefore, it is necessary to make an effort to narrow the gap between the two worlds.

○ In the case of Netherlands, the government established some organizations such as Knowledge Chamber and academies of development cooperation, which led a department of the Ministry to have a structural relationship and participate in international research projects with the top institute of academia in the field.

○ In order to make effective development cooperation policy, scholars should actively join policy discussion while policy-makers also participate in related research projects and academic debates. By doing this, their interaction and mutual cooperation can be more expanded.

■ Formation of reform coalition for institutional improvement

○ Merit-based bureaucracy between 1948 to 1963 can be explained through three types of institutional changes as follows.

– (Institutional aspect) Due to duplicity and high level of ambiguity in institutions, the merit-based recruitment system was hard to be enforced properly as well as discretionary power that the officials had increased in the recruitment practice.

– (Political aspect) With the change of regime, merit-based bureaucracy system is also affected and changed, which means the system cannot be implemented efficiently.

– (Change agent's aspect) As the movement of the institutional reform was ignited by bureaucrats, recruitment and promotion system has been changed into merit-based bureaucracy.

○ With regard that introducing new institutions does not guarantee the actual implementation, it is necessary to pay close attention to the existing institutions of the developing countries and to keep careful adding on or revision of them. In the case of developing countries, it is important to form the reform coalition between policy-makers and businessmen for the successful institutional reform.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 34 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:23

■ Sharing Bolivia's Best Practice on Institutional Reform

○ There are two best practices on Bolivian institutional reform, which are the reform driven driven by the Washington Consensus and the anti-market reforms during the government of President Evo Morales

– (Reform during the Washington Consensus period) During the Washington Consensus period, through policies such as △market reform, △the privatization of public enterprises, △development of checks-and-balances mechanisms, the Bolivian government achieved decentralization in favor of municipalities, reduction of economic and social gap between urban and rural areas, and modernization of public administration and judicial system.

– (Reform during the Evo Morales administration) As the administration had conducted anti-market reforms in order to recover from the side-effects of Washington Consensus, new political and economic elites emerged from popular sectors and the government regained trust from its nationals.

○ There could be core recommendations for institutional reform, such as that international cooperation support the creation of human capital and technological development, opening new areas like adaptation to climate change, social management of water resources, and building new institutions needed for technical cooperation, professional training, technical training.

■ Sharing Rwanda's Case on the Success of Development and Institutional Reform

○ Rwanda's development story shows the significance of △political will of leaders and elites for development, △improvement of political environment, △local-oriented approach, △legitimacy of political party such as RPF, △government's intervention and coordination in aid activities, and △government's stance on anti-corruption.

○ Apart from the above mentioned factors, we need to build democratic system and need for donors or development partners to be modest towards recipient countries for effective development and institutional reform.

■ Institutional Reform and Development Entrepreneurship through the Case Study on Philippines

○ We need development entrepreneurship for institutional reform, and above all, solidarity between the elites and community leaders is critical for reform.

– The objectives of development entrepreneurship are technically stable and politically feasible, and to achieve these objectives, there should be multidimensional analysis on risk factors. Based on the analysis, there should be solutions to challenges in sustainable ways.

– During the process of institutional reform, △understanding the current situation, △analysis on technical and political factors and suggestion on the methods for reform, and △implementation of institutional and political reform are needed.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 35 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:23

– Through the coalition with community leaders, the elites need to heighten their understanding on the community cultures, and analyze the success factors and trial and error of past experiences, and continually develop ways to improve governance and institutions.

4. Closing

■ **The international community is at present putting a considerable amount of efforts to establish Post–2015 development agenda. In particular, the Post–2015 development framework have put much emphasis on governance and institutions as a prerequisite for development effectiveness and inclusive growth.**

○ In light of these discussions, today's conference was very timely to prepare for the coming years, incorporating diverse views and opinions. In addition, today's conference was meaningful to reaffirm the importance of sound governance and sustainable economic growth and social development.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 36 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:23

제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의

The 8th Seoul ODA International Conference

Ⅱ. 개회식 인사말씀

1. Opening Remarks
2. Welcoming Remarks
3 Congratulatory Remarks
4 Keynote Speech

1. Opening Remarks

■ Young - mok Kim, President, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

Good morning, everyone. Are you all comfortable? Thank you very much for joining us today. It is my honor to receive you and host this conference.

Honorable Tae-yul Cho, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Sung-Hwan Kim, former Minister of Foreign Affairs,

and Vice-President of JICA, Dr. Hiroshi Kato,

Professor Finn Tarp, Director of the UNU,

Ambassador Roel van der Veen, Academic Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands,

Ms. Gulnar [Jurabayeva] from Kyrgyzstan, Vice Chair of Election Management Commission,

Excellencies, friends, distinguished guests and speakers, ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your participating in this 8th Seoul ODA International Conference. The Seoul ODA International Conference began in 2007, and over the last seven years has grown to become one of the major platforms to share thoughts and wisdom on global development, such as how to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, as well as other emerging aid being framed under the Post-2015 era.

As a rising donor country, we are also pleased to contribute to the international community, for example, by developing important agendas through Busan Partnership Conference and other fellow programs. In continuity with previous conferences, this year' s conference will focus on the issue of good governance and cultivation of effective institutions. As we all know, good governance and effective institutions are prerequisite to results, growth, and integration of the society and the global world.

The subject has both political and practical aspects, from my point of view, even though controversies still exist [on] what form of governance is most suitable for a given environment or specific level of development of a country. One big consensus is that we should all work together so that people in need can actually benefit from democratic and honest governance, having people at the center and available, and from working institutions which can make investment possible and sustainable as well. As a country with experience in both democratization and industrialization processes, we know building up right governance and effective institutions is not an easy task at all. Korea, like many other countries, still struggles to deal with challenges coming up one after another at this time when the shift of social structure is taking place.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 38 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:24

The world has achieved remarkable results in both expanding benefits of better governance and improved economic growth over the last few decades. However, as we enter in post– 2015 era, challenges such as extreme poverty, climate change, increasing inequality, internal and international conflicts persist, reinforcing one another. Advancement of technology also plays both positive and negative roles in development. In particular, technology paradoxically widens the gap between high and low income countries in terms of opportunities, quality governance, and services of institutions. Since our key speaker, Dr. Finn Tarp, I hope will later give us most enlightened perspective on this issue, I will refrain from talking at length. But I will say this. The importance of quality institutions is not a new agenda in the discourse of international development and cooperation. For more than a decade, aid agencies like us in Western and other advanced countries put forth great effort into producing sound institutions and supporting various public sector reforms in developing countries.

However, results seem to be mixed. We experienced the same success stories as much as failures. In order to incorporate the lessons learned, the international community came up with various measures to delivery successful reform, for example, the Busan Partnership on effective development cooperation emphasized a result management network and further collaboration among various stakeholders in building development programs. Almost all major international fora, including UN High Level Panel on Post–2015 [Development Agenda] and UN Open Working Group [on Sustainable Development Goals] strongly recommend building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Korea, particularly KOICA, has contributed efforts to help capacity building in both institutions and human development in many countries, from improvement of quality of public service and openness to build information–based systems, which will minimize the potential of corruption and upgrade efficiency of services. We have also been providing opportunities to refer our institutions in law enforcement, judicial system, including the protection of human rights and promotion of women' s rights and roles. There are many––helping modernization of election management system is one of these efforts.

To conclude, I would like to remind you that anything can produce sustainable results without strong ownership and will of the people, government, and other stakeholders of recipient countries. In the same vein, concerted efforts of both public and private sectors, particularly contribution of private sector with tangible and intangible resources, are being asked for more than any time at this point of challenging agenda [that] is coming up as we enter into post–2015. Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the audience for your extraordinary interest and all the speakers and panels for their valuable time and contributions. Thank you so much.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 39 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:24

2. Welcoming Remarks

■ Tae-yul Cho, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs

Thank you very much for your kind introduction. Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, It is indeed a great pleasure for me to welcome all of you to the 8th Seoul ODA International Conference. The Seoul ODA International Conference, the first ever hosted by the Republic of Korea to discuss the issue of global poverty, was launched back in 2007. It was a reflection of Korea's commitment to contribute to promoting the shared growth of both rich and poor members of the global community. I would like to thank President Kim Young-mok of KOICA and his staff for their hard work to jointly organize this annual event with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I also wish to thank Minister Kim Sung-Hwan, my former boss and all the other distinguished experts, including those from abroad who are participating in this important meeting.

Distinguished guests, as you all know, Korea has transformed itself from a poverty-stricken aid recipient to a full-fledged donor country within half a century. In 2009, Korea even joined the development assistance committee of OECD, a club of advanced donor countries. A year later, as chair of G-20, Korea took an initiative for drawing up the Seoul Development Consensus, thereby placing development at the heart of the G-20 agenda. In 2011, as host of the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Korea again played a leading role in shifting the paradigm for global development cooperation from aid effectiveness to effective development and building a more comprehensive and inclusive partnership. As the first recipient-turned-donor country in the world, Korea is now recognized by the global community as an actor to be reckoned with in the area of development cooperation.

However, with its short history and experience in development cooperation, Korea cannot compete with other traditional donor countries by expanding the size of its ODA package alone. It must focus its efforts on ways to differentiate its contribution from that of other donor countries with its quality, as opposed to quantity. The most effective way for Korea to be a visible and reliable development partner is to fully utilize its unique development experience. Focusing on a certain area of its specialty where its contribution could outperform the other players could be one way of doing so. And I believe that good governance and effective institutions the main theme of this year's conference, are the issues on which Korea can make its valuable contributions.

Ladies and gentlemen, to eradicate poverty, intangible infrastructure such as governance and institutions has as much important role to play as tangible assets such as foreign aid. However, they have not received the limelight until the 1980s when, after going through many trials and errors on the ODA policy, the international community

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 40 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:24

began to realize the importance of good governance and effective institutions for development. "Africa is not poor, but just poorly managed." These are the words of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia, Nobel peace Laureate and Africa' s first female president. What an eloquent testimony to the importance of good governance and effective institutions.

Of course, there' s no clear-cut definition of good governance and effective institutions. However, we can benefit from the insight of Aristotle, whose primary interest lay in translating the capacity of the members of society into the growing happiness. We can also be enlightened by the fact that the Greek word "kubernetes," which is the origin of the word governance, means the steersman of a ship. As indicated as such, we may define good governance and effective institutions as a social system that provides the way forward to enhance people' s happiness and the quality of their life.

Korea' s experience may provide good evidence to show how important a tool good governance and effective institutions are to make development happen on the ground. It was truly thanks to its governance and institutions that Korea was able to rise above the ruins of the war in the 1950s and escape from the absolute poverty only in a generation or so thereafter.

At the initial stage of Korea' s economic development in the 1960s and 1970s, visionary and committed political leaders, passionate and motivated people, and the dedicated and competence technocrats formed a trinity in setting up the governance to improve the quality of people' s life. The then-strong political leadership, committed to overcoming national poverty, instilled a can-do spirit in the Korean people, and a large pool of technocrats capable of effectively designing and implementing national development strategy translated the commitment of the leaders and people into a range of effective institutions across the society. And these prevented the waste of the capacity and resources of Korea and its people.

In particular, the government effectively utilized aid to leverage other development resources, and the full ownership of development by all citizens played a critical role in making reform happen. On top of this, across-the-board liberalization and full democratization in the 1980s through 1990s greatly contributed to moving Korea toward the next stage of development, transforming the entire society. Increasing call for more and democratic society deregulation and competitive markets changed the role of the state. As the private sector outgrew the government, the government-led development plan became no longer relevant in Korea, since its most important role, that is, to strengthen private firms and help them grow into a dynamic and sustainable engine of the national economy, had already been achieved.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 41 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:24

All in all, Korea's economic growth and prosperity is the fruit of good governance and effective institutions. Korea's success story, however, is not always applicable to other developing countries. There's no one-size-fits-all formula or [seeing] the best practice for all. The political economy varies from one country to another. Reflecting the diversity of each country's own context is essential to make reform happen. Sustainable development outcomes can only be achieved by owning them through learning by doing. I'm confident that the Seoul ODA International Conference provides an excellent opportunity to share experiences of different countries and lessons learned on this important subject, I sincerely hope that throughout the discussions at this conference we will benefit from your own wisdom and insight in seeking best means and practices to build good governance and effective institutions in different contexts and circumstances. I wish you all good luck in your intellectual exercise today. Thank you very much indeed.

3. Congratulatory Remarks

■ Sung-Hwan Kim, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade and current Chairman of the Seoul National University Institute for Global Social Responsibility

Well, thank you, thank you indeed for a wonderful introduction. Good morning everyone, and
His Excellency Kim Young-mok, President of KOICA, and
His Excellency Cho Tae-yul, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and
Mr. Finn Tarp, Director of UNU-WIDER, and
Mr. Hiroshi Kato, Vice-President of JICA, and
Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to congratulate the KOICA and the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs for holding the 8th Seoul ODA International Conference. I'm very honored to be here with distinguished speakers and prominent guests. Since its inaugural conference in 2007, Seoul ODA International Conference has led discussions on various development issues in the international community, and made a great contribution to enhancing public awareness on the imp of development cooperation. When I participated in the 2nd ODA conference in 2008 for opening remarks, the theme of the conference was the MDGs [Millennium Development Goals] and aid effectiveness. At that time, we discussed the progress of the MDGs at the international level, as well as the role of the Korean government in helping achieve international development targets. As my previous attendance at the conference was linked to the agenda of today's conference, this conference has a special meaning to me, and I'm so pleased to participate in the conference again.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 42 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:25

And now, as we are approaching the year 2015, it will be critical to discuss how we can contribute to the final process of the MDGs implementation, as well as the development of new global goals. As a member of the UN High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, I emphasized the importance of good governance and effective institutions, which is the theme of today's conference, and which were included as one of 12 goals in the final High Level Panel report as the key to achieve the Post-2015 Agenda. Also, as Korea's experience shows, establishing effective institutions is crucial for economic growth as well as for social development. In this sense, I strongly believe that the theme of the 8th Seoul ODA International Conference this year is very timely and opportune. And in relation with this, I would like to express my special thanks to KOICA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for designating this conference as a platform to serve the general discourse on governance and institutions. I believe that today's conference is a great opportunity for discussing a future framework of international development cooperation and sharing experiences of diverse donors and partners. With the attendance of eminent scholars and practitioners, I'm sure today's discussion will provide us a useful assessment on the governance and institutions so far, and the further directions for moving forward. I hope each and every one of you will enjoy discussing and the sharing of valuable thoughts and experiences throughout the conference. Thank you for your attention.

4. Keynote Speech I

■ Finn Tarp, Director of the United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER)

Thank you very much. Excellencies, distinguished colleagues in the international development community, ladies and gentlemen. I very much appreciate the invitation to participate today. It is both a great honor and privilege for me to be here with you. I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea and to KOICA for this very timely conference.

In my brief keynote, I will only be able to provide some highlights that can hopefully serve… help serve as an introduction to today's deliberations. I will draw on some results, some insights from the research that we have been carrying out at UNU-WIDER over the past few years. And I'm really hoping that that can kind of serve as a reference point as we move forward during today's program. Where does the good governance agenda really come from? Well, there are obviously long roots that you can trace back in history. One reference point though, is the statement in 1989 when the World Bank declared that 'a crisis of governance' underlay 'the litany of Africa's development problems.' Now, leaving aside whose governance was really in reference here, I think it is clear that,

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 43 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:25

since then, governance--the exercise and organization of political power to manage a community's affairs--has indeed become, and rightly so, a major concern for both aid recipient countries and donors. We've seen many expressions of this. We've seen the 2005 Paris declaration, the 2011 Busan High Level Forum, which was already referred to, and the UN High Level Panel report on the Post-2015 Agenda. It is indeed clear that this is a concern which is on the development agenda.

Now, proponents of the good governance agenda cite the critical influence of governance and development. A significant person here is Kofi Annan, who in 1998 said that 'governance is perhaps the single-most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development.' Critics have noted that at times the list of reform items tends to become unrealistically long, and not attuned to sequencing and not taking sufficient account of historical development and institutional variation across countries. We have among us today people who have expressed these views.

Now, a particular twist which I hope that I can try to explain briefly--I'm not going to get lost in the technicalities here--but as an economist, there was an important debate that had formed the discussions around governance and institutional issues, which is a contribution on aid effectiveness by Burnside and Dollar. They argued in the late 90s that aid works, but only in good policy countries. That created a certain reaction among some of us. Because there is an inherent problem here, which is that it's not obvious that the margin of return to aid is the highest when the governance is in place. As a donor, the margin of return to a very scarce resource may become very high when conditions are very difficult. The other aspect of this is that the selectivity dimension of this contribution was seen by many as problematic. One joke at the time was, well, if that's going to be implemented, we should give all aid to Norway, where everything is completely in place. In addition to that, together with a colleague, I demonstrated that actually the econometric underpinnings of this finding by Burnside-Dollar, did not stand up. There were other more convincing econometric explanations for these associations. So what we are really talking about is that we are talking about complex relationships that we as economists do not yet fully understand. That's why it's very important that we keep our ears and eyes open and listening and collaborate across social sciences in order to achieve insights here.

Another dimension of this, which took place a few years later, is that it actually became clear that the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment Index, the so-called CPIA, is actually endogenous. It's actually something that we need to work on to develop. It cannot just be taken for granted, for something given from the beginning, which was very much underlying this analysis. This may sound a little bit technical. I'm going to come back to it a little bit later. But what one can certainly say is that donor support for democratic governance has increased very substantially.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 44 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:25

This graph here illustrates… the dotted line illustrates the relative share of democracy aid and the solid line illustrates the total amount. So you can certainly see here that donor aid to these dimensions has increased a lot.

But what does good governance then really mean? I' ve highlighted that one needs to be careful in not conditioning the allocation of aid on good governance. But that does not mean that good governance and institutions themselves play a very significant independent role in promoting development. There' s agreement about that. We can discuss the relative importance, but there is widespread agreement. But there is a problem here, which is that there' s little agreement about what the concept actually, more specifically means. Some donors focus on economic governance. Paul Wolfowitz said in 2006 that 'good governance is essentially the combination of transparent accountable institutions, strong skills and competence, and a fundamental willingness to do the right thing. Those are the things that enable a government to deliver services to its people effectively.' It is clear that this dimension is obviously very important.

But others would highlight various aspects of political governance. Institutions of good governance 'refer to bodies such as parliament and its various ministries. Its processes include such activities as elections and legal procedures… Good governance promotes equity, participation, pluralism, transparency, accountability, and the rule of law in a manner that is effective, efficient, and enduring' is stated on the UN website on governance.

You can, I hope, sense that it becomes sometimes quite broad. It becomes sometimes hard to pin down. But I would like to suggest that we do today try to further the process of clarifying what we actually mean, because conceptualization does matter. Because if we don' t speak the same language, we will not understand each other, and it will lead to different assessments of what is happening in different places, which is of course important when we define our policies and we take our aid decisions.

For example, to put this pointedly, should Rwanda be treated as a well–governed country, because of its economic advances, or as poorly–governed, because of what some refer to as its democratic deficits. This is not straightforward. The way in which we might have intended to discuss these issues is that we sort of on the one hand think of economic governance on the one side and political governance on the other side. These are mutually complementary but not identical. When we talk about economic governance, we think about public financial management, we think about economic and regulatory frameworks. When we think about political governance, we think about democracy and representation, rule of law, human rights. And then there is a common core, which is sort of in both camps, if you wish, of public sector management, transparency, and accountability. This does illustrate that it is a wide agenda that one is addressing when one is discussing governance and institutions.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 45 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:25

We have tried to synthesize what we believe is a reasonably balanced assessment of the literature. It is available as a so-called position paper on 'Aid, Governance and Fragility,' which drew on about a hundred commissioned papers and which can be downloaded from the web. I think four themes stand out. And the first theme is that governance and fragility are really two sides of the same coin. I' m not always entirely comfortable with the term 'fragility' , but in lack of a better word, now I wish to stress these two sides of the same coin. These two concepts are often treated entirely separately, but in fact, considering them together makes good analytical and policy sense. And that' s why, if you will remember that I mentioned this point that governance and institutions are endogenous, you need to see them as part of the whole.

The second observation is that a disaggregated, contextual, and political approach is indeed necessary. Now, this tends to be sort of two extremes, because sometimes it becomes so disaggregated that it' s not particularly helpful in policy-making. And I' m sure that Professor David Booth will comment on that further later on today.

[Regarding the third point,] at WIDER, we have worked with MIT, with people like Matt Andrews and Lant Pritchett, on what is called a PDIA approach. It is an approach that stresses problem-driven iterative adaptation that you take as your starting point. [For] local problems, you try to encounter local solutions, rather than coming with stereotyped solutions from the outside. The problem is that you often see that not being very typically applied. And the fourth point is that addressing chronic institutional weaknesses--including, and I want to stress that, including building state capability--remains a core challenge in international development. And this highlights the relevance and pertinence of today' s conference, which is indeed very timely, with reference to the fact that we will proceed with the definitions, discussions around, and then subsequently the implementation of the Post- 2015 Development Agenda, which is indeed very important. I will not go into detail with this slide, but I want to stress that there is a series of references available now on some of these issues that I have referred to. One study that will now come out as an OUP book addresses the question when, why, and how has foreign aid facilitated or hindered democratization in sub-Saharan Africa. We have actually tried to see what one can say about certain important topics, such that lessons hopefully can be learned as we move forward. But there are other contributions as well, including a special issue of the Development Policy Review.

Concluding, what I would like to do is I would like to leave three questions for discussion on the table.

The first one is:

How can donors support good governance while also supporting local ownership?

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 46 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:25

The second question is:

Should aid be conditional on the quality of governance? What do we do about the fact that many of the poorest countries that need support the most tend to be the ones poorly governed? I worked for almost 30 years in Mozambique. In the mid-1980s it was said that this was one of the most poorly-governed countries in the world. Thus important donors turned their back to Mozambique. But today, the story is very different. So it was good that not everybody turned their back. Because governance is endogenous, aid can help improve governance and put in place effective institutions, and in that way have a high return. And the third point: Is a rights-based approach to development the way forward? I know this is very controversial, but I think it is an important question for us to discuss in an open and forthcoming manner. Thank you very much for your attention. I appreciate it.

5. Keynote Speech II

■ Hiroshi Kato, Vice-President and Director of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Gamsa hamnida. Annyeong hashimnikka? [in Korean: I am Kato Hiroshi. In college, I studied Korean history.] [laughs] I used to speak a little bit of Korean, but I've given up that ability, I'm sorry. So let me speak in English. My apology for that. Excellencies, distinguished guests, and ladies and gentlemen It is indeed my great pleasure to be here, and to be discussing the subject matter of enormous importance, of good governance and effective institutions. And also I'd like to offer my sincerest appreciation and praise for the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also to KOICA for organizing this important timely event, which clearly illustrates Korea's very strong commitment to international development.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I have four points, but before I do so, let me tell you that I don't have a PowerPoint presentation, but maybe I can refer to Finn Tarp's presentation from time to time, so that my presentation will be kind of complementary to his discussion. I have four points, and the first is about the definition and approaches of good governance and effective institutions. My point is that in order for us to have constructive debate on this subject, we need to be explicit and articulate about our own definition of good governance and effective institutions and the approaches in attaining these goals. So this is a kind of paraphrase of what Mr. Finn Tarp said a while ago. I believe that broadly speaking, governance can be classified into three categories, as Finn Tarp illustrated with his diagram: economic, political, and if I may add the third category is administrative.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 47 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:25

In terms of economic governance, there seem to have been two schools of thought. The first and most predominant might be the one promoted by international organizations such as the World Bank, and this school of thought is based on neo-classical economic doctrines arguing basically for small government. An alternative way of thinking has been promoted by some Asian countries, including Japan and perhaps Korea, arguing that the role of government in leading a country' s economic development must not be underestimated.

In terms of political governance, as Finn Tarp argued, there seems to also be agreement on the importance of democracy, the rule of law, and human rights. But as I see it, there seem to be slight differences even among the strong advocates of these values. For example, whereas the United States seems to place emphasis on the electoral systems and freedom of speech, European countries seem to place a slightly different emphasis on a different matter, that is to say, they have placed strong emphasis on the rule of law, in addition to attaining democracy. This, I understand, comes from the European countries' conviction that democracy alone will not be sufficient, or could even be risky, a lesson they have learned the hard way by having allowed Fascism to take power at one point in time. Likewise, in administrative governance, different donors place different emphases on different areas, depending on their respective comparative advantages. Some donors like multilateral banks focus more on central administration governance, for example, reform of public financial management. On the other hand, there are those who place emphasis on more… on the implementational side of administrative governance, which is including Japan. Thus, the concepts of good governance and effective institutions embrace a broad range of definitions and approaches. I believe that different donors have reasons for having different definitions and different approaches. And they need to be explicit about the reasons for their standpoints.

I believe that this point--that is, being articulate on these stances, values, and viewpoints-- will become increasingly important in the decades to come for us to have a constructive debate on good governance and effective institutions. It is because new actors, including the emerging economies, are going to have a stronger say in international debate, and they might introduce new ideas on what constitutes good governance based on their own experiences. And those ideas might be somewhat different from the ones upheld by those broadly-defined Western donors, including Korea and Japan. So, each of the actors in the debate would be required to defend its position and standpoint based on solid evidence and not on ideology.

Ladies and gentlemen, my second point is that, in terms of economic governance, experiences of different countries will once again have to be shared and examined, especially centering on the role of the government. I argue this because, since of the turn of the millennium, positive views on the role of the government have been gaining momentum, as criticism of the Washington Consensus has gained momentum. Dani Rodrik of Harvard University, for

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 48 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:25

example, states that while the market and the private sector must take the driver's seat, governments too need to play a role in coordinating the private and public sectors, and not limit their role simply to the assurance of a sound macroeconomic environment. Likewise, Mushtaq Khan of UNRISD argues that in addition to market– enhancing governance, countries must have what he calls growth–enhancing governance, including corrective policies for capital formation and promotion of innovation and other things.

If we are starting to see the roles of government in economic governance in a different way from before, I would argue that the pros and cons of different economic governance approaches must be further explored. And I believe the importance of this subject will increase with the emergence of powerful economies that have experienced different developmental paths, like the BRICS countries. And this subject will be of great importance to African countries, too. My third condition is that the government… good governance issues must not be limited to the realm of policy–making, but also policy implementation. Indeed, the issue of implementation warrants great attention. For example, the current debate on the Post–2015 Agenda seems to be a little overly focused on goals and targets, and not sufficiently on how to achieve these goals.

In this context, I'd like to share with you a case that Japan has experienced which shows the importance of governance for policy implementation. The case in point is a project in Niger, in West Africa, which aimed to improve the governance of primary education. At the core of the exercise is the introduction of what is called 'school management committees,' established for each and every primary school in the country. The committees are comprised of schoolteachers, pupils' parents, and villagers, and supported by regional administrative bodies. The committees then work out management plans of their primary schools and implement them, often mobilizing their own resources. And that has resulted in the reduction of the financial burden of the central government. This system has been working very well, and it now covers the whole territory of Niger. This case highlights an example of improved governance in primary education made possible not by addressing the issues of policy– making at the central level, but also addressing the issue of policy implementation in the ground simultaneously. And it was made possible by releasing the potential capabilities of regional administrative bodies as well as of the communities. I believe that this type of governance support for better policy implementation needs to be strengthened.

Ladies and gentlemen, my fourth and last point is that, though this may sound obvious, external partners like KOICA and JICA, must employ an approach that is context–based, holistic, and long–term when supporting their partner countries. And I think this point echoes the point made by Mr. Cho a while ago. As the success of reforms toward good governance depends on the specific context of the country, there is no guarantee, as Mr. Cho said, that one good practice in one country will likewise be effective in the other countries. This means that when external

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 49 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:25

actors support a partner country, they must employ an approach that respects the context of the country, and the approach must also be multi-layered and holistic, given the intrinsic nature of governance. And such approaches usually take a long time to be effective.

One project of ours which taught us an important lesson is a project for legal and judicial system reform in Vietnam. Japan has been supporting Vietnam in this area for over 20 years. In a nutshell, the project is a comprehensive support to all the legal and judicial actors in Vietnam, including the Ministry of Justice and Supreme Court and the bar federations. And the project has been successful with robust and wide-ranging achievements. In retrospect, there are several success factors that have led to the successful achievement of this project. Firstly, a gradual and long-term approach starting with a mutual understanding of the members of the project team of the two countries, and moving slowly onto a floor activity. Secondly, the project adopted a holistic approach by involving a whole range of actors in the system. Third, its process of thorough consultation between the Vietnamese and Japanese professionals.

One frustrating point, ladies and gentlemen, is that although I know that these approaches have been effective in Vietnam, we don't know that the same approach will be effective in other countries for the very reason I mentioned a while ago. Everything depends on the country's context. So, I don't think that these approaches are sufficient conditions for success, but I do argue that these approaches are necessary conditions for success in governance support.

Ladies and gentlemen, to recap--in my presentation, I have made four points. The first one is, I argued that each one of the actors in the debate must be explicit about the definition and motive and the value judgment behind their definition when they talk about good governance and effective institutions. Second, I pointed out the significance of the debate on the role of the government in economic governance. Thirdly, I stressed the importance to governance of policy implementation as well as policy-making. And finally, and I emphasize the importance of donors to employ approaches that are context-based, gradual, holistic, and long-term. I hope it has been helpful. Thank you very much for your attention.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 50 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:25

제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의

The 8th Seoul ODA International Conference

Ⅲ. 발표자료 및 녹취록

1. Session Ⅰ
2. Session Ⅱ
3 Closing Remarks

▣ Session I. General Discourse on Governance and Institutions

Speech I.

Moderator: Finn Tarp

Director, United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU– WIDER)

Thank you very much. It' s a great pleasure to moderate this session and to be with so distinguished colleagues––Thandika Mkandawire, Huck–ju Kwon, and David Booth. This is great. Can I start by saying that we have agreed to change the order in the program, just so that you are clear. Thandika will go first, then Huck–ju Kwon will go second, and David Booth will go last, of the three speakers. So it' s my pleasure to ask Thandika to speak first, and Thandika is, as was just stated, Chair in African Development at the London School of Economics, and he has previously been the director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and has a long and distinguished career on the very issues that we are speaking about today.

Thandika, the floor is yours, and if I may say, as general guidance, that there will be 20 minutes for the presentation by each of our three presenters. About 15 minutes into the presentation, I will start making noises, and then as we approach the end of the last five minutes, the noise will become quite visible. I hope that that' s acceptable to all. I don' t know how to do this politely, but I have been requested to stick to time. We will have the full time allocated for the session.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 52 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:26

"Governance in Africa"

■ Thandika Mkandawire

Professor of African Development, Department of International Development, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

□ Presentation Materials





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 53 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:27

The Good Governance Agenda

- **In 1989, the World Bank declared that 'a crisis of governance' underlay 'the litany of Africa's development problems'**
- **Since then, governance – the exercise and organization of political power to manage a community's affairs – has become a major concern for both donors and aid recipient countries**
  - See, e.g., the 2005 Paris Declaration, 2011 Busan High Level Forum, and UN High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda
- ***Proponents* of the 'good governance agenda' cite the critical influence of governance on development**
  - 'Governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development' (Kofi Annan 1998)
- ***Critics* note that it is ad hoc, 'unrealistically long', and not attuned to sequencing, historical development, and institutional variation across countries (see, e.g., Grindle 2004, Andrews 2008, Booth 2011)**

The Burnside-Dollar debate etc.

- **Burnside-Dollar: aid works, but only in good policy countries**
- **Burnside-Dollar cut the micro-macro paradox Gordian knot introducing an aid x policy interaction term in the statistical analysis alongside aid itself (aid insignificant, interaction significant at 10%)**
- **Note underlying development paradigm and key policy implication: selectivity**
- **Hansen and Tarp (2001) in JDE (2001) showed there is a more convincing story: aid works, but with diminishing returns**
- **The interaction term, aid x policy, looses out to aid squared!**
- **Subsequently in EJ (2004): the CPIA index is endogenous**
  - *Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA*

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 54 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:28

Donor Support for Democratic Governance in Africa (See Resnick & van de Walle 2013)

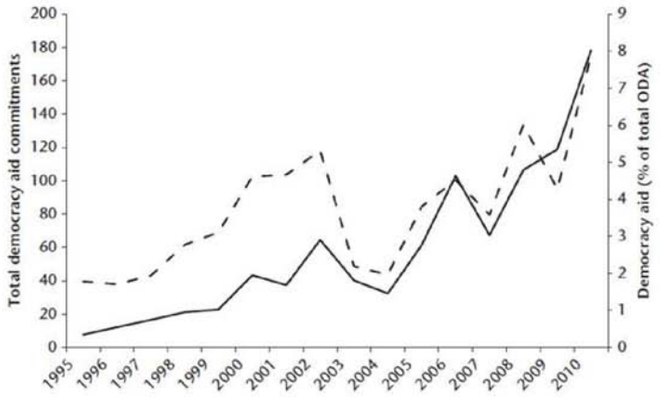


Figure 1.1. Democracy aid to sub-Saharan Africa by DAC and multi-lateral donors (commitments in millions of 2010 constant US$)[16]

Notes: Democracy aid as per cent of total ODA is highlighted by the dotted line and total democracy aid is represented by the solid line. Democracy aid includes support for anti-corruption, decentralization, democratic participation and civil society, elections, legislatures and political parties, legal and judicial development, media, human rights, and women's equality.

Source: Calculated from the OECD, Creditor Reporting System Database.

Good Governance: What Does it Mean?

- **There is general agreement that good governance is important, but little agreement as to what the concept precisely means**
- **Some donors focus on economic governance:**
  - '[G]ood governance…is essentially the combination of transparent and accountable institutions, strong skills and competence, and a fundamental willingness to do the right thing. Those are the things that enable a government to deliver services to its people effectively' (Paul Wolfowitz 2006)

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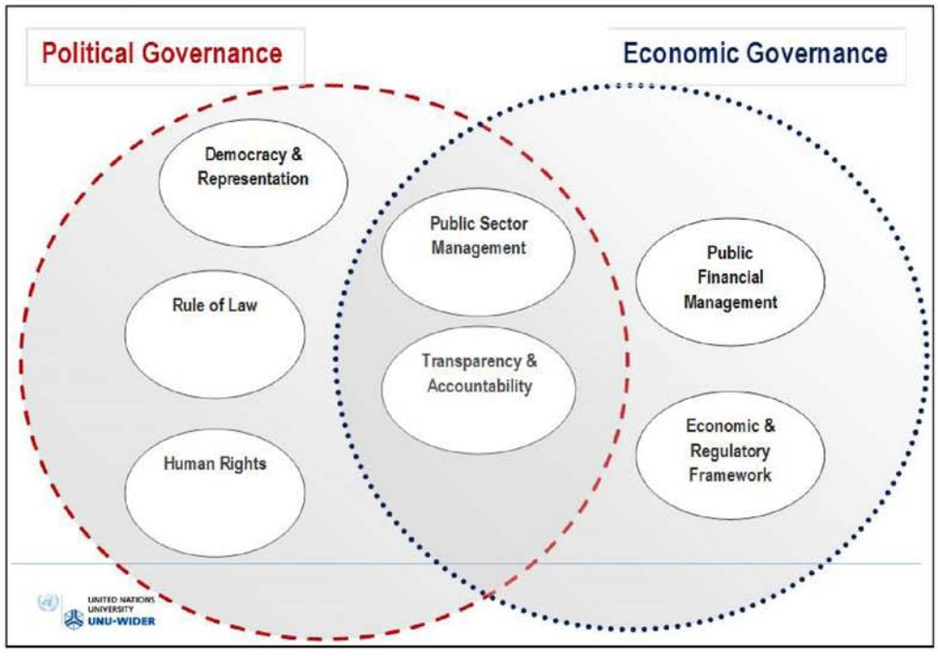
20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 55 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:29

Good Governance: What Does it Mean? (cont.)

- **Others highlight various aspects of political governance:**
  - Institutions of good governance 'refer to such bodies as parliament and its various ministries. Its processes include such key activities as elections and legal procedures .... Good governance promotes equity, participation, pluralism, transparency, accountability and the rule of law, in a manner that is effective, efficient and enduring ...' (UN website, 'Governance')
- **Clarifying our conceptualization matters because it leads to different assessments of the quality of governance, which can affect the distribution of aid**
  - E.g., Should Rwanda be treated as well-governed because of its economic advances, or poorly governed because of its democratic deficits?

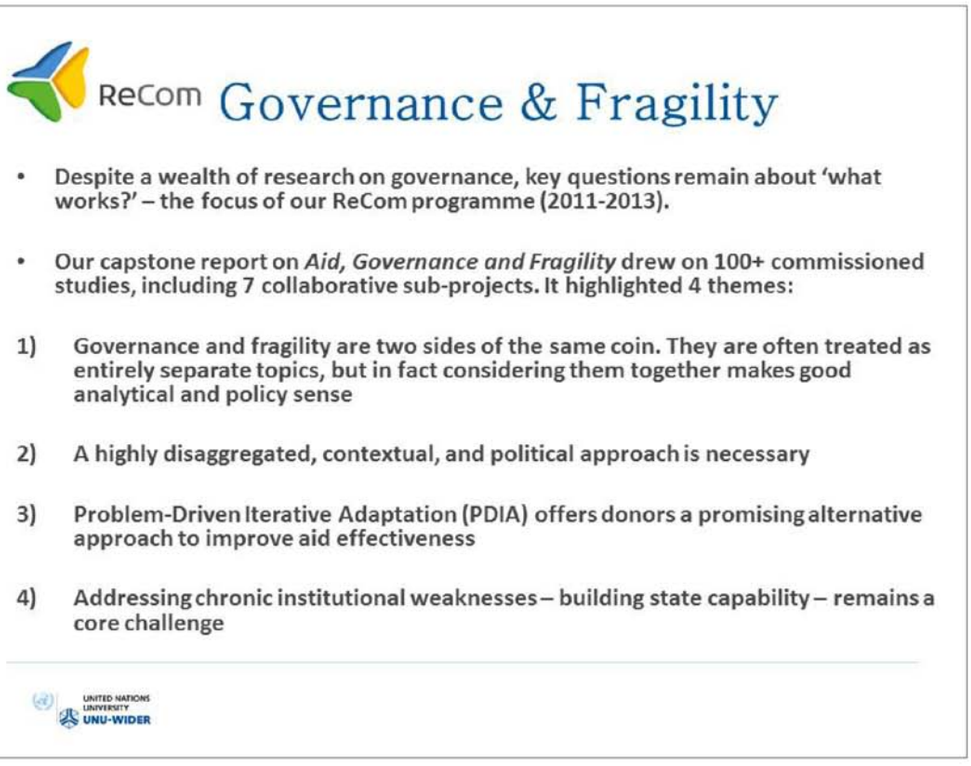
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Components of 'Good Governance'



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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 56 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:30





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 57 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:30





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 58 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:31

Dilemmas and Challenges: 3 Questions for Discussion

- How can donors support good governance while also supporting local ownership?
- Should aid be conditional on the quality of governance? What do we do about the fact that many of the poorest countries are also poorly governed?
- Is a rights-based approach to development the way forward?

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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 59 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:32

□ Presentation Transcript

I' m deeply honored by the invitation to this conference. This is my third time to South Korea, and I find, each time I come here, I find this country extremely inspiring, and a country that those of us from Africa would very much like to learn from.

Now, good governance, of course, in a sense of truth, nobody wants 'bad' governance, so we are all for it. I mean, that' s··· And I think the previous speakers made it very clear that part of the reason why this concept is so charming is because it' s so ambiguous. And that' s why we can all share and, you know, have this say we are all for good governance. I think partly because it' s so easily charming, it also creates huge problems, because people act sometimes as if they actually knew, as if it had a very precise meaning to it. One of the things that came up··· I think it was explained to us by previous speakers, is arguably, I think good governance should be not about how other people want other countries to be governed, but how citizens of those countries want to be governed. I think it must be··· that should be the starting point.

One of the major problems of the debate on good governance, of course, is the ambiguity of the concept, as I said earlier, but also the multiplicity of the drivers for the good governance agenda. I sort of distinguish between internal and external. And the internal drivers from within Africa itself started off making noises about governance towards the end of the mid–70s and on, and mainly··· and more loudly in the 80s, mainly because of the problems of structural adjustment and the implications it had on society. There was also a··· People were tired of authoritarian rule; the military in many parts of Africa were dominant. There was also a sense that some countries' existence, very existence, was threatened by lack of national cohesion. It' s perhaps··· maybe some of you may not know this, but there' s a very small piece of evidence you migthings: one, why were they against structural adjustment, and two, what was their proposal. And the World Bank··· These papers that were commissioned by the World Bank were published in a two–volume set of papers, which nobody actually refers to, but I actually wrote a paper a couple of years ago referring to those papers. And in the introduction, the World Bank points out··· it thanks the Africans for introducing the idea of governance to the World Bank discussion.

So the idea of governance was very much an African problem. The African scholars, and these include Claude Ake, Ali Mazrui, Mamadou Diouf from Dakar, and so forth··· They stressed three things, if I can summarize them for you. One was the idea of accountability, of course, that was very central. The second was about the prudence in the use of resources, and there' s an article by Makhtar Diouf, who wrote extensively on the waste by African governments, they' re wasting resources. The third was the need for some kind of a cultural embeddedness of governance.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 60 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:32

Governance in Africa was detached from national cultures. And the following year, the World Bank issued a famous report where governance was mentioned——in 1989, the World Bank… the idea was taken up and was introduced as governance. I want to stress this because I think… we forget how many… people don't pay attention to the debates in Africa about these things. There are a lot of debates in Africa about governance, about democracy, long before they actually became sort of a staple in the aid establishment. So that was the internal story.

The external story said there were two divergent paths. And I think Finn explained later on, also, the idea of the financial… sort of what one might call the international financial institutions' view of governance, and the bilateral donors and international civil society's view of governance. One stressed the financial management, the other one stressed the more… democracy, participation, and the social [service] delivery aspect of it.

And so we have internal drivers and divergent views by external drivers about what is meant by governance. I explained somewhere in the PowerPoint presentation which I'm skipping here, some of the reasons why there were changes within the external world. But I think it's very important to stress the fact that part of the concern, at least in Round 1 of the governance story in the international institution, was a reflection of the failure, or at least the apparent failure at the time, of getting prices right—that despite reforms to get prices right, things did not seem to be working. So the question was: why was getting prices right not working? And the answer was institutions.

In the first round, the economists, especially economists in the financial institutions, were not very happy about the governance agenda, because it tended to downplay the market reforms. They saw it as an interference, you know, as a digression from the main issue, which was market reforms. However, a few years later, partly because of the work of Douglass North, it was easier to adopt the governance agenda in so–called market–supporting function of governance. Because they sensed that what Douglass North did was to respond to another question which the World Bank had raised, which was: Why was it that private investment was not responding to reforms in Africa? And the answer was: institutions. Of course. But this time, not institutions in the sort of Weberian sense of governance, but more institutions in the North sense of governance, that is, institutions that would ensure property rights, and predictability, and therefore encourage private investment. And that agenda is separate, one must stress again and again, is separate from the earlier African concern, which was accountability, social embeddedness of the governance structure, and the appropriate use of state functions.

So in a sense, we moved, if you like, from Max Weber to Douglass North. And there's a tension up to this day, in academic circles, there's a tension of trying to reconcile the two. Sometimes people make them appear as if they're exactly the same, but actually there's a tension that makes these two actually very different.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 61 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:32

Then the case… Because of this shift to the external part of the… I' m sorry, to the Northian view of governance, and the focus on property rights and the factors required to stimulate investment, there was immediately the pressure or the need, or whatever it was, to simplify and make this governance idea measurable. And it was reduced, as we know, to a number of things— accountability, voice, and regulation and so forth, and World Bank introduced some indicators of good governance, and people ran regressions showing whether it was good or bad. But I think it is important to keep in mind that that is a very narrow part of the governance story. It had its functions, of course. Its function was to somehow align it with other indicators that were used in [the] corporate world for judging whether countries were worth investing in or not.

But the consequence of that attempt to simplify it and quantify it was perhaps unintendedly to engage in what someone has called monocropping, which is one–size–fits–all institutional type of making. There are… Virtually everybody I know of will say that we don' t believe in having one–size– fits–all institutional making. Because ironically, one of the interesting things about institutional making, at least by Douglass North, was the notion of path dependence and the notion of being context–specific, which means that you really can' t have your one–size–fits–all way of making it. Unfortunately, that became the trend in the case of Africa, where a very standard, often very Anglo– Saxon, view of institutions was meant to be the norm for reforming government structures.

In addition to that, there was what I have called somewhere 'monotasking.' By that I mean that institutions which normally perform many functions in other societies, in the case of Africa, they were to be reduced to single functions. The most extreme is the central bank. You know, the central bank… If anybody reads the history of Japan or Korea, [they] know central banks play many roles. But in the reform process, or at least in the U.S., at least the central bank has got two roles, full employment and stabilization. In the case of Africa, this monotasking… The central bank was reduced to one function, basically macroeconomic stabilization function. And, as similar practices were introduced in many other institutions which were given this one task, and I think for poor countries, you can' t afford to have institutions that, you know… It' s a luxury to have monotask institutions. In poor countries, your institutions normally play many functions, for many reasons, I' m not going to go into that. So we had the problem of monocropping and the problem of monotasking.

We also had a problem of… Because institutions were designed for not only to the governance debate inside the country, but also to the governance requirements from outside the country, you had, in a sense… you end up having an institutional dualism: one set of institutions for local conditions or for local actors, performed in one way, have different resources from those institutions that were supposed to be working for the outside. You just have to go to a ministry of… The difference in furniture between a ministry of finance and a ministry of education. One ministry

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 62 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:32

is external and is… and has to meet certain standards from outside, is well–equipped, modern computers, and the other ministry, which is the internal one, or sort of the spending ministries, often very badly equipped.

So you have a reform process which, it then… It creates a dualism of institutions, and that has its problems. You have, in academic circles, that creates huge problems of looking for islands of efficiency which supposedly one should protect and promote, and the other stuff—that is, bad governance, neo–patrimonial—that should be left, should be in a sense avoided. And I… My original history of countries, the late–industrializers, is that you… The course of development is precisely to try over the years to reduce the dualism. But in any case, our kind of reform has tended to complicate matters by making dualism.

But even more critically I think that it's not clear to me that the institutions that are being suggested in the good governance agenda are in fact the good institutions. And when the literature on good governance emerged and became big, there was another literature which was going on at the same time which was on the developmental state in Asia. Now that literature had a view of governance that differed radically from the literature on good governance that we were implementing in Africa. It was a literature which was… suggested, I think, if I read well, that institutions involved a lot of experimentation, trial and error, and that although we now… when we present the case of Japan or Korea, we idealize the process, but the process was quite messy. And there was a lot of learning, a lot of mistakes were made, and you know, there was authoritarian rule, all kinds of things were done that have since been reformed. But that literature on the institution or the developmental state literature took a long time to come to Africa. It was… somehow in Africa, we didn't begin to look at the Asian experience as we should have, in terms of learning from the Asian experience. And I think it's very important to… perhaps to meet, if you like. But at least to concede that we really don't know what we mean… what exactly are the good institutions for growth. And if people tell you that they know that, they should be given a Nobel Prize. But actually, quite frankly, most of us do not know exactly: what do institutions that lead to growth look like? The experience of Asia suggests a much more complex image of what makes [development] happen.

Now, besides having these institutions that are questionable in terms of their appropriateness, this has not, however, prevented people from continuing to make experiments in Africa, in institutions in Africa. We have had this concept that, to borrow from Schumpeter, one might call uncreative destruction. By that, I mean situations where there is an idea of how institutions should look like, how governance should look like, you go to a country, you try it out, it doesn't work, you quit, and you leave the country in the cold. And the country has lost its old institutions, which were not perhaps functioning well, but have not acquired the new ones. I am from Malawi, and Malawi went through an experiment where the new public management was introduced for the civil service. Somewhere along the line, I

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 63 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:32

think the donors realized 'it' s not working.' They abandoned it, and the colonial system… the British system of the civil service was put in a mess, and if you read today about my country, Malawi, the question of 'Cash gate' and scandals reflect this strange reform where you start a reform, you realize it' s not going on well, and you just drop out and leave the country with incomplete structures. That, of course, as I said, is 'uncreative destruction.'

One concept, sort of regular comment in the institutional debate on governance in Africa has been one of local ownership. I started off by saying that I think we should try to think of good governance as, in a way, a discourse among a people [about] how they want to be governed, and perhaps, if we want to help, to help them in that process. And this is partly to avoid the kind of situation where the governance is about how other people are governed, as determined by an outsider. And that creates the issue of lack of local ownership, but also it creates… it makes those institutions not work. I mean, this I need not say, there have been… the Paris Agreement was partly a recognition that when people don' t own institutions, then, of course, they don' t quite work. The thing that they lose most if they are not owned nationally is the legitimacy. If institutions are not nationally embedded, they lack legitimacy. And I think we all agree that one of the most important aspects of institutions is their legitimacy, and their, in a way, naturalness, that people will see them as a part of their day–to–day lives and not as an outsider.

To compound matters, as I said earlier, the many external actors and the many internal actors have different agendas. And the consequence of that is the 'too many cooks' phenomenon. There are just too many people with too many different agendas and too many views of institutions who are involved in institutional reforms in Africa. And the consequence of that is a large dose of incoherence… institutional incoherence. It can start off from a very small office. You go in an office, and you find that the same office has twenty different staplers for stapling paper, reflecting which was the last donor––each donor brings their own stapler. And, you know, [all the different hole– punchers] for punching papers for filing––for Sweden I think it' s four holes, American I think it' s two, the British it' s three, and you go in the same office… And that' s perhaps the crude expression of that. But in fact, there are just too many cooks involved in this agenda. And the Africans themselves, to blame our own, ourselves here, we have been very careless in claiming ownership of the agenda. And the result is that we are ourselves at a loss as [to] what this new cookbook talks about.

In the meantime, despite what I said earlier about monocropping, sorry, monotasking, there has been a proliferation of tasks. Earlier speakers mentioned it. There are just so many things, partly because the way we' ve fragmented the institutional reform and governance reform, there are so many things that people must do before they' re considered as having good governance. And that of course creates serious problems.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 64 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:32

I think perhaps we can get towards the conclusion that… By the way, in the case of Africa, we' ve gone through, since independence, we' ve gone through so many things we must get right. We started off by: ' you must get your planning right, your project right,' and then we' ve got 'prices right, institutions right.' Some people say we must get our politics right, our governance right, our geography right, some people say we must even get our history right. So it' s been a very long agenda of things that we must get right. And these things I' ve mentioned here have been top hits at one time or another during the last 40, 50 years. So it' s a large, it' s a very fast–changing agenda. And one thing we have learned about institutions, the institution by definition is… they' re not to lose their institution–ness, have to be very slow, they change slowly. That' s why they' re called institutions, otherwise they would not be institutions. They would be, you know, they would be something else. And the kind of experimentation that is taking place in Africa is not really creating institutions. At best, it' s creating organizations. But it' s not institutions in terms of… as norms, that I know, that one thing about… So there' s this danger of the flavor–of–the–year of institutional reform that we Africans have to contend with.

Africans can learn a lot from other countries, and I personally think that one of the unfortunate things that happened to Africa, we did not learn much… we didn' t follow what was going on in Asia in the 70s and 80s. We were so focused on the Latin American problem that we didn' t quite understand what was going on here, and I think we can learn a lot from this.

But I think if we are going to transfer… or perhaps, if we' re going to do this successfully, we can learn from a statement I learned from a woman from Kenya when I was here last time, when I was in Korea last time. This lady was staying at a Quaker center somewhere. And she had been to Brit… I won' t mention the country, only a country in Brit… in Europe, where she studied similar… she took part in a similar program as she did here in Korea. And I asked her what was the difference. She said that, 'When we were in Europe, they told us what to do. When we came here, they showed us what they have done.' I think that' s a very important distinction. And to do that well, you will have [to be] very candid about the successes and failures, the trials and, you know… It should not be a nice, happy story of success. Of course, nationalism requires that, but I think it would help a lot if you were to lay bare: 'This is what we learned, this is where we made a mistake here, we changed that, we dropped that, we learned that, and we got where we are.'

And you have fortunately, because Korea is relatively new, you don' t have yet a sort of a national amnesia about how it was done, so you can absolutely share a lot of experiences from your experience. And I hope that part of this exchange with, you know… I hope one day there will be more and more Africans participating in this, because there is a lot to learn from the experience of Korea. Thank you very much.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 65 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:32

Speech II.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Thank you very much, Thandika. It is always important that we speak on governance in Africa because it is clear that some of the biggest challenges in this area are related to African countries, but of course not only.

We will now move on quickly to Huck-ju Kwon, and I would like to say that it's a pleasure to introduce Kwon, Professor and Deputy Director, Asia Development Institute here in Seoul at Seoul National University. He has a list of books which will make anybody in this area envious, and I can certainly say that some of his publications are directly targeted to our, today's discussion. Now what Kwon will do is that he will speak on "Does 'Good Governance' Lead to Poverty Reduction in Developing Countries?" which is obviously a somewhat different perspective than the perspective that Thandika addressed. Kwon, the floor is yours, and I will do the same waving as with Thandika. Thank you, Thandika, for adhering to that. Kwon, the floor is yours.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 66 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:32

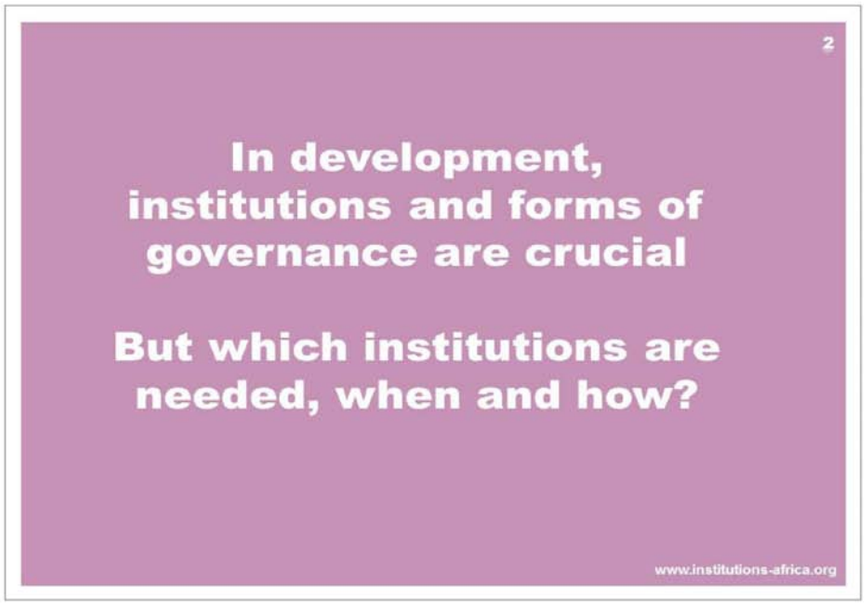
"Does 'Good Governance' Lead to Poverty Reduction in Developing Countries?"

■ Huck-ju Kwon

Professor & Deputy Director, Asia Development Institute, Seoul National University

□ Presentation Materials





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 67 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:33

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Why and how institutions matter: an expert consensus

- Comparative and statistical evidence suggests that institutional differences are causally more important than geography and climate
- But introducing a pre-determined set of "best practice" institutions all at once is not the way to go
  - This is not what happened historically, anywhere: existing institutions were adapted in steps
  - It does not work … because the way formal institutions function is shaped by (informal) power – what matters is the political settlement (institutions + power)







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Implications for development practice?

- Promoting "good governance" comprehensively and quickly causes reform overload – governance needs to be "good enough"
- We need case-by-case diagnostics to achieve a "good fit" with the needs and possibilities of each country or sector at a particular moment
- But, this is not satisfactory:
  - Development practitioners don't have time to study every context, starting from first base
- We need answers to the questions:
  - What are the particular governance qualities and capacities that are most needed in low-income countries today?
  - What are the main features of a developmental state or developmental regime?





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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 68 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:33

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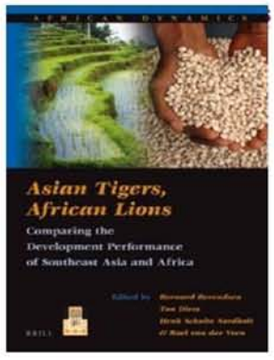
Renewing the theory of the developmental state

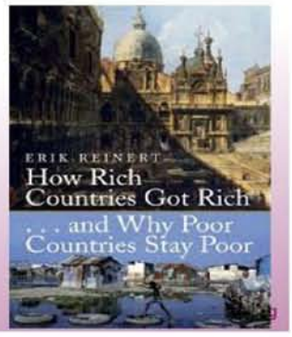
- The older literature on 'developmental states', referring to Korea and Taiwan, helps less than expected:
  - It was rather economically oriented (Wade, Amsden) or
  - It was rather specific to a period and country (dictatorship plus embedded bureaucracy – Evans on Korea, Leftwich)
- We need a concept of developmental regime with broader relevance for today, especially for Africa
- Our proposition: it needs to contain three elements:
  - Something about *policy content*
  - A view on the policy *process* (its qualities)
  - Something on *underlying conditions* (the 'political settlement')

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The importance of policy ideas

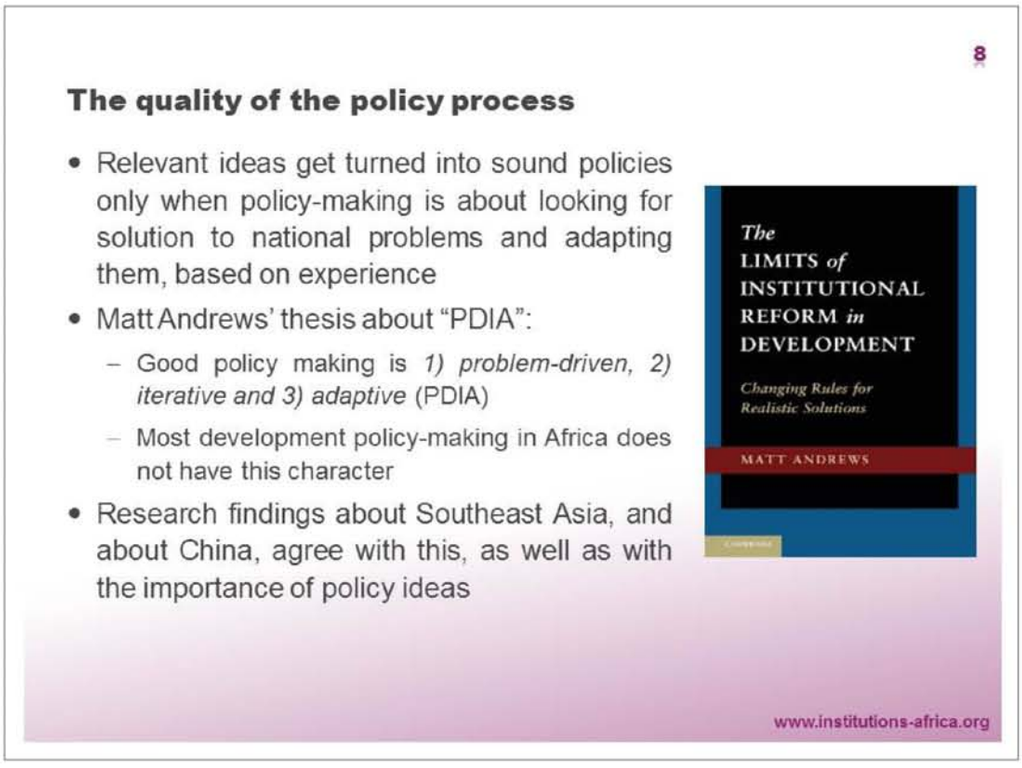
- Africa/Southeast Asia comparisons by the *Tracking Development project* led to the conclusion that policy differences matter a lot and governance differences rather little
  - Large early investments in *rural* development and smallholder farming is the key
- There is an equivalent literature on industrial policy
  - The key thing is the *idea* of building capabilities in sectors characterised by increasing returns
- Policy ideas do matter!





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 69 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:35





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 70 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:36

9

The need for a third level – a political settlement

- PDIA is rather rare – why?
  - Formal policies are about "signalling" good behaviour to donors
  - When it comes to *real* policies, politicians can't afford PDIA, because policy has to serve the needs of patronage and short-term electoral advantage
- Therefore, developmental regimes require a "settlement" or underlying "elite bargain" that frees policy making from the imperative of serving patronage needs and the short term
- Examples? Not many, but …



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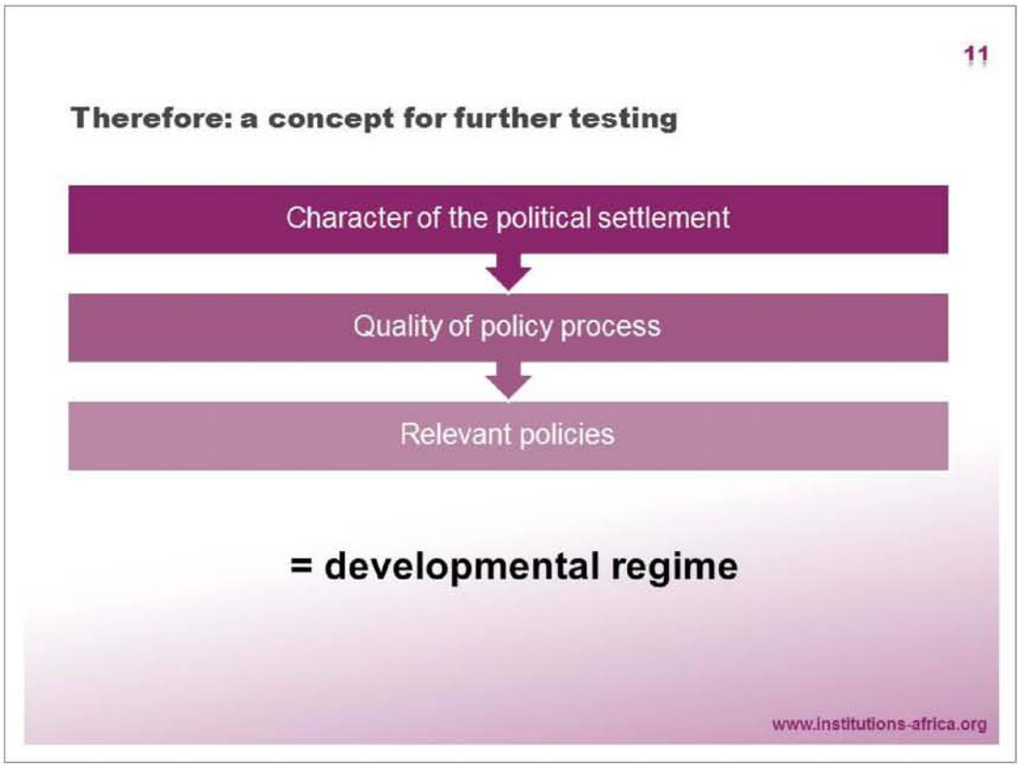
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In Africa today: Rwanda versus the rest

- Policy content: not perfect, but improving
- Policy process: the improvements are due to learning; finding own solutions to own problems, correcting errors
- The dominant political organisation (RPF), its history and structure helps explain this
- The Kagame leadership factor is important, but it reflects the quality of the party organisation, not the other way round
- PDIA also draws strength from the underlying political settlement
- This has three elements:
  - Power sharing, with firm boundaries
  - Wagering together on development, not negotiation as the route to reconciliation
  - A commitment to a non-clientelist form of multi-party political competition

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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 71 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:37





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 72 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:37

13

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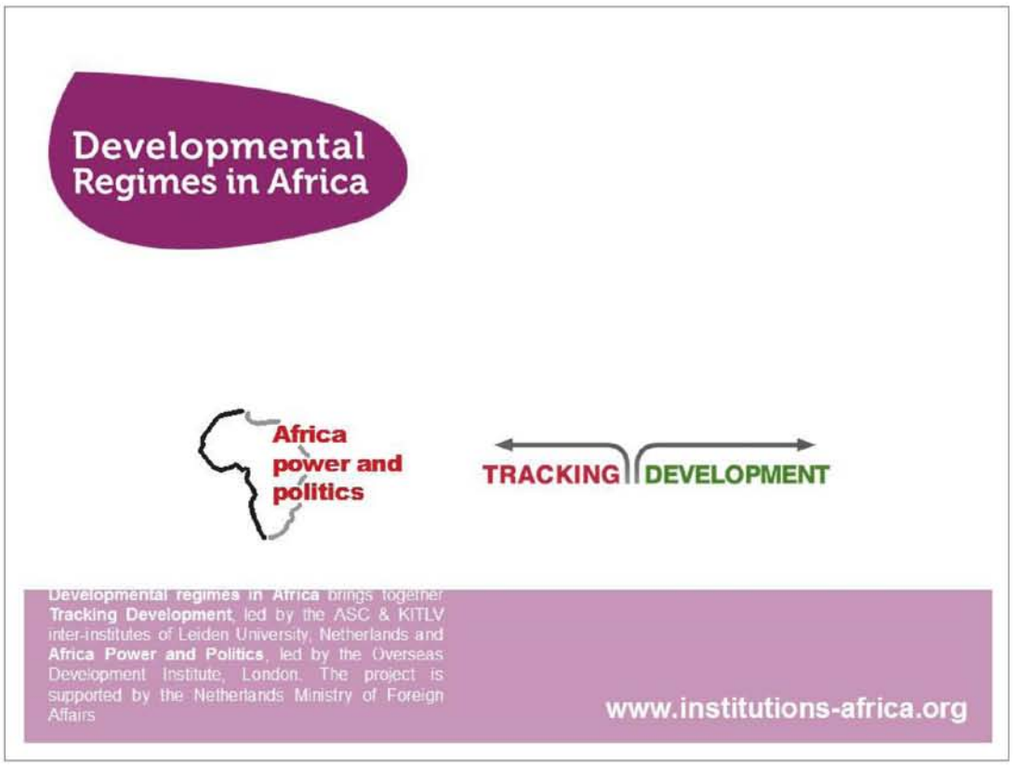
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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 73 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:38



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 74 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:38

□ Presentation Transcript

Yes, thank you very much. Today I' m going to discuss good governance, and I' d like to question whether good governance is a good policy rationale to achieve poverty reduction, because good governance itself is a very important concept and policy target, but we use good governance as a policy rationale to achieve poverty reduction in developing countries, especially in the context of the Millennium Development Goals [MDGs]. I think it is time to question because we are at a crossroads. We finished the Millennium Development Goals and we are thinking about new policy plans. So now we need to reflect [on] whether good governance is an effective policy rationale.

Well, already Thandika mentioned about how this 'good governance' has emerged in the development community among international donors and developing countries. So I' m not going to go into details, but the one thing is that we are [reflecting] on the failure of market–driven economic development strategy in the 1980s and the 1990s. So, after 2000, we used this good governance to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, especially poverty reduction.

So then I think we need to discuss the conceptual issue first—what is governance?––before we talk about good governance. I think that governance is the activity of policy actors to achieve the government goals. I think that is the minimum definition of governance. But here we need to think about the different concepts of governance, because governance and good governance is not talking [only] about the context of developing countries, but we are also interested in good governance and governance in the industrialized, mature democracies. So when we are talking about good governance in the industrialized, mature economies, good governance is more like collaborative governance. That is a simple, clear definition. When we are talking good governance or collaborative governance in democratic societies or industrialized societies, the emphasis is on the policy actors. So it is doing the governance with a network of policy actors, and they are involved in negotiation and persuasion. That is good governance in the, let' s say, European countries or North American countries.

But when we are talking about good governance in the context of developing countries, I think the concept is similar. It sounds very similar, and you cannot notice this difference if you are not very careful. But I think there is a very subtle but important difference. When we are talking about good governance, let' s say, UNDP' s concept of good governance––you may refer to my slide number 5. The UNDP said good governance is participation, transparency, accountability, equity, and the rule of law. And the World Bank says good governance is predictable, open and enlightened policy making, these definitions of good governance, I think, are more about how institutions work, not how policy actors work together. This is, I think, a very important difference, and I' m going back to that difference later.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 75 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:39

Now I think I will move into the link between good governance and poverty reduction. So the international community, development community, bring this idea of good governance because if you achieve good governance, you will reduce poverty. Then there is a direct relationship. So then we need to think about whether there is a real relationship between these two concepts. If there is a good concept, a link, then I think we should continue in our efforts to achieve good governance. But if there is no clear link, then we need to think again whether good governance is a good policy guide to achieve poverty reduction.

And so far, I think we' ve talked a lot about good governance, but we didn' t really [conduct] careful and serious, rigorous empirical research about testing the issue of good governance and poverty reduction. And of course there is some research, but strangely the good governance literature and the empirical studies focus more on the rule of law. That is one aspect of good governance in the definition of UNDP, but good governance is not only about the rule of law, it is also about politics, it is also about administration. So when we are talking about good governance and when we try to test this link between good governance and poverty reduction, I think we need to focus on the multi– dimensional characteristics of good governance.

So my idea is that good governance has at least three dimensions. One is political, the second administrative, and the third is the judicial dimension. Then, if you try to empirically test the link, then you must show that there is plausibility for a link before you actually go into the research. The idea of the politics good governance aspect, one aspect, politics reduced poverty is that if you give the voice to the poor people, then they will make their own demands, they make their own complaints, and they talk to politicians about their needs for their livelihoods. So then politicians will respond so that the poor people will have a better life chance, and maybe they increase their incomes, so there is plausibility.

How, then, is the second dimension, the administrative dimension, linked to poverty reduction? Of course, there is clear plausibility because whatever you do, the government needs to implement public policy. If you can' t implement public policy, how can you achieve the policy goals? So the effectiveness of the governance is a very important aspect of governance, and there is plausibility.

The third dimension, here I use the judicial dimension. Maybe this is an economic, property rights, kind of economic dimension as well. Rule of law, so you need to govern by the law, and you need to control corruption. So, if you control corruption, then it is predictable, the governance is predictable, and if the poor people stick by the rule, and not only the poor but the rich and powerful are governed by the rule, then maybe the poor will be better off, so of course there is plausibility.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 76 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:39

Then the question now is that, is [whether] in fact this plausibility is the case in reality? So, I did research with my colleague about this empirical link, and if you see my slide number 11, there is a technical definition of these three dimensions of governance, and I used these different variables. And I used the panel data gathered by the World Bank [Worldwide Governance Indicators, WGI] and used… carried out panel analysis with the independent variable of good governance and the dependent variable of poverty reduction.

I'm not going into that technical detail, but if you go to slide number 14, the outcome of the statistical analysis shows that there is an inconclusive outcome [on] the link between good governance and poverty reduction. Only one aspect of the political dimension showed that there is a link – good governance reduces poverty. But the other dimensions didn't show that clear link. Another interesting thing is that rule of law is inversely related, so if you stick to rule of law, then poverty increases. That's something I think we need to discuss. But overall, the empirical research was very inconclusive.

So I carried out another statistical analysis. Now I divided these developing countries—98 developing countries—into different groups. First I divided them into regional groups, and second I divided them into income groups. The statistical outcome shown here is a very interesting outcome. One is that the reason… [In] the countries in East Asia, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America, there is a clear link between good governance and poverty reduction. But statistically, no clear link [was found] between good governance and poverty reduction in sub–Saharan Africa. If you move into the income level of the countries, there is no clear link in the least developed countries, while in the lower and middle income developing countries, you can see the link. So good governance only works in the middle or lower income developing countries, not in the least developed countries. But when you're talking about good governance and poverty reduction, what really matters is that you should work in the least developed countries, but there is no clear link.

So I think here, now we need to reflect on whether this 'good governance' is a good policy rationale to achieve poverty reduction in developing countries. Of course it works in the middle and lower income developing countries. I think it works in the Philippines or in Indonesia, but in the least developed countries, the poorest countries, it doesn't work.

Why? Now we come back to the link… the different concepts of good governance in the mature democratic countries, and we're talking about good governance in the international development community, but I think we [reached] another concept, another policy rationale for least developed countries. When we talk about good governance in a democratic society, it is more about the policy actors. Because we have institutions, and institutions are working,

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 77 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:39

when you' re talking about good governance it is persuasion, it is negotiation. We have different interests, so we need to sit together and make a compromise. That is good governance. In the middle income countries, good governance is about how we operate institutions, because institutions are there, but still we need to improve. But in the least developed countries, actually we don' t have these institutions. So it is not a good idea to use this concept of good governance in the absence of institutions, working institutions. So my suggestion is that, instead of good governance, probably nation-building, institution-building, that is the policy implication of this empirical research.

Well, I think I will stop. Thank you very much.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 78 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:39

Speech III.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Thank you very much, Kwon, for these reflections and points about good governance and poverty reduction. Obviously, when you' re thinking about these issues, is it a bilateral, is it trilateral, or are there many more dimensions in understanding these things?

But we will quickly move on, and I am very pleased to introduce Professor David Booth. He' s a Research Fellow in Politics and Governance at the ODI [Overseas Development Institute], one of the leading development research institutes in the world. Formerly a university academic at Hull and Swansea, David has been a Research Fellow at ODI since 1998, and for almost a decade, he was the editor of the influential Policy Development Review. David has done research in the areas we' re discussing today for a long time, and he leads research in Developmental Regimes in Africa, funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is linked to the African Power and Politics Program that has been supported by DFID and Irish Aid. And David is simply a prolific academic and contributor to this area. His latest book is Governance for Development in Africa: Solving Collective Action Problems. Now, David, can you solve some of these problems?

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 79 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:39

"Institutions, Governance and Development: Updating the Concept of the Developmental State"

■ David Booth

Research Fellow in Politics and Governance, Overseas Development Institute

□ Presentation Materials



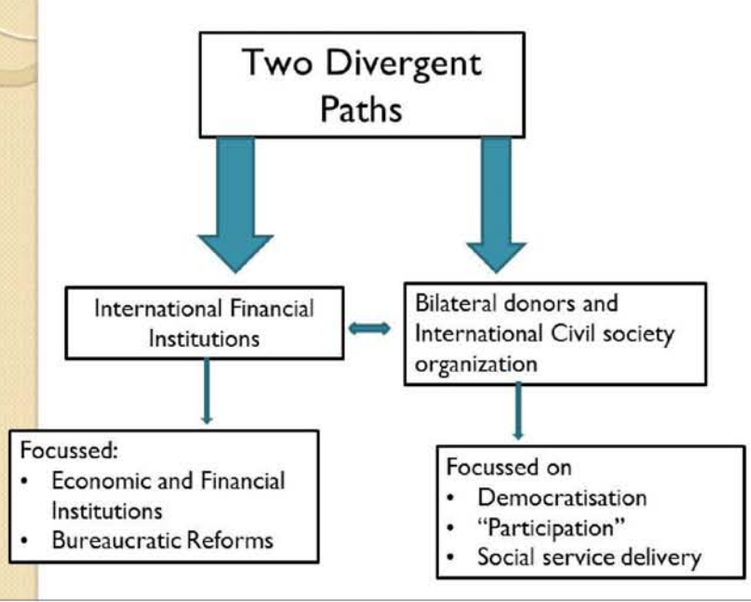


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Drivers of the governance agenda

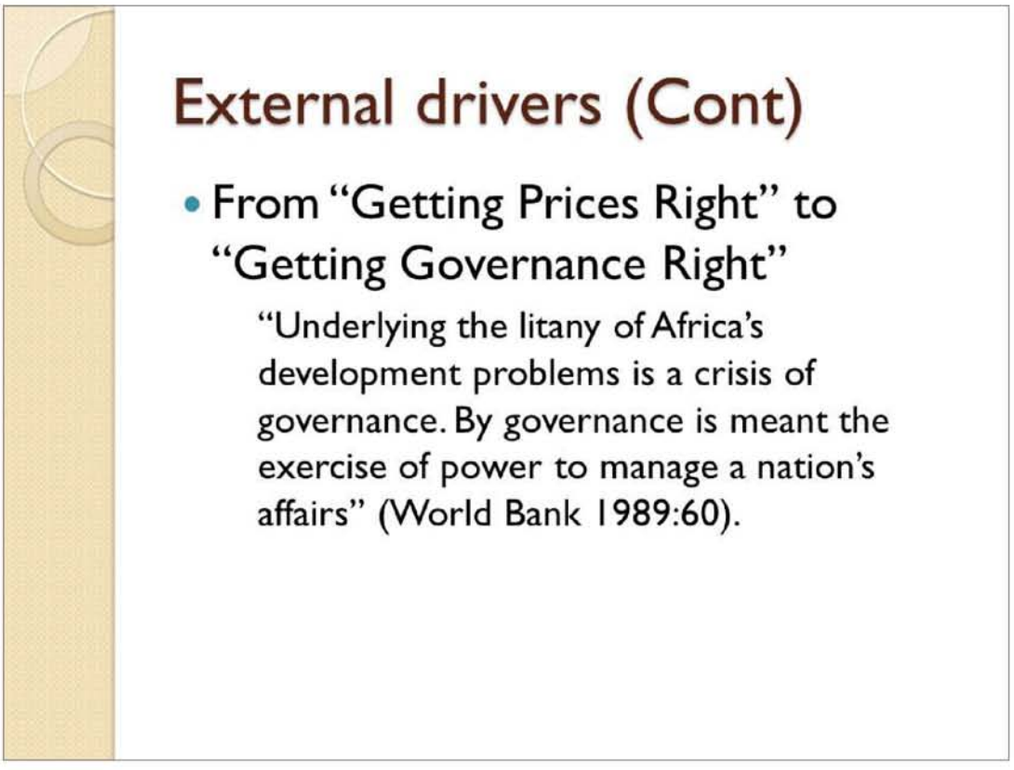
- Domestic drivers
  1. The failure of Authoritarian rule and calls for accountability
  2. The mismanagement of the crisis of the 1970s and responses to structural adjustment programmes which were perceived as externally imposed and unaccountable
  3. The demise of nationalist pacts and anti-statist ideologies
  4. The emergence of Democracy movements and calls for accountability

External Drivers (Cont)



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 81 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:40





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 82 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:41

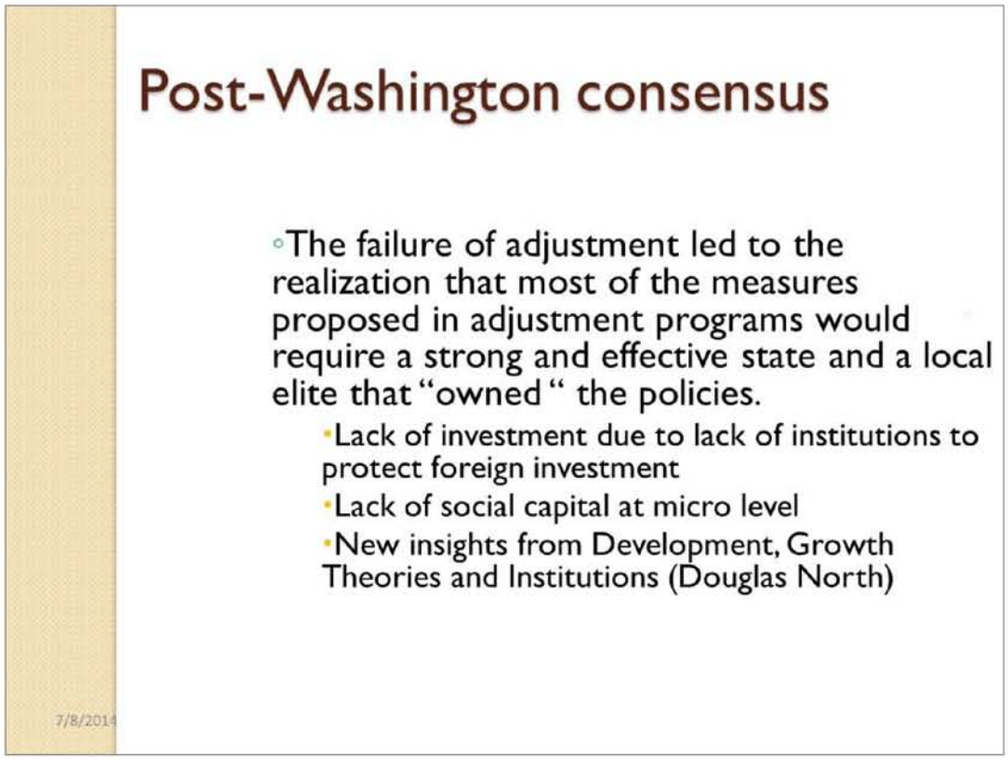
External actors (NGOs)

- Growing shifts to poverty alleviation and humanitarian aid ands away from developmental aid
- The rise of international NGOs
- The growing elite "anti elitism" and the need for governance that would circumvent or limit " policy capture" and allow international elites to directly deliver services to "grassroots" and to legitimate such interventions through various forms of "participatory" schemes

From Max Weber to Douglas North

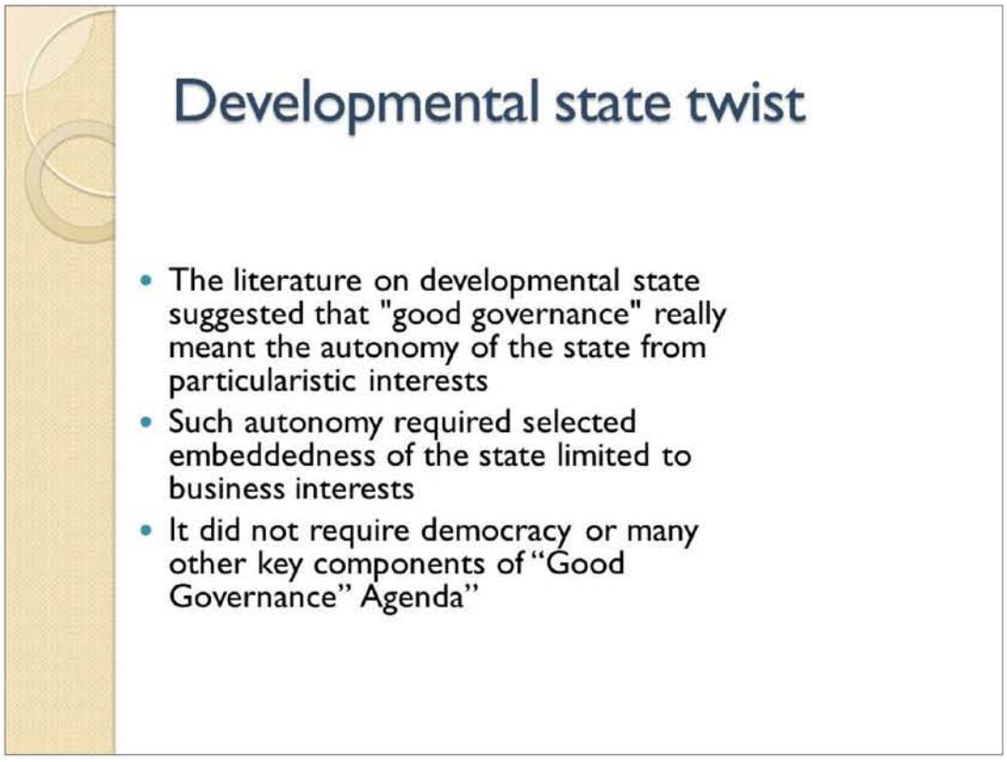
- Initially economists thought that the "Good Governance" agenda would be a distraction from the main task of "Getting Prices". Consequently it was for a while marginal preoccupation of "Africanists" in the international organisation
  - "Why is it that when the recommended policies are put into place (often under the guidance of—and pressure from—the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank), the hoped-for results do not materialize quickly?" (Clague 1997b:1).
  - More specifically Why was the response of private investment "Disappointing"?
- The answer was: "institutional weakness".

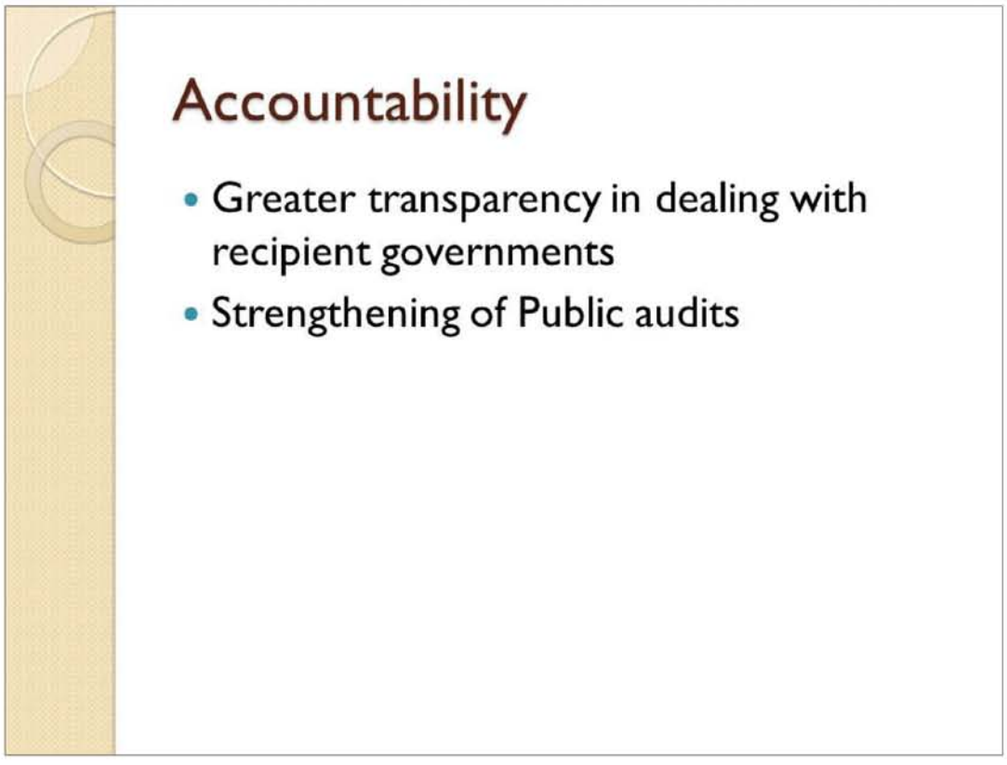
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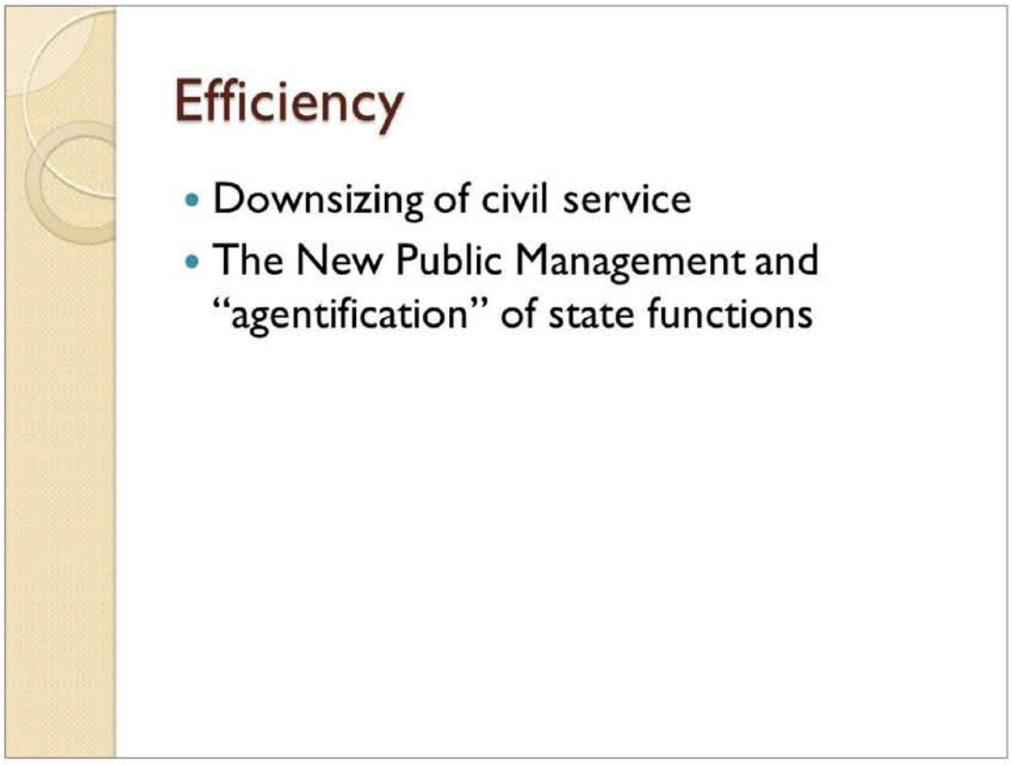


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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 85 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:43





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 86 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:44

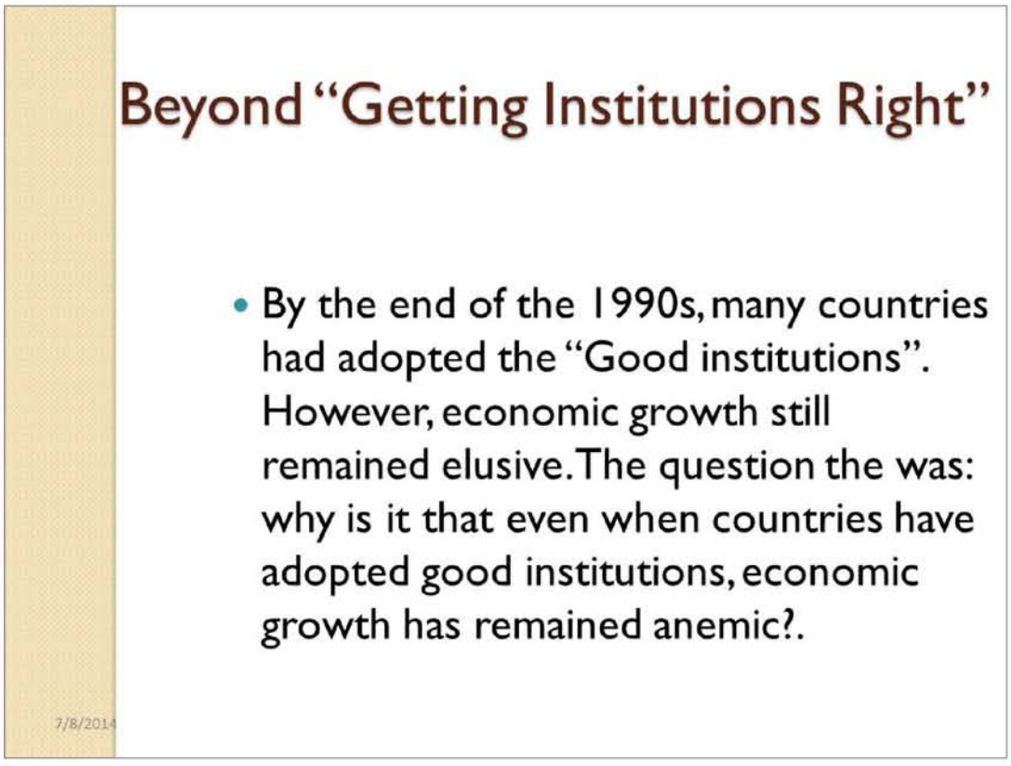
Strengthening Regulatory capacity of the state

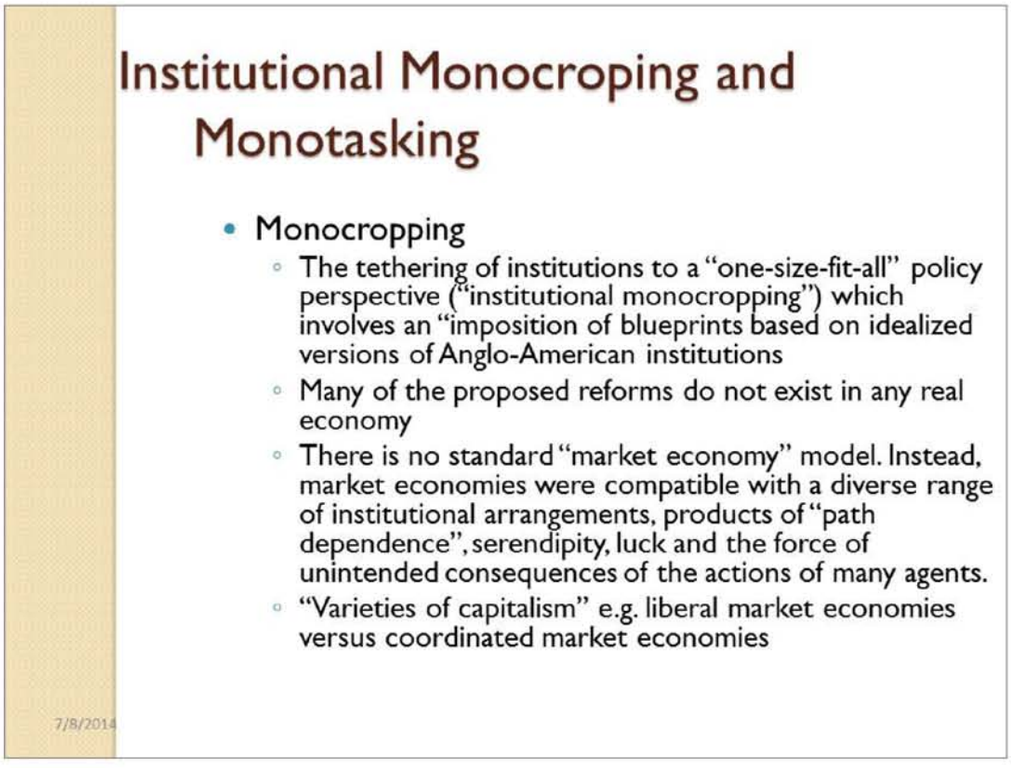
- Support to judiciary
- Creation of commercial courts
- Reform of police services

New institutions

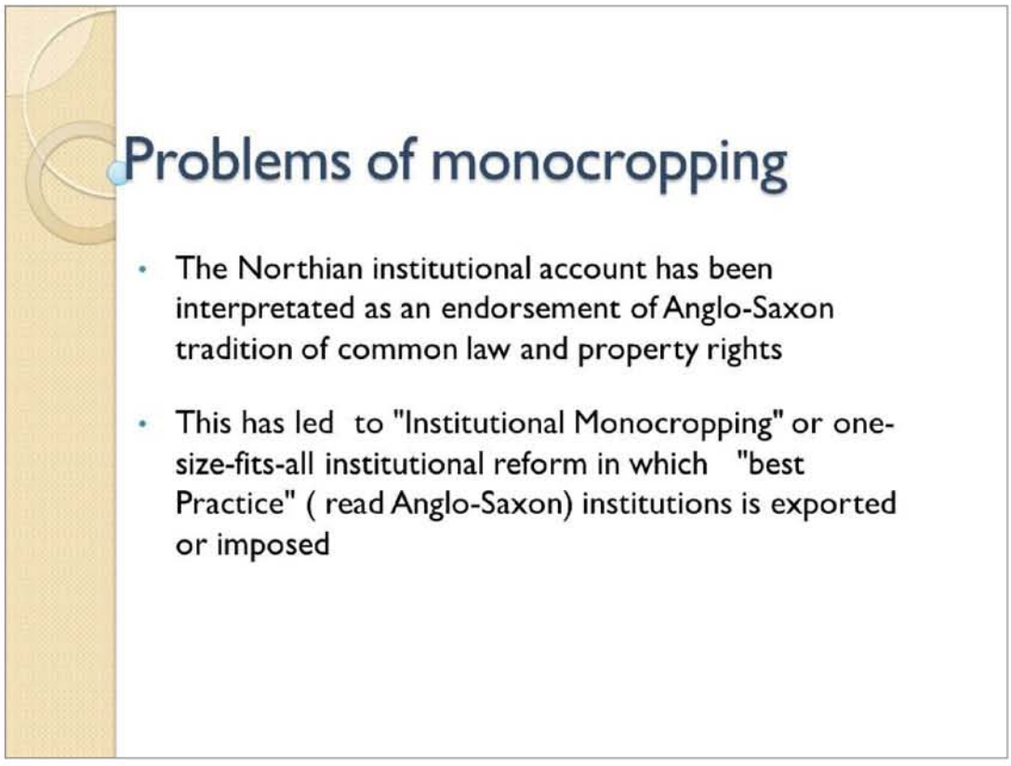
- Independent central banks
- Independent Tax authorities
- Stock markets
- Reform of Banks
- New property laws

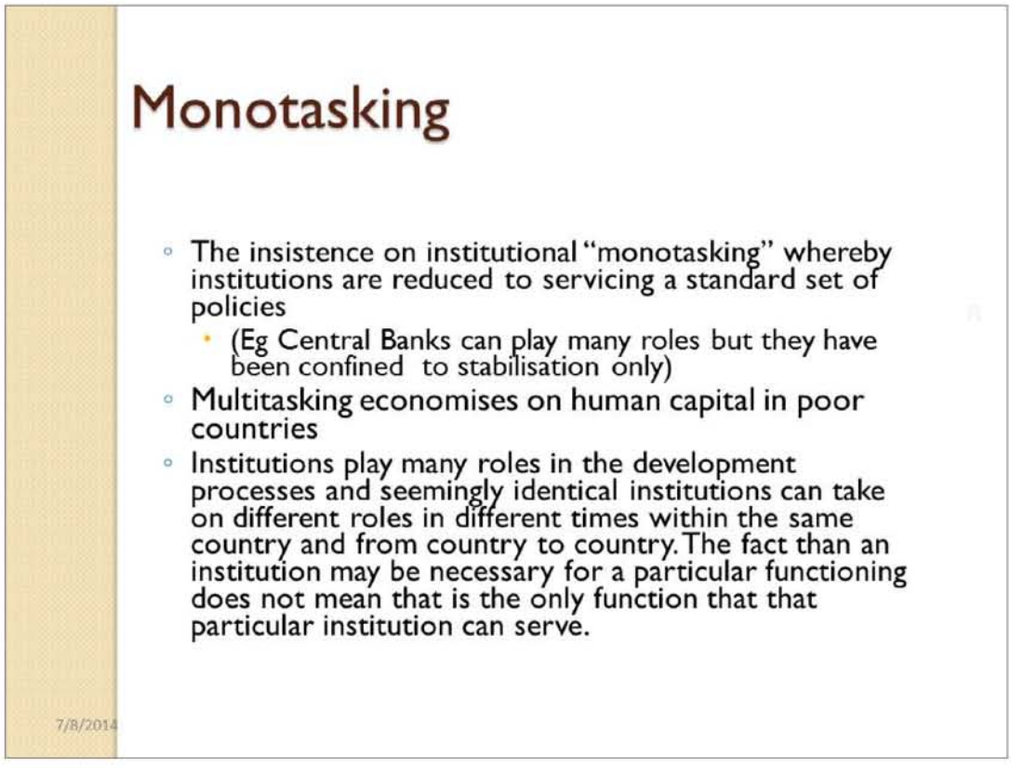
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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 88 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:45





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 89 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:46

Tabula rasa view and Neglect of local institutions

- The literature on institutions is replete with worlds like "context specificity", "path dependence" and history all of which would suggest "concrete analysis of concrete situations" Instead, institutions in Africa are often studied not for what they are but for what they are not.
- Consequently, in much of the analysis we have no detailed information on existing institutions, the consequence of this tabula rasa approach being that institutional reforms often involve throwing away the proverbial baby with the bathwater or grafting of institutions on to a body whose rejection mechanism will sabotage the reform.

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Weak Conceptual Underpinnings and measurement problems

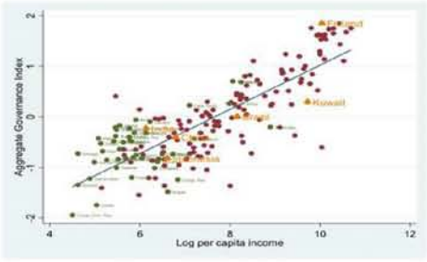
- Problems of simultaneity are prevalent in such cases so that the direction of causation is not clear and may run in both directions.
- Measurement problems: most of the proxies for institutions are dubious empirical proxies and their theoretical counterparts are subject to arbitrariness, errors and biases of measurement.
- Aggregation of the elements is a serious problem
- Economic theory does not specify the functional forms for the relationships between institutions and economic growth so that the link in the econometric specification of the relationship between theory and the estimated regression often involves a leap of faith.

7/8/2014

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 90 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:46

Inappropriateness or irrelevance of new Institutions

- None of the developed countries had these institutions in their initial phases of development
- High performing countries like China do not have them
- African countries have as good institutions as you would expect to have at their levels of development



7/8/2014

Uncreative Destruction

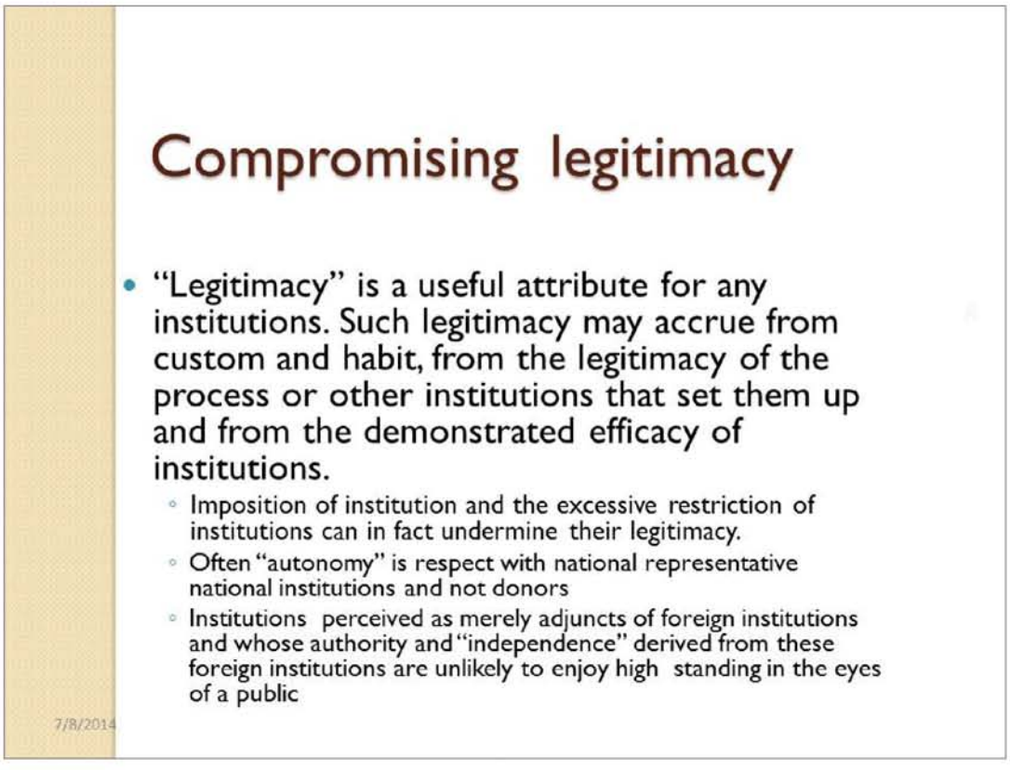
1. The endless institutional experimentation that renders institutions highly unstable and unpredictable
2. The dismantling of institutions that might conceivably play a developmental role and the strengthening of institutions which, at best, are good for "stabilization" and which and not conceived as if development matters
3. Outright closure of institutions before alternatives are identified and set in motion

24

7/8/2014

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 91 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:47

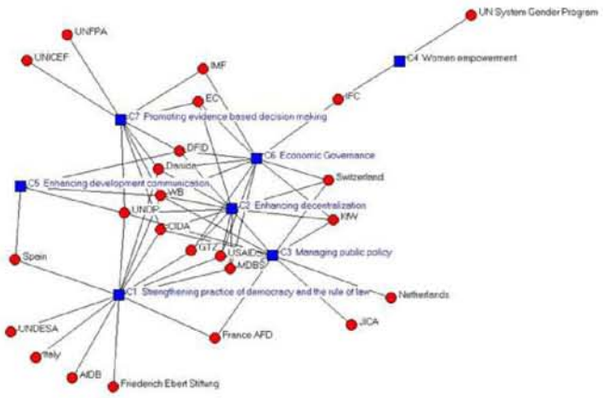




20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 92 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:48

Too many cooks

The array of institutional idiosyncrasies that recipient countries must live with, diversity of foreign actors within African institutions and the parcelisation of African institutions among different donors.



Institutional dualism

- Recent reforms have introduced new form of dualism partly as a result of the insulation of the new institutions from the broad developmental agenda
- Legal reforms associated with adjustment programmes have have tended to fragment the already weal legal systems
  - Improved protection of property rights of a few is accompanied by increased social insecurity of the many both individual and collective.
- Most of the institutions that the World Bank is insisting upon are overly dimensioned and extremely expensive and of dubious benefit to economic growth in the countries concerned.

7/8/2014

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 93 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:48

□ Presentation Transcript

[I will try.] Thank you very much, Finn. Let me say, as the other speakers have done, that it' s a great honor to be invited to this conference and to be able to speak to you, and we' re grateful to KOICA and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the invitation. I' m very struck by the degree of consensus that we' re getting on the platform from the keynote speakers and other speakers so far on certain basic things on the agenda. This slide indicates the sort of scope of my discussion, and these are, I think, among the points of consensus that we' ve got so far. I mean, first of all, it is clear from all kinds of evidence that institutions are very important in development, but it is equally clear that there is no agreement on precisely which institutions, which forms of governance, are helpful for producing accelerated development in very poor countries.

I' ll go very quickly over the first two slides because, again, these are sort of reminders of some of the things that have already been said on the platform which do not need to be labeled further. The evidence from people like Douglass North and Dani Rodrik is quite clear that what kind of institutions a country has is really rather more important than where it is located in the world and what kind of climate it has and that sort of thing. But equally, it' s now I think a topic of consensus, at least among specialists in the subject, that the 'good governance' agenda, in other words, promoting the same set of supposedly 'best practice' institutions everywhere and at all times is not the way to go. This is not supported by historical experience. There' s been mention of Japan and Korea' s experience, but it' s also the case that European historical experience, starting with Germany, supports the idea that institutions always have been adapted in steps. And introducing the 'best practices' straightaway has never been a route to success, and you don' t… you won' t have trouble recognizing the other person there [pictured on the slide].

It doesn' t work because introducing formal institutions with the idea that they will work in the same way that they have worked in other places is a false assumption. The way institutions work is heavily determined by the nature of the pre-existing power relations and in particular the informal social relations which prevail in a place. And Mushtaq Khan, whose name has also been mentioned, is one of the people who has been most articulate in advancing that view. What matters is not just the formal institutional framework of a country, but how those work, and that is determined by the way power relations and institutions interact, and how things happen informally in a particular country.

What are the implications of all of that for development practice? Well, there are two things which also command a consensus, I think, among these specialists. One is that this idea of promoting 'good governance' in a comprehensive way is actually harmful in the sense that it produces a reform overload. What is needed is institutions which are 'good

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 94 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:49

enough' to solve the problems that a country is facing at that particular moment in time. Otherwise, trying to do too much can be positively damaging. That picture is Merilee Grindle, also of Harvard University, who argued that point very forcefully about ten years ago. And another point of consensus among the specialists, I think, is that what is needed, in thinking about institutional reform and governance improvement in developing countries, is a form of diagnostic analysis which identifies what will fit best with the country' s needs and possibilities at the particular stage of development that it has reached. That' s Brian Levy, who used to be a very senior governance specialist at the World Bank and is now semi-retired and writing books on the subject, including one that' s just published, I think, by Oxford University Press. That' s the consensus, I mean, that' s where we' ve got to, I think.

And as Grindle has pointed out in a recent article, that' s all very well. You can give the advice to people who are involved in a practical way in the development business: 'Look, everything has to be adjusted to context, you need to understand the context before you start making recommendations.' Very good. But actually practical people in the development business can' t afford the time to study the context in great detail. They need some sort of guidance about what is likely to work in this particular country. They can' t start from first base with everything. And in particular we need answers to two questions. One, what are likely to be their particular governance qualities and governance capabilities and capacities that are most needed in a given low-income country. And that is the main question of the book… the recent book that Finn mentioned. And then, more specifically, what are the characteristics that define a developmental state or a developmental regime in the context of low-income countries today. And we have in mind, I think, particularly Africa.

So what I want to talk about now is about trying to renew the theory about the developmental state. Now if you Google 'developmental state,' in an English language website, you' ll very quickly find quite a large literature, now a little bit old, largely discussing the experience of what were then called newly-industrializing countries in the 1980s and 1990s. It' s a literature essentially about the Republic of Korea and Taiwan. So you might think that that' s the place you should turn to for guidance on what should count as a developmental regime in the current situation in Africa. But actually that literature, I mean, is extremely interesting, and it has certain lessons, which as Thandika indicated, are definitely applicable in the current context. But it was rather heavily focused on economics. It was rather heavily focused on the nature of the economic policies, the industrial promotion policies that were pursued with success in Korea and Taiwan. It wasn' t very centrally concerned with politics, and to the extent that it was concerned with politics, it picked up certain features which were characteristic of Korea and Taiwan during their early industrialization experience, which one might not want to consider general necessary conditions for development success, so… Korea was a dictatorship at the time, and Taiwan was pretty much a dictatorship, too. So the idea

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 95 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:49

of the developmental state that emerged from that literature included the notion that in order to succeed in rapid industrialization, you need to have a dictatorship. And that's not perhaps something we want necessarily to carry into the present period, where it actually would be quite problematic because most low-income countries are now formally committed to multi-party politics. Some of the literature also picked up certain features of the Korean experience, which are possibly Korea-specific features, to do with the nature of the public bureaucracy in the country. So, the suggestion is that we need a concept of the developmental regime with rather broader relevance, contemporary relevance, and in particular, relevance to Africa. And I want to make a proposition. I'll say 'our' proposition, because this is an idea that developed particularly within the developmental regimes in Africa project, which is a project led from ODI with funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. And in particular I've benefited a lot from the collaboration of Frederick Golooba-Mutebi, who will be speaking later.

The proposition is: a relevant concept to developmental regime for the present day in Africa needs to say something about policy content. Policy content is relevant. But it also needs to say something about policy process, the quality of the process through which policies are adopted and then implemented. And then, very importantly, it needs to say something about the underlying conditions, the conditions which enable or do not enable high quality policy processes.

So, first proposition, policy ideas do matter. I've been associated through the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a research project called Tracking Development, which has produced some very interesting results from comparing pairs of African and Southeast Asian countries. And the central conclusion from that work, looking at the whole experience of development in African and Southeast Asia from 1960 onwards, the most important conclusion is that it's essential to invest heavily in rural infrastructure and institutions to support rural productivity in the very early stages of income growth. That's not an easy idea to put over in Africa, where the image of progress tends to suggest moving directly to industrialization. But the evidence, the historical evidence, is quite clear, and I think in fact this applies to the historical evidence from northeast Asia as well as from Southeast Asia: you must improve the productivity of smallholder agriculture before you embark heavily on industrialization, otherwise it will not work.

There is an equivalent literature on industrial policy which suggests that having a clear concept of what you're trying to achieve with industrial policy is also important. Building capabilities in sectors characterized by increasing returns is the sort of key economic aspect of the formula.

So a developmental regime in Africa today needs to take agriculture a great deal more seriously than most governments do. And it then needs to think about industrialization, but to do that in a very sharp-minded kind of way.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 96 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:49

Second, policy process. This [slide] expresses what is the problem with policy–making in many low– income developing countries. The gentleman says, "My team has created a very innovative solution, now we' re looking for a problem to go with it." Very much policy–making in development, and this refers to policy–making by countries and policy–making by donors, I think, starts with solutions. People think they have remedies for problems. They' re not starting with the problems. And this was already mentioned by Finn Tarp in his opening speech.

There is growing recognition, at least among the specialists, that policy–making for countries and for donors needs to be much more problem–driven. Relevant ideas about policy get turned into good policies only when policy–making is driven by the desire to solve the problems that the country has at a particular moment in time. Starting with solutions is absolutely fatal. And as Thandika said, that is clearly an aspect of all successful experience in Asia, starting with Japan and Korea. It was messy, it was problem–solving, it didn' t start with ready–made solutions.

That book cover [on the slide] is the recent work by Matt Andrews, also of Harvard University, which is having quite an influence in this field, and Andrews and his colleagues have invented this new acronym, PDIA, which you are going to be hearing a lot about, I think, in the next few years. PDIA is problem–driven, iterative, and adaptive policy–making. Most policy–making in Africa currently does not have that orientation, it tends to have the orientation of adopting the solutions which are believed in the international community to be the solutions, not finding solutions to problems as they are defined locally.

Now, as I' ve been saying, research findings about Southeast Asia, but also I think studies of what' s happened in China since Deng Xiaoping assumed power very much underline this: good policy comes from trying to solve very particular problems which have been posed at a particular moment in a development process.

Now, as I say, PDIA is rather rare in Africa and I think in low–income countries in Asia as well. Often policy–making is about what Andrew and his colleagues call "signaling." That is to say, policies are adopted in order to make a signal to the world that we are doing the right thing. When it comes to real policy, what happens underneath the radar of formal policy, PDIA–type policy–making is not something that politicians can afford to do, because they need to make policies in order to reward their supporters, keep their main clients on side with them. Patronage politics is what drives policy– making, and it isn' t normally possible to break away from that style of policy–making and adopt the technical advice of being problem–focused, iterative, and adaptive.

And the third level which we want to suggest is important to a developmental regime is about making possible PDIA–type approaches to policy in countries where the standard type of politics is very clientelistic, very patronage–

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 97 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:49

oriented, and the patronage politics tends to take the form of bargaining and alliances among the leaders of ethnic and regional groups. What's needed then as a third level is a political settlement or elite bargain which frees policy-making from the imperative to serve the needs of patronage-based politics.

Other examples of that··· Well, there are not many, but one country in Africa that's already been mentioned by Finn Tarp is possibly an example, and that's the small central African country called Rwanda, led by President Paul Kagame, whose picture appears there. In Rwanda, policy content is not perfect, but improving fast. And to the extent that it is improving, for example, better policies for transforming smallholder agriculture, it's quite clear that the advances are due to learning, learning from experience, trying to find local solutions to local problems, correcting errors as quickly as possible. And the factors behind that are partly about having a dominant party in government which has a history and a structure which makes it a serious organization with some ability to discipline its members, discipline its leaders, and that's a luxury which many African countries do not have, although it's clearly a feature of successes in several Asian countries, including Malaysia perhaps.

The personal leadership provided by Paul Kagame is often presented as the key thing, but my collaborator Fred Golooba-Mutebi and I are of the view that the personal qualities of Kagame are real, but are usually exaggerated as an element in the equation, and that the party organization that lies behind him is a large part of the explanation for why things work differently than in other countries. And last but not least, this learning-oriented, problem-solving policy orientation draws strength from an underlying political settlement. And this is a country which is notorious for the scale of the ethnic violence that occurred in the early 1990s. A key thing is that the elites in power in Rwanda have achieved a power-sharing formula, a formula with definite boundaries and limits, but which does actually enable the people in power to stop fighting among themselves about the distribution of the national pie, and to focus on policy-making for development. Power-sharing is the first element, the second is a commitment to wagering on development as the solution to the ethnic conflicts of the past, wagering on development rather than on, sort of, negotiation. And finally a firm commitment to building a kind of politics which is not based on patron-client relationships, multi-party with competition among the parties, but competition not based on building up a client base.

And it's a rather thin empirical basis for our proposition, but that's the way it is in the world, unfortunately. We think Rwanda supports this general proposition that what is needed in terms of institutions and governance in Africa, what is needed for a developmental regime in Africa, contains these three elements. And it really starts with the political settlement, a political settlement which enables policy-making to be problem-solving and iterative and learning-oriented. And from that, relevant policies will emerge. That's what we suggest is what a developmental regime should be considered to be, in the current context in Africa and other low-income parts of the world. Thank you.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 98 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:49

▣ Questions & Answers

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Thank you very much. Thandika, Kwon, and David. These were three excellent presentations. They certainly got us started. And I mean, I was sort of sitting there thinking about two dimensions. I mean good governance and effective institutions… we want them because they' re instruments to achieve other means. Kwon spoke about poverty reduction. I was also thinking that, at times, there are things in the good governance agenda that we want simply because they' re ends in themselves.

So I think maybe sometimes we need to make a distinction between when we want something because we think that inherently it is something we want, and that we want, whether we can establish an operational implication of that. I just thought of that as one sort of first observation. But there are times when you are in that situation. But some of the messages that I took from this is that we need improved governance, we need better institutions, but we don' t need a long recipe list driven from the outside.

I think that' s sort of… at least, was part of how I understood the interventions and part of how I read Thandika. I read [Kwon] as saying we need to develop a stronger link between initiatives, governance initiatives, and poverty reduction. Now David took that further and said rural development is key here. He stressed, as I read it, we need clear ideas, we need to start from the problems, and we need to try to support PDIA approaches. And how to do that in practice… there are now case studies emerging, and I could make further reference to that. And we do need to support good leadership as part of this. How one does it is, of course, the challenge.

I would like to start by giving one of the participants, a lady from Kyrgyzstan, the floor first, just to reflect for a couple of minutes, maybe three, on how you think about these issues based on what you have heard so far in this session. So I could I invite you to reflect a little bit from your perspective on how things look when you are in Kyrgyzstan.
(Can I get a mike up here please? There must be a mike somewhere. Or do you want to come up here? Is there no mike? Sorry, I need some advice here. I took it for granted that there would be a mike that would be circulating for people to make comments or questions. Sir, can you please move the mike over here?

Okay, that was a lady who was the fastest.) So maybe [we can] hear a little bit, what are your thoughts based on these three presentations, and then thinking about how this looks from a Kyrgyzstan perspective.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 99 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:49

■ Commenter/Questioner 1.

Gulnar Jurabayeva, Vice Chair of the Central Election Commission of Kyrgyzstan

I' m sorry, you ask about our experience and our ideas in Kyrgyzstan. I' m sorry, it' s rather sudden for me, but I will try to say about our ideas and our problems. I work in the Central Election Committee and we have a lot of difficulties in our process. And when our President Atambayev visited Korea, he asked the Korean government to help us to do our electoral process more transparently, because we have a lot of difficulties. And first of all, I would like to express my pleasure for the organization of this conference, and my thanks for cooperation between our countries and the help and the assistance which were offered to our country. The Kyrgyz Republic has a high public demand for fair elections which would strengthen the credibility of the institution of elections. But we have to admit that in this sphere, we have serious problems. The Kyrgyz President asked the government of Korea to assist our country in the conduct of fair elections, and we are grateful, very grateful, that the Korean government has responded to our request. Maybe I [can] give more specific information about our difficulties associated with the electoral process. I cannot say that the elections in our country are free and transparent. It is connected with several reasons. First of all, it is the quality of our voter lists. The presence in the voter lists of the sets of doubles and the dead people creates opportunities for illegal use of their ballots and distorts elections results.

Also, our Electoral Commission, its individual members, are dependent on the various informal influences, including the effects of local administration, candidates, relatives, informal groups of young guys. Election Commissions often gave ballots to citizens who were out of the list of voters, allowed to vote more than once by the same voters. Our elections have created serious conflicts and undermined confidence in elections.

In addition, there have been cases of interference of organized groups of young people in the electoral process, threats against members of Election Commissions, observers, voters, and candidates. These factors have set us the task to improve the electoral process and to avoid the possibility of impact on election results. We have developed a plan to improve the electoral process.

First of all, improve the quality of voter lists, and now our government has begun to create register of population and an electronic database of citizens with biometric data. On the basis of this register, [voter lists will be set up] in which the doubles and dead people will be excluded, and [it] will create opportunities for automatic identification. We also need to improve the process of voting and counting of voters... votes, I' m sorry. We informed the representatives of KOICA that we would like to use the ballot box with the scanner and the software that can count the voters, votes without the participation of members of the commission, generate summary reports, and automatically transfer the

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 100 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:49

data to a central server. This system eliminates the possibility of ballot box stuffing and distorted election results. There remains the possibility of manual counting, too, and the possibility of additional checks. Our ideas were understood and supported by KOICA and they agreed that help in this regard will be provided and [we] thank them very much for this decision. KOICA will provide us the ballot boxes for the part of polling station, server, hardware, and software, as well as train our specialists. It's an important part of this assistance. And we hope that it [will] give us good results, and in a global context, this would mean strengthening democracy and democratic institutions. Thank you very much.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Thank you very much for this insight. Thandika, Kwon, and David, can I ask you to sort of think about what comments you may make in this, but I'm also going to invite other questions and comments now from the floor. Let's start over here and then I'll move this way. So I'll move from left to right from my perspective, from right to left from your perspective. But getting elections right, getting these processes right, is absolutely fundamental if we do want to achieve better governance. I personally have a very in-depth experience of what happened in Angola in 1992, and I can tell you that getting the processes wrong can lead to disaster. So I would like to suggest that this is indeed a very important point. So may I see some indications of people who would like to ask questions to the panel? Make comments? I'm not going to be very long in moving from one side, so you do need to react very quickly. Okay. You are very shy! You were not shy last year when I was here. Okay, there's one gentleman in the middle there, yes. I'm going to take about three comments before I hand back to the panel.

■ Commenter/Questioner 2.

[Unidentified]

So, can I go ahead?

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Yes, please go ahead.

Commenter/Questioner2. [Unidentified]

Okay, thank you very much. Let me start by first thanking the hosts, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as KOICA, for making it possible for all of us to be here, and also to thank all the presenters, because I feel that a lot of research has been done and the presentations were perfect. But I do have a question which will cut across the three presenters. Professor Thandika made it clear that, in good governance, the starting point is doing what the

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 101 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:49

citizens want, as opposed to what other countries may want you to do, which I agree with. And then Professor Kwon argued that good governance works at a certain level, another it doesn't work. Like he said, in the case of least developed countries, it doesn't work very well as compared to the middle. And then Professor David brought up a very interesting concept about the political settlement, the need to free policy-making from the imperative of serving patronage needs and the short-term. And I think that is a problem because how do you do that? Because you find that these poor countries, most of them do not have funding. And a lot of funding comes through ODA, official development aid. And there are many countries other than Europe where ODA motto is based on the normative; many other countries, including Korea, it's for commercial purposes. So how do you manage that situation? Thank you very much.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Thank you. No other indications? There must be people burning [to ask a question]. Okay, yes, please here? The lady here in the center? Maybe you could say who you are and from where you come, no, please…

■ Commenter/Questioner 3.

Jae Lee (student, LSE)

Hello, I would like to thank you for your wonderful speeches. And I have a question directed at…

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Maybe you could say who you are and from where you come, no, please… stand up, it's nice!

Commenter/Questioner3. Jae Lee (student, LSE)

Oh… Hello, my name is Jae Lee and I'm a student at the LSE [London School of Economics]. I have a question directed at Dr. Booth. If the right way to go for good policy-making follows PDIA, and the right way to go is for each government to solve their own problems and identify their own problems, then what does that mean for the role of external actors? Does that mean that there's no role for them, or perhaps is there a way for them to accelerate the learning process? Thank you.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Okay. That was a clear question to David. Okay, while you reflect, I will briefly go back to the panel. I suggest that you maybe think about what you would like to ask.

Now, Thandika, Kwon, and David, could I ask, sort of, you to reflect a little bit about how much has actually

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 102 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:49

happened. I mean, we sometimes sort of get the impression that not very much has happened, but… maybe, Thandika, could you reflect just a little bit on what has happened, and then sort of… Have things changed over these past 15 years in the governance area? And then Kwon, what would be sort of your specific suggestions on strengthening the link between good governance and poverty reduction? I mean, I'm sort of curious about that, and I was kind of thinking about… Is there something about infrastructure which is kind of missing? And David, you already had some questions posed directly to you, so if you address those… So, if you'll begin with Thandika…?

Answerer : Thandika Mkandawire (Professor, London School of Economics and Political Science)

Well, there have been a lot of changes, and especially in Africa. And many of them are related to… One, just the end of… we had all kind of proxy wars in Africa which are over; we have had apartheid, [which] is over; we have had quite a number of conflicts which are over. But also, internally, I would argue that [in] the current performance of African countries, one of the major factors is actually just improved governance. By that I mean that, in a very narrow sense, I should [add], in one case you have new democracies, and that makes a big difference. It turns out that in Africa, democracies tend to perform better than authoritarian regimes. And if you run this regression, our dictators tend to do very badly compared to these East Asian ones. So there is that dimension, we have much… we have many governments now that have some kind of democratic governance. And there is also, for the first time since independence, the legitimacy of government, of governments, is very much dependent on economic performance. You know, in the first 10, 20 years, you are the national hero, that was enough, or you were a soldier, that was enough. And today you are not a soldier, you have no patron, you know, in Moscow or in Washington, and so increasingly, governments… actually, for the first time you hear African governments competing about growth rates: who is among the top ten? And that is a very big change in Africa. Development has become an important thing. And so that… I'm a little bit disturbed by the… in light of that, in light of the growing democratization of Africa, I'm a little but disturbed by the focus on non-democratic governance in Africa as examples. I think that we have, if you think about developmental states, two of the few democratic developmental states are African: Botswana and Mauritius. So there's a lot of experience in Africa of democratic governance doing well for development. And I think we can learn a lot from that, and I would insist that given these changes towards democracy, we need to do more work on how do we strengthen or enable democracies to perform a developmental role.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

And that relates, if I understand you correctly, Thandika, directly to these comments from Kyrgyzstan. Okay. Kwon? (I think you need to speak closer to the mike…)

Answerer : Huck-ju Kwon (Professor & Deputy Director, Asia Development Institute, Seoul National University)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 103 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:49

Maybe I' ll come back to your point about whether good governance is a good [in] itself, and also an instrument for some other policy goal. But I think if you rethink about what is governance, then I… governance is inherently an instrument to achieve something good. Governance itself cannot be a good in itself, if we move back into this concept. But when we' re talking about poverty reduction and good governance, when I mean that good governance itself is good, it' s that good governance is not only aimed to achieve poverty reduction, but a whole range of other public policy goals. So in that way it is an instrument. And also, if we go back to what kind of good governance or institutions for the developing countries, because the developing countries, especially in the least developed countries, we didn' t have these institutions. So, I think that we need to [get] this instrument right to achieve the goal. But [the goal of] these institutions [is] not only poverty reduction, but it is also economic development, it is also democracy. So we have these competing policy objectives, then good governance is, in a way, how you make this compromise among these competing public policy goals.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Okay. Do you want to say a word about priorities on trying to limit the extent of poverty, the link between governance and poverty reduction--what you see as important?

Answerer : Huck-ju Kwon (Professor & Deputy Director, Asia Development Institute, Seoul National University)

Well, I don' t know whether I can say which one is first or next one, and so… what. But I think when we' re talking about poverty reduction, we should not forget the whole purpose of development. Development is not only about poverty reduction of specific populations. It is about the whole nations. If you link to the GDP and the poverty reduction, it is better relations [shows a stronger relationship] than the governance. You need to consider the whole range of the national and the governance objectives, so I think that the… of course, poverty reduction is important, but we need to locate [it] in the context of the national development agenda.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Okay. David?

Answerer : David Booth (Research Fellow in Politics and Governance, ODI)

Let me also respond a little bit, Finn, to your challenge about some things being ends in themselves. I would likely disagree with Professor Kwon in the sense that, it seems to me that authors like Amartya Sen have made a very effective case that the ability of people to have some influence over the larger forces which affect their lives is something basic, and that when people don' t have that, then they are suffering from a certain kind of poverty.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 104 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:49

But I don't think one can go from that to the assumption that, therefore, multi-party political systems on the sort of liberal democratic model are necessarily the way to do that. So that, in order to satisfy that basic human need, one needs a form of political participation which does in fact provide that kind of control over the wider environment, and that may involve multi-party political competition through elections and it may not. So in that sense, I think the critique of good governance still stands, even if one adopts an Amartya Sen-type of approach to these things. To turn to the questions that I was asked... The question was, how do you manage to achieve these kinds of things and adequate political settlement and a policy process which is really problem- solving-oriented when you are heavily dependent on aid flows.

Again, I mean, Rwanda is the best answer to that question. I mean, if the government of the country is sufficiently insistent on the need to find its own solutions to its own problems, it can do that. And from time to time, it will get into the trouble with the donors, but usually the thing that's lacking is sufficient insistence on the part of the government of the country that it wishes to map its own path, to insist in reality and not just in rhetoric. And as [for] the question from Jae Lee, was it, who's currently studying at the LSE, what are the implications for aid programs of the PDIA argument? I think that's very clear, Matt Andrews's book is largely about experience that the World Bank has had in supporting policy reform processes in various countries, and it suggests that World Bank advisors and consultants simply need to be encouraging of the idea of making policy just to solve problems and to hold back on recommending standard remedies and delivering large loans with fully-worked-out solutions attached to them.

So I think it's quite clear, donors should be encouraging policy-makers in developing countries to address their problems in the way that they find most effective, learning from international experience, but never copying international experience in a slavish way.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

David, how do donors sort of promote this, given decreasing budgets in terms of administration, staffing and so on and so forth? You know, I mean, it's s··· I kind of··· you know, one of the comments you encounter very, very frequently when you discuss with donor agency staff is that 'we are being squeezed in terms of staff, so even if we wish whole-heartedly to engage in this partnership, in this dialogue, and this great care in preparatory work, we really just do not have the capacity to do so.' So, how does one think about that?

Answerer : David Booth (Research Fellow in Politics and Governance, ODI)

I think there is a need for a fairly radical change in the way the political leaderships of developed countries view the functions of aid. They need to be persuaded by the evidence that actually it's their personnel on the ground,

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 105 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:50

in the country, that do the most valuable thing that they can contribute, if, if those personnel are in fact supporting a PDIA–type of a policy process. The trouble is that the politicians themselves are responding to voters, and I think there is a bigger task, which is educating voters and taxpayers in rich countries that development is not just about transferring large amounts of funds to governments in poor countries. It is about finding these ways of supporting intelligent policy processes.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU–WIDER)

Mm–hmm, mm–hmm. I' d like to go back for further comments from the floor. There' s one gentleman here in the center, and then another one here. Ooh! You' re starting to come to life. So, one, two, and there further in the back. So, first up here in the front, and then here, and then the lady in the back for the next three comments. (Can I get the mike up please? Koreans are normally quick! Up here in the front, please! Up here in the front! Up here! Is there a second mike that could start already migrating over here?)

Yes, please. Who are you?

■ Commenter/Questioner 4.

Frederick Golooba–Mutebi (Honorary Research Fellow, University of Manchester)

Thank you very much. My name is Frederick Golooba–Mutebi. I' m Ugandan. For me, one of the most interesting things I' ve heard so far in this conference is the emphasis some of the speakers have laid on the importance of context, country context. And therefore, the importance of not taking a sort of 'one–solution–fits–all' kind of approach to providing aid. But at the same time––and I was pleased to hear Thandika say that governance is not about how outsiders want people in a country to be governed, but how people of that country want themselves to be governed––but at the same time, he then went on to say that he' s worried about the emphasis being laid on authoritarian developmental states in Africa, and he gives two examples of African democracies that are also developmental. And I' m wondering, is he departing from the statement he made himself that context matters. Because I don' t think that because Botswana and Mauritius are doing well in their democracies that that means every African country will do well if they democratize or if they become liberal democracies. Because I think that if we go by the idea that context matters, then we don' t… we refrain from saying, Look, this country has worked because it has these characteristics, and therefore we should transfer those characteristics to another country. I think that we run the danger, and I see this in Africa a lot of times, that we African intellectuals are also sold onto this idea that somehow there is democracy and it looks like this and we must have it everywhere in order for things to be considered to work well in Africa. And I' m sorry, I depart from that a little bit. Thanks.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 106 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:50

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Okay, thank you very much. The second one was, sorry, yes here, in the middle. (Excuse me sir, over here?)

■ Commenter/Questioner 5.

Hernan Iquoir (East Timor)

[The mike] is working now. Thank you. Thank you very much. First of all, I'd just like to say we are very enlightened by the…Sorry, my name is Hernan Iquoir from East Timor. First of all, I'd just like to present my gratitude for the presenters for the enlightening presentations they made. But here is something striking me. After listening to all that you had to say, in relation to the aim of the conference itself about good governance and effective institutions, so I am trying to think whether they are two different things that we are talking about, whether they are inter-related, or whether… which one came first, good governance and then effective institutions, or effective institutions and then good governance… whether they are related or not, so which one came first. This is actually related to the experience that we have with our development itself, being a recipient of the donors from many different countries. Sometimes we start to think whether there is a necessity for us to re-think about the focus of our donors.

Many international institutions that are actually involved in this kind of aid to the less-developed countries sometimes became, like, embarking on too many different areas, and we ourselves, we become confused: in which areas we should concentrate, and which institutions? Sometimes they came on infrastructure, they go beyond infrastructure, go to the human rights, to good governance, and basically they can do everything, a little bit of everything, whether this is an aspect that is potentially required, [in] our thinking, for our approach in the future.

The second one is about the approach itself. They… particularly one of the questions that was made by yourself [Finn Tarp], dear moderator, is about the principle and the concept of the rights-based approach. From all the challenges that we have heard and read from the text that you presented, whether the five elements that are incorporated in the based-right… in the rights-based approach actually [may be] something that [is] irrelevant, that has not been discussed, that is not being used much in our process so far.

Because from what you have mentioned about the effectiveness, about the reality of a country, about the political setting, about the environment itself, I think they are very much affected [by] the six principles of the rights-based approach, and especially when you take into account the two main elements of the rights-based approach that actually emphasize… give a big emphasis to what they call the right-holders and what they call the duty-bearers. So I think this [potentially] is some discussion that will help to redeem not only from the perspective of the recipient

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 107 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:50

country, but from the donors themselves. And whether the good governance and the effectiveness of institutions is also applied to the donor countries. Thank you very much.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Thank you. And then there was a lady in the back. Please… don't drop out. (Okay, can you please take the mike and bring it back? Yes, please. And then stop.) Yes, please.

■ Commenter/Questioner 6.

Joa Lee (Korea National Commission for UNESCO)

My name is Joa Lee. I'm from Korea National Commission for UNESCO. I'm sorry, I wasn't looking at my clock. I know everyone's hungry, and I could feel their hatred toward me.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Oh, I've just been given 20 more minutes!

Commenter/Questioner 6. Joa Lee (Korea National Commission for UNESCO)

All right. Well, my question is about having too many cooks in the ODA society. I know there has been effort from UN, there has been seven pilot countries that are trying 'One UN' [pilot initiative]. And there's also development partner groups that are coming together for, like… SETA and DFID, they all come together because basket funding, and go to the government together with one voice. So my question is, is this having a… do you consider this as having a good effect in improving good governance in the countries, especially sub-Saharan Africa? And if there are good cases, I would like to know which they are. Thank you.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Okay, that was a clear question. There was one gentleman in the back, very close to where you're sitting. (Can you raise your hand so the man with the mike can find you? Ah, you have the mike.)

■ Commenter/Questioner 7.

Manuel Luperia (student, Seoul National University)

(Yeah, I have one.) My name is Manuel Luperia. I'm a student at Seoul National University. Really, I'm trying to figure out what is really behind the curtains of the good governance and effective institutions. We understand that

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 108 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:50

they are connected, and Professor Mkandawire is arguing based on the monotasking and monocropping of Africa, in which he brought up a very good idea, and finally, he commented again on democracies which has done quite well, but according to Paul Collier, where he's actually talking about the bottom billion, he once mentioned about how democracy really damaged the development in Africa, and that it's the basis for being trapped, for poverty.

Professor Kwon also emphasized on good governance for poverty reduction, and I was trying to figure out whether the topic or the title would be changed to poverty eradication, because if we continue to maintain poverty eradication, I mean, it may not do well. So probably poverty eradication would be much more meaningful when we talk of good governance and effective institutions. And more emphasis has been written from the article from Amartya Sen where he's talking about the capability approach, and David has already commented on it. And I think those are the things that we probably have to focus [on] in terms of good governance and effective institutions. But still, we have never realized whether this good governance and effective institutions has an impact in the developing countries. And so we are asking what is behind the curtains. That's all.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Okay. Anyone else? Yes, please, up here in the front? And then after this question, we will turn back to the panel.

■ Commenter/Questioner 8.

[Unidentified]

Hello, everyone. My question is about why the democracy can't work for the poor countries like, and why the democracy can really work for the rich countries. Like, I want to know the reason and some explaining from the professor. Thanks.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Okay. Thank you very much. Those were some pretty difficult questions. I'm going to try to see whether I can synthesize just a little bit. There was one comment from Uganda which was sort of circling around, 'we just must have it (this democracy),' independent, I think was implied, of its consequences. Is that really a correct statement? Then there was a question from East Timor: which comes first? Is it good policy that creates growth, or is it growth that creates good policy? I'm almost tempted to refer back to a gentleman called Karl Marx, who said that it's the economic basis on which institutions build and are then derived. And there is also a book now by a leading group of American researchers who are studying what comes first: is it institutions or is it economics? I mean, so, I'm leaving this, I'm going to be specific in a second, to the speakers. Then there was a question from Korea: Is it

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 109 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:50

actually helping better governance that donors speak with one voice? Is that in all cases a good thing, or can that be problematic? And then the last question was: What's behind the curtains? Thandika, do you want to take off, and then Kwon next, and David, with some reflections on these points?

Answerer : Thandika Mkandawire (Professor, London School of Economics and Political Science)

Yeah, on the question of democracy and development, it used to be said when I read Economics as a young person that there was a trade-off between democracy and development. That was almost like a… one of the few iron laws in development studies. I think the evidence is much more… is much more nuanced now. You can have countries that are democratic that grow very rapidly. And if that's the case, you would have to have a very special reason for wanting authoritarianism. You cannot want authoritarianism because of the trade-off. That's no longer a valid argument. There may be contexts—the question of context is very important—and I mentioned Botswana and Mauritius for deliberate reasons. Just so many countries [drain] Africa who are trying to be democratic, or have… and I think it useful for them to have as many examples of the potential problems and [capabilities] of democracies. And it turns out there are very few cases, historically.

But if you broaden the question to include late industrializers, the Nordic countries, and so on, the Costa Rica of the world, you do have a large number of countries which are democratic that have done very well. I have, I must confess, a very strong bias towards democracy, sometimes for personal reasons. I lived for 30 years in exile from an authoritarian regime, so I sort of react very strongly against authoritarian regimes. But I do… I think the challenge for democracies, if you look at, say, Korean history, it's to say, okay, these things were done because they were… and were done under an authoritarian regime. To then separate those that were inherently authoritarian, or those that just by contingency were done by governments that were authoritarian. And if there are certain things that you have to do, you have to find things that are functionally equivalent, but morally acceptable to your political ideology.

For instance, all governments, whether democratic or authoritarian, must find ways of maximizing their accumulation, their surplus for investment. That's a general role. You can do it two ways. You can beat people up, you know, suppress labor, or you can have social pacts. To do exactly the same thing. In one case you, you know… already [there's] an interesting comparison between Finland and Korea, where they do the same thing, but with two different political cultures. So the task therefore is not to say I reject Korea because it was authoritarian, but to find out those things which can… which are separate from being authoritarian, which any government which is democratic must do, and then to find institutions, things that are functionally equivalent, that you do… which are morally compatible to your normative thing.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 110 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:50

Now, the question of too many cooks… obviously, the idea is not to have too few farmers bringing in the food stores. No, the more farmers bringing your tomatoes, the better the choice. So it's not restricting your choice. What one wants to restrict, however, is the… and that's… I think someone mentioned a Kagame story, where the government insists on owning the cooking of it. And if the government does not own the cooking, coordination by donors can simply be like… gang[ing] up. They gang up against a very weak government. But if the government owns the policies, and we shouldn't forget that, in the 60s when countries became independent, there was some respect, or at least a view that a government must have some kind of a development plan, national plan, and donors would somehow try to fit the projects into this national plan. That may have collapsed, but I think we can go back and look at the lessons again. Is that something we can look back at, having… that somehow the country must begin with some notion of a plan or some public investment program to which donors must somehow relate? So it's ultimately the national government that must take up the idea of being… of independence.

As for [Paul] Collier's view about… I don't want to talk about Collier because he's not here, so it's not fair. I don't share his views about Africa or almost on anything, so… He has a very cynical view on African politics that I don't share. But I think that the fact of the matter is, many countries in Africa have chosen to try out the democratic path. So we're not talking about a zero… sort of a tabula rasa where we begin from scratch. We're talking about countries which how elections and they're trying to be democratic. And the trouble they have is whether in fact there are models, credible models, where in which they can be democratic and developmental. So it's not as if we are, you know, starting from zero and say, let's discuss, do we want democracy or not? There are countries today–– the Ghanas or the countries of Zambias––which have chosen that path. And they're looking for a path that is developmental, but at the same time, you know, is compatible with their democratic practices. Democracy in Africa has not… I don't know where Collier got this idea that democracy causes problems in Africa. We have had more problems in Africa under authoritarianism. I mean, Mobutu was not a democrat, I mean, Idi Amin was a whole… we have, you know, a whole catalogue of bad guys who were not democratic. I think it's just an unfair… unfair attribution to democracy of Africa's troubles. Extremely unfair.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Okay. Thandika, you made some very strong points. Good governance is also knowing what you want, and that the empirical evidence on democracy's side is not that democracy necessarily leads to big problems. In fact, one of the existing studies that's out there is quite interesting because it sees that democracy goes up the 90s and aid goes down in the 90s, thus aid undermines governance. So we really need to be very carefully thinking, using those kinds of studies to make these wide– ranging claims. I think that's a very pertinent point. Kwon, [do] you want to comment on these points? (You need to speak closer to the mike, I think.)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 111 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:50

Answerer : Huck-ju Kwon (Professor & Deputy Director, Asia Development Institute, Seoul National University)

Yes, I would like to go back to this idea [that] good governance is not about talking about how the government should be doing their job by outsiders, and also the lady behind mentioned that it is necessary to have a common voice, the donors, when we are talking to governments in developing countries. I' d like to point out that there is a danger that if we see this dichotomous view that [there are] the donor' s views and the government' s views, and we have a contrasting view, and sometimes conflicting view. But in the reality, if you go to the field, then I think it' s more complex, and it is not so clear-cut. And sometimes you have a common view with the donor agencies and certain part of the governments has a certain view, and the different ministries have different views. So I think it' s not just insiders and outsiders and donors and governments of the developing countries. I think the realities of international development and public policy are more complex. So I think we need to start from that recognition of complexity of policy-making and implementation. Coming back to this, like, pulling the donor funding into one pot and making the development aid more effective, I think that is a good starting point, but at the same time we need to bear in mind that donor agencies, they don' t have the same view, either. And also sometimes I don' t know whether it' s one voice, and going into one particular country, and show the specific policy options… I don' t know whether this is a good idea. So probably it is better to have better coordination, rather than making one voice before we start. So, my point is that the governance issue is a complex one, it' s not simple.

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Okay. David?

Answerer : David Booth (Research Fellow in Politics and Governance, ODI)

Okay, I can agree with that. And let me take it a few steps forward. I mean, I think we' ve reached this stage in the debate about these things where we don' t any longer need to be answering the question, you know, 'is democracy good for development or not?' We need to be asking a number of slightly more specific questions. I mean, what lies behind Professor Paul Collier' s doubts about democracy in Africa? I mean, I would say that he' s observing something which I think we all observe, which is that the way in which multi- party political competition tends to work in all low-income countries is to generate a rather sort of short-term perspective among the politicians where winning the next election is the only consideration. And that makes them very bad policy-makers when it comes to decisions about, for example, big infrastructure investments that pay off over ten years. There' s a short-termism which comes from multi-party politics as it currently exists. And it is true that the dictators of the past were no better at being long-term, because they also had their sort of short-term considerations about staying in power. But if we' re committed to trying to make democracy work better for development, which I think is what we are committed

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 112 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:50

to, then we need to think seriously about how this short-termism can be moderated somehow. And in particular countries where the short-termism currently is being very harmful--among which I would include, I think, Ghana and Kenya--a lot has got to do with the fact that they' re not just fighting politics in a very clientelistic way, but there are underlying ethnic conflicts, issues, which make the policy-making not just short-termist, but very desperate, very… very bitter, and potentially conflictual after an election. So the issue of getting an underlying agreement among the elites of the county that in some sense they will… they will share power, whatever happens, is I think the key to making democracy function better for development in African countries.

Answerer : Huck-ju Kwon (Professor & Deputy Director, Asia Development Institute, Seoul National University)

Can I comment on this topic?

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Yes, sure. David, you' ve finished? [I think so] Okay, fine.

Answerer : Huck-ju Kwon (Professor & Deputy Director, Asia Development Institute, Seoul National University)

While we' re talking about democracy and democracy in itself doesn' t guarantee development, because democracy itself is a process, and then we' re talking… we can think of the quality of democracy, whether democracy is doing the job. Some democracy does a good job, and some democracy is poor. But here, I think, we need to think [about] another [kind of] political values. Democracy is very good, and individual human rights is very good. But I think we forget the value of the community, the value of the republic. If we put all our interests… put individual interests first, then there' s always conflict. Some president or some citizen must think about the community interests as a whole. I don' t think that gathering individual interests makes a really common good. Common good is something more than that. Then we forget this idea of the nation or republic. So sometimes, we need to persuade [a] certain section of the population to sacrifice or compromise. And the president itself well always if you just pursue your political interests, your economic interests, then I don' t really think that we can achieve this common goal. And I don' t know whether people agree with me, but at least, it' s time to think not only individuals and citizens, but also more macro concept of the community. That' s my [point].

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Thandika, do you want to comment? (Speak into the mike, please.)

Answerer : Thandika Mkandawire (Professor, London School of Economics and Political Science)

Yes, well. Look, first of all, I mean, I think it' s very important to understand that democracy is a very… also can be

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 113 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:50

very nationalistic, I mean, they are premised on the national state. And so democracies are not really necessarily just about the individual, they are premised on a national state. So they… And the question about whether democracies are creating conflicts in Africa, of course, it… We have to remember that many… in some of the cases, democracy comes out because the dictatorship was practicing ethnic politics. And they were looking for a solution to that [question]. It is not as if before we had a unified nation and then comes democracy and it divides us. You know, that's not the situation in Africa. Africa was divided before. And the… what we are seeing in Ghana and Kenya is an attempt to find a solution, an institutional framework that can handle ethnic diversity.

The trouble that we have had in Africa is that we have had institutions we inherited from outside. For instance, we have the British system in Malawi, so where, we have a president now in Malawi who won the elections with 36 percent of the votes, and becomes president. That is simply a constitutional arrangement that is wrong. I mean, we should have found a constitutional arrangement that accommodates this… diversity. What we are seeing in Ghana [and] Kenya is an attempt to find a solution. It's very complicated, I mean, to find exactly when the boundaries of the ethnic and nation come up. And I think we should encourage those experiments, you know, and see them not as evidence that democracy is failing, but actually as attempts to accommodate this marked ethnic diversity of…

For economic development, as I said, I'm personally convinced that there's enough evidence about, you know, long-term capacity of democracies. By the way, the voters in Africa, which may… it's interesting in terms of, uh… The research on African voters' behavior suggests that, contrary to what people think, you don't win votes by giving them little gifts. It's long-term infrastructure. You build a school, you build a road--those win you votes. And there's a very good example in my country's recent elections, when the president, who did not win a vote in any part of the north, won votes in one district where he built… where his brother had built a road. That is, people have been rewarded for long-term infrastructure. It was not true that African voters simply, you know, [receive] short-term gifts by politicians. It turns out it's not true. And the example in Malawi is classic. Our president lost the elections because she was going around giving cows and goats to individuals, and it didn't work. You know, that's how it worked with that. So I don't see short-termism as inherent to democracy. I mean, they… look, democracies have gone to the moon, for Christ's sake, which means they can think very long[-term].

Moderator : Finn Tarp (Director, UNU-WIDER)

Okay. I'm not going to try to summarize this debate, but I am going to make an observation, which is that the topics for today are complex, they are challenging, there are different perspectives, we need to listen to each other in order to try to get a better understanding, and we need to have these conversations across the world, between north, between south, within south, within north, across all individuals, across different groups, across and between and among nations. I

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 114 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:50

thought that this was kind of fascinating, because I like these discussions because they tend to bring out this complexity, but also, hopefully, with some suggestions as to the way forward. I'd like to thank the organizers for inviting us. I would like to thank very much Thandika, your Korean colleague Kwon, and David for contributing I such an engaged way. And thank you to you for, a bit hesitant questions, but they did come at the end. And now I wish you all a good lunch.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 115 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:50

▣ Session II. Success and Pitfalls: Stories of Donors and Partners

Speech I.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim

Dean, Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Womans University

Good afternoon, I hope you had a nice lunch. [This afternoon we' ll be looking not only at the] successes and lessons, but also problems and challenges that we face and continue to face, so that we may be able to find solutions to all of these challenges. Each speaker will have 15 minutes to present, and then we will have questions and answers from the floor, and responses from the panelists. So let me introduce Mr. Steven Pierce. He is from the United States Agency for International Development, [and is one of the agency' s leading authorities on aid effectiveness].

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 116 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:51

"Strengthening Institutions for Better Use of Country Systems: A 'New Model' Approach

■ Steven Pierce

Special Coordinator for Development Effectiveness, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

□Presentation Materials





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 117 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:51





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 118 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:52

Post-2015 Consultations

High Level Panel Report: "Transformative Shifts"

- ✓ #4: Build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all.
- ✓ #5: Forge a new global partnership built on solidarity, cooperation, and mutual accountability among diverse stakeholders.

UN SG's Annual Report: Building Blocks/Key Elements

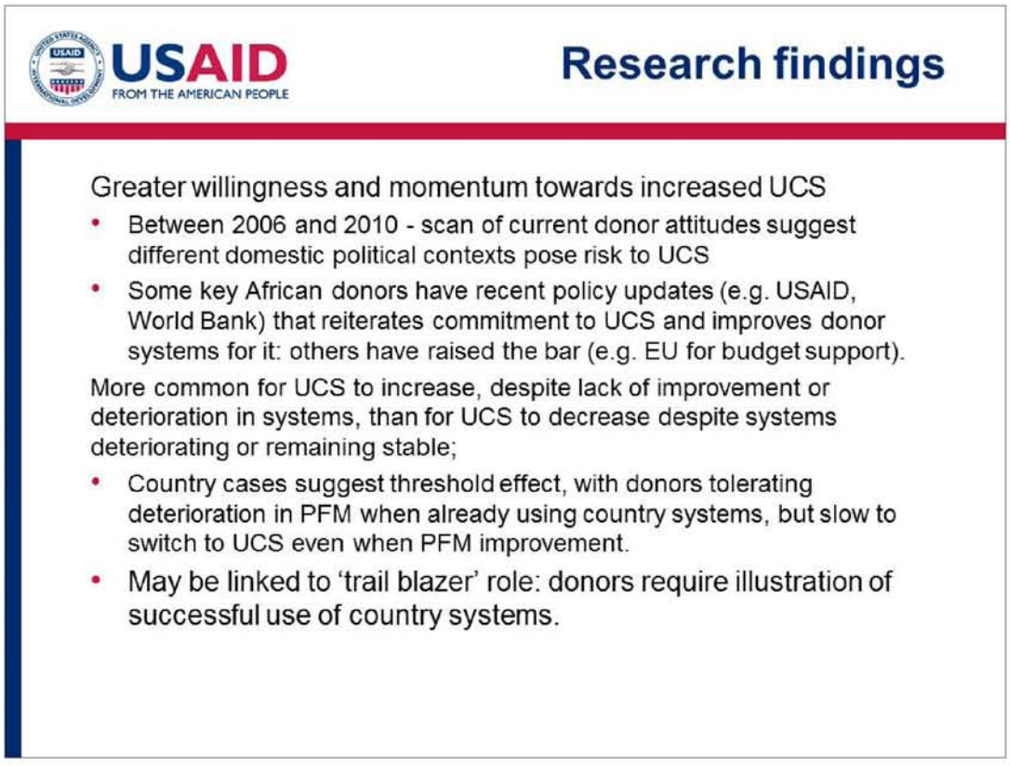
- ✓ Global Partnership to mobilize the means of implementation
- ✓ "Fit for purpose" to ensure we have the right institutions and tools

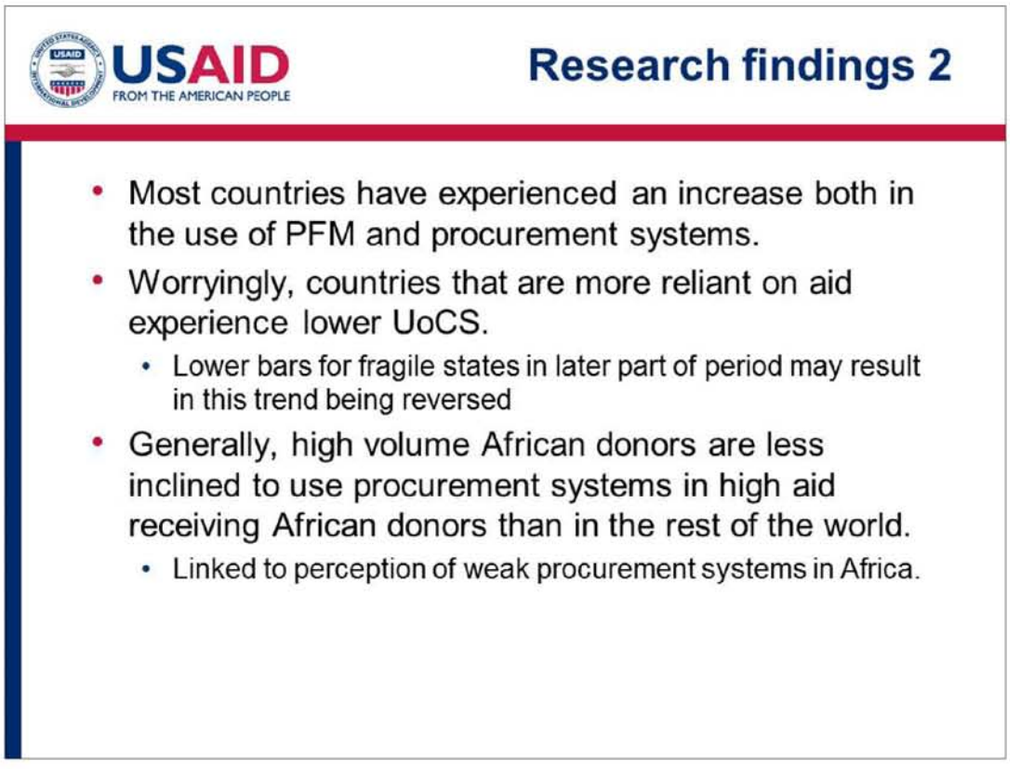
Open Working Group

Proposed SDG:

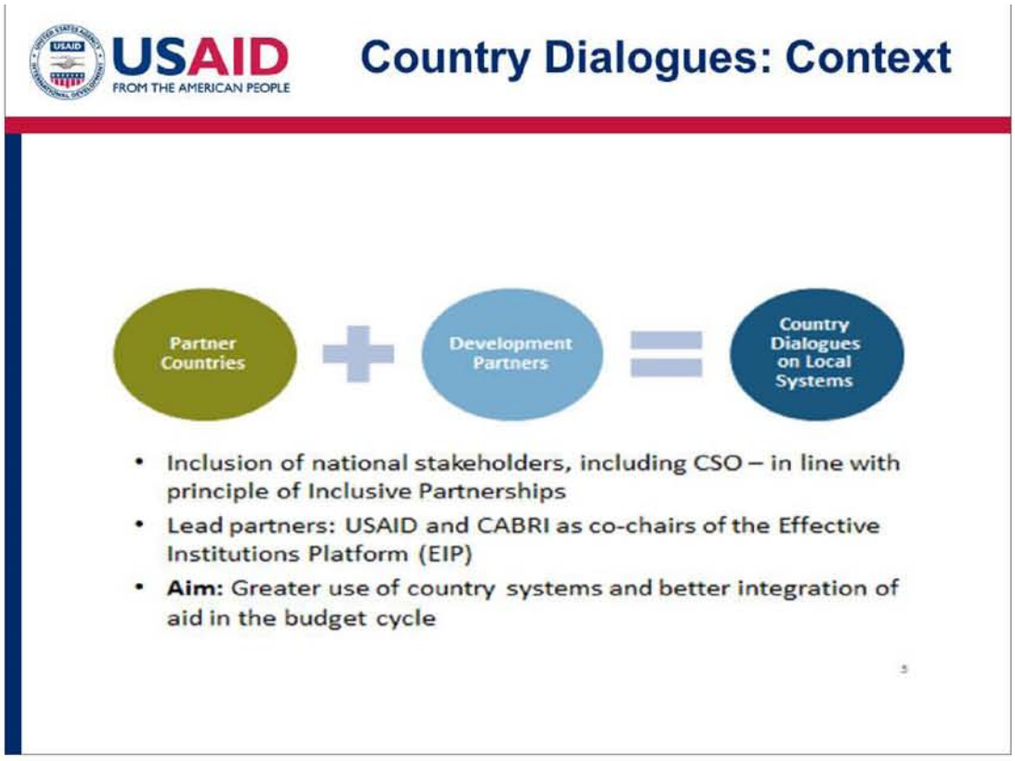
- ✓ *"Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels"*

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 119 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:53





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 120 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:54





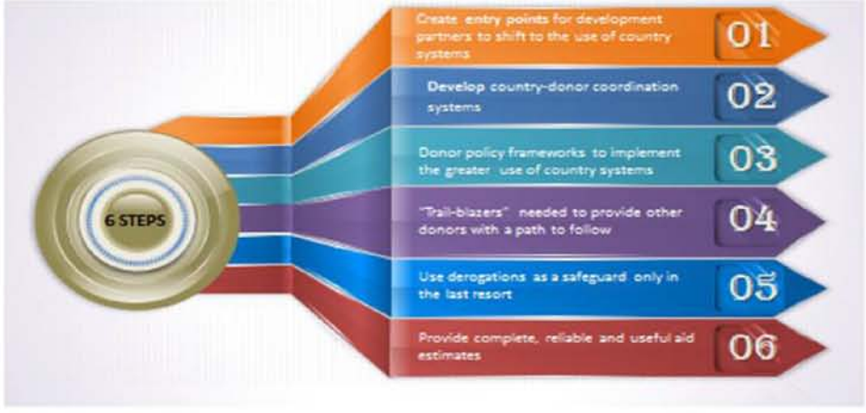
20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 121 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:55

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE — Country Dialogue: Approach



- **Framework:** CABRI Aid on Budget Typology (2008)
- **Led by** the Government of the **host country** with Development Partners
- Take advantage of **existing initiatives** (no additional burden, no duplication of initiatives)
- **Steps:**
  - → Pilot in volunteer country in 2014
  - → Review approach
  - → Expand

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE — Main Steps



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 122 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:56

Effective Institutions Platform

The Effective Institutions Platform (EIP)

EIP is a forum of over 60 members (countries, civil society organisations, development agencies, etc.) to facilitate learning alliances on specific public sector reform issues.

It was endorsed at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011 (cf. *New Consensus on More Effective Institutions for Development).*

It has three specific goals:

- to support the implementation of public sector reform led by developing countries,
- to better assess country institutions, systems and capacity development needs,
- to improve the evidence base on institutional performance to inform policy and increase public sector accountability.


New Consensus on More "Effective Institutions" for Development

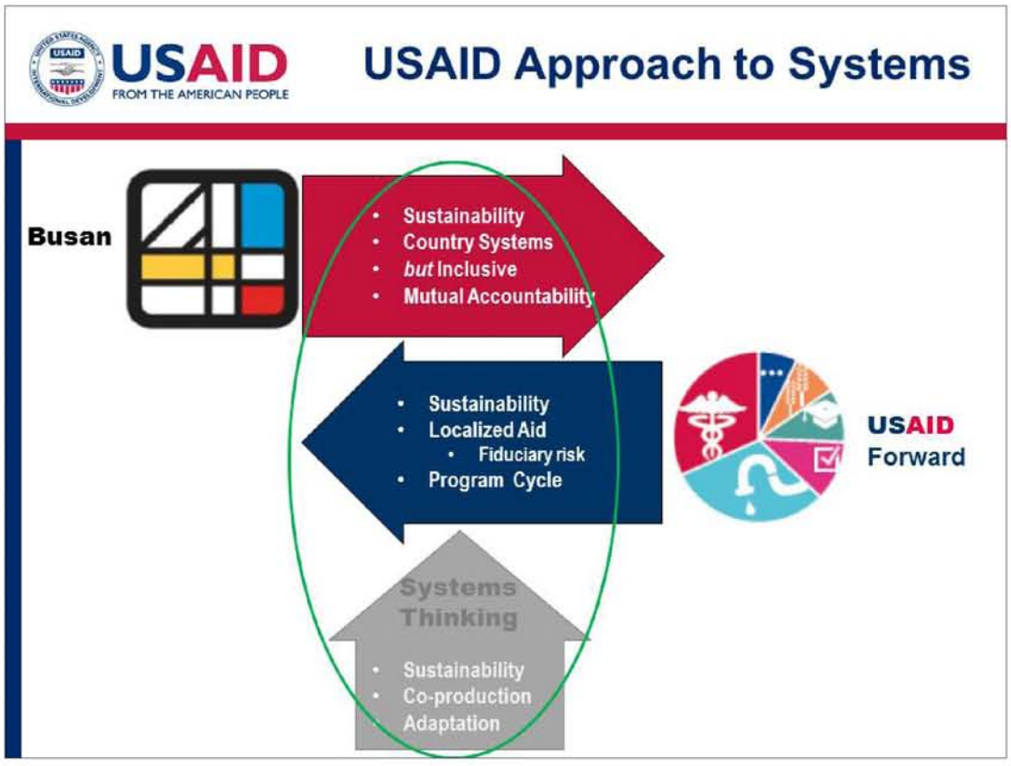
Effective Institutions Platform

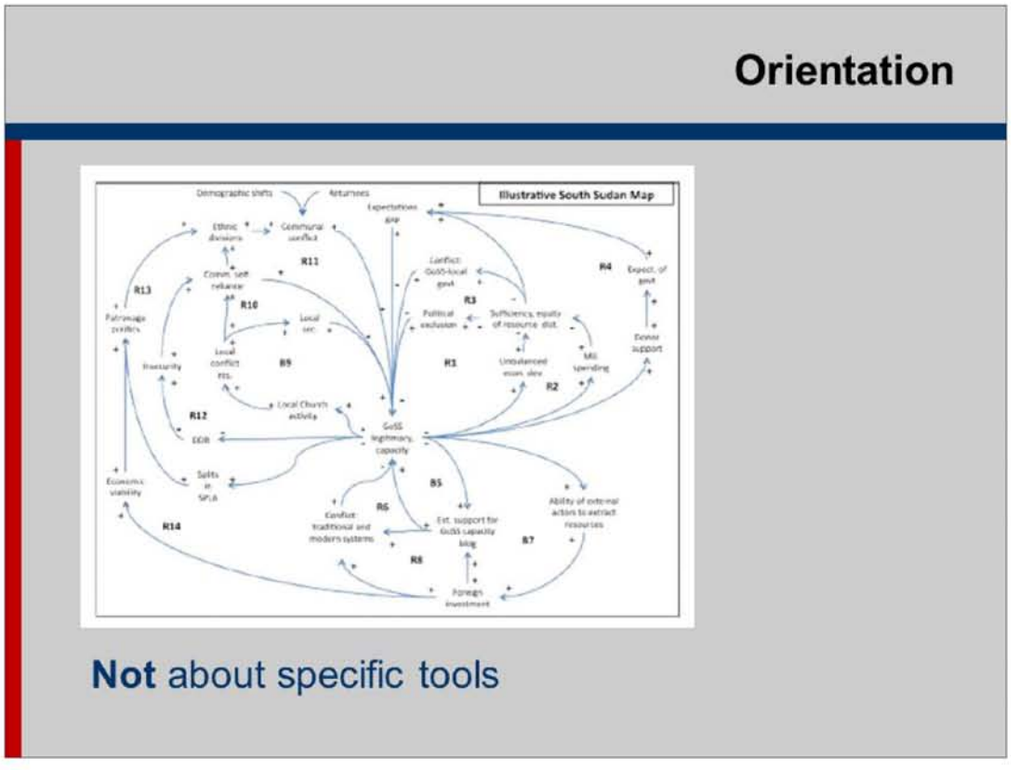
Presentation of the EIP workstreams

Making Reform Happen	• Learning alliances mapping + Toolkit • Identification of possible alliances
Indicators for Success	• PFM Indicators for Busan • Governance Data Alliance • iChallenge launched
Use of Country Systems	• Country dialogue on use of country systems
Domestic Resource Mobilization	• Linking revenues and expenditures
Accountable and Inclusive Institutions	• Stocktake paper on SAIs and citizen engagement • Phase II (going beyond citizens) • Strengthening the pillar

For more information on the EIP, please visit: http://www.effectiveinstitutions.org/

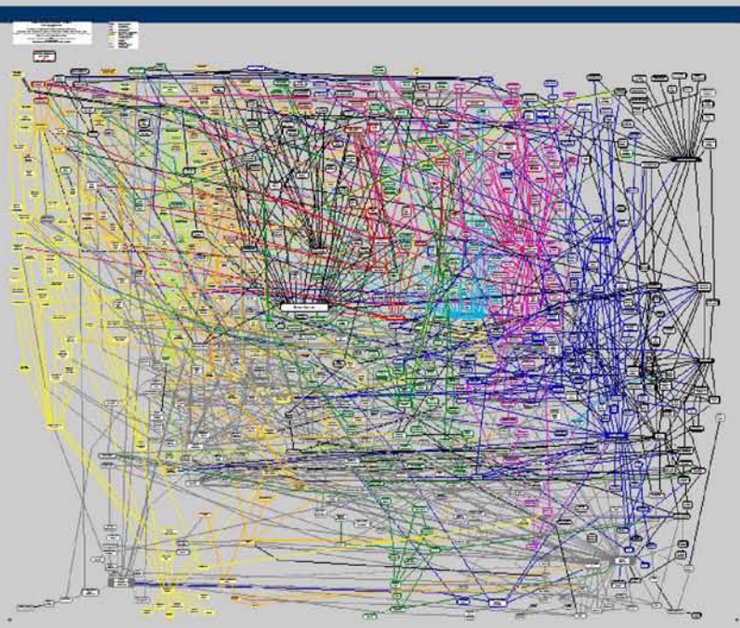
20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 123 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:57





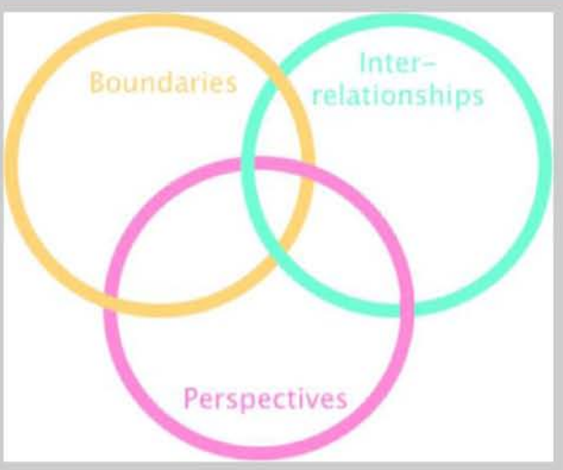
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Orientation



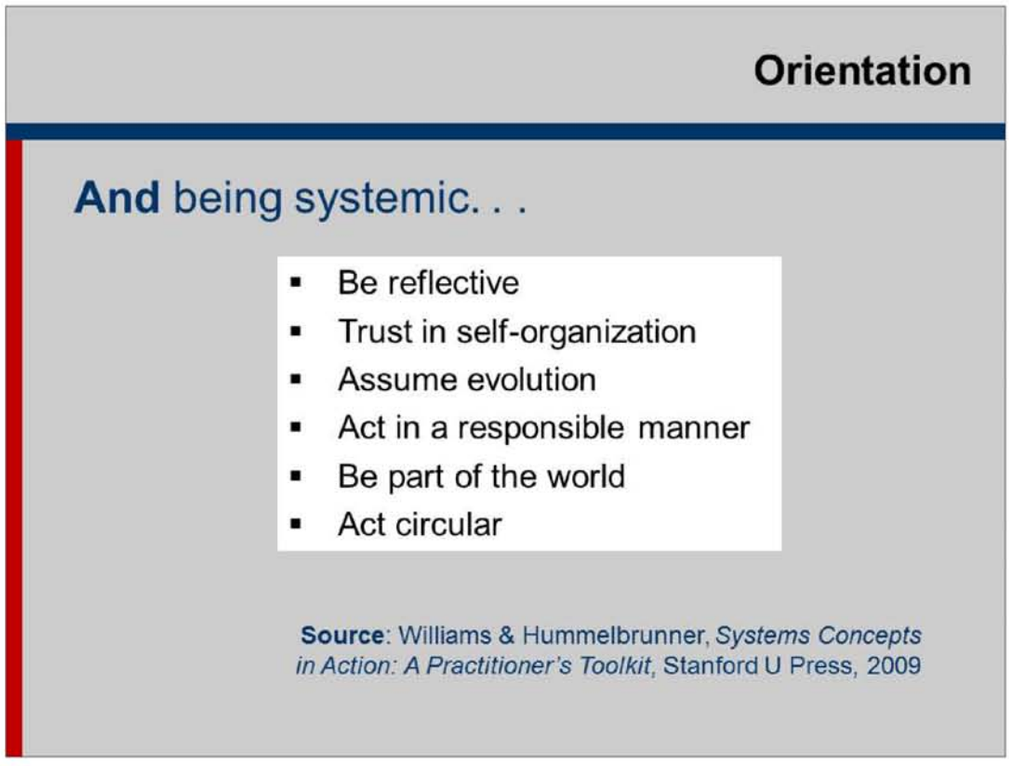
Source:
"Some Streams of Systemic Thought," International Institute for General Systems Studies
h/t: Bob Williams

Orientation



Is about thinking systemically. . .

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 125 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:58





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 126 2014-10-23 오후 5:30:59

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

1. Understand Local Systems

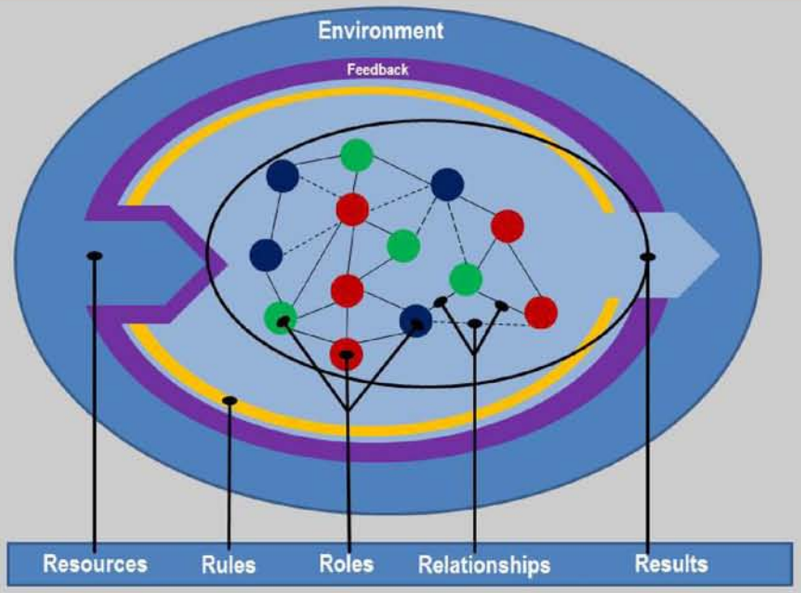
Local Systems:

- All actors engaged in producing a development outcome
- Understood in terms of:
  - **R**esources
  - **R**oles
  - **R**elationships
  - **R**ules
  - **R**esults

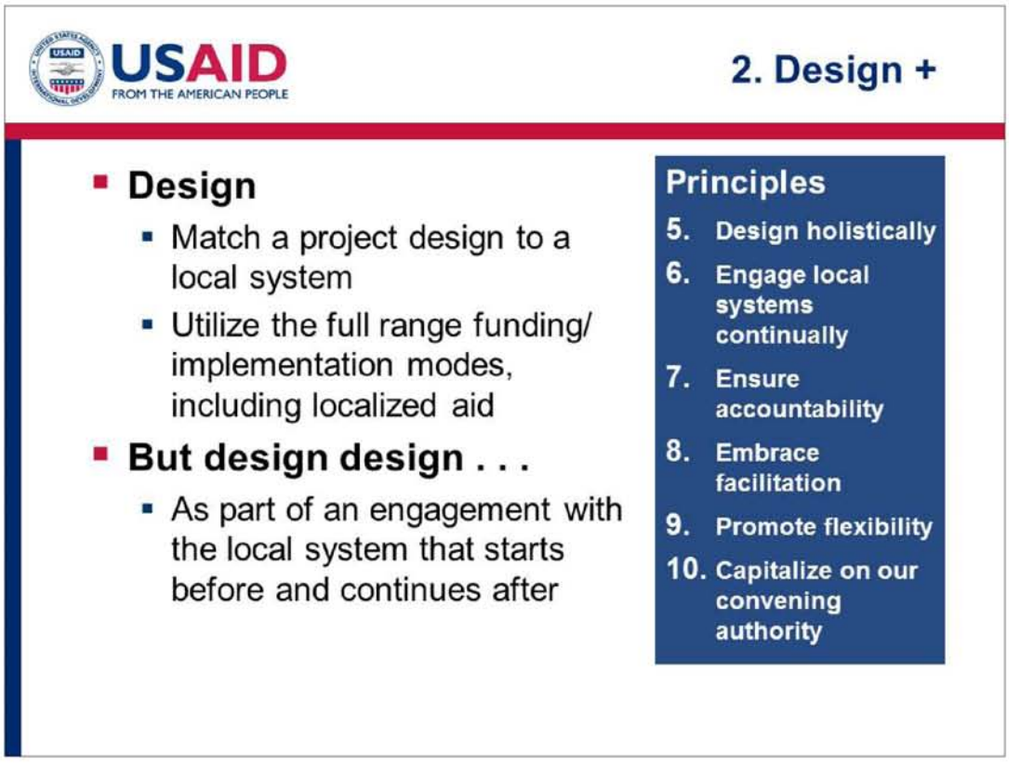
Principles

1. Recognize there is always a system
2. Engage local systems everywhere
3. Tap into local knowledge
4. Map local systems

The 5Rs



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 127 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:00





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 128 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:00





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 129 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:01



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 130 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:01

□ Presentation Transcript

I think, as we heard this morning, Korea has made a very strategic decision to focus on how aid can be more effective. I've been involved in development effectiveness now for many years, and let me just say that for those of us who look as these issues, Busan… the [OECD] Fourth High Level Forum [on Aid Effectiveness] held in Busan in the latter part of 2011, November/December 2011, has the potential to be a game-changer. We just had this book launch, and you've all heard about the Miracle on the Han River. I don't think it was a miracle; I think there was enormous progress made, but I think, and I haven't read the book, so I wouldn't know--I didn't see my name up there as one of the free volumes, so I can't tell you yet--but I suspect that the book also addresses some of the same issues that we're addressing today: the importance of effective institutions, the importance of governance. So, let me use this little changer and we'll begin the presentation.

As I've mentioned, I think that there are new opportunities, but also new challenges, in this post- Busan, Post-2015 world. If you remember nothing [else] from my presentation today, please focus on these three points. We now live in a very challenging, changing time, but a time in which there are great opportunities. Systems matter. I'm going to spend some time talking about systemic change, and the importance of institutions within that systemic change, and that multi-stakeholder cooperation is not merely useful, but essential. You've heard a lot about development partnerships, you've heard a lot about collaboration. I don't think we have an option anymore. I don't think partnership is something we do, I think it's the way we do our business. And so we need to learn to live within that, and work within that partnership framework.

I think systems may hold the key to more sustainable outcomes. We heard today about the opportunity to have… to work towards development. I think what we want are not just development results, but sustainable development results. And the key to institutions is not just making reform happen, and change management, but it's also about making results more sustainable. And I'll say a few words about that. And lastly, again, as I said, almost everything we do as development workers, students, professionals, we co-produce with somebody else. There's virtually nothing that we can do by ourselves. And our theory of change involves systems, institutions, but also this critical notion of partnership.

So the way I'd like to advance is to set up--everybody heard this morning about how important context is--to set up, to set the stage with a little bit of context, talk a little bit about the future, the Post-2015 consultations, say a word or two about complexity and systems, and lastly, on the centrality of institutions. If our theme is divided between good governance and effective institutions, I'm mostly talking about effective institutions. And I suspect that one of

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 131 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:01

the reasons I'm here is because I co-chair a global platform called the "Effective Institutions Platform," which I'll talk a little bit about. But this global platform is comprised of members of the development community from across the board: CSOs, private sector, multinational development banks, the UN, students, development agencies, bilateral development agencies, and so on and so forth.

So, then beginning with Busan and the importance of Busan, what we have, if you want to after this refer to the Busan Outcome Document, we have a specific paragraph--paragraph 29--that talks about commitments that are made in Busan, and these are commitments that, according to the Busan principles of transparency, accountability, results, and inclusivity, that we are all responsible for. But the first one is country-led institutional and policy changes. The second is our commitment to assess country systems, institutions, and the capacity development needs, capacity-building needs. The other commitment mentioned there is the commitment to improved evidence on institutional performance, to inform public policy formulation, implementation, and accountability. And this morning, I think we heard a little bit about the importance on both policy-making, but also policy implementation. And lastly, the Busan outcome document talks about the commitment to deepen learning on the success factors for institutional reform. And all these principles are also contained in the new consensus on effective institutions, and this platform that I referred to essentially comes out of this very important consensus.

I'll spend just a little time talking briefly about the post-2015 consultations, but we've heard about the high-level panel report already, we've heard about the UN Secretary-General's report also referring to effective institutions. And there is now a proposed sustainable development goal, or language referring to a sustainable development goal, on the importance of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, to provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. And I think it's that "at all levels" that's also extremely important.

I want to cite briefly a couple of contradictory research findings. The Comprehensive [i.e., Collaborative] Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI) recently conducted a study of the use of country systems in Africa. And, I'm going to cut through this just a little bit in the interest of time. But basically it came out with a couple of findings. One finding was that the use of country systems has basically plateaued, that donors are not using increasing their use of country systems. But then came the contradiction. We are increasing the use of country systems in some places, but not in others. And you would expect that we would be increasing our use of country systems in those countries that actually had effective institutions, or not. In fact, we're increasing our use of country systems in some of the most, I don't want to say 'corrupt', but for lack of a better word, right now I'll say 'corrupt', where corruption is identified by everybody as a concern, and where capacity is identified as being institutionally weak. And we're not using

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 132 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:02

[them] in some of the other societies where the systems actually… So, there's something else happening here. And this was part of our commitment at Busan.

I mentioned in the opening paragraph that this point, use of country systems, was the most discussed point in the negotiations on the Busan Outcomes Document. I was part of that process. And partner countries and others made a point of saying, 'not only are you not using our systems, but you're not telling us why you're not using them, and more importantly, you're not doing anything about it.' So, again, we now have a project that's being sponsored by the Effective Institutions Platform where we're engaging in country dialogues around the use of country systems. And we're trying to get all the relevant stakeholders together. So much of what we heard this morning was really about government–to–government. When the U.S. looks at these issues, we look at it from a very much of a whole–of–society perspective. So, when we say country systems, we're not just talking about those systems that are managed by public institutions, we're looking at it in a much more institutional and systemic framework. And I'll say a couple of words about that before my time runs out. (Sorry if I talk a little bit fast right now, but this clock… there's a very big clock here on the desk, and it's going down rapidly. Are you sure you're not increasing the speed?)

So, this country dialogue process then attempts to get all the actors around the table and to discuss from their perspective what are the priority needs, and then to development together a mutually identified set of gaps that we can work on. And this PowerPoint presentation you have, as well. We look at both government systems, we go well beyond public financial management and procurement, we look at the budget process, the treasury, the accounting process, reporting, auditing, and parliament, and plans. So we look at all of these systems, but also the systems that affect those systems. And when we define results, we don't define results just in terms of concrete objectives, but on the impact that it can have on that system. Donors are famous for attacking problems, but then leaving the system in which those problems are found weaker than before. The health industry is rife with those examples of where we fixed a problem, but ended up in weakening the system.

I want to just say a couple of words about the Effective Institutions Platform, because I'd like people in this room to become more involved with this very important global platform. It's a post–Busan building block, and it has five areas in which it's working. Because what we found is that it's not just technical solutions that are the answer, but rather, political, economy, and other questions, as we've heard today from David, from Finn, and from others. So we have five areas that we work in. How to make reform happen, what the indicators of success are, country systems, domestic resource mobilization, and accountable and inclusive institutions––parliaments, supreme audit institutions. Lastly, I want to say a word or two about the importance of systems thinking, and talk to you a little bit about how we are re–inventing this at USAID, because we actually used to do this quite well, once upon a time. We're engaged in

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 133 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:02

a reform process where all of our reforms are essentially helping us become better, more responsive partners, given that collaboration is the wave of the future. And systems thinking is very much helping us get there. Systems can be mapped in a number of different ways. If you don't watch out, you'll be too reliant on tools, and you can end up with something like this. I think anybody who has done political economy analysis, and has mapped systems, has ended up with something like this. We're trying to simplify the whole process, we're trying to think systemically, think about boundaries, relationships, points of view, and perspectives. And we're trying to be systemic, not just think systemic, which involves a number of things for which I don't really have that much time to go into. But just at a practical level at the ground, and at the country level, for us, it's important to identify all the local systems, and to recognize that wherever we go, there's a system there. You might not be able to perceive it, but it's there.

Mutually-designed projects jointly deepen our understanding of risk, risk (I want to say, I'm going to go through this too quick, sorry, you can look at the presentation) but, for us, it's important to understand that there's all sorts of different types of risk: there's contextual risk, programmatic risk, reputational risk, and then the one that most people focus on, which is fiduciary risk.

And lastly, through this systemic thinking, we tried to develop indicators that not only analyze the results of a particular activity, but also, its long-lasting effects on the system that we're working in. This requires us to undertake a long-term perspective. We've heard earlier from other presenters about the political economy in the donor countries is sometimes just as important as the political economy in the countries in which we're working together. And we have to always bear that in mind.

But it's an idea, and it's a way of doing things that we're bringing back. It's challenging, we heard today about how challenging democracy is, and how messy it is. Anytime you work with others, it's difficult. But as the saying in Africa says, "If you want to go fast, go alone; if you want to go far, go together." And that's what we're trying to do. And I think I'm going to leave it right there. I look forward to the question-and-answer period later. Thank you

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 134 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:02

Speech II.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you, Steven. Thank you, I think we've now got a very big picture about systemic institutions, and systemic thinking that will allow us to put all of these things into context. Let me invite Mr. Roel Van der Veen. He's the academic advisor to the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The floor is yours.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 135 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:02

"From Knowledge to Policy Implementation"

■ Roel Van der Veen

Academic advisor to the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

□ Presentation Materials





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 136 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:03

My starting-points (Van der Veen, *What Went Wrong With Africa*, 2004):

Society as the interaction of
- politics
- economics
- social relations
- culture

Governance and institutions as
expressions and instruments of this interaction

So: governance and institutions are inextricably linked to a certain type of society (if not, risk of breakdown)

3

The focus of this presentation:

1) the relationship between
- academic research of governance and institutions in poor countries, and
- policy development in donor countries

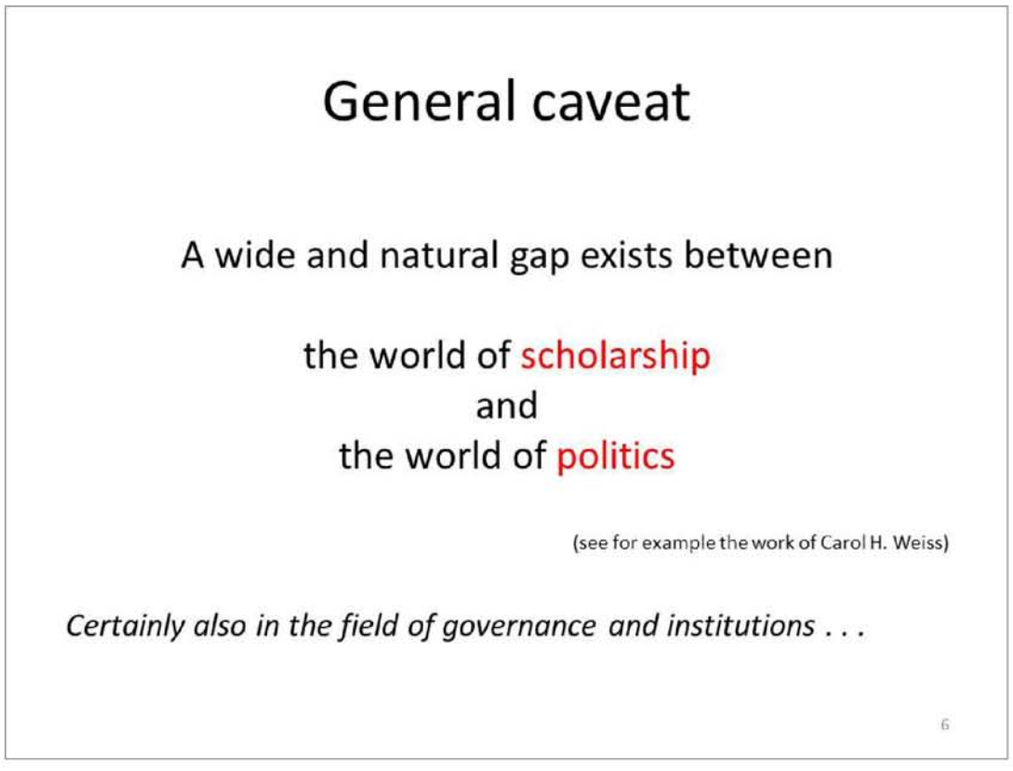
2) Dutch policy

3) Recommendations

4

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 137 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:03





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 138 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:04

For example:

Scholarship:

effective governance

Politics:

good governance

This conference symbolically tries to capture the interaction or clash:

'Good governance and effective institutions'

7

Scholars say:

'Politicians don't (want to) listen (to us)'

Politicians say:

'Scholars don't produce the right advice (for us)'

8

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 139 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:05

John Maynard Keynes

(*The Times*, March 11, 1937)

''Nothing a government hates more than to be well-informed; for it makes the process of arriving at decisions much more complicated and difficult.''

THE MAIN DILEMMA FOR THIS CONFERENCE:

- Research of last fifteen years emphasizes the neo-patrimonial structures and dynamism of poor societies and its politics

  (countless publications, many of authors present at conference)

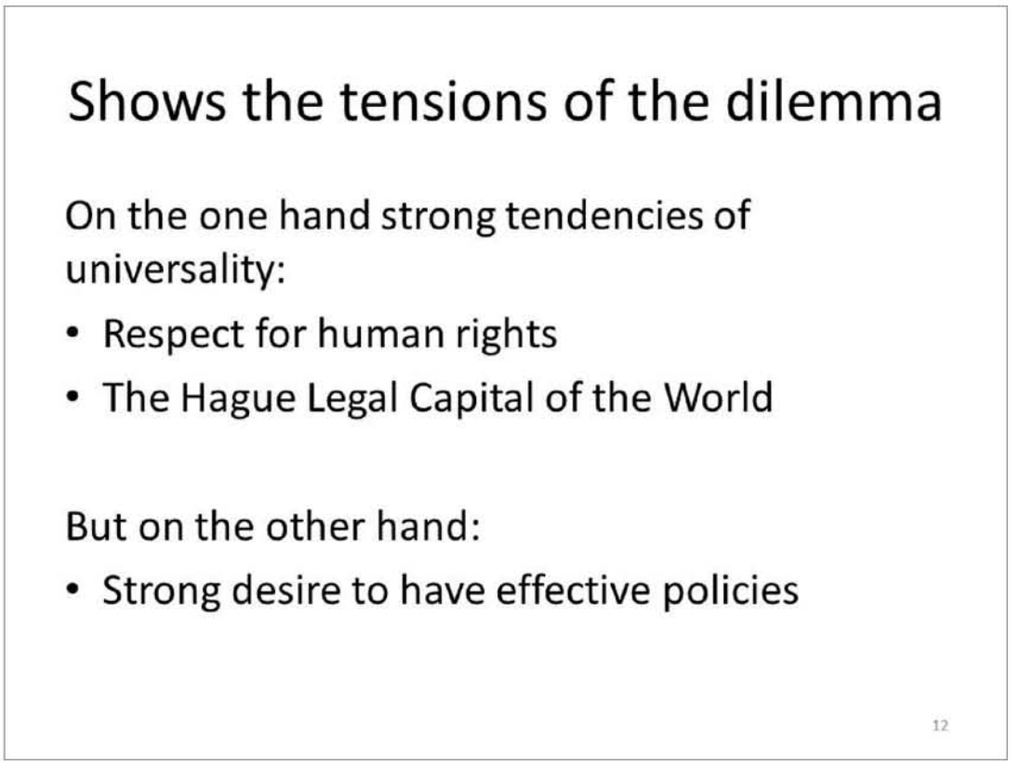
- Donor politics of last fifteen years emphasize the assumed need for 'good governance' (democratic, accountable, transparent, inclusive etc.)

  (countless policy papers of donor countries and international organizations)

10

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 140 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:06





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 141 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:06

Significance for the field of governance and institutions:

- natural starting-point would be 'good governance'
- but with clear urge to have also 'effective governance' (taking into account state-of-the-art academic knowledge)

13

Over the last ten years Dutch policy development has become more informed by and based on knowledge

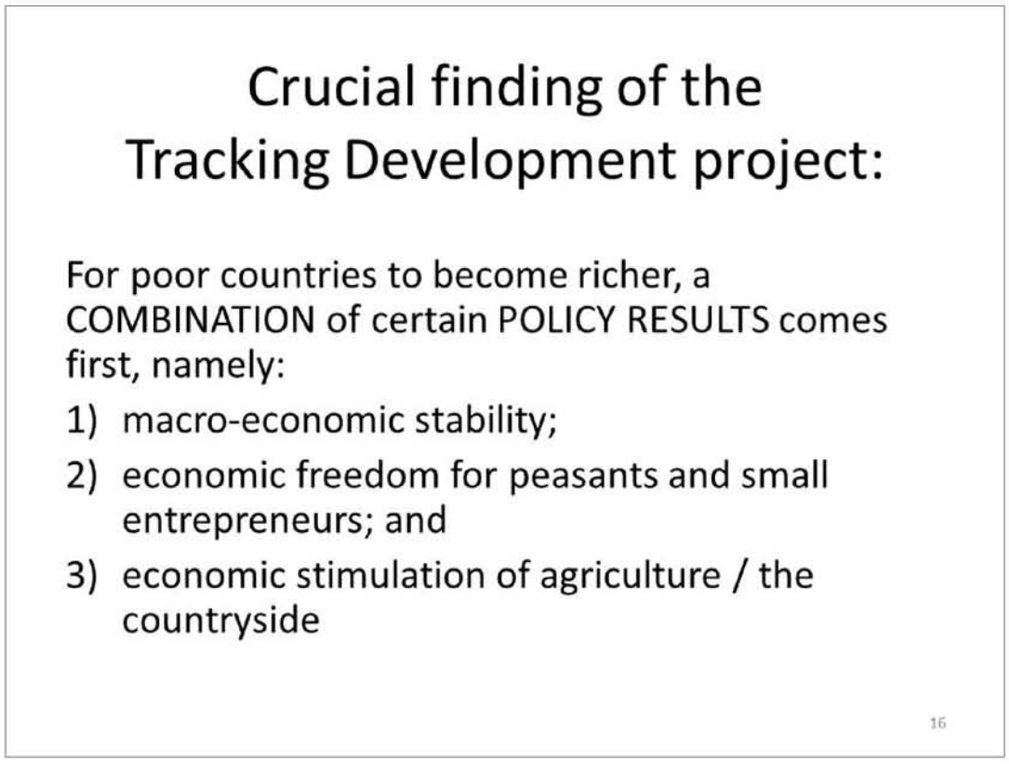
Also in the field of development cooperation, by several (new) mechanisms for the structural interaction of scholars and policy makers, f.e.:

- 'Knowledge Chambers'
- 'Academies of development cooperation' (f.e. on the state in Africa)
- Participation in international research projects
- PhD's by policy officers
- 'Knowledge Platforms'

14

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 142 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:07





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 143 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:07

WHICH PRINCIPLES OF
SUCCESFULL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES??

1. Outreach: **quantity, not quality**
2. Urgency, **priorities, not plans**
3. Expediency: **results, not rules**

TD, David Henley

Consequences of TD for Dutch development policies

In recent years:

- more emphasis on support to agriculture
- more creativity and flexibility with regard to support for governance and institutions

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 144 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:09

Some aspects of current Dutch support for governance and institutions

- In many forms
- Possibly less visible than before
- Not as separate objective, but as much as possible in combination with other interventions in a sector
- More emphasis on economic development and trade (both of the partner country and the Netherlands itself) – aid AND trade
- Emphasis on institutional capacity building
- Demand driven

19

For an overview of Dutch international trade and development policies

Please have a look at the policy document

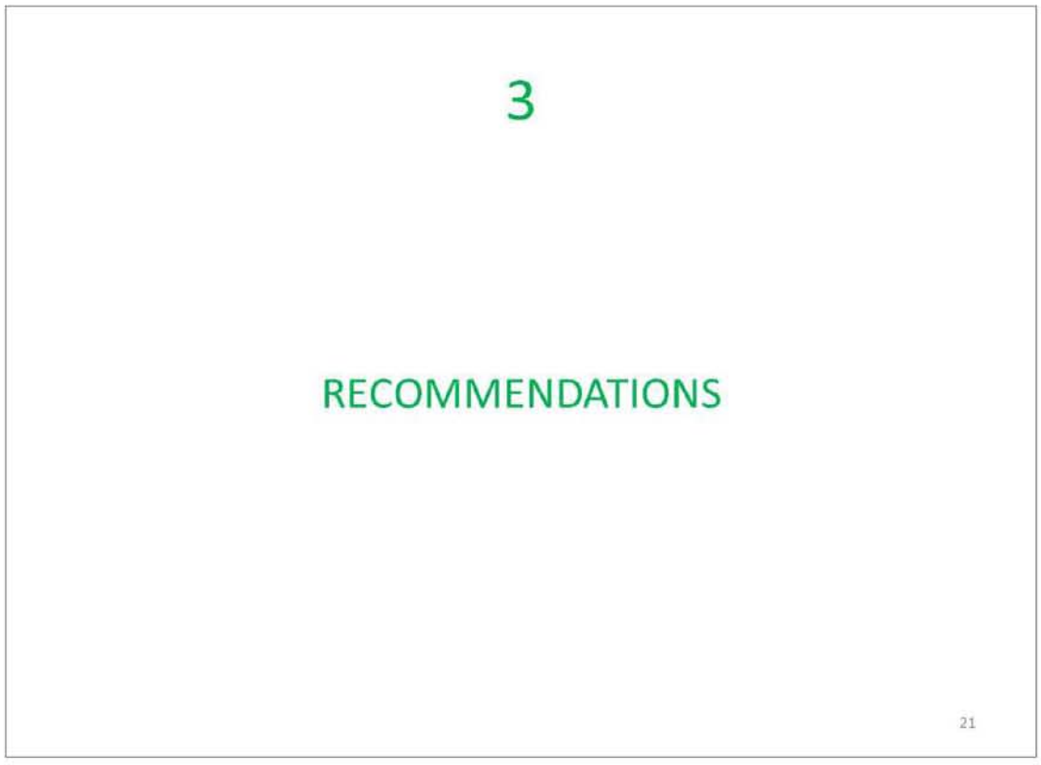
A World to Gain – A New Agenda for Aid, Trade and Investment

(April 2013)

On www.government.nl > ministries > ministry of foreign affairs > documents and publications

20

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 145 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:09





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 146 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:10

On support to governance and institutions in poor countries (I)

Take the historical context into account; be careful, do not harm; don't break the link between society and governance / institutions

When intervening in poor countries, making mistakes in judging the phase of their development can cause great harm to those countries

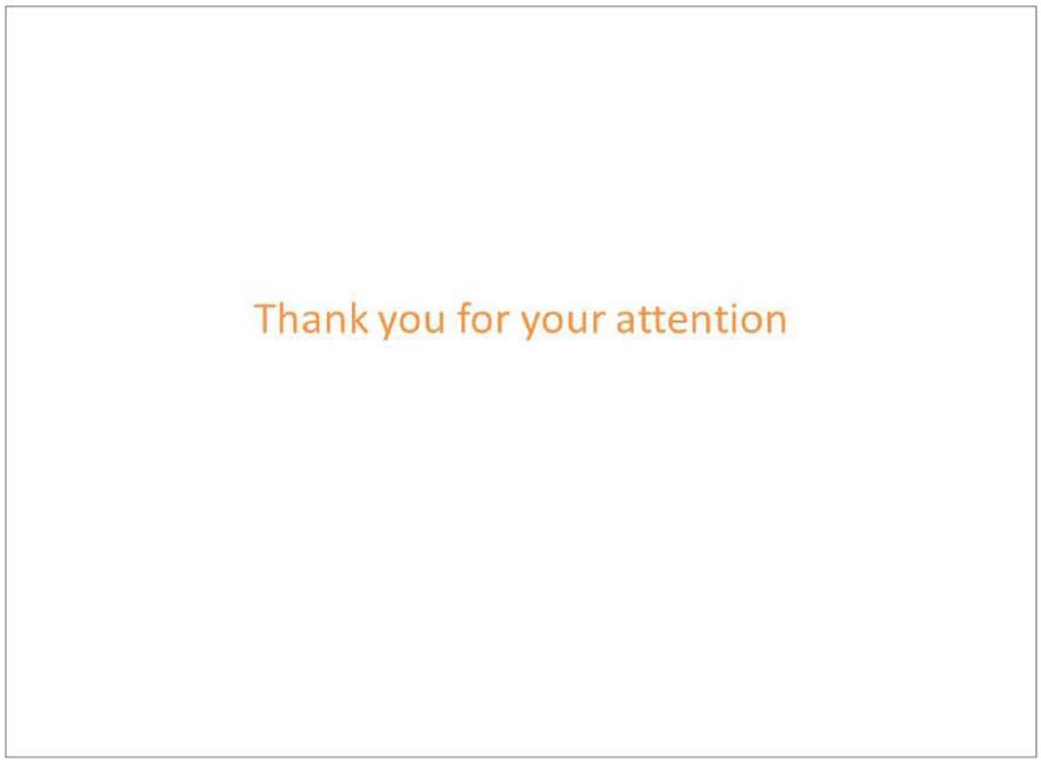
(unfortunately many examples. . . .)

On support to governance and institutions in poor countries (II)

'Go with the grain'; concentrate on good enough governance and best fits

More in general: use what scholars have to offer, taking into account the limitations and possibilities of politics in donor countries

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 147 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:11



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 148 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:12

□ Presentation Transcript

Thank you, Madame Chair. Good afternoon everybody, distinguished guests, and… It's really only my second day in South Korea, and I'm impressed with many things here, including today's audience. Just like Steven, I think it's wonderful to have you all here, and I'm already looking forward to the discussion that we will have, I'm sure. I now realize that I made a few changes in my PowerPoint. I realized at first instance I gave another title, "From Knowledge to Policy–making." Well, this is "Scholars, Policy–makers, and Politicians." It's really the same thing. I guess I'm caught in the middle as a policy–maker, because politicians decide on which policies we're going to have, scholars will criticize it, and policy–makers [have to do something] about it. And I will focus a bit on that.

My presentation is really based on experience in a sometimes boring job as a civil servant, sometimes it's exciting. It's not 25, [but rather] 26 years already––time flies. As you can see, I've done different things, I'm wearing several hats, and sometimes I'm speaking as a representative of my government, sometimes as a university professor. I guess if you like what I say, I represent the Minister. If you don't like it, I'm speaking on a personal basis. And we can discuss that later. (Nothing coming…? Oh, yes, my starting points.)

I was supposed to give some definitions, description of society. I see it as an interaction of politics, economics, social relations, culture… you could also add ideology to it, or values. It's a system that goes together. It's a system just like described by Steven earlier. For example, you can see that if you take values––they are being monitored now on an annual basis worldwide, more and more countries are participating in the World Values [Survey] by Ronald Inglehart and [Christian] Welzel—and they can see that as a country becomes richer, the values change. It's not at random, there's a system in it. So society is an interaction of all those things, like a system, and it might change. And if the politics change, the economy will change, et cetera. Where do governance and institutions come in? I see them, but that's my opinion, especially as expressions and instruments of this interaction. So they are linked to that system, and that means you cannot just change one of them and expect it to work. The system has to work, and they are part of it. They are inextricably linked to a certain type of organization.

Well, my presentation really consists of three parts. First of all, I'd like to speak about the relationship between academic research on governance and institutions in poor countries and policy development in donor countries. This morning, we talked a lot about politics in poor countries. This time, I want to make it even more complicated by introducing the politics of rich countries, which is not so easy, even though they claim to have good governance. Maybe that is not making it easy. The second part of my presentation will be about the country that I know best, the Netherlands––Dutch policy as an example of donor policy. And at the end, I will have some recommendations.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 149 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:12

But first of all, academic research and donor policy. I' d like to start with a caveat, kind of a warning: there exists a wide and unnatural gap between the world of scholarship and the world of politics. And you cannot easily close this. Sometimes they touch, but it' s only natural that there is a wide distinction between the two. And a lot has been written about it--for the people who want to read about it, Carol H. Weiss is somebody some old literature. But it' s very interesting what she says about why so little of academic work actually makes it into policies. And that also goes for the field of governance and institutions.

Just an example, scholarship likes to talk about effective governance, most of the time. They like to know what works. But politics, on the other hand, like to talk about good governance. I mean, it has a moralistic tone. You see, there' s a difference there. And if you bring them together, like in a conference like this, you get a combination like good governance and effective institutions. [It] could also have been effective governance and good institutions, or whatever you have. But this already shows that there is a kind of tension between the world of scholarship and the world of politics.

Scholars complain often that politicians don' t listen. I don' t know how it is here in South Korea, but they mean especially they don' t listen to us (scholars). They don' t want to listen to us. But on the other hand, the politicians say, 'scholars don' t produce the right advice for us. It might be interesting advice, but we, as politicians, can' t use it, for a variety of reasons.' So they complain about each other, and again, caught in the middle are the poor policy-makers.

This is just one of the quotations, and I could have found many quotations, why this? This is a fairly recent one, not even a hundred years old, by the famous economist John Maynard Keynes. And you might want to have a good look at it, because it is not obvious for everybody, but on the whole, "[There is] nothing a government hates more than to be well-informed." And you might wonder why that is so: "…for it makes the process of arriving at decisions much more complicated and difficult." So governments naturally don' t like to be well-informed, it makes their life more difficult. Got it?

(Well, this is an experiment…) This is the real dilemma that I saw… (It' s not really working. Yeah, there the dilemma is coming.) If you put all this together in the field of governance and institutions, I think we are facing a dilemma that is central to this conference: that, on the one hand, research over the last, let' s say, 15 years emphasizes the neo-patrimonial personalized structures and dynamism of poor societies and its politics. And on the other hand, donor politics of the last 15 years emphasize the assumed need for good governance. That' s the dilemma that somehow we have to face and find a way forward. How should we move forward, looking at this problem?

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 150 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:12

Just as a short intermezzo, why are we doing that here, when I first got the invitation, I was wondering, are we international experts and practitioners not carrying water to the South Korean sea, which is already full of knowledge and experience?

As you see, the Dutch always use water. Because South Korea has so good scholarship on these issues–– and particularly, take the famous scholar Ha–Joon Chang, who wrote several very interesting things, Kicking Away the Ladder is probably the most important one–– emphasizing that the current strategies and advice of rich countries do not match their own histories of climbing the ladder from poor to rich. On the other hand, a politician that you might know, your "General" [Park Chung–Hee] who directed successful development policies and warned specifically of 'good governance', for example in his view that democracy is not only useless for development, but also detrimental. And having listened this morning to, for example, David Booth, who had his talk about PDIA [problem–driven iterative adaption]. He said, in a situation with good governance, it's very difficult to have the problem–driven, iterative adaptive method. And that is what he wanted. So, he thought, let's do it the other way. I know this in South Korea might be rather sensitive, so I didn't put it in my official presentation. But after doing this, I thought it's not carrying water to the sea, but South Korea is really the best place to have discussion like this, because the dilemma that I was describing comes out so clearly exactly here, because you have gone through this transformation from poor to rich in just one or two generations. The people that are a little bit older in this room will notice the governance they had at that time, that was successful at that time, even though they protested against it, and what they have now, whereas in most of the European countries, for example the Netherlands, we don't have this historical consciousness. We forgot the kind of governance that we had when the Netherlands became rich. So, the dilemma comes out most clearly here, so in the end, I thought, well, no, we are carrying water to the dry desert, but the dry desert is now the dilemma that we're facing: how to solve this problem.

Okay, Dutch policy. I guess Dutch policy is showing the tensions of this dilemma. We're not free of it, far from it. On the one hand, we have strong tendencies of universality. Dutch policy always emphasizes the respect for human rights, everywhere in the world, always, no excuses made. And we like to promote the government seat, the Hague, as the legal capital of the world, the [International] Court of Justice, the various tribunals, the International Criminal Court, and so on. That's a signal of universality.

But on the other hand··· So, that belongs to the good governance part. On the other hand, we have a strong desire to have effective policies, and we like to study and see: is what we do really effective? So, if you take all this to the field of governance and institutions, our natural starting point is good governance, no [other] way about it, but with a clear urge to have also effective governance, effective governance taking into account the state of the art of

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 151 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:12

academic knowledge. That's why we like to participate in conferences like this. We like to know what are the real effects of our policies, and do something with it, however difficult that is. So, over the last about ten years, we have made a real effort in the Netherlands to have our policy in general more informed by and based on knowledge. That is the thing, as I explained at the beginning, that doesn't come naturally. You have to make a conscious effort to start activities to bring knowledge and policies together.

Also in the field of development cooperation, we introduce new mechanisms for the structural interaction of scholars and policy makers. Well, some examples, we have so-called "Knowledge Chambers" at the ministries of the Netherlands in which the top officials have discussions about sometimes sensitive issues, sometimes new issues, with experts, sometimes from abroad, to bring them up to date on these issues. We have so-called academies of development cooperation, in which a department of the Ministry has a structural relationship with the top institute of academia in the field. For example, the Africa Dept. had for years a structural relationship with the Africa Studies Center at Leiden. People of the Studies Center in Leiden worked at the Africa Dept., and the other way around, to get to know each other better. Or we participated in international research projects. Some of the policy officers can do PhDs. Each year we have two colleagues that get a [year's] time and their salary is continued to be paid, a year to finalize their PhD on a policy-relevant subject. And the next year, we select two new policy officers. So, we really like to know knowledge platforms, something new, in which we on certain priority areas of our development policy, we make international networks with experts from abroad to work on the issues in that field.

Some examples of the research projects, and David Booth already mentioned some, the one that is for us most famous is the Tracking Development project, in which we had systematic comparison of four countries in Southeast Asia and four countries in sub-Saharan Africa. We started fifty years ago, when those countries all had about the same level of poverty. And we brought it up to now to see why… if we could find out why the Southeast Asian nations became so much more wealthy, whereas the sub-Saharan African nations did not. We made a country pair of Indonesia and Nigeria, Malaysia/Kenya, Vietnam/Tanzania, and Uganda and Cambodia.

[Moderator: Will you be able to wrap up in about a minute?]
(I will, very fast.) This is one of the projects headed by David Booth... Five knowledge platforms… (I'll go very fast…)
Crucial findings, well, you can read it in the map.
If countries can get results in these areas, they are bound to become richer. The question is, how do they do it? And here are some principles of successful developmental strategies. These principles can be seen in the Southeast Asian nations: Outreach, urgency, and expediency.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 152 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:12

And if you look at it, it's not quality, not plans, not rules, and you compare that to the characteristics of nowadays development cooperation, we always try [to] go for the best quality. We make many plans. Rules are so important to us. There is some distinction there with what happens, really, in reality.

Consequences:

We have adapted our policy [to have] more emphasis on agriculture, and more creativity and flexibility with regard to the support to governance and institutions. (I go now very quick, if you have questions about it, please ask me later.) Here you can read our development cooperation policy on the whole ["A World to Gain – A New Agenda for Aid, Trade and Investment" – April 2013]. It's on the website [www.government.nl 〉 ministries 〉 ministry of foreign affairs 〉 documents and publications].

Recommendations (just very fast)… For scholars: Spend time with policy makers, visit ministries, join policy discussions. For policy makers, it's just the other way around: spend time with scholars, participate in research projects, join academic debates. And the important message here is that time efficiency (and people always like to be time efficient, but sometimes you shoot yourself in the foot)—time efficiency in personal relations with 'the other side' easily leads to ineffectiveness. You need to invest in the relationship with each other, need to know each other's worlds.

On support to governance and institutions in poor countries, [first] take the historical context into account. And second, 'go with the grain' : concentrate on good enough governance and best fits. It was already mentioned earlier this morning by David Booth. How to do that, well, I wrote this before I realized how many people would show up, so we'll see what happens in the discussion. But I thank you right now for your kind attention.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 153 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:12

Speech III.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you very much. We learned from the Netherlands what they have done, and very interesting to hear about the research that you' ve done, tracking for nearly 50 years of these cases. So, I look forward to the audience asking you some questions about the research. I would now like to invite Dr. Sooyoung Park. She is the director of ODA Research Team at the Korea International Cooperation Agency, or KOICA. She will talk now about "The Emergence of Merit-based Bureaucracy and the Formation of the Developmental State: The Case of South Korea in a Historical Perspective." Dr. Park.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 154 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:12

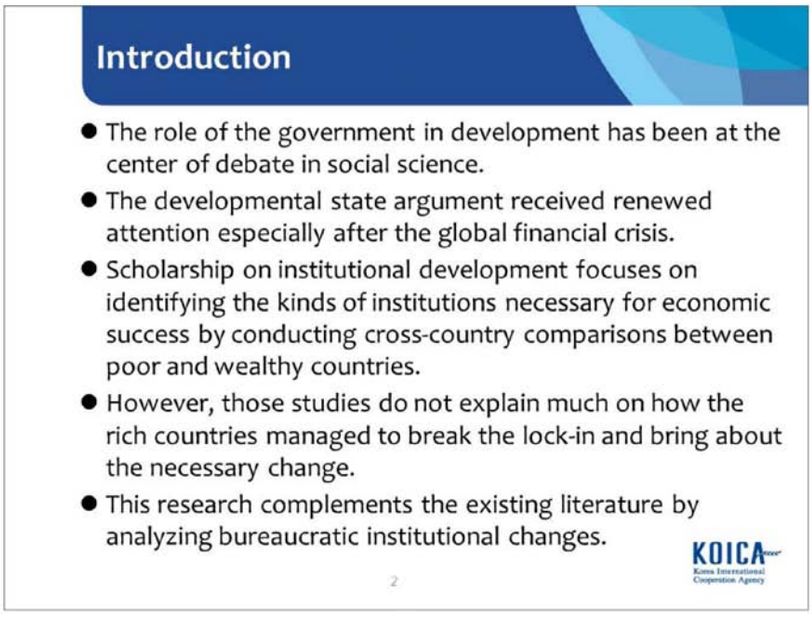
"The Emergence of Merit-based Bureaucracy and the Formation of the Developmental State: The Case of South Korea in a Historical Perspective."

■ Sooyoung Park

Director, ODA Research Team, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

□Presentation Materials

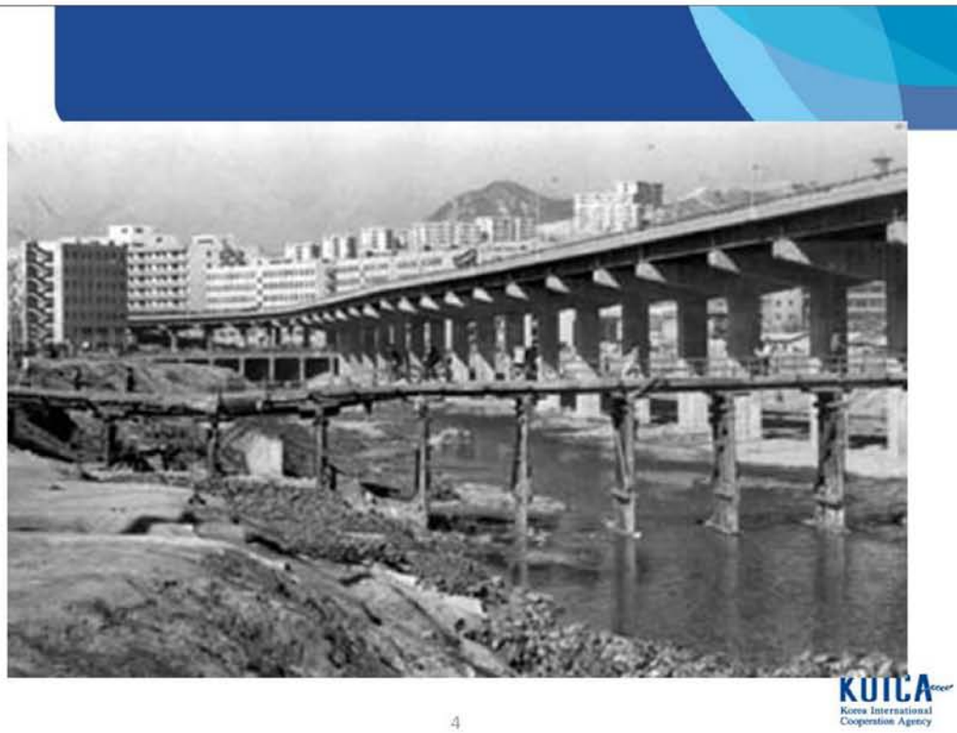




20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 155 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:13



3



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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 156 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:14



5

Aim and Objectives

How were effective bureaucratic institutions established in the Korean developmental state?

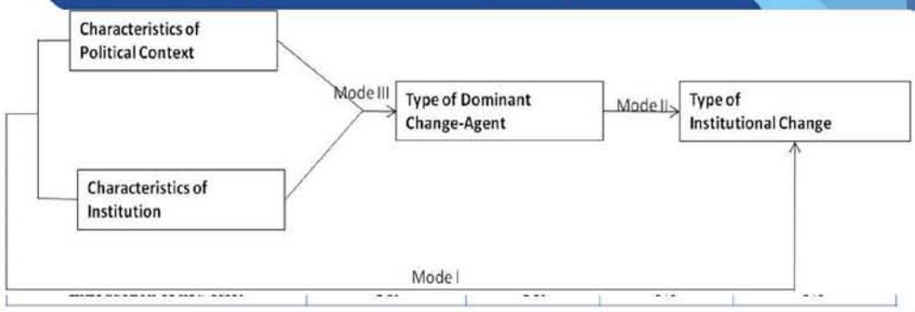
1. to examine persistence and changes in bureaucratic institutions from 1948 to 1963;
2. to analyze how different factors and/or conditions of institutional change influenced the building of effective bureaucratic institutions;
3. to present the implications of theories for institutional change and for developmental states based on an empirical assessment of the formation of bureaucratic institutions.

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6

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 157 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:15

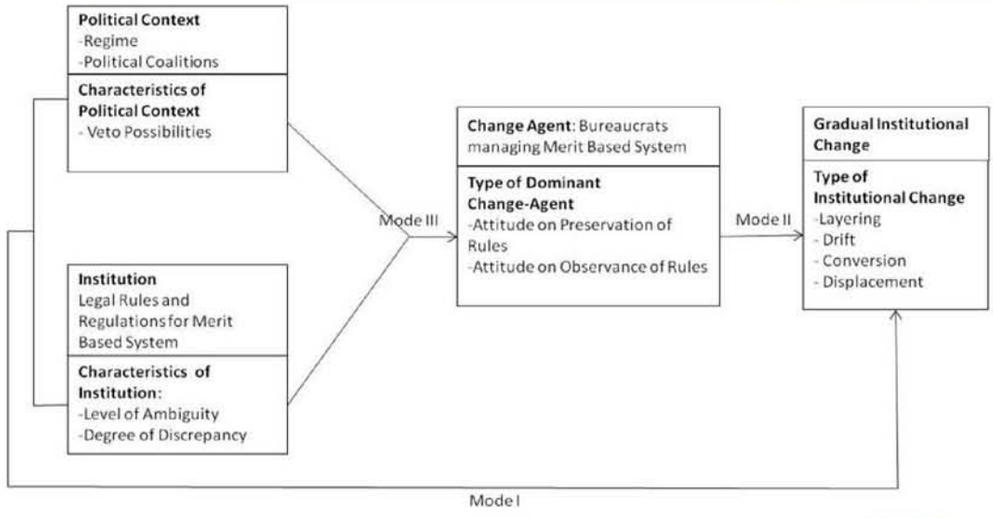
Gradual Institutional Change Theory of Mahoney and Thelen (2010)



	Mode III		
	Mode I		Mode II
Types of Change	Political Context	Characteristics of Institution	Change Agent
Layering	Strong Veto	Low Level of Discretion	Subversives
Drift	Strong Veto	High Level of Discretion	Parasitic Symbionts
Displacement	Weak Veto	Low Level of Discretion	Insurrectionaries
Conversion	Weak Veto	High Level of Discretion	Opportunists

7

Conceptual Framework

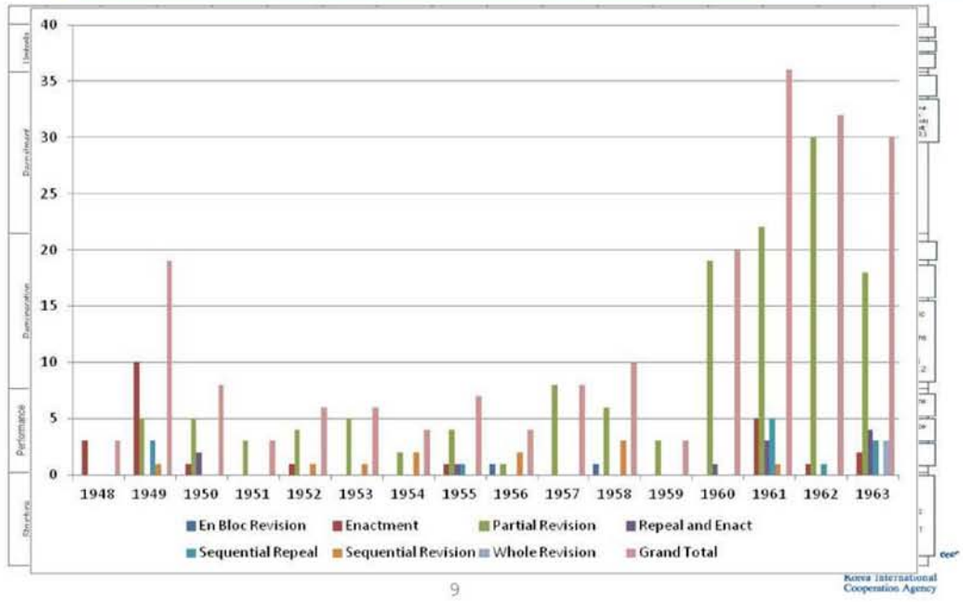


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8

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 158 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:16

Codified Rules and Regulations for the Merit-Based Bureaucratic System



9

Empirical Findings 1: Institutional Characteristics

- Level of Ambiguity: from Ambiguous to Concrete
  - The rules and regulations are not fully detailed and have room for interpretation and subjective enforcement.

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total
Via Examination	38	40	9	13	58	11	7	27	36	239
Via Screening	97	245	427	1,978	1,523	335	408	475	473	5,961
Exam/Screening	39.2%	16.3%	2.1%	0.7%	3.8%	3.3%	1.7%	5.7%	7.6%	4.0%

- Level of Discrepancy: Low Degree of Discrepancy between Institutions and their Context
  - From Syngman Rhee to Park Chung-Hee, the Korean government constantly revised the regulations of the Merit based system, which did not allow for any deviation.
- The level of discretion in enforcement and implementation was consistently high due to a high level of ambiguity.

10

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 159 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:17

Empirical Findings 2: Political Context

- Type of Political System: Presidential (WV) via Parliamentary (SV) to Junta (WV)
  - The presidential system under Syngman Rhee gave liberty to the administrative branch to change rules and regulations as presidential order.
  - The Military Junta of Park had sole power to change institutions as they like with no interference from judiciary or legislative branches.
  - The Chang Myun Cabinet, on the other hand, had interference from the opposite faction due to the parliamentary system, which prohibited any change from being implemented.
- Positions of Political Coalitions: WV-> SV-> WV
  - The ruling party after gaining majority in the National Assembly in 1954 collaborated with the administrative branch to use the system for their own good.
  - From 1954 to 1960, the veto ability of the opposing parties was especially weakened as the assembly was dominated by the ruling party.
  - Opposition parties and their position toward change
- Veto Power against Change: Weak Veto Regained after being Suppressed under Chang Myun

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11

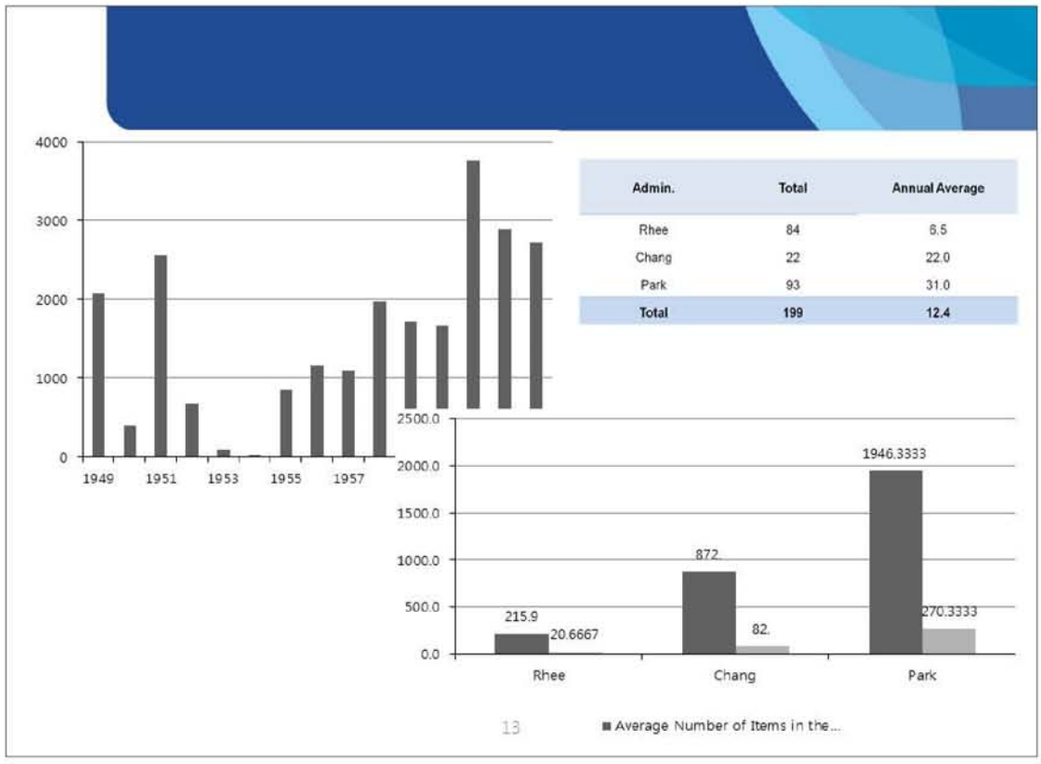
Empirical Findings 3: Change Agents

- Types of Change Agents: from Opportunists to Insurrectionaries
  - The change agents in the Rhee administration were opportunistic, following rules as they liked.
  - Their opportunistic behavior worsened when the Rhee government gained dominance in the legislative branch in 1954.
  - With the Chang Myun administration, bureaucrats showed insurrectionary characteristics, developing and introducing reformative institutions, which continued with Park's junta.
  - The attitudes of change agents can differ in accordance with the attitudes of their leaders.
  - The insurrectionaries were able to put the reform plan in practice during Park's junta when the military coup d'état removed the strong veto.

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12

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 160 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:18





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 161 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:19

Policy Implications

1. Be aware of the limitations of reform. Institutions are important; however, introducing reform is not enough for development.
2. The development practitioners also need to understand the local existing institutions and to carefully consider the implications involved in introducing foreign institutions.
3. Methods for narrowing the gap in implementation and enforcement are needed.
4. Especially in developing countries, constructing reform coalitions is critical for successful institutional change.
   - ❖ 'Reform coalition'—coalitions between policy makers and members of the business community that work together for the intended purpose of achieving economic reform—is central to the development path in many countries (e.g. Abdel-Latif and Schmitz, 2010; Leftwich and Wheeler, 2011)

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15

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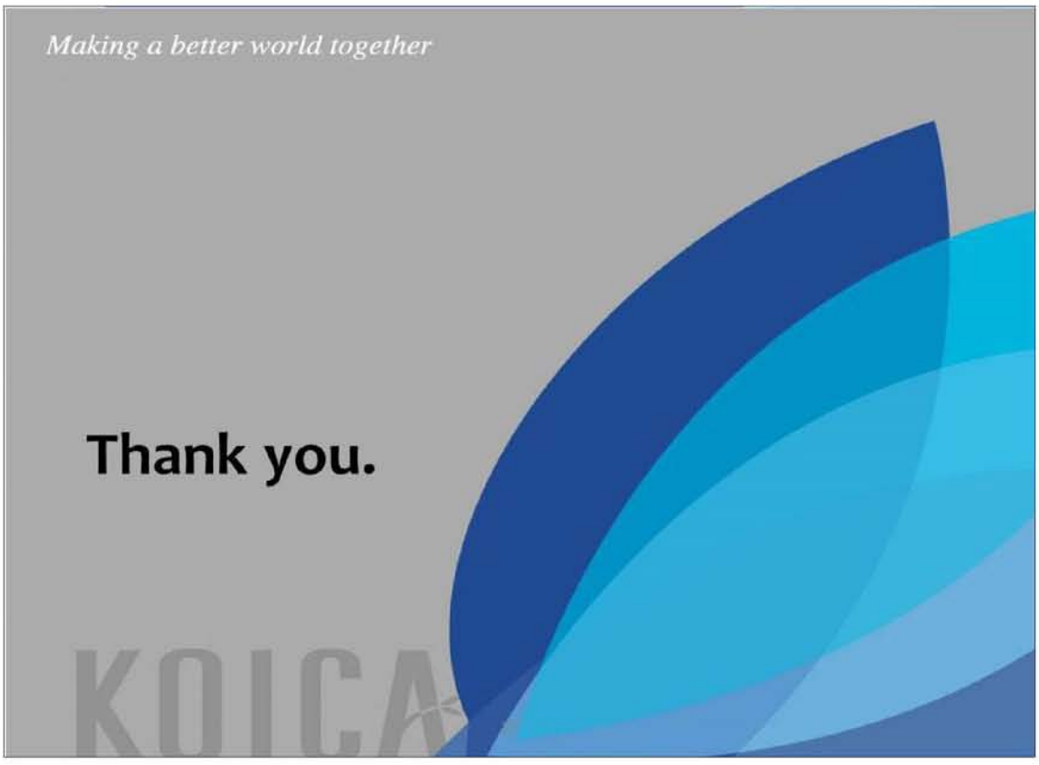
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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 162 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:20



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 163 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:21

□ Presentation Transcript

Thank you, Professor Kim. Well, we hear today that the general discourse about the 'good enough' governance, or good governance and effective institutions in the morning, and I'd like to talk about how the specific institutional change can happen, and what kind of factors can influence the institutional change, specifically focusing on the South Korean case. So today, I'd like to talk about the change in the merit-based bureaucratic institutions [that] happened in the Korean government back in the 1950s. So, let's go back to 60 years ago, when the Chung-gye River looked like the left-hand side picture.

After the 2008 global financial crisis, the role of the government in development received renewed attention. Since one of the backbones of effective government is sound institutions, scholars in institutional development focused on identifying the kinds of institutions necessary for economic success by conducting cross-country comparisons between poor and wealthy countries. But those studies failed to explain how the rich countries break the institutional lock-in, and bring about the necessary change. So this presentation complements the existing literature by analyzing bureaucratic institutional change [that] happened in the Korean government.

Now, many scholars agree that the merit-based bureaucracy of the Korean government was one of the key success factors of the Korean development state. But the effective bureaucracy was not something that the Korean government was born with. In fact, in the 1950s, the Korean government officials were sent to Pakistan for training. The news media constantly criticized the incompetence and corruption of the government officials. So I got to raise the question, how were the effective bureaucratic institutions established in the Korean developmental state? And to answer this question, this research examined the change in the bureaucratic institutions from 1948 to 1963, and analyzed how different factors and conditions of institutional change interacted and affected the bureaucratic institutional change. By doing this, this presentation will draw out four implications, especially for the developmental practitioners today.

The conceptual framework that this research chose is the gradual institutional change theory of James Mahoney and Kathleen Thelan. The theory defines four different types of institutional change as the table shows. The first is "displacement," which means removal of old rules. "Layering" means addition of new rules to the old ones. "Drift" means the discrepancy between the rules and the context. And "conversion" means manipulation of rules. The theory also argues that three main factors defined types of institutional change. The first is characteristics of institutions,

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 164 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:21

which specifically means the level of discretion that the practitioners can have in enforcement and implementation. The second is the characteristics of political context, or political settlement, especially the level of opposition against institutional change. The third one is the attitude of the change agents toward change. The theory finally categorized four types of change agents in accordance with the attitudes. So the three factors combined together produce four different types of changes, as this table shows. By applying this theory, this presentation shows what types of institutional change happened in Korea and what we can learn from that.

Since the presentation examines the merit–based institution, the analytical framework was defined as this figure shows. Now, 'institution' is a very complex and broad concept. Speakers today talked about the need to clarify the definition of governance and institution. So, this research narrowed down and then drew a working definition of institution. "Institutions," for this analysis, are defined as codified rules and regulations for merit–based bureaucratic systems. Following the conceptual framework, this research identified 199 rules and regulations for the merit–based bureaucratic system. As this figure shows, the institutions became detailed and specified. And if you take a look at the annual changes, this figure shows the frequency of change on an annual basis. Especially in 1949 and from 1960 to 1963, they were frequently revised and modified, while in the 1950s, they were not.

Now let' s go over the three factors one by one. The first factor is the institutional characteristics. In conclusion, [the] level of discretion in enforcement and implementation was constantly high due to a high level of ambiguity in institutions. The high level of discretionary power that the officials had can be observed especially in the recruitment practice. We all know the Korean government is very famous for its merit–based recruitment system. But it was not the case in the 1950s. If you take a look at the table, the Korean government used two different types of recruitment system. One is the open competitive examination, and the other one is the screening of the qualifications. The table shows that the ratio of examination to screening deteriorated. In 1951, the ratio was around 40 percent, but in 1955 through 1959, the ratio dropped to 8 percent. In total, only 4 percent of the government officials [were] recruited via examination in the 1950s. This was possible due to the high level of ambiguity in the institution. The conditions for screening were also very vague, making it possible for the ministers to choose whoever they wanted to choose. For example, the law stipulated that the person who has the knowledge and skills to execute the job can be hired. However, the rule didn' t specify the way to verify this.

The second factor is the political context. The political context was influenced by the political system and by the positions of the political coalitions. If you take a look at the political system first, the presidential system in the Syngman Rhee administration provided a relatively higher level of autonomy to the administrative branch to change the rules and regulations with regard to the merit– based institutions. The military junta of Park Chung–Hee also

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 165 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:22

exerted supreme authority to change institutions with little interference from judiciary or legislative branches. However, the parliamentary system of the Chang Myun period lowered the level of autonomy of the cabinet, since under the system, the National Assembly could easily interfere with the administrative branch. So the level of vetoes was also affected by the positions of the political coalitions. If you take a look at the positions of the political coalitions, from 1948 to 1954, the opposition parties checked the administrative branches, but after 1955, when the ruling liberal party gained [a] dominant position in the National Assembly, the level of veto was lowered. Factious struggles raised the level of veto in Chang Myun cabinet, which was removed with a military coup d' état. So, in sum, the level of veto against change was low in Syngman Rhee and Park Chung-Hee periods, but it was high under [the] Chang Myun cabinet.

This table compares the approval rate of the legal acts by dividing the number of acts approved with the number of acts submitted to the legislative body. The approval rate seems to coincide with the level of autonomy of each of the three administrations. Park Chung-Hee' s junta had the highest approval rate, with 83 percent, while [the] Chang Myun cabinet showed the lowest rate of 25 percent.

Let' s take a look at the final factor, the change agents. The change agents in the Syngman Rhee administration showed opportunistic characteristics, selectively implementing the rules. The officials of the Chang Myun cabinet and the Park Chung-Hee junta showed different attitude, seeking to change the rules rather than following them. The attitudes of change agents seem to differ in accordance with the attitude of the leaders. If you take a look at the picture, this is an ex-government official named Shin Doo-young. Shin Doo- young shows a good example of this. He served all three different administrations, from Syngman Rhee to Park Chung-Hee. When he served in the Syngman Rhee government, the deterioration of the merit-based system was at its worst. But in [the] Chang Myun cabinet and under Park Chung-Hee government, he introduced a series of reformative measures in [the] recruitment system and promotion system. So he utilized his capacity both to debilitate and to promote the merit-based bureaucracy. In short, his performance changed in accordance with the priorities of the top leadership.
The importance of the changes in the top leadership is confirmed in the records of the cabinet meetings. This figure shows the number of items discussed and instructions made with regard to the merit-based system in the cabinet meetings from 1949 to 1963. It shows the number rapidly grew from 1961, when the military junta was introduced. Considering the nature of the cabinet meetings, this figure is a good example showing the level of interest of the top leadership in the merit-based system.

This is another figure [that] more clearly shows the difference in management of the merit-based system between the three different leaderships. The number of items on the merit-based system discussed in the cabinet meetings

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 166 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:22

has increased from Syngman Rhee to Park Chung-Hee period. The numbers are actually four times and ten times higher in the Chang Myun cabinet and in the Park Chung-Hee junta, respectively, than in the Syngman Rhee administration. If you take a look at the management of the institution, finally, this table also confirms the findings of the two figures. The table shows the institutional change by administration. The military junta modified and revised institutions the most, followed by the Chang Myun cabinet.

So, this table summarizes the empirical testing of the theory. It shows that the merit-based bureaucratic institutions gradually changed from 1955 to 1960, then retrogression of merit-based bureaucracy happened with the selective implementation, which is called 'conversion'. The reforms under [the] Chang Myun cabinet continued in the military junta. The junta made use of the low-level of opposition and introduced new reformative rules, which is defined as 'displacement'. The merit- based bureaucratic institutions did change from 1948 to 1963, but the nature and types of change were not always reformative.

So, in conclusion, the research draws out four policy implications for developmental practitioners. The first one is that we need to be aware of the limitations of institutional reform programs. Though establishing sound institutions is important for development, as this presentation showed, introducing new institutions does not guarantee the actual implementation. In line with the first implication, the second point is that we also need to understand the importance of enforcement, and develop ways to insure the implementation of reformative institutions. The third point is the importance of the context. As other speakers already said, the different context may result in different outcomes. Most reform programs today involve adding on or revision of existing institutions. Since an institution is like an intricate web, a change in one specific rule can cause a chain reaction in the entire system. The developmental practitioners therefore need to pay close attention to the existing institutions of the developing countries, and come up with a detailed plan to match the new ones to existing ones. The final point is the importance of the reform coalition. As many scholars including the late Adrian Leftwich have pointed out, reformative change needs a competent and motivated group of people for its success. Thank you for your attention. Thank you.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 167 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:22

Speech IV.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you. We heard from Dr. Park [about] a time in Korea's history that we don't usually talk [about] very much when we talk about Korea's economic development, which tends to focus from the early 1960s on. So we heard what took place prior, to set the groundwork for the developmental state to take off. Now we turn to our next speaker, Mr. Carlos Toranzo Roca, Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Strategic Research Programme in Bolivia [PIEB]. Mr. Roca.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 168 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:22

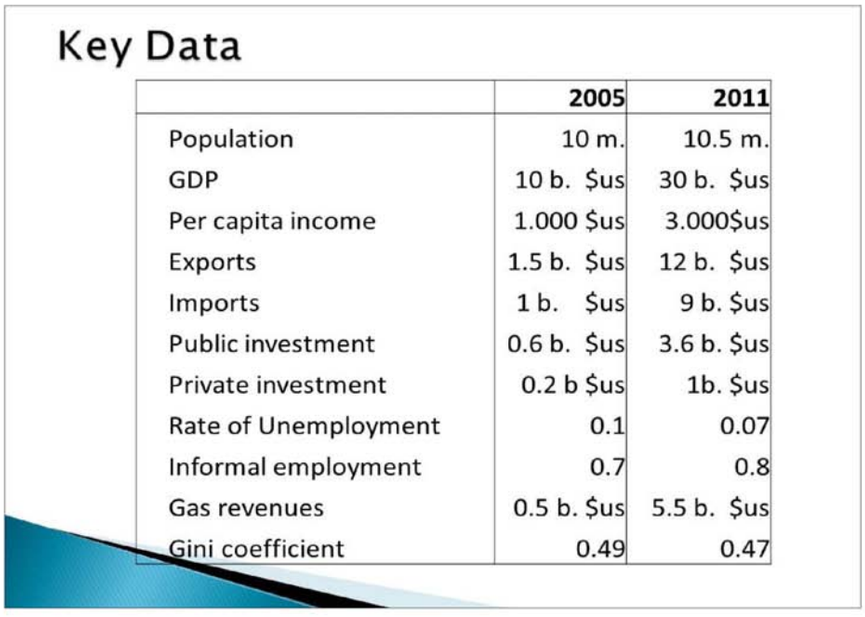
"Bolivia: Best Practice of the Washington Consensus and Anti – market Reforms"

■ Carlos F. Toranzo Roca

Chairman, Steering Committee of the Strategic Research Programme in Bolivia (PIEB)

□Presentation Materials





	2005	2011
Population	10 m.	10.5 m.
GDP	10 b. $us	30 b. $us
Per capita income	1.000 $us	3.000$us
Exports	1.5 b. $us	12 b. $us
Imports	1 b. $us	9 b. $us
Public investment	0.6 b. $us	3.6 b. $us
Private investment	0.2 b $us	1b. $us
Rate of Unemployment	0.1	0.07
Informal employment	0.7	0.8
Gas revenues	0.5 b. $us	5.5 b. $us
Gini coefficient	0.49	0.47

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 169 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:23

Historic characteristics

- Bolivia has a tradition of weak institutions, it has been characterized within the group of fragile states.
- History of political instability. Representative democracy is new, it started in 1982.
- The civil society, social movements are stronger than the State. The great institution is "la movilización en las calles" (street demonstrations), from here the actors obtain favours from the State, by non institutional routes.
- Informal institutions are stronger than formal institutions.
- Each government starts from the scratch, discarding old and existing institutions. There is no time for institutions to mature.
- The country is Presidentialist, the President is the strongest institution, the check and balances have been weak.
- According to some, preconditions for good governance don't exist. However, there is always space for institutional change.
- All governments, from left to right, have been patrimonialist.

Research Questions

- This work aims to identify the critical factors of Bolivias institutional reforms which impacted poverty reduction and social inclusion
- This work analyses two periods:
  1. During the implementation of reforms driven by the Washington Consensus
  2. The phase of anti-market reforms, during the Government of Evo Morales
- In each of these periods Bolivia became an example of best practice for institutional reforms, in one case following a market logic, and in the second, dismantling market reforms
- For each period I will try to identify if reforms were positive and had an impact in the fight against poverty and generation of social inclusion.
- The final question looks into whether pro-market reforms or anti markets reforms are better for poverty reduction and social inclusion

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 170 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:24

Best practice of the Washington Consensus

- Between 1985-2005 Bolivia became an example of best practice for institutional reforms as promoted by the Washington Consensus.
- Bolivia in 1985 was coming out of a period of hyperinflation (22,000%), for this reason, many sectors of society accepted market reforms.
- In this period Bolivia did everything that was recommended by the World Bank, IMF and IADB. The drivers of change were the multilateral donors.
- Public enterprises were privatized (hydrocarbons, mining). Some reforms were encouraged such as decentralization, gender, systems of sectorial regulation, modernization of tax revenue and customs institutions.
- The PRSP process was implemented, but without society ownership. NGOs and aid agencies were the main actors.
- Foreign investments were provided guarantees, development of check and balances (accountability) were supported, the economy was opened to international markets.
- The reforms were made taking (one-size-fits-all) blueprints of the international aid cooperation, without understanding the local context.
- For their love of civil society, bilateral donors did not support all of the reforms, especially the privatization of public enterprises.
- There was no harmonization between bilateral and multilaterals, in fact there was disagreement. Each one had their own agenda.

Best practice of the Washington Consensus

- Bilateral donors made efforts to encourage social participation and criticized political parties.
- Civil society did not own the process, it was owned by a few parties and in particular the International Cooperation – for this reason, people saw this reforms as "foreign".
- Social inclusion was at the centre of the process, particularly creating regional equity through development of territorial decentralization in favour of municipalities.
- The country was trapped by the conditions set by the International Cooperation which provided 50% of public investment.
- The results attracted foreign investment, in particular in hydrocarbons. The average GDP growth was acceptable, near 5%.
- Poverty reduction was marginally achieved, in particular, there was a reduction in the rural-urban equity gap.
- Poverty reduction programs of the International Cooperation failed, they were never sustainable. Unfocused programs, for very limited groups of population.
- The Cooperation was more successful promoting institutional reforms such as decentralization and gender issues.
- Privatizations, in a country used to see natural resources owned by the State, generated social unrest. Social mobilizations expelled the "neoliberal government", in 2002.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 171 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:25

Outcome of the Washington Consensus Experience

- In general, reform outcomes were positive:
  - There was some minor poverty reduction, and progress towards territorial decentralization in favour of municipalities
  - Public investment resources were decentralized in favour of rural municipalities. The economic and social gap between urban and rural areas was reduced.
  - There was minor institutional modernization in public administration and the Judiciary
  - Social sectors related to rural areas were empowered. New political elites emerged from rural areas.
  - Economic reforms attracted private investment in hydrocarbons and mining. Central Bank independence was achieved.
- However there were negative aspects:
  - Privatizations in hydrocarbons, mining and telecommunications. Particularly in a country used to see the property of natural resources owned by the state.
  - The process was owned by political parties and international cooperation without participation of civil society.

"Best practice" of anti-market reforms?

- The Government of Evo Morales (2005–2014) replaces a Republican State for a new Plurinational State, and starts a process of dismantling institutions.
- Paradox: Institutions are being destroyed, but new ones are not created yet. International Cooperation supports this institutional dismantling, although they were built by the same International Cooperation.
- This Government period coincides with the boom in prices of exported raw materials (gas and minerals). The nominal value of these raw materials went from 1.5b $us to 12.b. $us.
- Government re-nationalised what it previously privatised (hydrocarbons and mining). This shows that institutional achievements can be reversed.
- Drivers for change are not donors anymore, now it is the President, his party and social movements that support him. They own this process of change.
- Donor's dependence no longer exists since oil revenues have risen from 0,5b $us to 5,5b. $us. Cooperation support is minimal, 20% of public investment.
- In this period, Bolivia became a middle income country. Income per capita went from $us. 1.000 to $us. 3.000 . For this reason, DFID, Dutch and Swedish cooperation's left the country.
- Bolivia has more fiscal resources than ever before, and the international cooperation mistakenly provides budget support.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 172 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:26

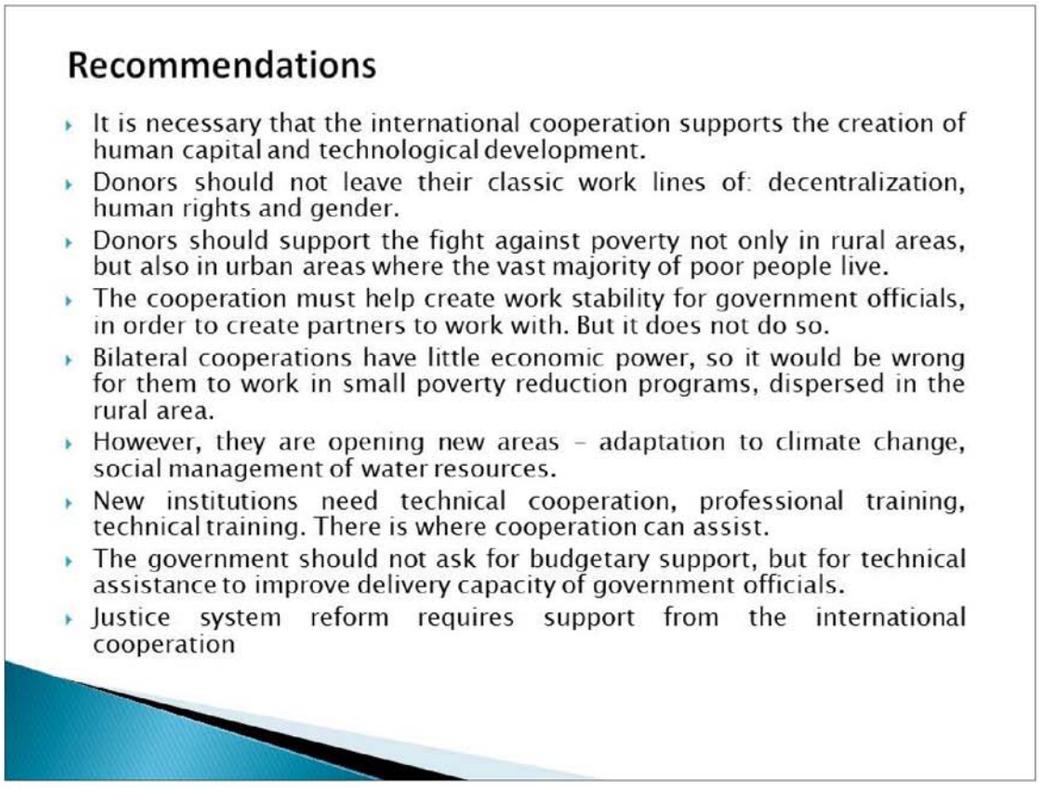
"Best practice" of anti-market reforms?

- The Cooperation begs for government attention, it entered an identity crisis. To have validity, the cooperation supports the government without any self-criticism.
- The cooperation abandoned the institutional capital that it created, for example, decentralization, gender, human rights and democratic development issues.
- Multilaterals support building roads IADB, CAF, because it is easier to disburse resources in this way, without looking at the quality of expenditure. This kind of support also does not generate political problems.
- The Cooperation is aligned to government's plans, for fear of being expelled, USAID was expelled. Alignment for fear, not for conviction.
- Harmonization does not exist, each donor follows its own agenda.
- The emerging donors (Cuba, Venezuela, China, Korea), still do not have power.
- Dutch disease has emerged from the boom in raw material prices. Nothing can compete against gas and minerals. The economic model is based around extraction of non-renewable resources resulting in a national de-industrialization.
- Company nationalisation policies have been accompanied by high growth, discretional State expenditure, without any accountability.
- NGOs were absorbed by the government, as they had a leftist soul. They supported the "revolution" of Evo Morales.

Outcome of anti-market reforms

- Nationalizations generated more resources for the State, Bolivia depends more than ever on exports of natural resources, there is no industrialization.
- There is acceptable growth and poverty reduction. Extreme poverty went from 38% to 21%, basically due to state subsidies: cash and payments in kind to the elderly, children and pregnant women.
- There are stable macroeconomic policies, annual inflation rates have not exceeded 8%. In the last 9 years a fiscal surplus has existed
- The Government has credibility, 63% of the population supports the government.
- Change of elites; traditional elites entrepreneurs fall, but new popular entrepreneurs who love markets emerge. A new popular neoliberalism is being developed.
- The government loves the State, people love markets. Conclusion: there will not be Socialism although the government wants it.
- There is more social inclusion, in particular of indigenous and peasant groups.
- New political and economic elites emerged from popular sectors.
- There is less accountability (check and balances) and there is less respect to the Rule of Law.
- There is less freedom of expression and opinion.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 173 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:27



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 174 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:27

□ Presentation Transcript

Thank you for KOICA, thank you for Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for this invitation. I will talk about Bolivia, best practice[s] of the Washington Consensus, and best practice[s] of anti–market reforms. It' s not a joke, it' s true. Please look [at] the data. The increase in population, the increase in GDP, per capita income, exports/imports, public investment.

For the context, I want to explain some characteristics of Bolivia. Bolivia has a tradition of weak institutions, instability. Representative democracy is new, it started in 1982. The civil society, social movements, are stronger than the state. The great institution is the street demonstration: if you want your team to win the soccer cup, or you want to have the best girlfriend, you have to do a street demonstration in Bolivia. This is political culture in my country. Informal institutions are stronger than formal institutions. Each government starts from scratch, discarding old and existing institutions. There is no time to mature institutions. The country is presidentialist. All governments, from left to right, have been patrimonialist.

My questions:

This work aims to identify the critical factors of Bolivia' s institutional reforms, which impacted poverty reduction and social inclusion. I want to analyze two phases: one, during the implementation driven by the Washington Consensus, and the second phase, anti–market reforms during the government of President Evo Morales. In each period––in both periods––Bolivia became an example of best practices of institutional reforms. I will try to identify reforms [that] were positive and had an impact in the fight against poverty and generation of social inclusion. The final question looks into whether pro–market reforms or anti–market reforms are better for poverty reduction and social inclusion. Best Practice(s) of Washington Consensus: Between 1985 [and] 2005, Bolivia became an example of best practices of institutional reform as promoted by the Washington Consensus. Bolivia was coming out of a period of hyperinflation (2,000 percent). For this reason, many sectors of society accepted the market reforms. In this period, [we] did everything that was recommended by the World Bank and the IMF. The drivers of the change were the multilateral donors. Public enterprises were privatized. Foreign investment were provided guarantees, development of checks and balances (accountability) was supported. The economy was opened to the international markets. The reforms were made taking blueprints of the international cooperation without understanding the local context. For their love of civil society, bilateral donors didn' t support all of the reforms, especially privatization of public enterprises.

There was no harmonization between bilateral and multilaterals. In fact, there was disagreement. Each one had their own agenda. Bilateral donors made efforts to encourage social participation, and criticized political parties. Civil society didn' t own the process. Social inclusion was at the center of the process, especially in creating

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 175 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:28

regional equity. The country was trapped by the conditions set by international cooperation, which provided 50 percent of public investment. The results attracted foreign investment. Poverty reduction was marginally achieved, and in particular there was a reduction in the rural–urban equity gap. Poverty reduction programs of international cooperation failed. The cooperation was more successful promoting institutional reforms such as decentralization and gender issues. Privatization in a country used to seeing natural resources owned by the State generated social unrest. Social mobilization expelled the neo–liberal government in 2002.

Outcomes of the Washington Consensus:

Everybody hates, in my country, the Washington Consensus. But in general, the outcomes were positive. There was some minor poverty reduction, and progress towards territorial decentralization in favor [of] municipalities. Public investment resources were decentralized in favor of rural municipalities. The economic and social gap between urban and rural areas was reduced. There was minor institutional modernization in public administration and the judiciary. Social sectors related to the rural areas were empowered. New political elites emerged from the rural areas. Economic reforms attracted private investment, especially in hydrocarbons and mining. However, [there were] negative aspects: privatizations in hydrocarbons, mining and telecommunications, particularly in a country used to seeing the property of natural resources owned by the state. The process was owned by the political parties and international cooperation without participation of civil society.

Best practice(s) of the anti–market reforms:

The government of President Morales, [from] 2005 to now [2014], replaced a Republican State [with] a new Plurinational State.

Paradox:

Institutions are being destroyed, but the new ones are not created yet. International cooperation supports this institutional dismantling, although they were built by the same international cooperation. This government period coincides with a boom in prices of exported raw materials (gas and minerals). Government re–nationalized what had previous been privatized (hydrocarbons and mining). This shows that institutional achievement can be reversed. Drivers for change are not donors anymore, now it's the President Morales, his party, and social movements that support him. They own this process of change. Donor dependence no longer exists since oil revenues have risen from 0.5 billion to 5.5 billion dollars. Cooperation support is minimal, 20 percent of public investment. Bolivia has more fiscal resources than ever before, and international cooperation mistakenly provides budget support. The cooperation begs for government attention. It entered an identity crisis. To have validity, the cooperation supports the government without any self–criticism.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 176 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:28

The cooperation abandoned the institutional capital that it created, for example, decentralization, gender, human rights, and democratic development issues. Multilaterals support building roads, IADB, World Bank because it [is] easy to disburse resources. The cooperation is aligned to government plans, not for Paris Declaration, just for fear—for fear of being expelled. USAID was expelled. Alignment for fear, not for conviction. Harmonization doesn't exist. Each donor follows its own agenda. 'Dutch disease' has emerged from the boom in raw material prices. Company nationalization policies have been accompanied by high growth, discretional state expenditure, without any accountability. NGOs were absorbed by the government, as they had a leftist soul. They supported the "revolution" of Evo Morales. Nationalization generated more resources of the State. Bolivia depends more than ever on exports of natural resources. There is no industrialization. There is acceptable growth and poverty reduction. There are stable macroeconomic policies. The government has credibility: 63 percent of the population supports the government. We have [a] change of elites: traditional elite entrepreneurs fall, but new popular entrepreneurs who love markets emerge. A new popular neo-liberalism is being developed. The government loves the State. But the people love the markets.

Conclusion:

there will not be socialism, although the government wants it. There is more social inclusion, in particular of indigenous and peasant groups. New political and economic elites emerged from popular sectors. There is less accountability (checks and balances), and there is less respect [for] the Rule of Law. There is less freedom of expression and opinion.

Recommendations:

It's necessary that international cooperation support the creation of human capital and technological development. Donors should not leave the classic work lines of decentralization, human rights, and gender. Donors should support the fight against poverty not only in rural areas, but also in urban areas: 66 percent of the population of Bolivia lives in urban areas. The majority of poverty is in the urban areas. The cooperation must help create work stability for government officials, in order to create partners to work with. But it does not do so. Bilateral cooperation have little economic power, so it would be wrong for them to work in small poverty reduction programs, dispersed in the rural areas. However, they are opening new areas: adaptation to climate change, social management of water resources, for example. New institutions need technical cooperation, professional training, technical training. That is where cooperation can assist. The government should not ask for budgetary support, but for technical assistance to improve the delivery capacity of government officials. Justice system reform requires support from the international cooperation. Thanks a lot.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 177 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:28

Speech V.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you very much. Now, from Bolivia, we heard a very interesting case of how the donors in Bolivia engaged with each other in different regimes. So it gave us more, sort of, depth and understanding [of] the context in which donor/recipient relationships occur, and development takes place. Now I would like to change the continent. We are now going to Africa. Come with me. Mr. Frederick Golooba-Mutebi is an Honorary Research Fellow at the School of Environment, Education and Development at the University of Manchester, but he will be talking about Rwanda.

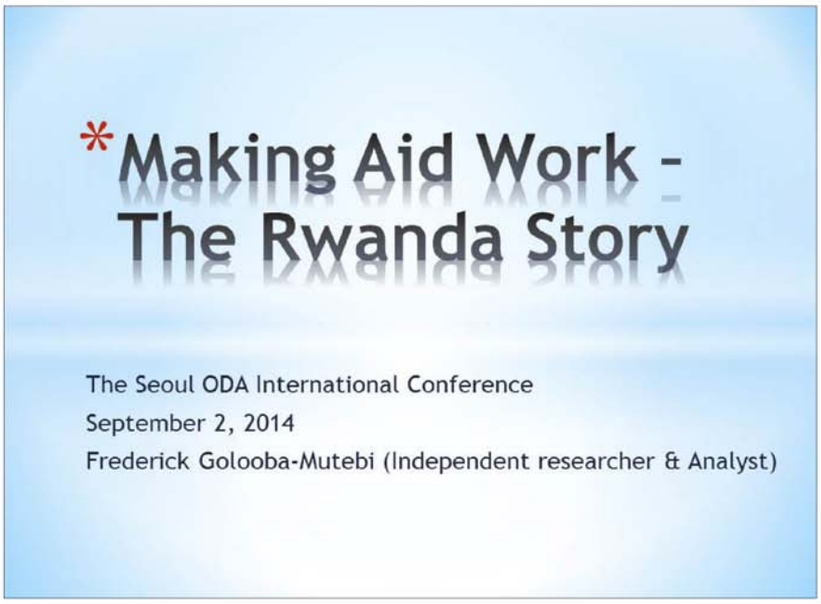
20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 178 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:28

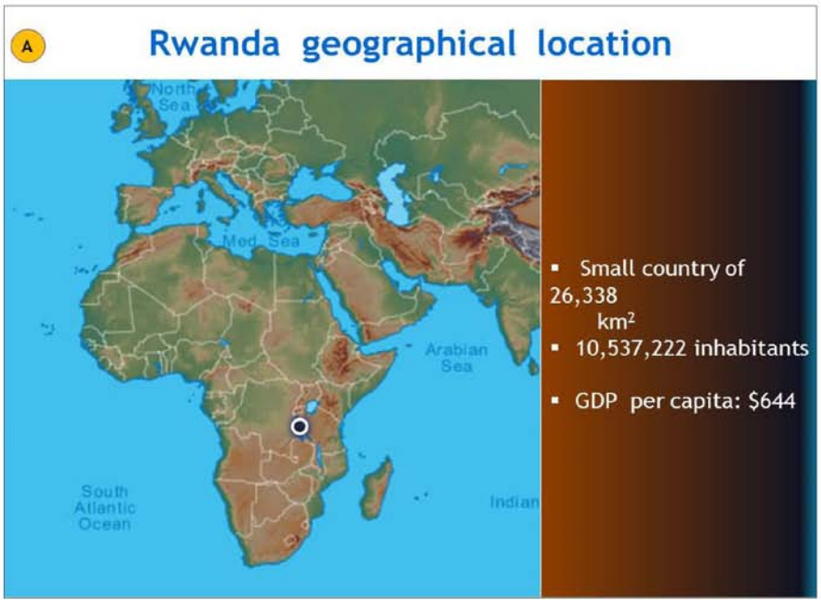
"Making Aid Work – The Rwanda Story"

■ Frederick Golooba-Mutebi

Honorary Research Fellow at the School of Environment, Education and Development (SEED) at the University of Manchester

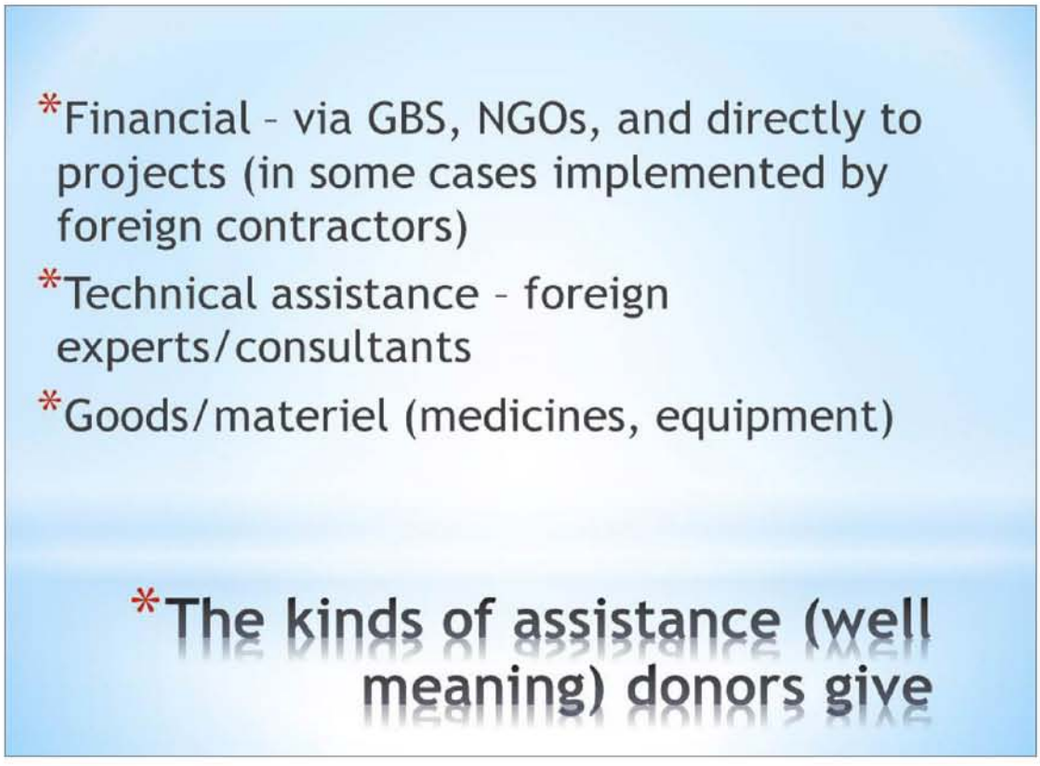
□ Presentation Materials





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 179 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:29





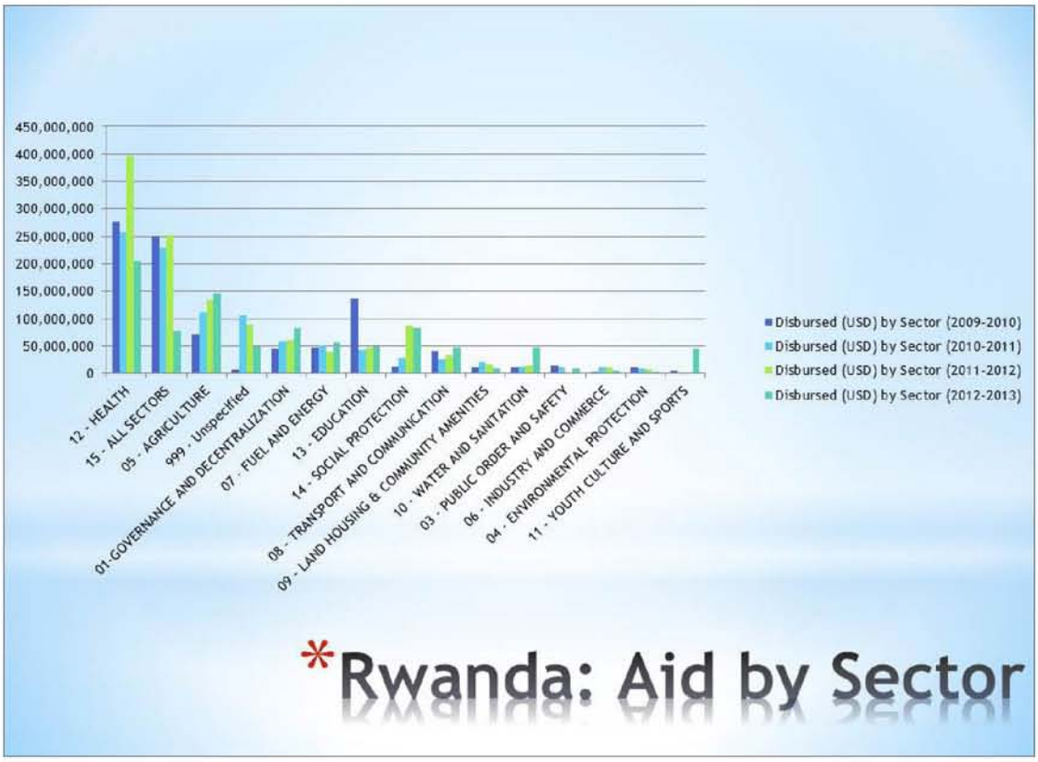
20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 180 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:30

*Short-term success, long-term failure (lack of sustainability)

*Sub-optimal outcomes

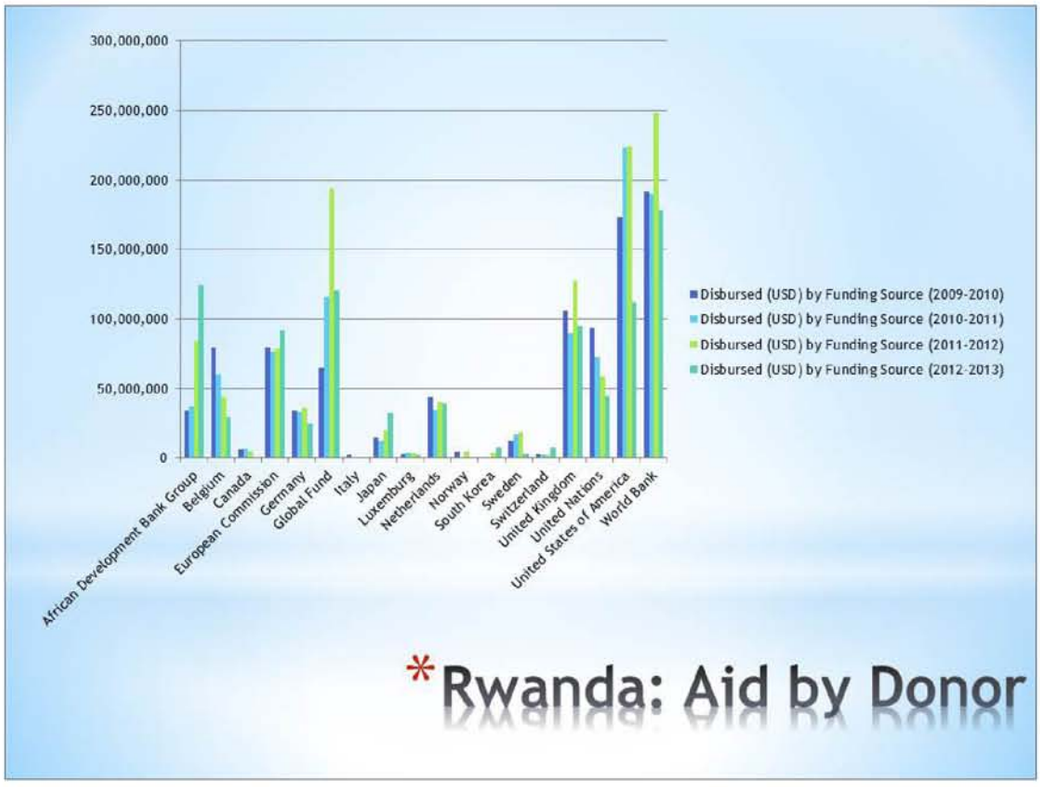
*Isolated cases of long-term success / impact

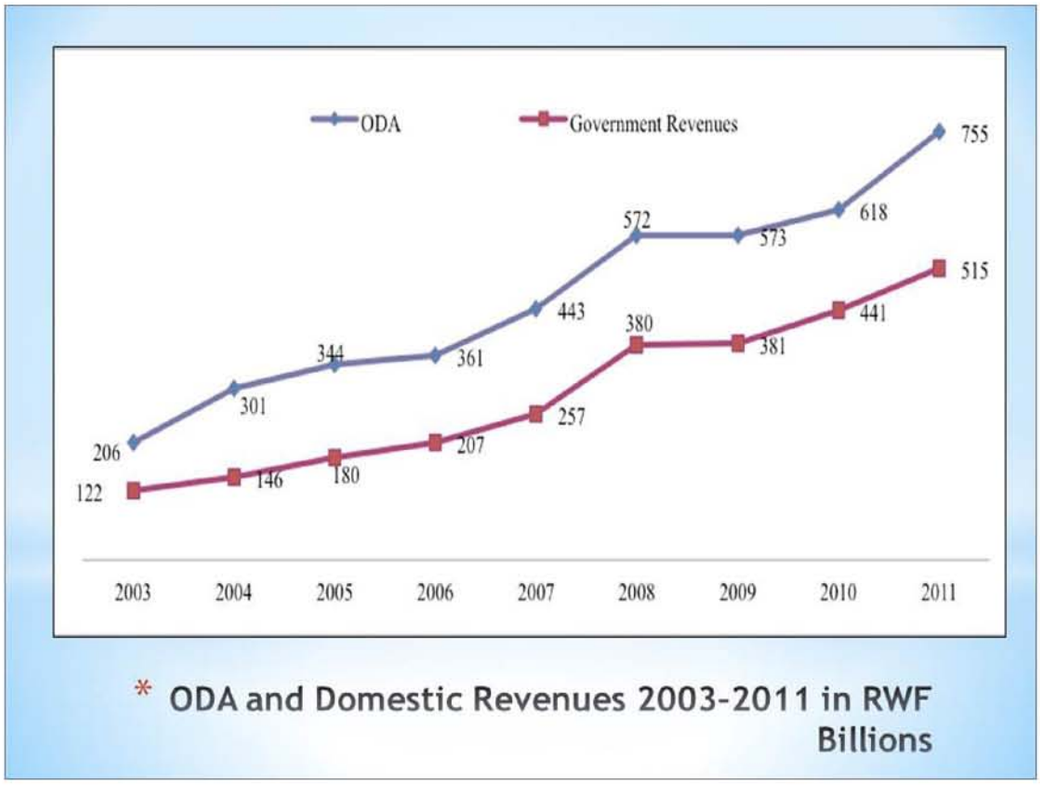
*Common outcomes



*Rwanda: Aid by Sector

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 181 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:30





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 182 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:31

Indicators	Baseline 1992	Baseline 2000	2005/6	2010/11	2015 Target
Net enrolment ratio in primary school.		72%	86.6%	96.5%	100%
Proportion of pupils starting grade one who reach last grade of primary school.		24.1%	51.7%	78.6%	100%
Literacy rates of women and men aged 15 -24 years.		57.4%	76.8%	83.7%	100%
Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births.	141	196.2	152	76	47
Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles.	91%	87%	85.6%	95%	100%
Maternal mortality ratio - deaths per 100,000 live births.	1,300	1071	750	476	325
Birth attended by skilled health personnel	26%	31%	38.6%	69%	90%

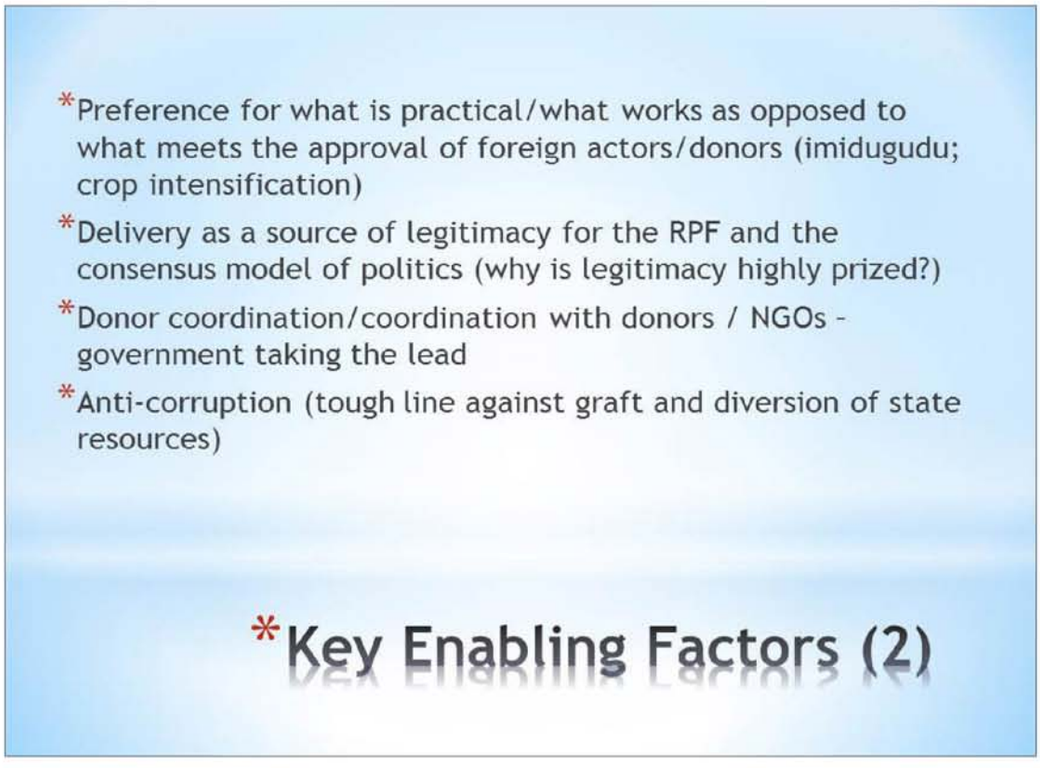
* Evolution of some social indicators

Poverty & Extreme Poverty Headcount (EICV3)

Province	2000/01		2005/06		2010/11	
	Poor	Extreme poor	Poor	Extreme poor	Poor	Extreme poor
Kigali City	22.7%	14.5%	20.8%	12.9%	16.8%	7.8%
Southern Province	65.5%	44.7%	66.7%	44.9%	56.5%	31.1%
Western Province	62.3%	40.4%	60.4%	37.7%	48.4%	27.4%
Northern Province	64.2%	46.5%	60.5%	39.1%	42.8%	23.5%
Eastern Province	59.3%	39.4%	52.1%	29.9%	42.6%	20.8%
Urban			28.5%	16.0%	22.1%	10.4%
Rural			61.9%	39.5%	48.7%	26.4%
Total	58.9%	40.0%	56.7%	35.8%	44.9%	24.1%

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 183 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:32



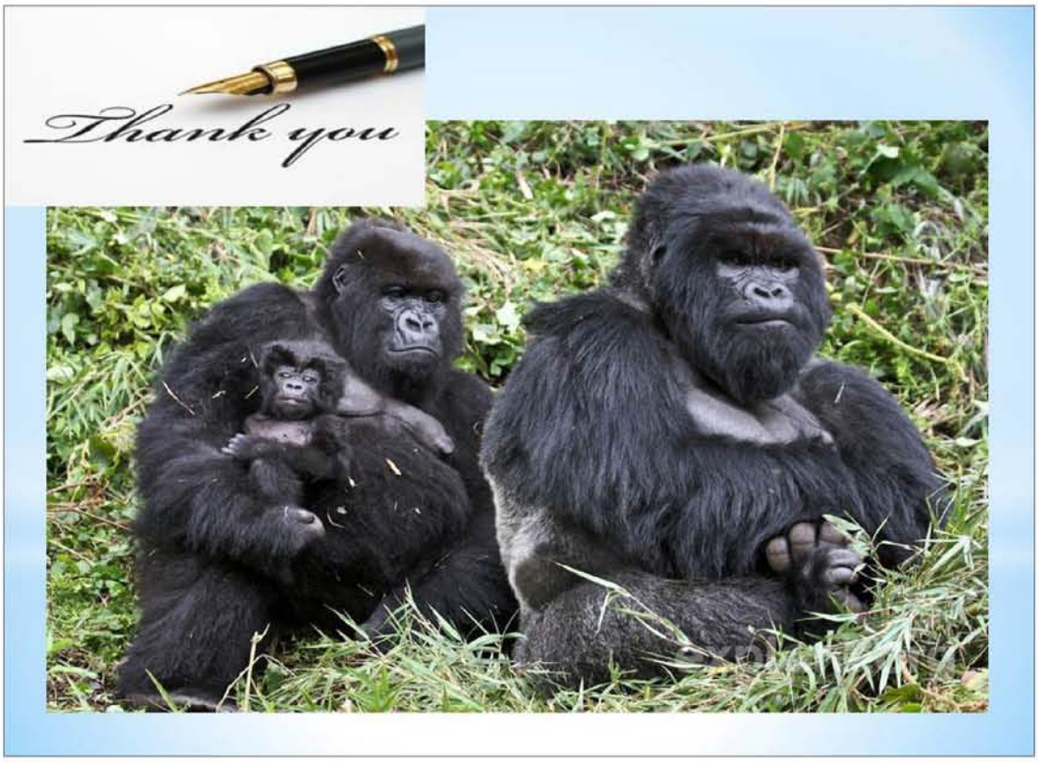


20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 184 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:33

The following are important (in addition to money & technical & other assistance):

* Political elite commitment to the pursuit and achievement of development goals (agenda setting/ownership)
* Conducive political environment (not necessarily a conventionally 'democratic' one - peace and stability are more important)
* Modesty / flexibility among donors (allow governments to experiment/do not impose templates)

* Pre-conditions for success- some lessons



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 185 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:34

□ Presentation Transcript

Thank you very much, Professor Kim. I would like also to thank KOICA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea for inviting me here. This presentation is a story of a small country in the Great Lakes Region of East Africa. It's a rare story of success on a continent where we don't have a great deal of success, but also a continent where we have a very long history of development assistance, much of whose results we don't see a lot of after so many years of it happening. Now of course, the story of Rwanda and development aid is very complex, and this is only a very simplified version of the story. But I hope that the simplified version will allow me to say a few things, possibly a few provocative things that will help us have a good discussion afterwards.

As the maps shows, that tiny dot you see is roughly where Rwanda is located. It's a small country, densely populated, with a very fast-growing population. Just to remind ourselves of the problems that face countries such as Rwanda or other countries in Africa that receive aid, we all know that there is a lack of financial resources, there's a lack of skills, a small private sector, therefore high levels of unemployment, small rate of employment creation, state institutions tend to be weak, characterized by a limited capacity for policy formulation as well as consistent implementation. The vertical and horizontal coordination of both implementation and policy-making is very weak. Among the ruling elites, there is usually a marked lack of commitment to development, with people being driven more by the desire to stay in power, a desire to win elections, where democratization has happened, and also a desire to promote things that are not entirely connected to development.

The political context in much of Africa is one of political exclusion, which tends to cause insecurity, and therefore instability. And in the incidence of instability, there is very little development that can happen. Now, the kinds of assistance that donors give to countries such as Rwanda comes in the form of financial assistance, this may be in the form of general budget support. It could come through NGOs, or even directly to projects, in some cases, projects implemented by foreign contractors. It could be technical assistance—foreign experts or consultants accompanying aid. It can also be material goods: it can be medicine, it can be equipment of different kinds. In terms of outcomes, after so many years of development assistance in Africa, what we see are short-term successes. We also see a great deal of long-term failure, and this is defined in many cases by lack of sustainability. We see sub-optimal outcomes, and also a few isolated cases of long-term success or impact.

Now, this graph here shows what is happening in Rwanda, or what has been happening in recent years in Rwanda, by way of aid that comes into the country. This graph shows aid going to different sectors, with health getting the bulk of the aid, agriculture, decentralization and local government, education, and so on. Rwanda has been receiving

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 186 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:34

a lot of aid. Now, contrary to what most people say, Rwanda doesn't get significantly more aid than its neighbors. And some people tend to say, well, Rwanda has been successful because it gets aid. Yes, true, but there is another story to this. This graph here shows aid coming from different providers: some countries and institutions have been very generous towards Rwanda, giving it a lot of money. This money has gone into enabling the government to get some of the things that it is getting done to happen.

Now, at the same time, in Rwanda, I get struck by the extent to which I hear officials, but also ordinary Rwandans, talking about the necessity to wean themselves off aid. They want to be free of aid. Of course this is easier said than done, but as you can see from this graph, as aid has grown, so has the capacity of the government of Rwanda for local revenue mobilization. One hopes it would be able to achieve their objective of reducing their dependence on aid. As a result of this aid, some of the things that have happened can be seen in the evolution of some of these social indicators. You can see these from the slides in my presentation. Net enrollment in primary school has gone up; the proportion of people starting grade one [following primary school], that has grown; literacy rates have gone up; under-five mortality has fallen; and so on and so forth. Now this shows the radical reduction in the extreme… in the poverty and extreme poverty head count, not just in Kigali, as some people claim—some people are very fond of claiming that, oh, the good story in Rwanda is only in Kigali, the capital city. I beg to differ. The good story is across the entire country, as you can see from this table. The poverty and extreme poverty head count has fallen drastically across the entire country.

Now of course, as I said at the beginning, aid is part of this story. But there are other factors that explain what is happening in Rwanda, or has been happening. One is political commitment. Rwanda is run by a very committed and highly-driven elite. Now the government is a government on a mission. As some people say, it is also a government in a hurry. It's a government with grand reformist ambitions across a wide array of sectors. The political environment in Rwanda is one of power- and responsibility-sharing among potential political rivals. Now, there are groups that have been excluded from this power-sharing, and those are the extremists, the extremist Hutu element mainly, and this is good as far as I'm concerned for the very indispensable political stability without which development cannot happen. And one can contrast Rwanda with countries like Mali, South Sudan, and so on.

Now, Rwanda has also been very adept at using neo-traditional practices. Practices that were helpful to them before colonial rule have been revived, things like performance contracts (there are, in Rwanda, words or concepts to define these things), communal self-help, there is a great deal of communal work for public projects. This can be seen by way of the entire country doing communal work every last Saturday of the month. So Rwanda is a country that is busy—not just the leaders, but also the ordinary citizens. In Rwanda, there is also a preference by

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 187 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:34

the government for what works, as opposed to what meets the approval of foreign actors or donors. Now, this can be seen in the degree to which donors have fought with government, running battles over specific kinds of things that the government has wanted to do [and] donors didn't like them, or they didn't think these things would work. The government has been persistent in pursuing these objectives, and as we can see, it has been very successful in many instances. There are instances where it has failed, but the government of Rwanda is not a government that is afraid of experimentation or failing and starting again. Delivery of public goods or development is a source of legitimacy for the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], the ruling party. And legitimacy is highly praised because the Rwandan Patriotic Front can only retain power if it convinces the majority that it is in power to deliver the things that are important to them, not to serve its own interests.

Now, the Rwanda government is also very persistent in its attempt to coordinate donor activity. Now, in the [African] Great Lakes Region, Rwanda is the only country I know of that restricts every donor to three sectors. Now, there's no donor in Rwanda that can work in more than three sectors and that has been dictated by the government in order to try and make aid much more effective than when donors would be spread over a whole range of things, doing small bits of things here and there, and doing them badly. There is a huge anti-corruption stance by the government. If you steal public funds in Rwanda, you can be sure you'll be punished. So, there is very little corruption in that country. So, as all donors say, in Rwanda, you can see value for money. You give them money to do something, you can be sure that that's precisely what they are going to do.
In terms of lessons, and these are not just the lessons, but these are things I've drawn from my own experience observing Rwanda, but also observing Uganda, which is where I come from. I think that elite commitment is very important. You can pour as much money as you want into a country. If the ruling elite is not committed to development, that money will not do what it is supposed to do. And in Rwanda, you can see what commitment has done.

Now, the political environment in Rwanda. Before 1994, Rwanda was a highly exclusive society where only one group was in power and excluded everybody else. Now, since 1994, there have been serious attempts at building an inclusive political system, and this in my opinion has helped keep Rwanda stable, and therefore enabled the government to pursue its development goals. Now, a conducive political environment does not necessarily mean one that is democratic, in the conventional sense, where you have liberal multi-party adversarial competition. But it can be one that is democratic in a very unconventional sense, such as in Rwanda, where there's a high premium attached to maintaining peace and stability rather than simply changing governments or changing leaders or having political competition, where parties can be seen to fight each other, or quarrel with each other in public.

Now the other thing that I have seen, as far as my observations have allowed me to do, is that there is a need

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 188 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:34

for donors or development partners to be modest. And I think that there is a tendency in Africa for development partners, or at least some of them, to come to Africa, knowing what the problem is, but also with a ready-made solution. And in this sense, they tend to want to impose solutions which don't work in the context that they are trying to work with. I think it would be helpful if donors could be a little more modest and flexible in their approach, and allow governments, when necessary, to experiment so that they don't impose templates.

Now, I have seen from working in Rwanda that the government of Rwanda is a learning government. It experiments a great deal, it fails a lot, but it also achieves a great deal of success out of its desire to experiment with different kinds of things. But of course, this means that this happens at the cost sometimes of good relations with donors. It is the one country that I know where the government and donors are in a very interesting relationship. It's a relationship where donors appreciate this government for its effectiveness, but it's also a relationship where they're not very happy about Rwanda's not always listening to them, because Rwandans know where they want to go, they have their own agenda, and they are very determined to implement it. I'll stop there, and thank you very much for listening to me.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 189 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:34

Speech VI.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you very much. Now the plot thickens. Now we' ve had stories about democratic development states that are producing good results, and Thandika' s strong wish to have democracy firmly established, and we also heard in the morning, Professor Huck-ju Kwon from Seoul National University talking… sharing the results of the more macro cross-national research that had some dubious relationship between corruption, development, democracy, democratic institutions, and so on. So, with these individual cases, and the broader cross-national study, I think we have a very interesting stew that is brewing. Last but not least, let me invite Mr. Jaime Faustino. He' s the Program Director of Economic Reform and Development Entrepreneurship from The Asia Foundation, representing an NGO.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 190 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:34

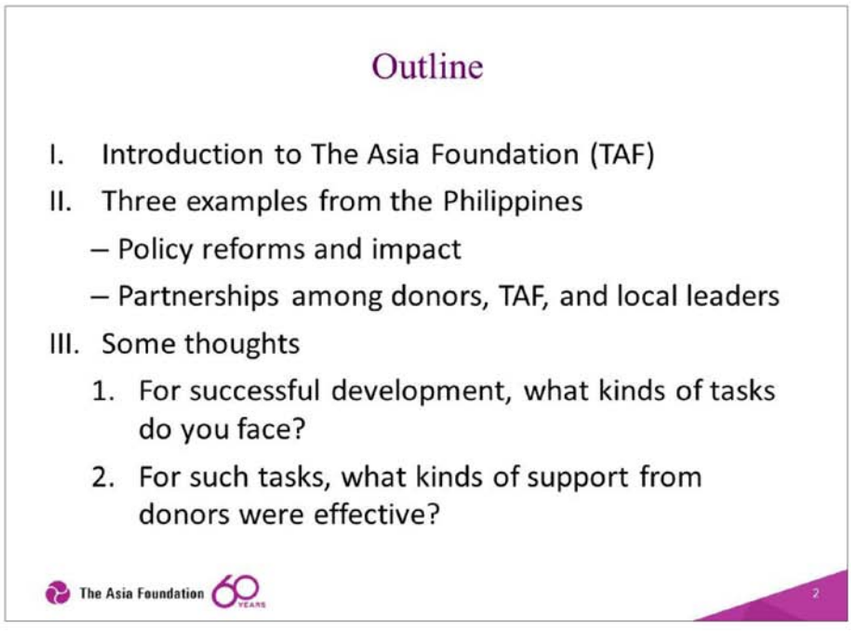
"Success and Pitfalls: Philippine Stories of Donors and Partners"

■ Jaime Faustino

Program Director of Economic Reform and Development Entrepreneurship, The Asia Foundation (TAF)

□Presentation Materials





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 191 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:35

The Asia Foundation

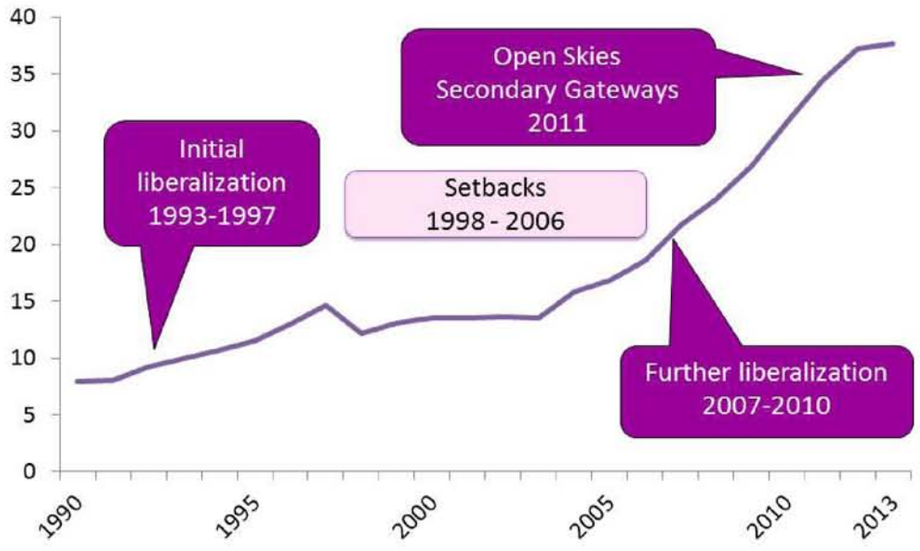
- International NGO
- San Francisco, Washington DC and 18 countries
- Committed to improving lives across dynamic and developing Asia for 60 years
  - Governance and law
  - Economic development
  - Women's empowerment
  - Environment
  - Regional cooperation
  - Asian approaches to development aid

The Asia Foundation 60 YEARS

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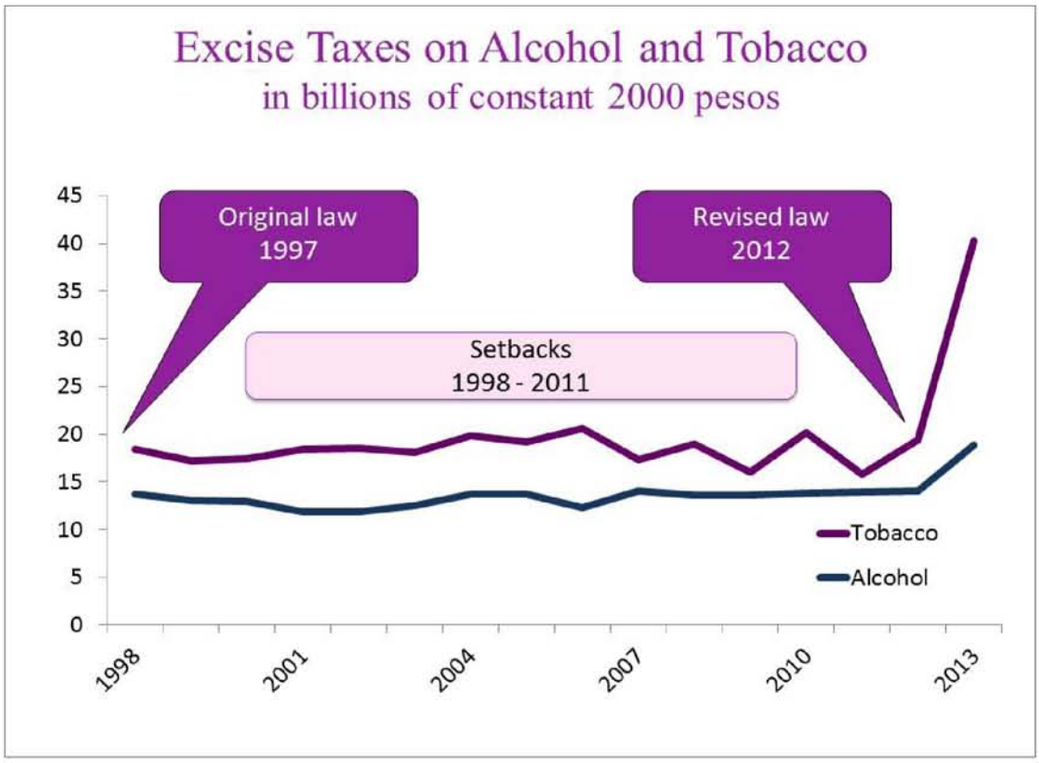
Civil Aviation

millions of users



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 192 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:36





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 193 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:36

For successful development, what kinds of tasks do you face?

- Development problems are 'wicked'
- Reform has technical and political dimensions
- Importance of elites, leaders, and coalitions

Strategic Challenge

Translate analytical concepts into operational practice

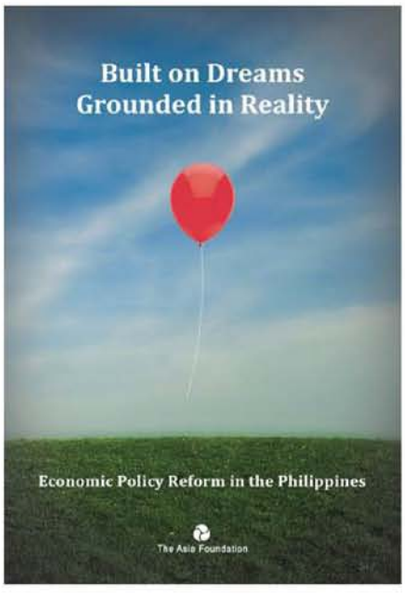
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Development Entrepreneurship

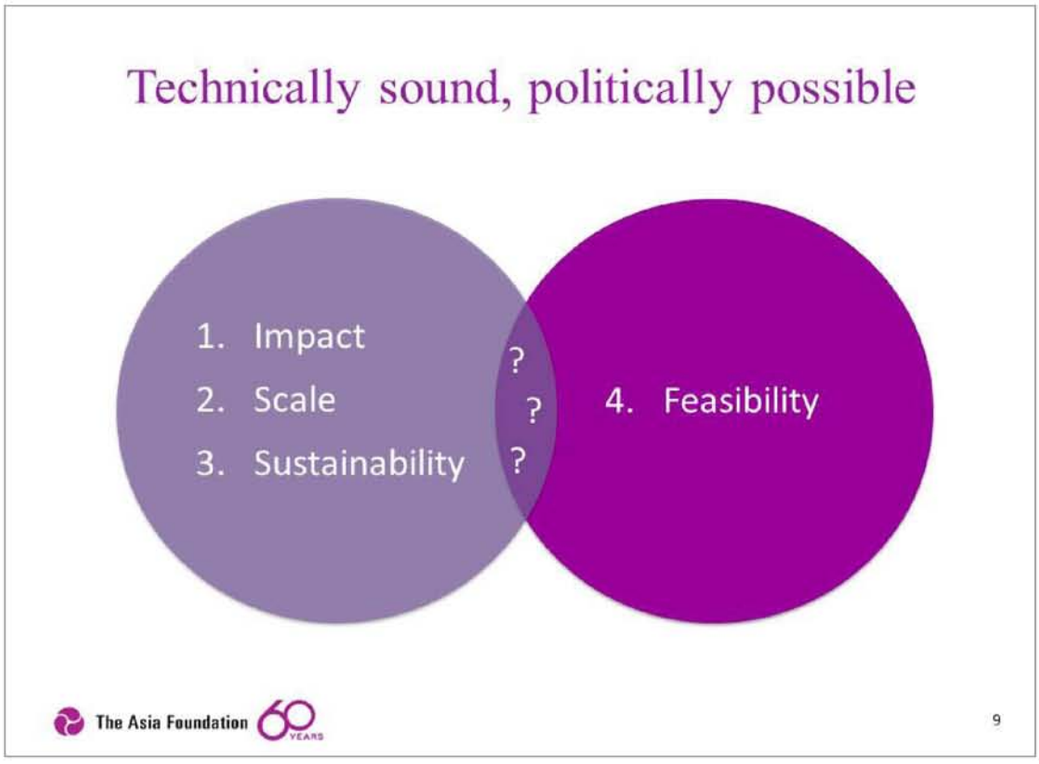
An operational method

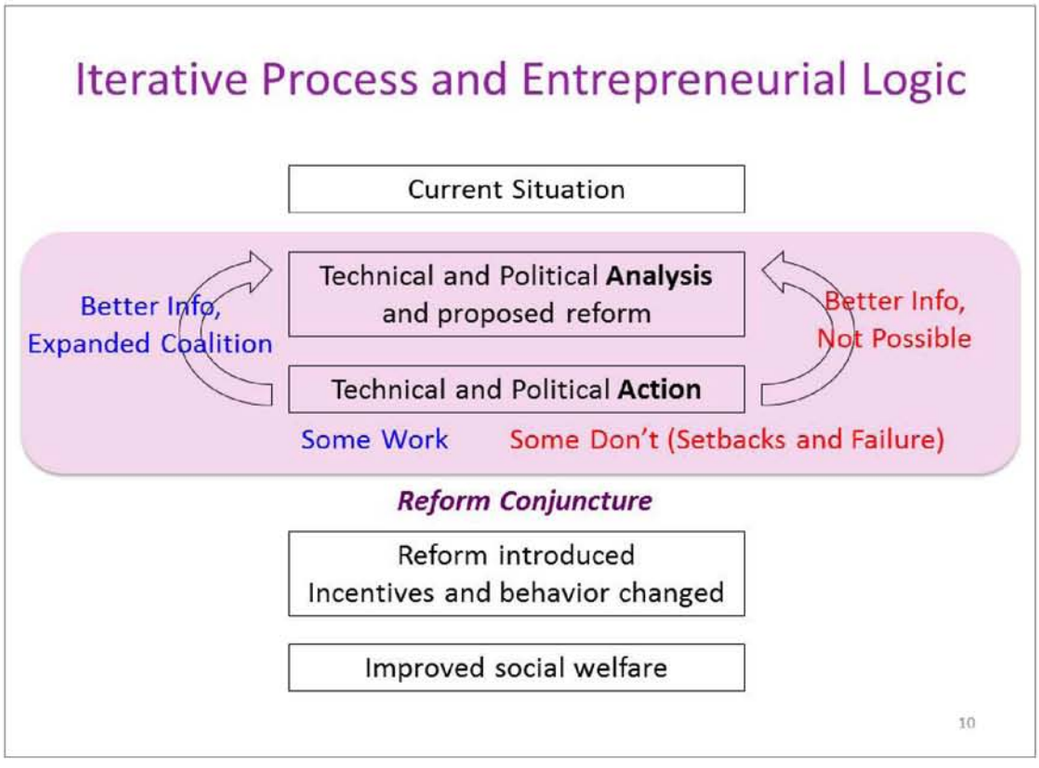
Goal	Technically sound, politically possible
Process	Iterative and entrepreneurial
People	Leaders and Coalitions



8

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 194 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:37





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 195 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:38





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 196 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:39

Local leaders and coalitions

- Intellectual humility
- Grit – persevere despite setbacks, failures, and intermittent donor support
- Value autonomy – the desire to be self-directed
  - challenging under 'contracts'

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11

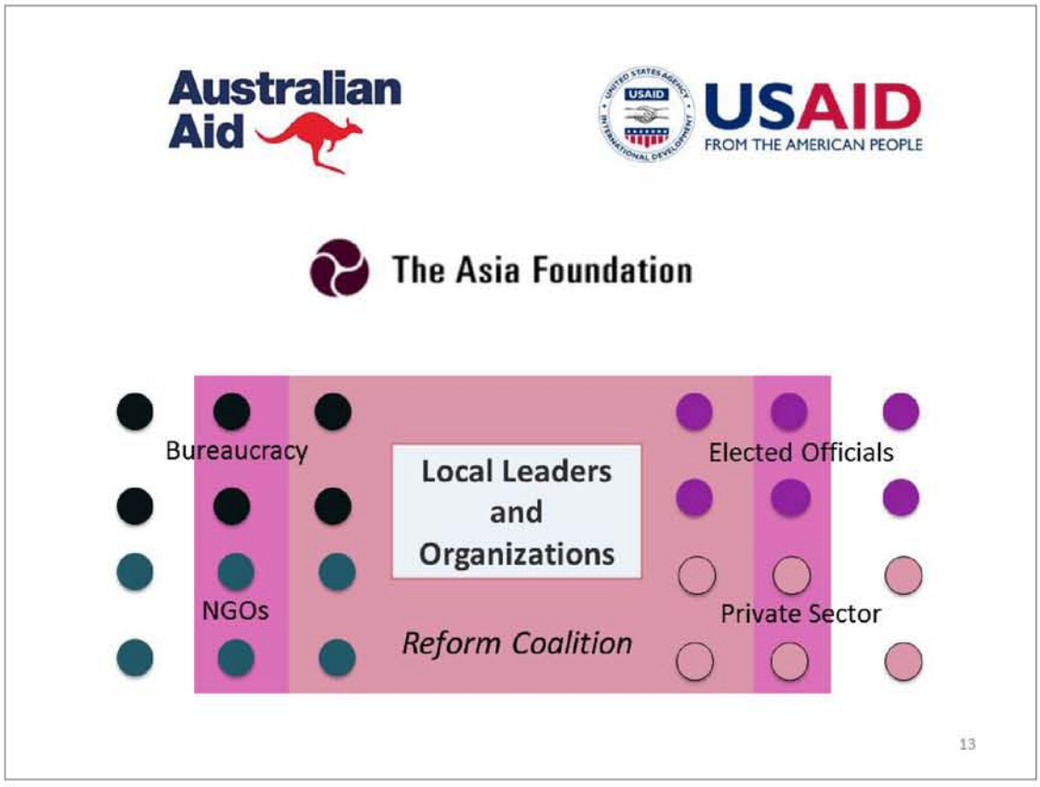
For such tasks, what kinds of support from donors were effective?

- Grants
  - 'Learning by doing'
  - Collective agenda-setting
  - Able to incorporate new developments and jointly adjust strategies, activities, and outputs
  - Able to attract 'right' leaders

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12

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 197 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:40





20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 198 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:40

□ Presentation Transcript

Thank you very much. Good afternoon, everybody, and again, thank you to KOICA and the Ministry of Finance [i.e., Foreign Affairs] for inviting me to speak. Policy reform to promote effective institutions is probably one of the most difficult challenges in development. I've worked in the Philippines for about 15 to 20 years, working with donors and local partners, trying to do some transformative reforms. I'll explain those in a few minutes. So today I'm going to explain to you a model that has emerged from that practice. I'm going to try to stick to the actual questions that the conference organizers gave me.

All right, let me give you a little background. For many of you who are not familiar with The Asia Foundation, its establishment was here, in the 1950s. We have an office here in Korea, Japan, and other places. This is the way we conceive of institutional change: we're really focused on changing policy, changing incentives and behavior, and improving outcomes. So let me give you… I worked on maybe a dozen reforms, I'll just give you a snapshot of several of the reforms we've worked in, and some of the impact. On civil aviation, some of you have maybe flown to the Philippines on low-cost carriers. We helped bring Jin Air and Jeju Air and some of the other [carriers]… Asiana… to fly into the Philippines. [It] started initially in 1993, we had a series of setbacks… this is where the politics comes into the equation. And then we promoted a little further liberalization, and now we have a second Open Skies policy for all secondary gateways. It's just an example of policy reform. Another example is work we've done to promote secure property rights. A project we worked on introduced a two-page law, actually a very simple thing, through legislation, and it created a 1500 percent increase in performance in titling of the government. That's a government institution—same personnel and same budget, basically--and it allowed this significant increase in performance. The third one—it's the most recent battle that we fought—is looking at the work we did on raising excise tax on tobacco and alcohol. The top line you see there is taxes on tobacco, in its first year of implementation last year. The people who worked on this, ourselves included, worked for 15 years to try and put this in place. So, there's a series of setbacks, depressing in many cases, as you're trying to maneuver through the politics and build a reform coalition. We passed the law in 2012.

Okay, so, here's the question: What kinds of tax… So, you can describe them as "wicked", which means that they're multi… There's a working definition for "wicked." It came up in the 70s for problems that are interdependent, they're multi-causal--many organizations, many individuals. Sometimes I think of traffic as a kind of wicked problem. It's also compared to… There's also literature on complexity. So, it's closely related to that. Another assumption we make is that there is both a technical side to the work as well as a political dimension. And so I think that, increasingly, people are recognizing that the political dimension is equally important. And of course, you've

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 199 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:41

heard it from some of the other presentations, the importance of leadership—whether it's the South Korean example, or in Rwanda, the importance of leaders and elites, as well as reform coalitions.

The strategic challenge, then, is that you've got these concepts that we're thinking about, and how do we translate them into operational practice? And we, as I said, we've been doing these reform efforts for about 15–20 years. We finally published a book [Built on Dreams, Grounded in Reality: Economic Policy Reform in the Philippines] in 2011 on the insistence, frankly, of USAID, who said we need to learn some of these lessons. I'd actually never written anything before then, so I had to write this book. And what emerged, really, was a set of principles that we had followed to pursue many of these reforms. So we talk about: here's the basic model, technically sound, politically possible, bringing in the two dimensions, an iterative and entrepreneurial process, and the importance of leaders and coalitions. I'll go through each one. So here, when we're trying to determine 'technically sound' and 'politically possible', we're trying to find that unique solution set that will give us scale, impact, sustainability, and is politically possible to introduce. It's extremely difficult to find it. And you often—and this is the iterative part—you don't know it in the beginning, because sometimes it depends on the political context that you… and the political context obviously, as you know, changes rapidly. So, how then do you figure out what the technically sound, politically possible solution is? Now this is where we get into a little bit of a difference of opinion. I know there's a huge emphasis on evidence–based approaches. Evidence–based approaches, [as] we look at it, only really work when you can quantify the risks. So if you go to a casino or you ride an airplane, you know the risks, and you can figure out what to do. And for those kinds of problems where risk is quantifiable, use science. That is the correct solution. But there's a whole set of problems: what school you should go to, who you should marry, what career you should do—those kinds of questions, you cannot quantify the risks. And development falls into that category of challenges.

So, when we're trying to deal with problems where you cannot quantify risk, this is the way we approach it: partly science, and then we add a second dimension, which we refer to as craft. And here we make small bets. We test. We use our ideas and lessons from the past. And the third dimension we refer to as art: your imagination, your creativity. Combining those three, what you end up with is intuition, hunches, educated guesses. Now, there's enough research, if you talk to businessmen in Fortune 500 companies, 50 percent of their decisions are often based, and they will admit it in private, on educated guesses. And that's the realm. So we have to take a few bets. So, how do we introduce now the way we work… how do we apply those kinds of concepts into development thinking? Well, we take the theory of change on Day 1. We have a current situation, we have an idea of what an improved social welfare situation would look like. We do some analysis, then we do some action. You test out your ideas, because basically what you have is a hypothesis. Then of course, if everything works well, reform is introduced, and incentives and behavior change.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 200 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:41

But in reality, from the beginning, many things—this is where the project lives––many things don't go as planned from Day 1. So, some things work and some things don't. And so, our projects, where they actually do most of their work is in that pink box [shown on the slide]. We test out ideas, we go back and do more analysis, we go back and do more action, and through that process, we can find the technically sound, politically possible solution. And if a reform conjuncture occurs, which is often unpredictable, then our team is ready and prepared.

The final dimension is the leaders and coalitions. So, here, echoing what Frederick said, some intellectual humility [is called for]. It's one of the key characteristics to be able to admit, well, sometimes you don't know, or sometimes you're guessing, or sometimes you were just wrong. Grit––the ability to persevere despite setbacks and failures. Many of our local leaders, if you look at the reform efforts that I explained, they worked over a 15– to 20–year period on the excise tax. It was 15 years. No donor, frankly, is going to support you through that 15–year period. The ability of these leaders to persevere, pursue their vision, with or without donor support, is exactly the type of development partner we're looking for. And of course, this final piece, these types of leaders value autonomy. The desire to be self–directed. So, I have found that they're not attracted to contracts, they're attracted to genuine partnerships where they're figuring things out together. Giving people autonomy under normal, traditional donor projects, which have scopes of work and deliverables, is probably the biggest challenge, because they want to have a say in how the project is going to proceed. Okay, so what kinds of support were effective? Of course, of course, many of these reform efforts were done under grants from either USAID or the Australian government. They promoted 'learning by doing', collective agenda–setting, and an ability to incorporate new developments and jointly adjust strategies, activities, and outputs. And of course, in that sense, they were able to attract the right type of leaders. So here is kind of what the model looks like: you've got local leaders and government, as well as private business associations or civil society organizations, and you build a coalition amongst the various people who you think will be helpful and useful. So here [are] just a couple of thoughts in conclusion. While this model… This is a paper I would encourage you to take a look at it, it's by my good friend there, David Booth. It was written, this paper, looking at two of the reforms ["Aiding institutional reform in developing countries:] Lessons from the Philippines on what works, what doesn't, and why." You can download it from the Overseas Development Institute [ODI] website.

We think that there is a replicable model, we've been using it in a number of other areas—education, disaster risk reduction—so we think the principles of development entrepreneurship are applicable. Again, that's what we think. We're conducting some… Now we've got ongoing experiments––in Bangladesh, in Thailand, in Mongolia, and in Cambodia––to test whether or not this––oh, and soon in Indonesia–– to test whether or not the key principles that we developed in this model can be transplanted. We hope that some of them will be taken and of course adapted. The final recommendation is for donors and partners who are here: take a look at the model, see if there's anything

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 201 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:41

there for you, and certainly test out a small portion of your portfolio. These projects are very cost-effective. I think the entire excise tax reform was 200,000 dollars to build that coalition and get that reform in place. So the returns can be spectacular based on some of the principles that we' ve implemented. Anyway, thank you very much.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you very much. I would like to thank the presenters for keeping to their time limit. I was carefully watching my watch to make sure that we stay on time, so that we give more time to the audience. But I have to… I hope you will support and congratulate them for their interesting presentations and give them one round of applause before we go into the questions.

The six presentations dealt with very important country cases in development cooperation, and there' s, I think, interesting comparisons that can be drawn for both the development story of a nation or… as well as lessons for developmental cooperation for donors and development partners. They had different stories to tell, from the donors' side, from the development partners' sides, or from the global community and research and the relationship between academia and policy-makers, and so on. So, we had a rich diversity of stories that we shared with you today. I would now like to open the floor for our questions from the floor, and then I would invite the panelists to respond to your questions. Since Dr. Tarp started from the left side of the auditorium, I will start from the right side. Do we have some questions starting from this end of the room? Yes? (Do we have a microphone for the front row?)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 202 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:41

▣ Questions & Answers

■ Questioner 1. Guadalupe Palomeque de Taboada

Thank you very much and congratulations for all the presentations that we heard this afternoon. I am Guadalupe Palomeque, ambassador of Bolivia to the Republic of Korea. Maybe to Professor Toranzo, who came from Bolivia, if you could elaborate a little more. You shared with us the experience of my country in these two periods, as you call it, during the Washington Consensus and then, as you called too, during the anti–market reforms. We show a chart with certain figures which we could appreciate certain improvements and maybe increases during this second phase. Also in the first period, the cooperation to Bolivia mainly was multilateral, and some institutions were created according to the reforms suggested at that time. In the second period, when a deep assessment about all these institutions was elaborated for the Evo Morales government, this cooperation actually is already there at bilateral, trilateral and multilateral levels, too. So perhaps we could conclude, maybe, there is a lack of coherence among different donors. This is just one issue to comment. Because we can verify this fact, for example, when two or three projects or programs are approved on the same subject, but with the support of different donors.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you very much for that question. Do we have other questions from this side of the room, please? We're going… Okay, middle of the room? Do we have any questions? Yes, we're going to the fourth row in the middle.

■ Questioner 2. Areum Lee

Hello, my name is Areum Lee. I'm a high school student in Korea. And first of all, I'd like to thank you for your great presentations. It was a great opportunity. I want to ask Mr. [Toranzo] Roca, I was particularly interested in your presentation because Jeffrey Sachs never talks about the negative aspects of the aid programs in his book, but I was interested in knowing those negative aspects also. So my question is that, despite all the negative aspects, as a representative of Bolivia, whether you would like to recommend this Washington… programs like the Washington Consensus to other developing countries such as, I don't know, but… in an economic crisis like hyperinflation.
And my second question is that I'm curious to know how much Bolivia got politically intruded by the countries that participated in the Washington Consensus, so… I mean, did they leave right after the hyperinflation, [and] does losing autonomy last until today? Thank you.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 203 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:41

Thank you very much. I' m very impressed with our high school students. Thank you for coming and asking very good and difficult questions to Mr. [Toranzo] Roca. Could we have more questions from the left side or the right side of the room, please? Do we have any hands? Should we start from Bolivia? Okay, why don' t we go back to Mr. [Toranzo] Roca, because the two speakers from the floor had questions—a lot of questions—for you, sir. Mr. [Toranzo] Roca, the floor is yours.

Answerer : Carlos F. Toranzo Roca (Steering Committee chairman, Strategic Research Programme in Bolivia)

Okay, thank you for your questions. I think the big difference with the neo–liberalism––institutional reforms with the Consensus of Washington––and the second period, with Evo Morales, is who the owner of the process is. In the first time, in the Washington Consensus, the owner of the process were the multilateral donors, especially, and political parties. Now the difference is the owner of the process is the President, his political party, and social movements. But we have some paradox. In Bolivia, with Evo Morales, the poverty reduction is 25 percent. But why? President Morales used the policies of bonds––costs money for the people, for the elderly, for the pregnant women, for the children who are studying in the public schools. These policies were recommended by the World Bank 20 years ago, and the leftist government of Mr. Morales used these policies. So we have a conclusion. It doesn' t matter the color of the cat. The crucial issue is if the cat catches mice. You can' t use each… one kind of policy or other kind of policy.

The second question––I know Mr. Sachs always wrote about the positive aspect of the reforms. But he forgot, for example, what happened with social inclusion, what happened with the owner of the process. It doesn' t matter for him who' s the owner, and the owner was the donors. So the people saw the reforms as foreign reforms, because Bolivians don' t have the ownership of the process. More, Mr. Sachs forgot that another owner of the process were the political parties. But political parties in Bolivia during the Washington Consensus, they didn' t have legitimacy. They were far [from] the civil society. So far. And Mr. Sachs maybe emphasized democracy. Now Mr. Morales emphasizes social inclusion. But the problem is, we have to do both things together, and the big question is how to link social inclusion with democracy. One kind of reform just is thinking of social inclusion. Another policy just is thinking of democracy. But I think the question for the Bolivianos is how we can link both social inclusion and democracy.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you. Did you also address the question raised by the ambassador? Is that good? Okay. And you' re happy with the answers you' ve received? Okay, good. May I ask our two other presenters, Mr. Frederick Golooba–Mutebi and Jaime Faustino, the same issue about ownership? Ownership seems to be coming up in all three of your

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 204 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:41

presentations very prominently, and I wonder if you could go back to the issue of ownership and discuss that in the context of governance? How important is ownership in the idea of donors and institutions?

[unidentified panelist: Could you repeat…?]
The ownership issue is coming up a lot in the last three presentations, and the question from the floor also asked about how important is ownership in making aid work. In all three presentations, I think one of the key issues that I've been… that I heard is: allow Bolivia, allow Rwanda, allow the Philippines to play a strong ownership role in its own development trajectory. Use the donors' aid to support what is happening in the country, and let the country take the driver's seat. Is that correct? Mr. [Toranzo] Roca.

Answerer : Carlos F. Toranzo Roca (Steering Committee chairman, Strategic Research Programme in Bolivia)
I think ownership [of the] process is not only the unique principal issue. You have to combine. Maybe you have the ownership in the civil society. But what happened with the quality of the policies? You
have to think in both ways: in quality of policies, you have to think simultaneously [of] the ownership. For the civil society, for NGOs, just as important: the ownership. For the donors, the most important thing is the quality. Why are they so long? Why can't they be together? Because there are two points of view, different, one point of view is of the donor, another point of view is of civil society. But civil society is not God, and the donor is not God. Both have mistakes. So we need to put bridges between donors and civil society.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)
In the development partner countries.

Answerer : Carlos F. Toranzo Roca (Steering Committee chairman, Strategic Research Programme in Bolivia)
Of course, of course.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)
Yes, okay, now let me go back to Mr. Frederick Golooba-Mutebi, the same question.

Answerer : Frederick Golooba-Mutebi (Honorary Research Fellow at the School of Environment, Education and Development, University of Manchester)
Yeah, I think the question of ownership is a rather complicated one. I don't think that it's possible in aid dependent countries, or countries that are so aid dependent, for governments to claim that they have ownership of a policy.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 205 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:41

Because at the end of the day, whether they get aid to fund those policies or not depends on whether the donors agree with those policies. Because where they don't, they don't actually fund them.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

But in your presentation, wasn't one of your recommendations to let the recipient countries, even though they are dependent on aid, to give them flexibility, to give them room to decide their path?

Answerer : Frederick Golooba-Mutebi (Honorary Research Fellow at the School of Environment, Education and Development, University of Manchester)

Yeah, what I mean by that actually is that, I mean, there are several examples where, in Rwanda, for instance, where the government has identified an issue or a problem that it thinks, if they were to solve that problem, it's going to help them achieve certain things. But it then turns out that donors actually don't think that that is a priority. And therefore, they refuse to provide the funding for it. Because they say, well, we think your problems are X and Y, but you're all looking at A and B, and we don't agree with you, and so we are not going to give you the money.

So what I was talking about is that donors should, as much as possible, and I'm not assuming that this is easy, as much as possible, trust governments to know what their interests are, and to have the best interests of their people at heart, because again, going back to Rwanda, I have seen examples of things that donors refuse to fund, but because of the strong will of the government, because of their stubbornness, they actually go ahead and find money elsewhere, and pursue these things. And at the end of the day they actually achieve some success, and then suddenly donors start recommending the same things as best practices for other countries to copy. So I think that it's… I'm not talking about ownership, per se, but I'm talking about a certain willingness, a certain modesty on the part of donors, to recognize where governments actually have the right instincts, and are pursuing something that they may not think is going to work, but they should give the governments space to pursue those things, and possibly even fund them--in case they fail, so what? I mean, the last 50 years… one can write tons and tons of books about donor programs that were expected to succeed but that never succeeded, and millions and millions in money was poured into them. So I think that governments should be allowed to experiment, and donors should be willing to help, as much as possible.

But the question of ownership, I think that we overrate it. Where donors… where government owns a policy, and donors don't agree with it and therefore don't own it, it's very unlikely that governments would be funded to do those things.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 206 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:41

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

So it's not as clean-cut as we may want to see. The complexities. Okay, Mr. Faustino, from the Philippine case, is that… Are you also stressing the importance of ownership?

Answerer : Jaime Faustino (Program Director of Economic Reform and Development Entrepreneurship at The Asia Foundation)

Um… yeah, well, yes… But I would qualify that just a little bit. So, you know, one of the… for some of you who may not be familiar with the Philippines, you know these notions of elite capture, rent- seeking, regulatory capture, are part of what make up Philippine political economy. In that situation, another assumption, the way we approach it, is [that] the government is not monolithic. There isn't just one. So, for example, when we were promoting a reform in sea transport, the normal donor work, which had gone on for 25 years prior to when we started our work, was to work with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Port Authority, which is the responsible agency. That's the kind of country ownership definition in the narrow sense. When we were working with our donor partners, in this case USAID, we were able to kind of broaden the definition. The main partner for the reform effort were business associations in southern Philippines—Mindanao--and the Dept. of Agriculture: the users of the service. Building that coalition around a different set of owners of the policy is what helped succeed to introduce the policy. Otherwise, prior to that, the technical studies had been done--the Norwegians did one, JICA did one--and you're asking the regulator to commit suicide by killing where they were making their extra money. So, of course, as logic… as you would expect, the report went to sit on the shelf and it was not acted upon. So I'd like to kind of nuance it, the country ownership, we define it more broadly on the one hand, and we look for those individuals, leaders, and organizations who have a real interest in promoting specific policies to improve growth and investment.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you. Yes, Mr. Van der Veen.

Answerer : Roel Van der Veen (Academic advisor to the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

May I add something to this discussion of ownership? As we see, there are many success stories. Ownership plays a role, mostly ownership of the government, or wider in society, so it is an important, let's say, indicator. But you cannot turn it around, and it seems that if you feel a sense of ownership, that you can expect success. And therefore, donors have to look at many more aspects… I mean, there are many instances of ownership in Africa, of policies that we think are disastrous. I just mention Zimbabwe. So, ownership can be nice, and can be an indicator of success, but not [necessarily] the other way around, that if you see ownership, that you see something that you should support. And it's always up to the donor, of course, to decide whether they should support or not. I mean,

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 207 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:41

they have to be accountable towards their own parliament.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Steven, I think that I sense that you want to say something about this issue. Where does USAID come down on this issue? And if there are countries that show ownership in one way or another, how do you decide from countries that exhibit ownership that could lead to better outcomes and some other countries? And I'm sure you've had a full spectrum of success to failed cases. Steven? Another light, very short question?

Answerer : Steven Pierce (Special Coordinator for Development Effectiveness at USAID)

Thank you. Well, not a very short question. So, I'm going to try to say something modest now, and humble. I'm sorry, I'm… I think that we run the risk of making this question of ownership overly simplistic. I want to go back to something that Jaime said in what he called coalition-building. The way that we define ownership in USAID is whole-of-society country ownership. And I think one of the important results of the Busan High Level Forum was this broad recognition that there are many more legitimate stakeholders in this endeavor that we call development than just the donor government and the recipient country government. It's much more complex than that. All ownership, I guess I would endorse what everybody said so far, is a necessary but not a sufficient condition. It may be the only sine qua non, the only thing that that we absolutely have to have is this ownership for long-term sustainable outcomes.

I think it's relatively easy to have short-term success in almost any development enterprise, but it's how can those outcomes be sustained. And that's why we think that institutions are important, why we think systems are important, because ultimately they're the ones that have to… I'd also like to address something else that Frederick said. I think he made a number of very powerful points. And what he said about Rwanda certainly has been our impression. But Rwanda is not the only country in Africa that has an aid management system. They may be one of the only countries, however, that enforces the aid management system. There are a number of countries in Africa that have very enlightened joint assistance strategies, for example. But Rwanda is one of the only countries that really requires donors to live up to the commitments that they make in that. So it's an interesting model, but there are other countries, you know, that have these joint assistance strategies where government and the rest of society get behind a development plan. And that's where I think that the ownership begins, is having a role at the table in deciding what to do, and understanding clearly what each participant's role is in implementing that plan or that policy.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Do you have any sort of--even if it's not, you know, statistical--do you have sort of anecdotal evidence to share with us, to show that if you have broader inclusive partnership with the whole of society, we have better results for

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 208 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:41

development [and] poverty reduction?

Answerer : Steven Pierce (Special Coordinator for Development Effectiveness at USAID)

The problem is the more actors that you involve, the more messy and complex the situation gets, and the more time… I think one of my fellow presenters mentioned the importance of experimentation and of giving a development initiative time to unfold. And most people who work on development programs and projects are usually not around—I' m talking about from the development agencies—when the projects have success.

But yes, we have done several ex post facto evaluations that indicate that different stakeholders bring different comparative advantages to the table. The role of civil society, for example, in holding governments accountable, cannot be overemphasized. But in the beginning it looks like conflict, you know, because you' re pitting one set of interests against another. Over time, you know, the interests can join. But it takes that time, and too frequently, you know, we have to give reports to our political masters, to our taxpayers, to our parliaments, that says what we did with the resources, and there is a lot of pressure to achieve a short-term success. But yes, we' ve done ex post facto evaluations that confirm the essential role... I think Latin America is an important case to show how civil society contributes, whether it' s the budget process of Brazil, for example, or their role in bringing down some bureaucratic authoritarian governments, in changing to more populist or democratic governments.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you for entertaining my question on the spot. I would like to get, perhaps, one more round of questions from the audience. … Anybody? Yes, I see a hand over there, and another, yes. Two… from the right side of the room?

■ Questioner 3. [Unidentified]

I work for KOICA as a French speaking guide. My English is so poor, but I' ll try. Often I meet officials coming from the African continent, and they are very impressed by our success story. And very often they talk about the very strong leadership of President Park Chung-Hee, who led the economic plan successfully. And they say, 'We envy you because you had a very great economic dictatorship led by this great, great man.' So, I was so confused, because when I was young, I was so negative about his politics. But now, I' m, yes, a participant in this old generation who appreciates a lot the very, yes, brilliant result of his strong developmental dictatorship.

So, [the] dilemma at the products of his strong leadership is so unique. I think that there became a very strong story and our very strong power that can be spoken [about] all over the world. I' m so proud of my country and my… our

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 209 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:42

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you. I think your question should be addressed by all of our panelists. I would like to see, hear, perhaps their different responses to your very clear questions. But first, maybe we' ll turn to Dr. Park for responses about Korea' s development history, in particular, how we understand and take lessons from economic dictatorship—I think that' s a little strong, but whatever… Please respond.

Answerer : Sooyoung Park (Director of ODA Research Team at KOICA)

Okay, this is a big question, and I will try my best. Well, you mentioned that this is a huge success story but I try not to say this is a whole success story, I try to show that it is half pitfall and half success, but maybe I didn' t do my job best. The economic dictatorship or dictatorship issue, if I go over it, is that… Well, I don' t think all dictatorship is bad or all dictatorship is like the dictatorship of Park Chung-Hee. It can be very selective, and it can produce a totally different result from context to context. If you look at the African dictatorship, you can easily see the messy status.

And if you look at, in the Korean context… let' s take a look at Syngman Rhee' s regime and Park Chung-Hee. As my presentation showed, in the late period of [the] Syngman Rhee regime, it was… he had established a de facto dictatorship or de facto strong leadership, because his party basically governed the National Assembly also. But at the same period, the conversion of the institution happened, that the government officials manipulated the rules so they can get their personal benefit. But the same conditions worked in a totally different way after Chang Myun established his cabinet. But he didn' t last long——after nine months later, the coup d' état happened, and then Park Chung-Hee took over the regime and then continued the reform.

So, I will… I' d like to… I don' t like to say that the dictatorship 100 percent was totally accountable for our development. I prefer to say that maybe there was a piecemeal development that was picked up in the Park Chung-Hee period, because there was basically no opposition, or a low level of opposition, against change. Maybe there was less elite capture, as [Mr.] Faustino mentioned, or less vested interest groups, oppositions. I don' t know whether I… And then the ownership issue… I also agree with [Mr.] Faustino' s argument that the ownership can be different from ministry to ministry, and that the government itself is not monolithic. Well, if I share my personal experience… I went to the sub-Saharan country one time, five years ago, and then one person from the Ministry of Finance said that 'you have to follow our joint assistance strategy and put all your assistance money to our account' that they established in the bank, so that they want us to put our money into budget support with no conditions. But we haven' t done any kind of budget support at that time, and we said, 'no, we cannot do that, we will still do the independent standalone project. Because we don' t know much about our budget, about how we do that. And then they… there was some kind of small argument between the person and I. And one day later, I visited another

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 210 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:42

President Park Chung-Hee. But you're talking about the ownership, and I recall that the moment… I remembered the photo where President Park Chung-Hee insisted [on] the foundation of KIST ([the Korea] Institute of Science and Technology) R&D center in the very early 70s. I think he was very strong and very tough with his ideas, his will, with this plan and with the very big budget given by the donors. Can you say—[this is] to Ms. Park, who presented our success story, or our story--can you say that he had ownership in a sense, in this context?

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Okay, thank you very much. And now we go to the gentleman to the far right of the room.

■ Questioner 4. [Song Seok-yang]

Thank you. My name is [Song Seok-yang], from Saemaul Globalization Foundation in [North] Gyeongsang-do Province. I'm wondering if the local government, or provincial government, can be a part of ODA programs in the coming years. For example, Gyeongsangbuk-do has been playing a part in cooperation with KOICA. We have some success stories already in Rwanda and Ethiopia and the Philippines. So, for the coming years, can local governments or state-level government be a partner, or actors or players, for the official development assistance? That's my question.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you, but I think you already answered it, that you have been doing this, but we will ask the panelists as well. Do we have one question? Yes? We come back to the left side of the room for the last question, I think.

■ Questioner 5. Yoon Kyoung Lee

Thank you, I work at KOICA, and my name is Yoon Kyoung Lee. I don't have a question for a particular person, it's directed to all the panelists who wish to answer. We've been hearing through this day about how good governance is important for development, and how good institutions can lead to development. And I was wondering if it could be viewed in the other way: that if you have good institutions that is an indicator that you have developed, in that sense. So that's my first question, and related to my question is the second. So, if we can see from that perspective, can it change how we define what is a good governance and what are effective institutions? I'm sorry if this has already been discussed in other literature, I'm not very familiar with it, so if you could… anyone in the panel could elaborate, I'll be very thankful.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 211 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:42

ministry, the Ministry of Education, and then the person in charge criticized the budget support system, saying that the budget… the money is coming very, very slowly, because the Ministry of Finance people keep the money that they got from the donor agencies. And then they didn't distribute it, and then they use the money, the power, to take advantage or to guide the other line ministries. So, in this case, how can we say that the Ministry of Finance has ownership, the Ministry of Education didn't have ownership… This is also a very complicated issue, and even though, if we kind of use this allegory to Park Chung-Hee's case, maybe Park Chung-Hee thinks that he has the full ownership. But is it true? How about the ownership of the people at that time? Is his… all of his development plan or economic plan conducted or agreed by the people also? So, I think that is a big question to ask first.

The second one, I think, is a simpler question, as Professor Kim mentioned that the central agents of local government can participate in ODA, because other official flows [OOF] are coming either from the central or from the local government, so you can participate. Or you can also do initiatives and then ask [for] the money from the Ministry of [Strategy and Finance], from the Korean government.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you. If I may add this, I've also been doing a lot of research on the developmental state for the last 30 years, focusing on East Asian cases, so if I may… as I'm the chair, can add a few sentences. Many dictatorships, in fact, do not lead to development. In many more cases, we have dictatorships that led to corruption, rent-seeking, and no development, and rampant poverty. So to equate the Park Chung-Hee era, to say that the dictatorship is the sole or the most important ingredient for successful development, I think, is a mismatch. And even if you do think that a strong authoritarian government has some role to play in our development, it's still going a little too far to say that's the only thing that happened, that that's the most important. I would still go back to the issues, the topic of today, about good governance and effective institutions as key to Korea's development.

And secondly, I must add, in the lessons and… that we share with trials and errors is… the political oppression and dictatorship is part of our history, but that is not something that we think should be taken as a lesson. It should be taken as a lesson to avoid. We don't want to say that the legacy of Korean development experiences is dictatorial developmentalism, but we want to advance and continue our work on [the] democratic developmental state that many of our African colleagues have been spearheading that research, and I've also participated. Even in the case of South Korea, when we attained democracy, when we attained democratic consolidation, our level of economic development continued and actually accelerated. So I think, even in the history of Korea, we need to take that as a lesson that perhaps there is more to a democratic developmental state that is more inclusive, rather than a dictatorial authoritarian state. So that's my two cents to add to that discussion.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 212 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:42

There was a question about local governments and their role in ODA, and I think Steven wanted to address that issue, and perhaps Roel as well, because the Netherlands have done a lot in rural development schemes, and I'm sure you had local partners in your development partners. So, Steven.

Answerer : Steven Pierce (Special Coordinator for Development Effectiveness at USAID)

Thank you very much. I just want [to add] one very quick answer to the local government question. In the United States there's an ice cream company called Baskin-Robbins. And Baskin-Robbins has 33 flavors. And every month, they used to come up with a different flavor. And it used to be that people would accuse the donors of having a Baskin-Robbins approach, that we would have a new flavor-of- the-month. Well, there was a time during the 90s where local governance and decentralization was sort of the flavor, the donor flavor-of-the-month. And I don't think that there's any less attention placed on them; in fact I think if anything, what the Busan High Level Forum did was to introduce a concrete mechanism through which local governments could participate. On the global partnership steering committee, the committee I referenced before, local governments have a seat at that table. And they are bringing their constituencies' priorities to this steering committee. And again, this is a steering committee that focuses on development cooperation, on effective development cooperation, on the 'how' questions. And local government has a very important seat there. So, yes, there is way for local governments to impact the global discussion as well as continue to be part of important ODA considerations.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you. Roel.

Answerer : Roel Van der Veen (Academic advisor to the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Thank you. Yes indeed, the Netherlands has also supported quite a few decentralization programs. I think on the whole right now we have become a little more careful about it, because we see all sort of… there are some problems every now and then. Of course you bring governance closer to the people. But at the same time you might enlarge some of the problems that governance had at the national level. If you do that in a situation of personalized relationships within politics, and you bring that to the local level, usually there are less checks and balances around the local level than there are at the national level. And there are some other problems as well. In general, if you… It is hard to successfully decentralize weak states, and many poor countries consist of weak states. It is easier to decentralize successfully strong states, so there is always a danger in that, and I think over the years we have become more conscious of that. In connection to the more general question about effective institutions and good governance and what comes first and so on, on the whole, I personally don't like the word 'good' in

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 213 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:42

good governance, because I think it's too moralistic. I think just as we mention effective institutions, we should talk effective governance. Because what is 'good,' I mean that is somebody's individual thing, and on the whole, if you talk about good governance, it's very ahistorical, and you are bound to make… misjudge the situations in which governance can work and when not. As I stressed in my presentation, I like to keep it close to the society, to the politics, economics, culture… of society. And what works in that situation may not work in another situation, so be very careful if you change institutions or governance in a particular society. And it should always stay rather close to it, whether it has the characteristics that we like or not, but in order to be effective, it should be part of that society.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

So very context-driven.

Answerer : Roel Van der Veen (Academic advisor to the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Oh yeah—a lot. So, if we work in countries, we have delegated a lot of the tasks and functions of our development cooperation to our embassies, people in the field, also NGOs. And they are supposed to work very intensely with the people on the ground--also if you talk about decentralization, of course--and they have to try to figure out what can work here and what not, and try to establish the ownership with the people on the ground there, and be real partners with them, and not to come from headquarters with a kind of blueprint. Because really we don't know here what will work in a certain situation in a poor country somewhere in Africa, for example. It's much more complicated than that.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Great. Unless we have some burning questions from the floor, I'm going to return to all of our panelists. There are really interesting, very key questions that bring us back to the original conference topic, which is good governance and effective institutions--whether, if we have good institutions, does it lead to development, good development outcomes, and the relationship between effective institutions and good governance. I know Frederick wanted to speak about something, or maybe these questions. But, Frederick?

Answerer : Frederick Golooba-Mutebi (Honorary Research Fellow at the School of Environment, Education and Development, University of Manchester)

Yes, I think it's two things I wanted to talk about. The issue of institutions… I think that one of the lessons that come out of the Tracking Development research that Roel has been talking about, and that David did mention, is that in Asia, there was a political imperative to pursuing development, I mean, at least in the countries that the Tracking Development research worked in, which was that governments felt vulnerable to instability, and they judged that the

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 214 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:42

pursuit of development was one way of girding themselves against that instability.

Now we see this in Rwanda. Rwanda is a country with weak institutions, but Rwanda has achieved great strides in the last 20 years. So institutions are growing alongside these successes that we see in Rwanda. And I think that the important thing is that the government there has its counterparts in Asia that were looked at by Tracking Development. So it has a vision, it has an imperative to pursue development. And it's shaping institutions to actually achieve the goals, so it's not that we have to development institutions and then achieve development; the two can go hand in hand.

Now talking about local governments… Again, as a Ugandan, coming from a country that was touted as the model for decentralization in the 90s, and having stayed at Rwanda for some years now, in Uganda, we have a highly democratic local government system where local governments have autonomy, they can make their own decisions, they're terribly incompetent at delivering things. Because the inefficiencies you see at the central government level, the corruption, all the malpractices, have been translated downwards. Now what you see in Rwanda is a limited degree of decentralization. Again, the central government is using local governments to pursue its vision. So local governments work according to the dictator of the central government, so the efficiency you see at the center is translated downwards, because local governments don't have the kind of autonomy we have in Uganda. It still surprises me that ideologically-driven donors and academics criticize the Rwanda government for its dictatorship because it hasn't allowed local governments to be autonomous. So I think that in a context like Uganda, you can give as much money as you like to local governments. You'll get nothing out of it, or very little. If you give money to local governments in Rwanda, and the performance contracts relationship they have with the central state, chances are you're going to achieve a great deal of success. Thank you.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you. Now, I would go in the reverse order and ask the million-dollar question that came from the floor about institutions… good institutions leading to… Do good institutions lead to development, bring development outcomes, and the relationship between good governance and effective institutions. Jaime? Big questions.

Answerer : Jaime Faustino (Program Director of Economic Reform and Development Entrepreneurship at The Asia Foundation)

Okay, um… I'm not gonna get the million dollars 'cause I don't know the answer to that. I think that, yeah, I mean I come from the kind of… in the tradition of Douglass North and the formal and the informal institutions, norms and values, and the interaction with organizations and individuals explains the development outcome. So in that sense, I would lean towards effective institutions promoting development. I frankly don't have a sense of where the good

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 215 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:42

governance agenda fits into that.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you. Frederick, do you want to say one more thing? Or, since you've already discussed that… okay. Mr. [Toranzo] Roca.

Answerer : Carlos F. Toranzo Roca (Steering Committee chairman, Strategic Research Programme in Bolivia)

Yes, one thing about centralization and decentralization. I want to show the paradox. In the face of the Washington Consensus, Bolivia built decentralization in favor of municipalities. We had

improvements in local levels, but without ownership of civil society. But now we have a big ownership of civil society. Big power of president, big power of his party. And decentralization is coming back. So maybe, when the government is too strong, the way is recentralization and not decentralization.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you. Dr. Park?

Answerer : Sooyoung Park (Director of ODA Research Team at KOICA)

I think the effective institution, if it means formal rules and regulations, can be good for development as long as it is rightly implemented and enforced. If… Even though there are many good institutions, if it's not implemented or enforced, or if it's not mixed, it will not be helpful for the development, of course.

So, as my presentation said, I think that putting the right institution is an important first step for development, but the next more difficult step will be, how do you [ensure] implementation and enforcement of the sound institutions.

And for the good governance, it's a very tough question, I think. Again, if we are defining institution as formal rules, maybe governance is a status or situation when the formal rules are rightly implemented, for example, when we have sound… let's say, the election, institutions of elections, then it will be rightly placed and then monitored and then implemented. And then the situation that [is] created later will be the situation that we have accountability, and then rule of law, or voice of the people, things like this. I think that is my humble answer.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you. Roel?

Answerer : Roel Van der Veen (Academic advisor to the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Another humble answer. I think with the effective institutions, it's a bit like the discussion that we had earlier about ownership and authoritarianism. With effective institutions, you will have a bigger chance of success, but it's not a

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 216 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:42

guarantee. Like several regimes in the rise of Asia were authoritarian, but you can't swing it around in the sense that authoritarianism is a guarantee for economic success. And the same with ownership that we discussed earlier. More important than effective institutions is what the policies are that are supposed to be implemented. I can even imagine effective institutions that lead nowhere because the policies are wrong. Just remember the former Soviet Union and the East bloc countries, not typically good governance countries of course, but in many ways they were effective. But they had the kind of policies that would never lead to development. And if we remember the story of Bolivia, you can have very different policies. We had market– oriented policy and we had anti–market–oriented policy, and happily for Bolivia, both were quite successful.

Now, this may suggest that almost any policy will lead to success, but in reality, it's the exception that leads to success. Countries have tried many ways to development, and most of them failed. So it's much more important which policies they want to implement, and then second comes how to do it. If we remember again the rise of Asia, and I won't talk again about South Korea, but take Indonesia. At the time when Indonesia had its take–off, there was almost no state left to implement anything, so the army did it. But they had the right… they had money from donors, and they had the will to do it, at least in the army. So that is your start of institutions, really from scrap, that once you get higher on the ladder of development, of course, you get this interaction—becoming richer, better organized, more effective institutions, more effective governance. But the start really is with the right policies.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Thank you. Steven.

Answerer : Steven Pierce (Special Coordinator for Development Effectiveness at USAID)

Thank you. I think my chances of getting the million dollars is better if I offer two answers, and maybe choose between them. The first answer is that, as Roel was just saying, there's an interrelationship between institutions and the regulatory or the governance environment. And certainly a strong or effective governance environment can lead to an easier growth of effective institutions. On the other hand, we've seen how effective institutions can work from the bottom up to improve the, you know, the governance environment. So there is that symbiotic relationship between the two. And I think the entry point depends from case to case to case. So, I don't know that we need to answer which comes first, the chicken or the egg, I think they can grow up in a very symbiotic relationship between the two.

The second answer, and I'll just go back to a slide that I wasn't able to show in the presentation because the clock stopped, was the importance of systems thinking. And instead of either/or, governance or institutions, I think, you know, we look at the resources, roles, rules, relationships, and results—the five Rs—and they impact both the growth

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 217 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:42

of institutions, but also the strength of the governance environment. So looking at it from a systems perspective makes it easy not to have to answer one or the other. And so I' ll take the easy way out and leave it there. Thank you.

Moderator : Eun Mee Kim (Dean, Ewha GSIS)

Okay, thank you, you' ve done a great job. I think, through the panelists' presentations and engaging with the audience, I think one of the problems or pitfalls of using South Korea or some of the successful cases of development is we see the results after many years of hard work and trials and errors, and then we assume that these countries, because they have achieved development, that everything they' re done, or all the institutions and governance they had, may have been ingredients for its success. So I think the… actually, the question from the floor asking us to re-ask ourselves the relationship between institutions and development is very useful and very pertinent.

The discussions and presentations that we had today, I think, encourage us to do more research in this area. But it also gives us a lesson about 'let' s give it a chance, let' s give good governance and effective institutions a chance for development.' The Washington Consensus really failed. So why don' t we give this a chance, given the fact that we have many successful cases from this part of the world.

Second, more importantly, as many of us aren' t here as donors or development institutions, UN and so on, I think it' s important that we need to provide support for institution-building as well, that we don' t expect good governance or governance as a priori conditions to give aid, but institution- building should be part of the aid package, so that as the successful cases of Rwanda or Korea or many other country cases have show, institution-building needs to go hand-in-hand with development. It' s a process and it' s a long-term process that we need to be committed to for a very long time. So with that sort of wishy-washy but hopeful remark I would like to conclude this session. Before I end, I would like to thank KOICA for organizing this very stimulating conference, our presenters for presenting very thought-provoking and excellent research findings, the audience for staying with us and asking very informed, very excellent questions, and finally I would like to thank all the staff who make this possible, the people who work on the audio-visual machinery that we would not have been able to have this very interesting conference had it not been for them. So to all of us, I would like to invite you to give a big round of applause and conclude this session. Thank you very much.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 218 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:42

▣ Closing Remarks

■ In Kim

Vice President, KOICA

Distinguished participants,

Ladies and gentlemen,

This brings us to the end of the official event, the 8th Seoul ODA International Conference. Since we had several sessions, it has been a long day. I will be very brief.

It is a great pleasure for me to see the enthusiastic and informative discussion exchanged between audience and discussants. This year' s conference is very meaningful. As pointed out many times during the conference today, the international community is about to see a new development paradigm which will lead the development discourse for the next 15 years. The discussions on the post–2015 development framework have put much emphasis on governance and institutions as a prerequisite for development effectiveness and inclusive growth. In light of that, personally I think the conference was very timely to prepare for the coming year, incorporating diverse views and opinions. I think today' s conference was meaningful to reaffirm the importance of sound governance and sustainable economic growth and social development.

Before closing, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and warm regards for the informative keynote speeches. And I would also like to thank all the presenters for the great presentations and discussions. And also I would like to express sincere thanks to my staff who made this conference very successful. And finally thank you, the audience, for taking time out of your busy schedule to attend the conference today. I hope to see you again next year. Thank you.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 219 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:42

제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의

The 8th Seoul ODA International Conference

Ⅳ. 행사 사진

▣ 행사사진

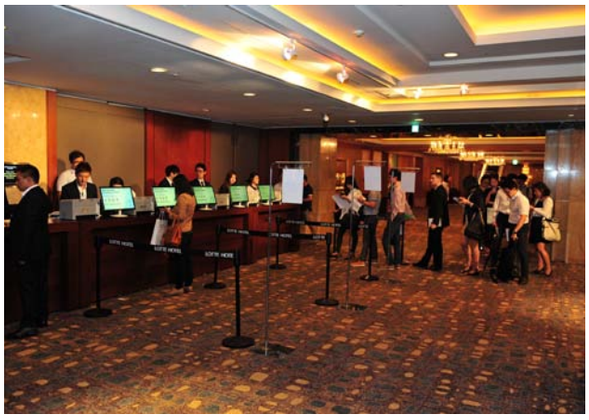
1. Registration & VIP Photo



△ 포토존 1



△ 포토존 2



△ 등록데스크 전경 1



△ 등록데스크 전경 2



△ 등록데스크 전경 3

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 222 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:49

2. Opening Session



△ 청중석



△ 개회사_김영목 KOICA 이사장 개회사



△ 환영사_조태열 외교부 차관



△ 축사_김성환 전 외교통상부 장관



△ 기조연설_핀 타르프 UNU-WIDER 소장



△ 기조연설_히로시 카토 JICA 이사

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 223 2014-10-23 오후 5:31:54

3. Session 1



△ 사회_핀 타르프 UNU-WIDER 소장



△ 연사발표 1



△ 연사발표 2



△ 연사발표 3



△ 청중 질의



△ 패널 토론

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 224 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:01

4. VIP Luncheon



△ 건배제의_김영목 KOICA 이사장



△ 건배제의 전경



△ 오찬 네트워킹 1



△ 오찬 네트워킹 2



△ 오찬장 전경

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 225 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:06

5. Book Launching Event



△ 저자발표_탄디카 므칸다위르 교수



△ 책 판매 1



△ 책 판매 2



△ 출판 세미나 전경

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 226 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:10

6. Session 2



△ 사회_김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장



△ 연사발표 1



△ 연사발표 2



△ 연사발표 3



△ 연사발표 4



△ 연사발표 5

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 227 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:16

6. Session 2



△ 연사발표 6



△ 청중 질의



△ 청중석



△ 패널 토론

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 228 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:20

7. Closing Session



△ 폐회사_김인 KOICA 이사



△ 폐회사 전경

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 229 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:22

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 230 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:23

제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의

The 8th Seoul ODA International Conference

Ⅴ. 미디어 보도 결과

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 231 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:23

■ 방송 : 총 1건

구분	매체	프로그램	헤드라인	날짜
1	SBS CNBC	SBS CNBC 뉴스	서울 ODA 국제회의 개막...지속가능 개발협력 방안 논의	2014.09.02

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 232 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:24

매 체	SBS CNBC	날 짜	2014.09.02
프로그램/분량(초)	SBS CNBC 뉴스/155“	매체구분	방송
헤드라인	서울 ODA 국제회의 개막...지속가능 개발협력 방안 논의		













20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 233 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:25

■ 인쇄 : 총 16건

구분	매체	헤드라인	날짜
1	경향신문	서울 공적원조 국제회의 내달 2일 개최	2014.08.14
2	건설경제신문	ODA전문가 서울 '한자리에' 개도국 개발 협력 방안 논의	2014.08.14
3	동아일보	라운지	2014.08.29
4	중앙데일리	EVENT CALENDAR	2014.09.01
5	조선일보	플라자	2014.09.02
6	중앙일보	사랑방	2014.09.02
7	아시아투데이	'굿거버너스의 효과적인 제도' 코이카, 서울 ODA 국제회의	2014.09.02
8	서울신문	공적개발원조 효율적 활용 머리 맞댄다	2014.09.02
9	문화일보	"한국, 정치거버넌스 탓 경제 악영향 안돼"	2014.09.02
10	동아일보	"北 바꾸려면, 경제원조로 주민 눈 높여야"	2014.09.03
11	건설경제신문	코이카, 공적개발원조 국제회의 개최	2014.09.03
12	코리아헤럴드	'Gobernance key to economic development'	2014.09.03
13	동양일보	서울 공적개발원조 국제회의	2014.09.03
14	헤럴드경제	제 8회 서울 ODA국제회의	2014.09.03
15	서울신문	제 8회 서울 ODA국제회의 - 전반취재 관련	2014.09.05
16	서울신문	제 8회 서울 ODA국제회의 -USAID특별조정관 인터뷰	2014.09.05

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 234 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:26

매 체	경향신문	날 짜	2014.08.14
세 션	종합/06	매체구분	중앙지
헤드라인	서울 공적원조 국제회의 내달 2일 개최		

경향신문

2014년 08월 14일
06면 (종합)

서울 공적원조 국제회의 내달 2일 개최

외교부와 한국국제협력단(코이카)이 주최하는 제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의가 다음 달 2일 서울 소공동 롯데호텔에서 열린다.

'굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제로 열리는 이번 회의에서는 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 각국 전문가들의 입장과 함께 공여국과 수원국의 경험 공유를 통한 ODA 기여 방안 등이 논의된다.

거버넌스란 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장기능 작동을 위한 제도·운영체계·정부의 권한 행사 방법 등을 말한다.

이번 행사에서는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소장, 히로시 가토 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수 등 해외 전문가들이 주제발표를 할 예정이다.

유신모 기자
simon@kyunghyang.com

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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 235 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:26

매 체	건설경제신문	날 짜	2014.08.14
세 션	국제/18	매체구분	전문지
헤드라인	ODA전문가 서울 '한자리에' 개도국 개발 협력 방안 논의		

건설경제

2014년 08월 14일
18면 (국제)

ODA전문가 서울 '한자리에' 개도국 개발 협력 방안 논의

공적원조 국제회의 9월 2일 개최

정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단(코이카·KOICA)은 오는 9월2일 서울 중구 소공동에 있는 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 개최한다.

'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제 아래 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장을 교환하고 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國) 인사들의 경험을 공유하며 ODA 기여 방안을 모색하는 자리다. 거버넌스(governance)란 국정 운영에서의 민관 파트너십 모델을 말한다.

외교부와 공동으로 개최하는 이번 회의에는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장, 히로시 가토 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수 등 ODA 전문가들이 초청됐다.

또 김성환 강원문화재단 이사, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장, 권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등을 비롯해 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 600여명이 참석할 예정이다.

참석자들은 '개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성 및 실효성'과 '수원국과 공여국의 거버넌스 제도 구축 프로그램' 등을 온종일 논의할 예정이다. 볼리비아·우간다·필리핀 등 수원국의 전문가들이 현장의 목소리도 생생하게 들려준다.

코이카와 유엔사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동 출간한 연구서 '한국의 개발 경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 함께 열린다. 회의는 한국어, 영어 동시통역으로 진행된다. 참석 희망자는 오는 22일까지 국제회의 홈페이지(http://seouloda.com)에서 신청하면 된다.

(11.6×19.3)cm

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 236 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:27

매 체	동아일보	날 짜	2014.08.29
세 션	인물/29	매체구분	중앙지
헤드라인	라운지		

東亞日報

2014년 08월 29일
29면 (인물)

라운지

◇김성태 융합산업연합회 설립추진위원회장(성균관대 교수)은 28일 국회 귀빈식당에서 '융합산업연합회' 창립총회를 열고 'SW·ICT 기반 융합산업' 추진방향을 논의했다.

◇옹산 전 수덕사 주지 스님은 28일 충남 홍성군청 대강당에서 열린 만해(한용운)기념사업회 창립 대회에서 초대 회장으로 선임돼 취임식을 가졌다.

◇김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장은 9월 2일 오전 9시 반 외교부와 공동으로 서울 롯데호텔 크리스털볼룸에서 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의를 개최한다.

◇최세균 한국농촌경제연구원(KREI) 원장은 9월 1일 오후 3시 강원 화천군 아쿠아틱리조트 선상회의실에서 '농촌경제 변화에 따른 6차산업화의 발전 방향 모색'을 주제로 2014년 제3차 KREI 현장토론회를 개최한다.

(7.2*10.7)cm

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 237 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:28

매 체	중앙데일리	날 짜	2014.09.01
세 션	국방외교/06	매체구분	영자지
헤드라인	EVENT CALENDAR		

KOREA JOONGANG DAILY
2014년 09월 01일
06면 (국방/외교)

EVENT CALENDAR

SEOUL ODA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Korea International Cooperation Agency

Tuesday: The Korea International Cooperation Agency, the government body in charge of official development assistance (ODA), co-hosts the 8th Seoul ODA International Conference with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the topic of good governance and effective institutions.
Finn Tarp, head of UNU-WIDER; Kato Hiroshi, vice president of the Japan International Cooperation Agency; and David Booth, research fellow at the Overseas Development Institute, among others, will share their research.
For more information, visit the official website *www.seouloda.com* or call (031) 740-0329.

KOREAN THANKSGIVING DAY CELEBRATION

Seoul Global Center

Tuesday: The Seoul Global Center is inviting international residents to a very special Chuseok celebration event. In honor of the biggest holiday in Korea, the event will feature a variety of programs and performances for participants to experience Korean culture.
For more information, visit *global.seoul.go.kr* or call (02) 2075-4180.

SEASONS FEAST

Namsangol Hanok Village

Sept. 8 to 9: The seasonal "Five Nobleman's Harvest Feast" will be held at Namsangol Hanok Village in central Seoul to celebrate Chuseok, one of the biggest and most important Korean holidays. Visitors will have the opportunity to play traditional folk games and try on *hanbok* (traditional Korean clothing).
For more information, visit the official website *hanokmaeul.or.kr* or call (02) 2261-0502 or (02) 2266-6923.

(5.7*19.0)cm

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 238 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:29

매 체	조선일보	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	인물/31	매체구분	중앙지
헤드라인	플라자		

朝鮮日報

2014년 09월 02일
31면 (인물)

플라자

▲한국국제협력단(KOICA)(이사장 김영목)과 외교부는 2일 서울 중구 롯데호텔 크리스탈볼룸에서 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의를 개최한다.

▲한국독도연구원(원장 이부균)은 2일 오후 2시 서울 용사의 집 웨딩홀에서 '일본은 과연 무엇을 노리는가'를 주제로 국제학술회의를 개최한다.

(5.8*5.3)cm

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 239 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:29

매 체	중앙일보	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	인물/23	매체구분	중앙지
헤드라인	사랑방		

중앙일보

2014년 09월 02일
23면 (인물)

사랑방

◆미래정책연구소(이사장 **박범진**)는 오는 5일 오후 2시 서울 프레스센터 19층에서 '자유민주주의와 사회민주주의' 주제의 토론회를 연다. **유홍림** 서울대 정치외교학부 교수가 '자유민주주의의 명암과 과제'를, **주섭일** 전 중앙일보 파리 특파원이 '왜 한국 사회민주당을 시급히 창당해야 하는가'를 발표하고 **김상조** 한성대 경제학과 교수, **김종은** 국민대 정치학과 교수, **좌승희** KDI 국제정책대학원 초빙교수, **주대환** 사회민주주의연대 공동대표가 토론한다.

◆21세기국가발전연구원(이사장 **박관용**)은 3일 오전 7시30분 서울 팔래스호텔에서 **윤덕민** 국립외교연구원 원장을 초청, '요동치는 동북아정세와 한국의 선택'을 주제로 세미나를 개최한다.

◆바른사회시민회의는 2일 오후 2시 서울 프란치스코교육회관에서 '투자활성화 관련법안, 탈출구는 없는가' 토론회를 연다.

◆고려대(총장 **김병철**) 건축학과는 학과 창립 50주년을 맞아 2~4일 고려대 백주년기념관과 서울 동대문 디자인플라자(DDP)에서 **이어령** 전 문화부 장관의 기조강연, 국제콘퍼런스 등 기념행사를 연다.

◆한국산업기술대(총장 **이재훈**)는 1일 **조계룡** 전 한국무역보험공사 사장을 석좌교수로 임용했다. 조 전 사장은 지식기반기술·에너지대학원에서 특강을 맡는다.

◆국민대(총장 **유지수**)에서 운영하는 웹진 'uniK(webzine.kookmin.ac.kr)'가 2014 제11회 국제비즈니스대상에서 은상을 수상했다. 시상식은 10월 10일 프랑스 파리에서 열린다.

◆**이규미** 아주대 교육대학원 상담심리학 교수가 최근 열린 한국심리학회 총회에서 46대 회장으로 취임했다. 임기는 1년.

◆한국연구재단(이사장 **정민근**)은 1일 인문사회연구본부장에 **서태열** 고려대 교수를, 문화융복합단장에 **오수학** 인하대 교수를 선임했다. 임기는 각각 2년.

◆한국국제협력단(KOICA)과 외교부는 2일 오전 9시30분 서울 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스달볼룸에서 공적개발원조(ODA), 거버넌스 분야 전문가들과 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의를 개최한다.

◆**김일섭** 서울과학종합대학원 총장은 2일 오전 7시 노보텔 앰배서더 강남에서 'aSSIST 포럼'을 연다. 이날 행사에는 **정하웅** 카이스트 교수가 '복잡성의 과학이 기업경영에서 가지는 의미'를 주제로 강연을 한다.

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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 240 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:30

매 체	아시아투데이	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	인물/22	매체구분	중앙지
헤드라인	'굿거버너스의 효과적인 제도' 코이카, 서울 ODA 국제회의		

아시아투데이 2014년 09월 02일 22면 (인물)

'굿거버넌스의 효과적인 제도' 코이카, 서울ODA 국제회의



한국국제협력단(KOICA)과 외교부가 2일 오전 9시 30분 서울 롯데호텔에서 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의를 연다.

김영목 KOICA 이사장<사진>의 개회사를 시작으로 조태열 외교부 차관과 김성환 서울대학교 글로벌 사회공헌 단장의 축사가 이어진다.

첫 번째 세션에서는 핀 타르프 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소 소장이 좌장을 맡아 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소 정책 연구위원, 탄다카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대학교 교수, 권혁주 서울대학교 교수 등이 연구 결과를 공유하고 거버넌스에 대해 논의한다.

두 번째 세션은 '공여국과 수원국들의 경험'을 주제로 연구원들이 패널 토론과 질의응답시간을 가진다.

/김현아 기자 kha2013@

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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 241 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:31

매 체	서울신문	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	정책/25	매체구분	중앙지
헤드라인	공적개발원조 효율적 활용 머리 맞댄다		

서울신문 2014년 09월 02일 25면 (정책)

공적개발원조 효율적 활용 머리 맞댄다

오늘 '서울 ODA 국제회의' 열려
국내외 전문가 등 600여명 참석

정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단(코이카)이 외교부와 함께 2일 서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스털볼룸에서 국내외 600여명의 전문가와 정부 관계자들이 참석하는 '서울 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 연다.

'좋은(Good) 거버넌스(Governance)와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제로 열리는 회의는 거버넌스와 운영 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장 및 공여국과 수원국 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 ODA 기여방안에 대해 논의를 진행한다. 거버넌스는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한행사 방법 등을 뜻한다.

오전 세션에서는 개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성과 실효성에 대해 다루고, 오후 세션에서는 수원국과 공여국의 거버넌스 제도 구축 프로그램에 대해 현장에서 이를 운영하고 체험해 온 정부 및 비정부기구(NGO) 관계자들의 경험과 생각을 펼치는 장을 마련한다.

행사에는 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장, 히로시 가토 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대학교(LSE) 교수 등이 참석한다. 또 김성환 전 외교통상부 장관, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장, 권혁주 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등 국내 연구진과 전문가들도 참석한다. 코이카와 유엔 사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동으로 출간하는 '한국의 개발경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 이날 함께 열린다.

이석우 선임기자 jun88@seoul.co.kr

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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 242 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:31

매 체	문화일보	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	국방외교/10	매체구분	중앙지
헤드라인	"한국, 정치거버넌스 탓 경제 악영향 안돼"		

문화일보

2014년 09월 02일
10면 (국방/외교)

"한국, 정치거버넌스 탓 경제 악영향 안돼"

<공공행정 및 운영시스템>

타르프 세계개발연구소장
서울 ODA국제회의 참석
"한국 발전경험 더 나눠야"



저명한 개발경제학자인 핀 타르프(사진) 유엔대 세계개발경제연구소장은 2일 문화일보와의 인터뷰에서 한국에 대해 "경제 거버넌스와 정치 거버넌스는 복잡하게 얽혀 함께 가는 것"이라며 "정치 거버넌스가 너무 나쁘면 전체적인 개발과정이 나빠진다"고 조언했다.

이날 서울 롯데호텔에서 외교부와 코이카(한국국제협력단·이사장 김영목)가 공동주최한 '제8회 서울 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의' 참석차 방한한 타르프 소장은 문화일보 기자와 만나 "제도가 미진하면 투자·교육·보건 성과가 잘 안나올 수 있다"며 이 같이 말했다. 거버넌스는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한행사 방법 등을 뜻한다. 이날 '굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 열린 국제회의에서 타르프 소장은 기조연설을 통해 "투명하고 책임 있는 제도, 강력한 역량, 정의를 행할 의지 등을 나타내는 경제적 거버넌스와, 의회와 정부 부처, 평등과 투명성, 책임성 진전 등 선거와 법률 절차를 포함하는 정치적 거버넌스를 함께 추구해야 한다"고 말했다.

타르프 소장은 또 "한국이 직접 겪은 농업·산업의 발전 과정의 경험을 이제는 다른 국가와 더 많이 나눌 때"라며 "한국이 ODA 수원국에서 공여국으로 전환된 몇 안되는 사례라는 점은 매우 중요하며 한국은 경험을 통해 자신의 관점을 가지게 됐다"고 분석했다. 그러면서 "전 세계적으로 보기 드문 소중한 경험을 가진 한국이 이를 바탕으로 국제 사회와 다른 국가들과의 교류·협력의 폭을 더 넓혀 나가길 바란다"고 당부했다.

그는 또 "현재 한국은 투자와 인프라 구축 등 몇 가지 사회 분야에 집중하고 있는데 이는 개발도상국에서 투자를 통해 경제성장을 촉진하는 중요한 역할을 하고 있다"고 평가했다. 다만 "현재 한국은 ODA 분야에 있어서는 경험이 짧아 이후 ODA의 경험이 쌓이면서 그 영역도 더욱 확대되고 국제 사회의 프로그램이나 협력에도 적극적으로 나올 수 있을 것으로 기대한다"고 말했다.

김영목 이사장은 개회사에서 "가장 좋은 거버넌스가 어떤 형태인가에 대해서는 이론이 있을 수 있지만 국민들을 중심에 둔 민주적이고 정직한 거버넌스로부터 사람들이 혜택을 볼 수 있도록 노력해야 한다"고 말했다. 김 이사장은 또 "좋은 결과를 얻기 위해서는 국민, 정부, 관련 이해당사자들의 강한 주인정신이 필요하다"며 "특히 민간 부문의 국제사회에의 적극적인 참여가 더욱 요구되는 시점"이라고 말했다. 조태열 외교부 2차관이 환영사를, 외교통상부 장관을 지낸 김성환 서울대 글로벌 사회공헌 단장이 축사를 했다.

박세영 기자 go@

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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 243 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:32

매 체	건설경제신문	날 짜	2014.09.03
세 션	증권/16	매체구분	전문지
헤드라인	코이카, 공적개발원조 국제회의 개최		

건설경제

2014년 09월 03일
16면 (증권)



코이카, 공적개발원조 국제회의 개최

한국국제협력단(코이카)이 2일 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 개최했다. '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 열린 이번 회의는 주요 학자들의 입장과 공여국 및 수원국 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 ODA 기여방안에 대해 실질적인 논의를 위한 자리로 마련됐다. 이날 회의에서 참석자들이 박수를 치고 있다. 연합

(21.3×12.0)cm

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 244 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:33

매 체	코리아헤럴드	날 짜	2014.09.03
세 션	종합/04	매체구분	영자지
헤드라인	"Governance key to economic development"		

The Korea Herald

2014년 09월 03일 04면 (종합)

'Governance key to economic development'

By Shin Hyon-hee

Some 500 top policymakers, academics and relief workers from around the world stressed the significance of good governance in achieving sustainable economic growth and social integration during a conference in Seoul on Tuesday.

While definitions of good governance may differ, they picked transparency and credibility as key elements, calling for governments in both advanced and emerging countries to step up efforts to improve these areas.

The one-day annual event was hosted by the Korea International Cooperation Agency, the country's grant aid organization, on the theme "Good governance and effective institutions." It was launched in 2007 to explore top issues on official development assistance and encourage knowledge- and experience-sharing between the rich and poor worlds.

"Good governance and effective institutions are prerequisites for results, growth and integration of a society," KOICA president Kim Young-mok said in his opening remarks.

"Even though controversy still exists on what type of governance fits best for a given environment or specific level of development, one big consensus is that we should all work together so that people in need can benefit from democratic and honest governance that is people-centered, and available and working institutions that make investments possible and sustainable."



Korea International Cooperation Agency president Kim Young-mok delivers his opening address at the Seoul ODA Conference hosted by the grant aid institution in Seoul on Tuesday. KOICA

Vice Foreign Minister Cho Tae-yul introduced the role of governance in Korea's rapid economic ascent and transformation from an aid beneficiary to a donor.

Finn Tarp, director of the United Nations University's World Institute for Development Economics Research, said that governance has emerged over the last 25 years as a "major concern for both donors and aid recipient countries."

He defined governance as "the exercise and organization of political power to manage a community's affairs," emphasizing its critical influence on development. With public sector management and transparency and accountability being overarching elements, key political components include democracy and representation, rule of law, and human rights, while public financial management and an economic regulatory framework serve as core economic values.

"Clarifying our conceptualization matters because it leads to different assessments of the quality of governance, which can affect the distribution of aid," Tarp said during his keynote speech.

Among other participants were Kim Sung-hwan, former foreign minister and chair of Seoul National University's Institute for Global Social Responsibility; Hiroshi Kato, vice president of the Japan International Cooperation Agency; Roel Van der Veen, an academic adviser to the Netherlands' foreign ministry; and Dzhurabaeva Gulnar, vice chairman of Kyrgyzstan's Central Commission for Election and Referenda.

During the later sessions, they shared the experiences of donors and recipients and discussed ways to spread best practices and minimize pitfalls.

(heeshin@heraldcorp.com)

(28.6*16.8)cm

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 245 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:33

매 체	동양일보	날 짜	2014.09.03
세 션	국제/16	매체구분	지방지
헤드라인	서울 공적개발원조 국제회의		

동양일보

2014년 09월 03일
16면 (국제)



서울 공적개발원조 국제회의

2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 참석자들이 박수를 치고 있다.

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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 246 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:34

매 체	헤럴드경제	날 짜	2014.09.03
세 션	피플/25	매체구분	중앙지
헤드라인	제 8회 서울 ODA국제회의		

헤럴드경제

2014년 09월 03일 수요일
Y25면 피플



제8회 서울ODA국제회의 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 지난 2일 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장(앞줄 왼쪽 다섯째부터), 김성환 전 외교통상부 장관, 조태열 외교부 제2차관 등 참석자들이 기념촬영을 하고 있다. [연합뉴스]

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 247 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:34

매 체	서울신문	날 짜	2014.09.05
세 션	종합/25	매체구분	중앙지
헤드라인	서울ODA국제회의 한국위상 재확인		

세계적인 공적개발원조(ODA) 전문가들과 비정부기구(NGO) 관계자 등 600여명이 참석한 가운데 지난 2일 서울에서 열린 'ODA 국제회의'는 국제사회에서 '원조 위상'이 부쩍 올라간 한국을 다시 한번 확인한 자리로 평가받는다. 서울 회의는 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 열렸다.

외교부와 한국국제협력단(코이카) 주최로 열린 서울 회의는 아프리카, 남미 지역 수원국의 운영체계, 제도, 정부의 권한 행사 방법 등을 어떻게 현실에 맞게 한 단계 끌어올려 ODA의 효율성을 높일지에 초점을 맞췄다.

한 해 ODA 예산 17억 4000만 달러(약 1조 7730억원)를 사용하는 세계 16대 공여국인 한국의 기여와 역할에 지구촌의 기대가 커진 가운데 한국의 원조 시스템을 수원국들의 거버넌스(협치) 기여 차원에서 어떻게 발전시킬까 모색하는 계기였다고 평가받는다.

김영목 코이카 이사장은 이날 "코이카는 공공서비스 투명성 향상과 부패 최소화를 위한 정보기반 시스템, 인권 보호 및 선거관리 시스템의 현대화 등을 수원국들에 제공해 왔다"며 "지속적인 결과를 위해 다양한 이해관계자들을 포함시켜야 한다"고 지적했다. 또 "유·무형의 자산을 가진 민간 분야와 정부의 협력을 확대해야 한다"고 강조했다.

탄디카 므칸다위르 영국 런던정경대 교수는 "성장을 위해선 개별 국가의 상황과 필요에 더 관심을 기울여야 한다"고 제언했다. 프레드릭 무테비 맨체스터대 교수는 "아프리카 르완다와 같은 일부 국가들에선 조건부 원조가 성과를 내고 있지만 개도국의 취약한 거버넌스, 분쟁, 부패 등이 원조의 성과를 가로막고 있다"고 지적했다.

권혁주 서울대 교수는 "선진국의 원조제공 방식에 변화가 필요하며, 자금은 정책 과정에서 활용될 수 있는 방법으로 지원해야 한다"고 말했다.

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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 248 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:35

매 체	서울신문	날 짜	2014.09.05
세 션	종합/25	매체구분	중앙지
헤드라인	"한국 경제개발의 성공 요인은 주인 의식과 리더십" 스티븐 피어스 USAID 특별조정관		

한국 경제개발의 성공 요인은 주인 의식(Ownership)과 리더십에 있습니다."



▲ 스티븐 피어스 USAID 특별조정관

서울 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의에 참석한 스티븐 피어스 미국 국제개발처(USAID) 특별조정관은 4일 한국이 국제원조 수혜국에서 공여국으로 변신한 점을 높게 평가하면서 서울 국제회의에 대해서도 의미를 부여하며 이같이 말했다. 그는 미국 정부의 대외원조기관인 USAID의 사무총장을 지냈고 시너고스협회, 미 대륙재단, 안데스어린이재단 등에서 다양한 구호·원조 활동을 해 온 세계적 개발협력 전문가다. 다음은 일문일답.

→1960년대 초 아프리카 최빈국보다 못살던 한국 경제의 성공 요인은 무엇인가.

-한국은 개발원조를 주인 의식을 갖고 활용했다. 강한 의지와 치밀하고 일관성 있는 장기 계획 등이 유효했다. 관료주의적 독재라곤 하지만 제도의 수준도 높았다. 민간 분야의 병행 발전도 성공 요인이다. 미국에 한국 자동차가 처음 수입됐을 때만 해도 평판이 좋지 않았다. 그러나 단점을 보완하면서 끊임없이 달라졌다. 한국의 발전 모델을 다른 국가에 똑같이 적용할 수는 없겠지만 본받을 점이 많다.

→USAID가 원조 효과성과 거버넌스의 구축을 위해 중점을 두는 부분은.

-USAID는 '시스템적 접근법'을 추진 중이다. 원조받는 '수원국'의 국가 시스템을 염두에 두고 원조를 진행한다. 또 어떻게 수원국의 기존 시스템을 더 지속 가능하게 변화시킬 수 있을지 고민한다. 민주주의와 시장경제를 축으로 하는 '워싱턴 컨센서스'를 추구한다. 민주주의가 다른 어떤 제도보다 지속 가능한 시스템이라고 믿기 때문이다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 249 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:36

■ 온라인 : 총 67건

구분	매체	헤드라인	날짜
1	파이낸셜뉴스	ODA 전문가 서울서 개발협력 발전 방안 찾는다	2014.08.13
2	아세안투데이	코이카, 내달 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최	2014.08.13
3	국토경제신문	코이카-외교부, '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최	2014.08.13
4	뉴시스	전세계 ODA 전문가들, 내달 2일 서울에 모인다..'거버넌스' 논의	2014.08.13
5	경향신문	서울 공적원조 국제회의 내달 2일 개최	2014.08.13
6	뉴데일리	세계 ODA 전문가들, 서울서 경험 공유한다	2014.08.13
7	연합뉴스	ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색	2014.08.13
8	부산파이낸셜뉴스	ODA 전문가 서울서 개발협력 발전 방안 찾는다	2014.08.13
9	데일리한국	ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색	2014.08.13
10	매일경제	ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색	2014.08.13
11	파이낸셜뉴스	ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색	2014.08.13
12	팍스넷	ODA 전문가 서울서 개발협력 발전 방안 찾는다	2014.08.13
13	한국NGO신문	코이카, 내달 2일 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최	2014.08.19
14	동아일보	[인물동정]김성태 융합산업연합회 설립추진위원회장 外	2014.08.29
15	제주일보	[인물동정]김성태 융합산업연합회 설립추진위원회장 外	2014.08.29
16	아시아투데이	제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의, 전문가 모여 '거버넌스' 논의	2014.09.01
17	중앙일보	[사랑방] 미래정책연구소 外	2014.09.02
18	서울신문	공적개발원조 효율적 활용 머리 맞댄다	2014.09.02
19	서울신문	서울ODA국제회의 개막..."굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건"	2014.09.02
20	조선일보	[플라자] 한국국제협력단 공적개발원조 국제회의 개최 외	2014.09.02
21	아시아경제	공적개발원조(ODA) 거버넌스 국제회의 오늘 열려	2014.09.02
22	뉴시스	코이카, 오늘 '서울ODA 국제회의' 개최..거버넌스 논의	2014.09.02
23	연합뉴스	제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의	2014.09.02
24	연합뉴스	제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의	2014.09.02

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 250 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:37

27	연합뉴스	핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소장	2014.09.02
28	연합뉴스	핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소장	2014.09.02
29	시사투데이	제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의, 전문가 모여 ODA와 거버넌스 논의	2014.09.02
30	연합뉴스	서울ODA국제회의 개막.."굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건"	2014.09.02
31	아세안투데이	코이카, '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최	2014.09.02
32	아주경제	김영목 코이카 이사장, "지속가능한 개발협력 위해 강력한 의지 필요"	2014.09.02
33	한국NGO신문	코이카, 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의 개최	2014.09.02
34	연합뉴스	기념사하는 김영목 한국국제협력단 이사장	2014.09.02
35	연합뉴스	제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의	2014.09.02
36	연합뉴스	제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의	2014.09.02
37	연합뉴스	축사하는 조태열 외교부 제2차관	2014.09.02
38	뉴시스	환영사하는 조태열 차관	2014.09.02
39	뉴시스	기조연설하는 히로시 카토 소장	2014.09.02
40	뉴시스	기조연설하는 핀 타르프 소장	2014.09.02
41	뉴시스	축사하는 김성환 단장	2014.09.02
42	뉴시스	개회사하는 김영목 이사장	2014.09.02
43	뉴시스	제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의	2014.09.02
44	뉴시스	서울 ODA 국제회의	2014.09.02
45	문화일보	"한국, 정치거버넌스 탓 경제 악영향 안돼"	2014.09.02
46	아시아투데이	"굿거버넌스, 성장 전제조건"…서울ODA국제회의 개막	2014.09.02
47	뉴데일리	“공적개발원조 잘 되려면 굿 거버넌스 필수”	2014.09.02
48	메트로	[포토] 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의	2014.09.02
49	파이낸셜뉴스	서울ODA국제회의 개막...“굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건”	2014.09.02
50	매일경제	서울ODA국제회의 개막...“굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건”	2014.09.02
51	매일경제	[총리·장차관 일정](2일·화)	2014.09.02
52	일간스포츠	[사랑방] 미래정책연구소 外	2014.09.02
53	JTBC	[사랑방] 미래정책연구소 外	2014.09.02
54	팍스넷	공적개발원조(ODA) 거버넌스 국제회의 오늘 열려	2014.09.02
55	정책브리핑	제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의 환영사(영문)	2014.09.02

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 251 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:37

56	코리아헤럴드	'Governance key to economic development'	2014.09.02
57	건설경제신문	코이카, 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의	2014.09.02
58	연합뉴스	ソウルＯＤＡ国際会議開催 途上国のガバナンスを議論	2014.09.02
59	TBS교통방송	Vice FM Stresses Good Governance To Uproot Poverty	2014.09.02
60	SBS CNBC	서울 ODA 국제회의 개막…지속가능 개발협력 방안 논의	2014.09.02
61	자유방송	코이카, 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의 개최	2014.09.02
62	미래일보	코이카, '서울ODA 국제회의' 개최…거버넌스 논의	2014.09.02
63	동아일보	타르프 "北 바꾸려면, 경제원조로 주민 눈 높여야"	2014.09.03
64	제주일보	타르프 "北 바꾸려면, 경제원조로 주민 눈 높여야"	2014.09.03
65	채널A	타르프 "北 바꾸려면, 경제원조로 주민 눈 높여야"	2014.09.03
66	호남매일	제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의	2014.09.03
67	건설타임즈	코이카, 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의 개최	2014.09.03

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 252 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:38

매 체	파이낸셜뉴스	날 짜	2014.08.13
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	ODA 전문가 서울서 개발협력 발전 방안 찾는다		

파이낸셜뉴스
글로벌 시대의 새로운 시각 First-Class경제신문

창닫기

ODA 전문가 서울서 개발협력 발전 방안 찾는다

2014-08-14 10:04:38

정부 무상원조 전담기관 코이카는 오는 9월 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 있는 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 개최한다고 13일 밝혔다.

'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제 아래 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장을 교환하고, 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國) 인사들의 경험을 나누며 ODA 기여 방안을 모색하는 자리다. '거버넌스(governance)'란 국정 운영에서의 민관 파트너십 모델을 말한다.

외교부와 공동으로 개최하는 이번 회의에는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장, 히로시 가토 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수 등 ODA 전문가들이 초청됐다.

김성환 김성환 서울대학교 글로벌 사회공헌단 단장 겸 전 외교통상부 장관, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장, 권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등을 비롯해 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 600여 명도 참석할 예정이다.

july20@fnnews.com 김유진 기자

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 253 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:39

매 체	아세안투데이	날 짜	2014.08.13
세 션	사회	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	코이카, 내달 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최		

ASEAN TODAY
아세안투데이

인쇄하기 창닫기

홈 > 뉴스 > 뉴스 > 사회

코이카, 내달 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최

2014년 08월 13일 (수) 11:38:26 박영래 기자 laofarm@aseantoday.kr

아세안투데이 박영래 기자 = 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카는 외교부와 함께 내달 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 위치한 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최한다.

'굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제로 열리는 이번 회의는 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장, 공여국과 수원국의 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 공적개발원조(ODA,Official Development Assistance) 기여방안에 대해 실질적인 논의를 펼치는 자리로 마련됐다.

거버넌스(Governance)는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한행사 방법 등을 뜻 한다.

이날 진행되는 회의는 개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성 과 실효성에 대해 다룰 예정이다. 이어, 수원국과 공여국의 거버넌스 제도 구축 프로그램에 대해 논의한다.

한국, 미국, 네덜란드 원조기관의 거버넌스 제고 및 개발 친화적 제도 구축 프로그램에 대해 논의하고, 볼리비아, 우간다, 필리핀 등 수원국의 전문가가 현장의 목소리를 생생하게 들려줄 예정이다.

이번 행사에는 ODA와 거버넌스 관련 국내외 전문가들이 대거 참석한다. 핀 타르프 (Finn Tarp) 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소 (UNU-WIDER) 소장, 히로시 카토 (Hiroshi Kato) 일본국제협력기구 (JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 (David Booth) 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 (Thandika Mkandawire) 런던정치경제대학교(LSE) 교수 등 해외의 유수 연구자들이 연구결과를 공유할 예정이다.

또, 김성환 강원문화재단 이사, 김은미 이화여자대학교 국제대학원 원장, 권혁주 서울대학교 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등 국내 연구진과 전문가들을 포함한 국내외 정부부처, 국제기구, 학계, 주한외교사절, 시민사회 등에서 6000여명의 인사가 참석할 예정이다.

이 날, 코이카와 유엔 사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동으로 출간하는 '한국의 개발경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력(Making International Development Cooperation Effective : Lessons from the Korean Development Experience)'의 출판기념식도 함께 열린다.

제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의는 한영 동시통역으로 진행되고, 오는 22일까지 공식 홈페이지 (http://seouloda.com)를 통해 신청할 수 있다. 아세안투데이

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 254 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:39

매 체	국토경제신문	날 짜	2014.08.13
세 션	사회	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	코이카-외교부, '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최		

국토경제

코이카-외교부, '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최

2014-08-13 14:02:51



코이카는 외교부와 함께 내달 2일 서울 중구 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최한다.

이번 회의는 '굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제로 열린다. 거버넌스는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한행사 방법 등을 뜻 한다.

이번 회의에서는 공여국과 수원국 인사들이 경험을 공유하고 ODA 기여방안 등 실질적인 논의가 이뤄질 예정이다.
오전 세션에서는 개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성과 실효성이 다뤄질 예정이다.

오후 세션에서는 수원국과 공여국의 거버넌스 제도 구축 프로그램에 대해 논의할 예정이다.
한국, 미국, 네덜란드 원조기관의 거버넌스 제고 및 개발 친화적 제도 구축 프로그램에 대한 논의가 진행될 예정이다.

한편 이날 코이카는 유엔 사회개발연구소(UNRISD)와 공동으로 출간하는 '한국의 개발경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 열 계획이다.

정천권 기자jungck@lenews.co.kr

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 255 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:40

매 체	뉴시스	날 짜	2014.08.13
세 션	정치	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	전세계 ODA 전문가들, 내달 2일 서울에 모인다..'거버넌스' 논의		

공감언론 뉴시스 NEWSis

인쇄하기 | 닫기

전세계 ODA 전문가들, 내달 2일 서울에 모인다…'거버넌스' 논의

기사등록 일시 : [2014-08-13 14:29:40] 최종수정 일시 : [2014-08-14 17:58:48]

【서울=뉴시스】 박영환 기자 = 공적개발원조(ODA) 공여국과 수원국의 관련 전문가들이 내달 2일 서울에 모여 개발원조의 효율성을 높이기 위한 상생의 방안을 논의한다.

정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카는 외교부와 함께 내달 2일 서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최한다고 13일 밝혔다.

'굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제로 열리는 이번 회의에는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소장, 히로시 카토 일본국제협력기구 이사 겸 연구소장 등 유명 연구자들이 참석해 연구 결과를 공유할 예정이다.

아울러 김성환 서울대 글로벌 사회공헌단 단장 겸 전 외교통상부 장관, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학 원장을 비롯한 국내 ODA 전문가들은 물론, 국내외 정부 부처, 국제 기구, 학계, 시민 단체 등에서 600여명의 인사가 참석할 예정이라고 코이카는 전했다.

2일 오전 개막하는 국제회의 제1 세션에서는 개도국 발전에서 '거버넌스(지배구조)'가 차지하는 중요성'이, 오후 세션에서는 한국, 미국, 네덜란드 등을 비롯한 원조기관의 거버넌스 제고 방안이 각각 논의될 예정이다.

특히 이번 회의는 선진국 공여 기관들이 일방적으로 정보를 전달하는 방식에서 벗어나, 볼리비아, 우간다, 필리핀을 비롯한 공적 개발원조 수원국 전문가들이 현장의 목소리를 가감없이 전달할 예정이어서 관심을 끈다.

'제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'는 한·영 동시통역으로 진행되고, 오는 22일까지 공식 홈페이지(http://seouloda.com)를 통해 신청할 수 있다.

yunghp@newsis.com

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 256 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:40

매 체	경향신문	날 짜	2014.08.13
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	서울 공적원조 국제회의 내달 2일 개최		

경향신문

정치
국방·외교

서울 공적원조 국제회의 내달 2일 개최

유신모 기자 simon@kyunghyang.com

입력 : 2014-08-13 21:58:39 | 수정 : 2014-08-13 21:58:39

글자크기 + −

외교부와 한국국제협력단(코이카)이 주최하는 제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의가 다음달 2일 서울 소공동 롯데호텔에서 열린다.

'굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제로 열리는 이번 회의에서는 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 각국 전문가들의 입장과 함께 공여국과 수원국의 경험 공유를 통한 ODA 기여 방안 등이 논의된다.

거버넌스란 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장기능 작동을 위한 제도·운영체계·정부의 권한 행사 방법 등을 말한다.

이번 행사에서는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소장, 히로시 가토 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수 등 해외 전문가들이 주제발표를 할 예정이다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 257 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:41

매 체	뉴데일리	날 짜	2014.08.13
세 션	경제	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	세계 ODA 전문가들, 서울서 경험 공유한다		

NewDaily

세계 ODA 전문가들, 서울서 경험 공유한다

기사입력 2014.08.13 15:47:06 | 최종수정 2014.08.13 15:47:06 | 전경웅 | enoch2051@hanmail.net



KOICA는 외교부와 함께 오는 9월 2일 서울 소공동 롯데호텔에서
'제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최한다고 13일 밝혔다.

'굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 열리는 이번 회의는
거버넌스(개도국 행정체계 및 시장기능 작동에 필요한 제도 등을 의미)와
제도에 대한 학자들의 입장,
원조를 하는 나라와 받는 나라 인사들이 경험을 공유하고,
공적개발원조(ODA,Official Development Assistance) 기여방안에 대해 논의한다.

회의 당일 오전 세션에서는
개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성과 실효성에 대해 다룬다.

오후 세션에서는
원조국과 원조를 받는 나라의 거버넌스 제도 구축 프로그램에 대해 논의한다.

KOICA는 이번 행사에 ODA와 거버넌스 관련 분야 전문가들이 대거 참석한다고 밝혔다.

핀 타르프(Finn Tarp) 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장,
히로시 카토(Hiroshi Kato) 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장,
데이비드 부스(David Booth) 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원,
탄디카 므칸다위르(Thandika Mkandawire) 런던정치경제대학교(LSE) 교수 등이
연구결과를 공유할 예정이라고 한다.

김성환 강원문화재단 이사(前외교통상부 장관),
김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장,
권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등 국내 전문가와
정부부처, 국제기구, 학계, 주한 외교관, 시민사회 등에서도
600여 명이 참석할 예정이라고 한다.

이날 회의와 함께 KOICA와 유엔 사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동 출간하는
'한국의 개발경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판 기념식도 열린다.

'제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'는 오는 22일까지
공식 홈페이지(http://seouloda.com)를 통해 참가 신청을 할 수 있다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 258 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:42

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.08.13
세 션	정치	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색		

연합뉴스

ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색

연합뉴스 | 기사입력 2014-08-13 09:07

외교부-코이카 주최로 9월 2일 8회 서울ODA국제회의

(성남=연합뉴스) 왕길환 기자 = 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단(코이카·KOICA)은 오는 9월 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 있는 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 개최한다.

'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제 아래 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장을 교환하고 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國) 인사들의 경험을 공유하며 ODA 기여 방안을 모색하는 자리다. 거버넌스(governance)란 국정 운영에서의 민관 파트너십 모델을 말한다.

외교부와 공동으로 개최하는 이번 회의에는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장, 히로시 가토 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수 등 ODA 전문가들이 초청됐다.

또 김성환 강원문화재단 이사, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장, 권학주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등을 비롯해 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 600여 명이 참석할 예정이다.

참석자들은 '개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성 및 실효성'과 '수원국과 공여국의 거버넌스 제도 구축 프로그램' 등을 온종일 논의할 예정이다. 볼리비아·우간다·필리핀 등 수원국의 전문가가 현장의 목소리도 생생하게 들려준다.

코이카와 유엔사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동 출간한 연구서 '한국의 개발 경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 함께 열린다.

회의는 한국어 영어 동시통역으로 진행된다. 참석 희망자는 오는 22일까지 국제회의 홈페이지(http://seouloda.com)에서 신청하면 된다.

ghwang@yna.co.kr

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 259 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:42

매 체	부산파이낸셜뉴스	날 짜	2014.08.13
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	ODA 전문가 서울서 개발협력 발전 방안 찾는다		

부산 파이낸셜 뉴스
글로벌 시대의 새로운 시각 First-Class경제신문

창닫기

ODA 전문가 서울서 개발협력 발전 방안 찾는다

2014-08-14 10:04:38

정부 무상원조 전담기관 코이카는 오는 9월 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 있는 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 개최한다고 13일 밝혔다.

'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제 아래 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장을 교환하고, 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國) 인사들의 경험을 나누며 ODA 기여 방안을 모색하는 자리다. '거버넌스(governance)'란 국정 운영에서의 민관 파트너십 모델을 말한다.

외교부와 공동으로 개최하는 이번 회의에는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장, 히로시 가토 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수 등 ODA 전문가들이 초청됐다.

김성환 김성환 서울대학교 글로벌 사회공헌단 단장 겸 전 외교통상부 장관, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장, 권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등을 비롯해 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 600여 명도 참석할 예정이다.

july20@fnnews.com 김유진 기자

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 260 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:42

매 체	데일리한국	날 짜	2014.08.13
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색		

hankookil.com 데일리한국

ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색

외교부-코이카 주최로 9월 2일 8회 서울ODA국제회의

(성남=연합뉴스) 왕길환기자

정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단(코이카·KOICA)
은 오는 9월 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 있는 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 개최한다.

'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제 아래 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장을 교환하고 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國) 인사들의 경험을 공유하며 ODA 기여 방안을 모색하는 자리다. 거버넌스(governance)란 국정 운영에서의 민관 파트너십 모델을 말한다.

외교부와 공동으로 개최하는 이번 회의에는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장, 히로시 가토 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수 등 ODA 전문가들이 초청됐다.

또 김성환 강원문화재단 이사, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장, 권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등을 비롯해 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 600여 명이 참석할 예정이다.

참석자들은 '개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성 및 실효성'과 '수원국과 공여국의 거버넌스 제도 구축 프로그램' 등을 온종일 논의할 예정이다. 볼리비아·우간다·필리핀 등 수원국의 전문가가 현장의 목소리도 생생하게 들려준다.

코이카와 유엔사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동 출간한 연구서 '한국의 개발 경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 함께 열린다.

회의는 한국어 영어 동시통역으로 진행된다. 참석 희망자는 오는 22일까지 국제회의 홈페이지(http://seouloda.com)에서 신청하면 된다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 261 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:43

매 체	매일경제	날 짜	2014.08.13
세 션	문화	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색		

MK 뉴스 인쇄하기

ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색

기사입력 2014.08.13 09:07:59

외교부-코이카 주최로 9월 2일 8회 서울ODA국제회의

정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단(코이카·KOICA)은 오는 9월 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 있는 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 개최한다. '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제 아래 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장을 교환하고 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國) 인사들의 경험을 공유하며 ODA 기여 방안을 모색하는 자리다. 거버넌스(governance)란 국정 운영에서의 민관 파트너십 모델을 말한다. 외교부와 공동으로 개최하는 이번 회의에는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장, 히로시 가토 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수 등 ODA 전문가들이 초청됐다.

또 김성환 강원문화재단 이사, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장, 권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등을 비롯해 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 600여 명이 참석할 예정이다.

참석자들은 '개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성 및 실효성'과 '수원국과 공여국의 거버넌스 제도 구축 프로그램' 등을 온종일 논의할 예정이다. 볼리비아·우간다·필리핀 등 수원국의 전문가가 현장의 목소리도 생생하게 들려준다.

코이카와 유엔사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동 출간한 연구서 '한국의 개발 경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 함께 열린다.

회의는 한국어 영어 동시통역으로 진행된다. 참석 희망자는 오는 22일까지 국제회의 홈페이지(http://seouloda.com)에서 신청하면 된다.

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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 262 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:43

매 체	파이낸셜뉴스	날 짜	2014.08.13
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색		

파이낸셜뉴스
글로벌 시대의 새로운 시각 First-Class경제신문

창닫기

ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색

2014-08-13 09:08:54

ODA 전문가 서울에 모여 개발협력 발전 방안 모색

외교부-코이카 주최로 9월 2일 8회 서울ODA국제회의

(성남=연합뉴스) 황길환 기자 = 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단(코이카·KOICA)은 오는 9월 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 있는 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 개최한다.

'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제 아래 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장을 교환하고 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國) 인사들의 경험을 공유하며 ODA 기여 방안을 모색하는 자리다. 거버넌스(governance)란 국정 운영에서의 민관 파트너십 모델을 말한다.

외교부와 공동으로 개최하는 이번 회의에는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장, 히로시 가토 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수 등 ODA 전문가들이 초청됐다.

또 김성환 강원문화재단 이사, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장, 권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등을 비롯해 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 600여 명이 참석할 예정이다.

참석자들은 '개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성 및 실효성'과 '수원국과 공여국의 거버넌스 제도 구축 프로그램' 등을 온종일 논의할 예정이다. 볼리비아·우간다·필리핀 등 수원국의 전문가가 현장의 목소리도 생생하게 들려준다.

코이카와 유엔사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동 출간한 연구서 '한국의 개발 경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 함께 열린다.

회의는 한국어 영어 동시통역으로 진행된다. 참석 희망자는 오는 22일까지 국제회의 홈페이지(http://seouloda.com)에서 신청하면 된다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 263 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:44

매 체	팍스넷	날 짜	2014.08.13
세 션	뉴스	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	ODA 전문가 서울서 개발협력 발전 방안 찾는다		

PAXNet

ODA 전문가 서울서 개발협력 발전 방안 찾는다

2014/08/13 11:03:02 파이낸셜뉴스

정부 무상원조 전담기관 코이카는 오는 9월 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 있는 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 개최한다고 13일 밝혔다.

'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제 아래 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장을 교환하고, 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國) 인사들의 경험을 나누며 ODA 기여 방안을 모색하는 자리다. '거버넌스(governance)'란 국정 운영에서의 민관 파트너십 모델을 말한다.

외교부와 공동으로 개최하는 이번 회의에는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장, 히로시 가토 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수 등 ODA 전문가들이 초청됐다.

김성환 김성환 서울대학교 글로벌 사회공헌단 단장 겸 전 외교통상부 장관, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장, 권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등을 비롯해 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 600여 명도 참석할 예정이다.

july20@fnnews.com 김유진 기자

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 264 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:44

매 체	한국NGO신문	날 짜	2014.08.18
세 션	NGO	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	코이카, 내달 2일 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최		

한국NGO신문

코이카, 내달 2일 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최

ODA전문가 모여 '굿 거버넌스'에 대한 국제적 논의

조응태 기자 | 기사입력 2014/08/18 [04:55]

[한국NGO신문] 조응태 기자 = 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카는 외교부와 함께 오는 9월 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 위치한 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최한다.

'굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제로 열리는 이번 회의는 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장, 공여국과 수원국 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 공적개발원조(ODA:Official Development Assistance) 기여방안에 대해 실질적인 논의를 펼치는 자리로 마련되었다. 여기서 거버넌스(Governance)는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한행사 방법 등을 뜻 한다.

국제회의의 오전 세션에서는 개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성 과 실효성에 대해 다룰 예정이며 이어, 오후 세션에서는 수원국과 공여국의 거버넌스 제도 구축 프로그램에 대해 논의한다. 한국, 미국, 네덜란드 원조기관의 거버넌스 제고 및 개발 친화적 제도 구축 프로그램에 대해 논의하고, 볼리비아, 우간다, 필리핀 등 수원국의 전문가가 현장의 목소리를 생생하게 들려줄 예정이다.

이번 행사에는 ODA와 거버넌스 관련 국내외 전문가들이 대거 참석한다. 핀 타르프 (Finn Tarp) 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소 (UNU-WIDER) 소장, 히로시 카토 (Hiroshi Kato) 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 (David Booth) 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 (Thandika Mkandawire) 런던정치경제대학교 (LSE) 교수 등 해외의 유수 연구자들이 연구결과를 공유할 예정이다.

또, 김성환 서울대학교 글로벌 사회공헌단 단장 겸 前 외교통상부 장관, 김은미 이화여자대학교 국제대학원 원장, 권혁주 서울대학교 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등 국내 연구진과 전문가들을 포함한 국내외 정부부처, 국제기구, 학계, 주한외교사절, 시민사회 등에서 600여 명의 인사가 참석할 예정이다.

이 날, 코이카와 유엔 사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동으로 출간하는 '한국의 개발경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력 (Making International Development Cooperation Effective : Lessons from the Korean Development Experience)'의 출판기념식도 함께 열린다.

'제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'는 한영 동시통역으로 진행되고, 오는 22일까지 공식 홈페이지(http://seouloda.com)를 통해 신청할 수 있다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 265 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:45

매 체	동아일보	날 짜	2014.08.29
세 션	인물동정	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	[인물동정]김성태 융합산업연합회 설립추진위원회장 外		

dongA.com

2014-08-29 03:00:00 편집

프린트 닫기

[인물동정]김성태 융합산업연합회 설립추진위원회장 外

◇김성태 융합산업연합회 설립추진위원회장(성균관대 교수)은 28일 국회 귀빈식당에서 '융합산업연합회' 창립총회를 열고 'SW·ICT 기반 융합산업' 추진방향을 논의했다.

◇옹산 전 수덕사 주지 스님은 28일 충남 홍성군청 대강당에서 열린 만해(한용운)기념사업회 창립 대회에서 초대 회장으로 선임돼 취임식을 가졌다.

◇김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장은 9월 2일 오전 9시 반 외교부와 공동으로 서울 롯데호텔 크리스털볼룸에서 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의를 개최한다.

◇최세균 한국농촌경제연구원(KREI) 원장은 9월 1일 오후 3시 강원 화천군 아쿠아틱리조트 선상회의실에서 '농촌경제 변화에 따른 6차산업화의 발전 방향 모색'을 주제로 2014년 제3차 KREI 현장토론회를 개최한다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 266 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:45

매 체	제주일보	날 짜	2014.08.29
세 션	전국종합	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	[인물동정]김성태 융합산업연합회 설립추진위원회장 外		

제주일보

전국종합

[인물동정]김성태 융합산업연합회 설립추진위원회장 外

데스크승인 2014.08.29

동아일보

[동아일보]
◇김성태 융합산업연합회 설립추진위원회장(성균관대 교수)은 28일 국회 귀빈식당에서 '융합산업연합회' 창립총회를 열고 'SW·ICT 기반 융합산업' 추진방향을 논의했다.

◇옹산 전 수덕사 주지 스님은 28일 충남 홍성군청 대강당에서 열린 만해(한용운)기념사업회 창립 대회에서 초대 회장으로 선임돼 취임식을 가졌다.

◇김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장은 9월 2일 오전 9시 반 외교부와 공동으로 서울 롯데호텔 크리스털볼룸에서 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의를 개최한다.

◇최세균 한국농촌경제연구원(KREI) 원장은 9월 1일 오후 3시 강원 화천군 아쿠아틱리조트 선상회의실에서 '농촌경제 변화에 따른 6차산업화의 발전 방향 모색'을 주제로 2014년 제3차 KREI 현장토론회를 개최한다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 267 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:46

매 체	아시아투데이	날 짜	2014.09.01
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의, 전문가 모여 '거버넌스' 논의		

아시아투데이

제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의, 전문가 모여 '거버넌스' 논의

기사승인 [2014-09-01 13:12], 기사수정 [2014-09-01 13:12]



김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장 /제공=코이카

아시아투데이 김현아 기자 = 한국국제협력단(KOICA)과 외교부가 2일 오전 9시 30분 서울 롯데호텔에서 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의를 연다.

김영목 KOICA 이사장의 개회사를 시작으로 조태열 외교부 차관과 김성환 서울대학교 글로벌 사회공헌단장이 축사한다.

이어 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소 소장, 히로시 카토 일본 국제 협력기구 이사가 기조연설을 한다.

첫 번째 세션에서는 핀 타르프 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소 소장이 좌장을 맡는 가운데, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소 정책 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대학교 교수, 권혁주 서울대학교 교수 등이 연구 결과를 공유하고 거버넌스에 대해 논의한다.

두 번째 세션은 공여국과 수원국들의 경험이라는 주제로 연구원들이 패널 토론과 질의 응답시간을 가진다.

김영목 KOICA 이사장은 "코이카가 다양한 공공 및 민간부문이 국제협력에 참여를 촉진하는 '플랫폼' 역할을 이행할 수 있도록 적극적으로 노력하겠다"고 밝혔다.

김 이사장은 지난 35년간 아프리카, 이란, 미국, UN 등에서 외교관 생활을 했으며 지난해 5월 KOICA 이사장에 취임했다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 268 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:46

매 체	중앙일보	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	사회	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	[사랑방] 미래정책연구소 外		

중앙일보

입력 2014.09.02 01:08

인쇄하기 | 취소

[사랑방] 미래정책연구소 外

◆미래정책연구소(이사장 박범진)는 오는 5일 오후 2시 서울 프레스센터 19층에서 '자유민주주의와 사회민주주의' 주제의 토론회를 연다. 유홍림 서울대 정치외교학부 교수가 '자유민주주의의 명암과 과제'를, 주섭일 전 중앙일보 파리 특파원이 '왜 한국 사회민주당을 시급히 창당해야 하는가'를 발표하고 김상조 한성대 경제학과 교수, 김종은 국민대 정치학과 교수, 좌승희 KDI 국제정책대학원 초빙교수, 주대환 사회민주주의연대 공동대표가 토론한다.

◆21세기국가발전연구원(이사장 박관용)은 3일 오전 7시30분 서울 팔래스호텔에서 윤덕민 국립외교연구원 원장을 초청, '요동치는 동북아정세와 한국의 선택'을 주제로 세미나를 개최한다.

◆바른사회시민회의는 2일 오후 2시 서울 프란치스코교육회관에서 '투자활성화 관련법안, 탈출구는 없는가' 토론회를 연다.

◆고려대(총장 김병철) 건축학과는 학과 창립 50주년을 맞아 2~4일 고려대 백주년기념관과 서울 동대문 디자인플라자(DDP)에서 이어령 전 문화부 장관의 기조강연, 국제콘퍼런스 등 기념행사를 연다.

◆한국산업기술대(총장 이재훈)는 1일 조계륭 전 한국무역보험공사 사장을 석좌교수로 임용했다. 조 전 사장은 지식기반기술·에너지대학원에서 특강을 맡는다.

◆국민대(총장 유지수)에서 운영하는 웹진 'uniK(webzine.kookmin.ac.kr)'가 2014 제11회 국제비즈니스대상에서 은상을 수상했다. 시상식은 10월 10일 프랑스 파리에서 열린다.

◆이규미 아주대 교육대학원 상담심리학 교수가 최근 열린 한국심리학회 총회에서 46대 회장으로 취임했다. 임기는 1년.

◆한국연구재단(이사장 정민근)은 1일 인문사회연구본부장에 서태열 고려대 교수를, 문화융복합단장에 오수학 인하대 교수를 선임했다. 임기는 각각 2년.

◆한국국제협력단(KOICA)과 외교부는 2일 오전 9시30분 서울 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스탈볼룸에서 공적개발원조(ODA), 거버넌스 분야 전문가들과 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의를 개최한다.

◆김일섭 서울과학종합대학원 총장은 2일 오전 7시 노보텔 앰배서더 강남에서 'aSSIST 포럼'을 연다. 이날 행사에는 정하웅 카이스트 교수가 '복잡성의 과학이 기업경영에서 가지는 의미'를 주제로 강연을 한다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 269 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:47

매 체	서울신문	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	정책행정	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	공적개발원조 효율적 활용 머리 맞댄다		

서울신문 자정고

정책·행정

공적개발원조 효율적 활용 머리 맞댄다

2일 '서울 ODA 국제회의' 열려 국내외 전문가 등 600여명 참석

Tweet 0 좋아요 0 g+1 목록 메일 인쇄 글씨크기

정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단(코이카)이 외교부와 함께 2일 서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스털볼룸에서 국내외 600여명의 전문가와 정부 관계자들이 참석하는 '서울 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 연다.

'좋은(Good) 거버넌스(Governance)와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제로 열리는 회의는 거버넌스와 운영 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장 및 공여국과 수원국 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 ODA 기여방안에 대해 논의를 진행한다. 거버넌스는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한행사 방법 등을 뜻한다.

오전 세션에서는 개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성과 실효성에 대해 다루고, 오후 세션에서는 수원국과 공여국의 거버넌스 제도 구축 프로그램에 대해 현장에서 이를 운영하고 체험해 온 정부 및 비정부기구(NGO) 관계자들의 경험과 생각을 펼치는 장을 마련한다.

행사에는 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장, 히로시 가토 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장, 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대학교(LSE) 교수 등이 참석한다. 또 김성환 전 외교통상부 장관, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장, 권혁주 아시아개발연구소 부소장 등 국내 연구진과 전문가들도 참석한다. 코이카와 유엔 사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동으로 출간하는 '한국의 개발경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 이날 함께 열린다.

이석우 선임기자 jun88@seoul.co.kr

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 270 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:48

매 체	서울신문	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	서울ODA국제회의 개막..."굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건"		

'서울신문

정치

서울ODA국제회의 개막…"굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건"

코이카·외교부 주최, 전문가·NGO 관계자 등 500여 명 참가

개발 단계에 따라 민과 관이 국정 운영에서 어떻게 협력할지를 모색하고 원조 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國)의 경험을 공유하는 자리가 마련됐다.



▲제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의
2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 참석자들이 박수를 치고 있다.
연합뉴스

정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단(코이카·KOICA)과 외교부는 2일 오전 서울 소공동 롯데호텔에서 '굿거버넌스(Good governance)와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제 아래 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 열었다.

거버넌스는 개도국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영 체계, 정부의 권한 행사 방법 등을 뜻한다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 271 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:48



▲기념사하는 김영묵 한국국제협력단 이사장
김영묵 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장이 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 기념사를 하고 있다.
연합뉴스

이날 국제회의는 김영목 코이카 이사장의 개회사, 조태열 외교부 차관의 환영사, 김성환 전 외교부 장관 축사, 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장과 가토 히로시 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장의 기조연설, 주제발표와 토론, 김인 코이카 이사의 폐회사 등의 순서로 진행됐다.

김영목 이사장은 "굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도는 성과·성장·사회통합의 전제 조건"이라며 "주어진 환경이나 국가별 개발 수준에 따라 어떤 정부가 가장 좋은가에 대한 논의는 여전히 존재하지만 우리가 모두 동의하는 것은 협력을 통해 어려움에 부닥친 국민이 투명한 정부가 추진하는 지속 가능한 제도의 혜택을 누릴 수 있어야 한다"고 강조했다.



▲제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의
2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장(앞줄 왼쪽 다섯째부터), 감성환 전 외교통상부 장관, 조태열 외교부 제2차관 등 참석자들이 기념촬영을 하고 있다.
연합뉴스

김 이사장은 "한국은 산업화와 민주화를 동시에 일궈낸 국가로, 거버넌스와 효과적 제도를 구성하는 것이 얼마나 어려운지 잘 이해하고 있다"며 "지난 수십 년간 전 세계는 더 나은 거버넌스와 경제성장에서 훌륭한 성과를 이룩했지만 '포스트-2015' 시대를 앞둔 지금도 빈곤·기후변화·경기 침체 불평등 심화·국내 및 국제 갈등 등이 상존하고 있다"고 덧붙였다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 272 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:49

조태열 차관은 "굿거버넌스가 얼마나 중요한
지 명확히 정의를 내리기는 어렵지만 지금은 사회 구성원들의 역량을 증대하는 행복지수로 평가하고 있다"며 "한국은 굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도를 통해 경제개발과 함께 수원국에서 공여국으로 바뀌었고 삶의 질 또한 개선됐다"고 소개했다.

핀 타르프 소장과 가토 히로시 소장은 기조연설에서 공여국과 수원국 모두에게 대두한 굿거버넌스의 역사를 설명하면서 그 정의에 관해 본질적인 문제를 제기했다.

타르프 소장은 "굿거버넌스의 개념이 무엇인지 정치·경제·행정적인 분야에서 전문가들 간에 이견을 보이고 있지만 '투명하고 신뢰성'이 있어야 한다는 데는 공감하고 있다"며 "다른 지역에서 다른 상황들이 일어나고 있는데, 이를 고려해 원조해야 한다"고 주장했다.

그는 "원조를 통해 나오는 수익이 굿거버넌스가 있을 때만 나오는 것이냐를 따진다면 아마도 모든 것이 갖춰진 노르웨이에서만 원조할 수 있을 것"이라며 "원조할 때 굿거버넌스에만 초점이 맞춰져서는 안 된다"고 지적했다.

가토 소장은 "굿거버넌스는 효과적인 제도이긴 하지만 분명한 정의가 있어야 하며 경제·정치·행정적인 측면에서 정부는 어떤 역할을 할 것인지 논의해야 한다"면서 "굿거버넌스는 정책 결정과 이행의 영역에만 국한해서는 안 되고 지속할 수 있다는 것을 보여줘야 한다"고 역설했다.

그는 일본 정부가 서부 아프리카 나이지리아에서 펼친 초등교육 선진화 프로젝트를 예로 들었다.

지역 주민과 학부모들로 구성된 학교 관리위원회를 만들어 이들이 참여하는 학교 관리 계획을 세우고, 이를 통해 주민들은 지역 관청의 정책 결정을 신뢰하고 지역 관청도 주민의 도움을 끌어낸 시스템을 구축할 수 있었다는 것이다.

일본은 다른 수원국에도 이 같은 경험을 반영한 프로젝트를 진행했고, 지금은 이 시스템이 거버넌스를 지속할 수 있다는 것을 증명하고 있다고 설명했다.

타르프 소장이 주재한 세션 I '거버넌스와 제도'에는 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 영국 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수, 권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장이 참석해 주제발표와 토론을 이어갔다.

또 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장을 좌장으로 한 세션 II '성공과 위험:공여국과 수원국들의 경험'에는 스티븐 피어스 미국국제개발처(USAID) 개발효과성 특별조정관, 로엘 판더펜 네덜란드 학술고문, 카를로스 F. 토란소 로카 볼리비아 전략연구 운영위원회 회장, 프레드릭 고루바 무테비 영국 맨체스터대 환경교육개발대학 명예연구위원, 하이메 파우스티노 아시아재단 개발혁신정신 및 경제개혁프로그램 책임자 등 ODA 전문가들이 토론에 나섰다.

행사에는 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 500여 명이 참가했다.

세션이 끝나고 코이카와 유엔사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동 출간한 연구서 '한국의 개발 경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 열렸다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 273 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:50

매 체	조선일보	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	사회	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	[플라자] 한국국제협력단 공적개발원조 국제회의 개최 외		

chosun.com

[플라자] 한국국제협력단 공적개발원조 국제회의 개최 외

입력 : 2014.09.02 03:02

▲한국국제협력단(KOICA)(이사장 김영목)과 **외교부**는 2일 서울 중구 롯데호텔 크리스탈볼룸에서 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의를 개최한다.

▲한국독도연구원(원장 이부균)은 2일 오후 2시 서울 용사의 집 웨딩홀에서 '일본은 과연 무엇을 노리는가'를 주제로 국제학술회의를 개최한다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 274 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:50

매 체	아시아경제	날 짜	2014.09.02.
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	공적개발원조(ODA) 거버넌스 국제회의 오늘 열려		

아시아경제

공적개발원조(ODA) 거버넌스 국제회의 오늘 열려

최종수정 2014.09.02 08:09 기사입력 2014.09.02 08:09

[아시아경제 박희준 기자]공적개발원조(ODA)의 운용체계(거버넌스) 문제를 논의하는 국제회의가 2일 오전 서울 소공동 롯데호텔에서 열린다.

외교부와 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카가 '여는 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'에는 세계적인 학자들이 참석해 공여국과 수원국의 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 ODA 기여방안을 논의한다고 2일 밝혔다.

'거버넌스(Governance)'는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한행사 방법 등을 뜻한다.

조태열 외교부 2차관은 환영사를 하고 김성한 서울대학교 글로벌 사회공헌 단장 겸 전 외교통상부 장관은 축사를 할 예정이다.

유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소의 핀 타르프 소장이 주재하는 오전 회의에서 참석자들은 개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성 과 실효성을 다루고, 김은미 이화여자대학교 국제대학원 원장이 주재하는 오후 회의에서는 한국과 미국, 네덜란드 원조기관의 거버넌스 제고, 개발 친화적 제도 구축 프로그램을 논의하고, 볼리비아, 우간다, 필리핀 등 수원국의 전문가가 현장의 목소리를 들려줄 예정이다.

특히 핀 타르프 소장은 오전 회의 기조연설을 통해 "거버넌스에 대한 개념에 대한 합의가 없다"면서 "투명하고 책임성있는 제도,강력한 역량,정의를 행할 의지 등을 나타내는 경제적 거버넌스와 의회와 정부 부처,평등과 투명성,책임성 등을 진전시키는 선거와 법률 절차를 포함하는 정치적 거버넌스의 교집합 즉 공공부문 관리와 투명성과 책임성이라고 결론을 낼 것"으로 알려졌다.

서울 ODA 국제회의는 2007년 '유엔천년개발목표의 효과적 달성방안 모색'을 주제로 한 1회 행사부터 지난해 'Post-2015 개발프레임워크와 ODA의 역할'이라는 주제까지 일곱 차례 열렸다.

박희준 외교 통일 선임기자 jacklondon@asiae.co.kr

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 275 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:51

매 체	뉴시스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	정치	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	코이카, 오늘 '서울ODA 국제회의' 개최..거버넌스 논의		

공감언론 뉴시스 NEWSis

인쇄하기 | 닫기

코이카, 오늘 '서울ODA 국제회의' 개최…거버넌스 논의

기사등록 일시 : [2014-09-02 08:26:20]

【서울=뉴시스】 박영환 기자 = 공적개발원조(ODA) 공여국과 수원국의 관련 전문가들이 2일 서울에 모여 개발원조의 효율성을 높이기 위한 상생의 방안을 논의한다.

정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카는 이날 외교부와 함께 서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최한다.

'굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제로 열리는 이번 회의에는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소장, 히로시 카토 일본국제협력기구 이사 겸 연구소장 등 유명 연구자들이 참석해 연구 결과를 공유할 예정이다.

아울러 김성환 서울대 글로벌 사회공헌단 단장 겸 전 외교통상부 장관, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학 원장을 비롯한 국내 ODA 전문가들은 물론, 국내외 정부 부처, 국제 기구, 학계, 시민 단체 등에서 600여명의 인사가 참석한다.

국제회의 제1 세션에서는 개도국 발전에서 '거버넌스(지배구조)'가 차지하는 중요성'이, 오후 세션에서는 한국, 미국, 네덜란드 등을 비롯한 원조기관의 거버넌스 제고 방안이 각각 논의된다.

특히 이번 회의는 선진국 공여 기관들이 일방적으로 정보를 전달하는 방식에서 벗어나, 볼리비아, 우간다, 필리핀을 비롯한 공적 개발원조 수원국 전문가들이 현장의 목소리를 가감없이 전달할 예정이어서 관심을 끈다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 276 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:51

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의		

연합뉴스

제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의



(서울=연합뉴스) 임헌정 기자 = 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장(앞줄 왼쪽 다섯째부터), 김성환 전 외교통상부 장관, 조태열 외교부 제2차관 등 참석자들이 기념촬영을 하고 있다. 2014.9.2

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(끝)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 277 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:52

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.03
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의		

연합뉴스

제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의



(서울=연합뉴스) 임헌정 기자 = 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장, 김성환 전 외교통상부 장관, 조태열 외교부 제2차관 등 참석자들이 기념촬영을 하고 있다. 2014.9.2
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(끝)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 278 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:53

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의		

연합뉴스

제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의



(서울=연합뉴스) 임헌정 기자 = 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장, 김성환 전 외교통상부 장관, 조태열 외교부 제2차관 등 참석자들이 기념촬영을 하고 있다. 2014.9.2
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(끝)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 279 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:54

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의		

연합뉴스

제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의



(서울=연합뉴스) 임헌정 기자 = 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장, 김성환 전 외교통상부 장관, 조태열 외교부 제2차관 등 참석자들이 기념촬영을 하고 있다. 2014.9.2

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(끝)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 280 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:54

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	포토	매체구분	연합뉴스
헤드라인	핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소장		

연합뉴스

핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소장



(서울=연합뉴스) 임헌정 기자 = 핀 타르프(Finn Tarp) 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장이 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 기조연설을 하고 있다.
2014.9.2
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(끝)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 281 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:55

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소장		

연합뉴스

핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소장



(서울=연합뉴스) 임헌정 기자 = 핀 타르프(Finn Tarp) 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장이 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 기조연설을 하고 있다.
2014.9.2
kane@yna.co.kr
(끝)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 282 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:56

매 체	시사투데이	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	국제	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의, 전문가 모여 ODA와 거버넌스 논의		

시사투데이

· 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의, 전문가 모여 ODA와 거버넌스 논의 [2014-09-02 11:46:32]



제8회 서울 ODA

굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도 라는 주제로 열려

[시사투데이 윤용 기자] 한국국제협력단(KOICA)과 외교부가 2일 오전 서울 롯데호텔에서 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의를 개최했다.

김영목 KOICA 이사장의 개회사를 시작으로 조태열 외교부 차관과 김성환 서울대학교 글로벌 사회공헌 단장이 축사했다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 283 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:56

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	전체기사	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	서울ODA국제회의 개막.."굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건"		

연합뉴스 인쇄하기 닫기

서울ODA국제회의 개막…"굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건"

기사입력 2014/09/02 12:08 송고



제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의 (서울=연합뉴스) 임헌정 기자 = 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 참석자들이 박수를 치고 있다.

코이카·외교부 주최, 전문가·NGO 관계자 등 500여 명 참가
개도국 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도·한국 ODA 방향 등 논의

(서울=연합뉴스) 왕길환 기자 = 개발 단계에 따라 민과 관이 국정 운영에서 어떻게 협력할지를 모색하고 원조 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國)의 경험을 공유하는 자리가 마련됐다.

정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단(코이카·KOICA)과 외교부는 2일 오전 서울 소공동 롯데호텔에서 '굿거버넌스(Good governance)와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제 아래 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 열었다.

거버넌스는 개도국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영 체계, 정부의 권한 행사 방법 등을 뜻한다.

이날 국제회의는 김영록 코이카 이사장의 개회사, 조태열 외교부 차관의 환영사, 김성환 전 외교부

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 284 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:57

김영목 이사장은 "굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도는 성과·성장·사회통합의 전제 조건"이라며 "주어진 환경이나 국가별 개발 수준에 따라 어떤 정부가 가장 좋은가에 대한 논의는 여전히 존재하지만 우리가 모두 동의하는 것은 협력을 통해 어려움에 부닥친 국민이 투명한 정부가 추진하는 지속 가능한 제도의 혜택을 누릴 수 있어야 한다"고 강조했다.

김 이사장은 "한국은 산업화와 민주화를 동시에 일궈낸 국가로, 거버넌스와 효과적 제도를 구성하는 것이 얼마나 어려운지 잘 이해하고 있다"며 "지난 수십 년간 전 세계는 더 나은 거버넌스와 경제성장에서 훌륭한 성과를 이룩했지만 '포스트-2015' 시대를 앞둔 지금도 빈곤·기후변화·경기 침체·불평등 심화·국내 및 국제 갈등 등이 상존하고 있다"고 덧붙였다.

조태열 차관은 "굿거버넌스가 얼마나 중요한지 명확히 정의를 내리기는 어렵지만 지금은 사회 구성원들의 역량을 증대하는 행복지수로 평가하고 있다"며 "한국은 굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도를 통해 경제개발과 함께 수원국에서 공여국으로 바뀌었고 삶의 질 또한 개선됐다"고 소개했다.

핀 타르프 소장과 가토 히로시 소장은 기조연설에서 공여국과 수원국 모두에게 대두한 굿거버넌스의 역사를 설명하면서 그 정의에 관해 본질적인 문제를 제기했다.

타르프 소장은 "굿거버넌스의 개념이 무엇인지 정치·경제·행정적인 분야에서 전문가들 간에 이견을 보이고 있지만 '투명하고 신뢰성'이 있어야 한다는 데는 공감하고 있다"며 "다른 지역에서 다른 상황들이 일어나고 있는데, 이를 고려해 원조해야 한다"고 주장했다.



기념사하는 김영목 한국국제협력단 이사장 (서울=연합뉴스) 임현정 기자 = 김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장이 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 기념사를 하고 있다.

그는 "원조를 통해 나오는 수익이 굿거버넌스가 있을 때만 나오는 것이냐를 따진다면 아마도 모든 것이 갖춰진 노르웨이에서만 원조할 수 있을 것"이라며 "원조할 때 굿거버넌스에만 초점이 맞춰져서는 안 된다"고 지적했다.

가토 소장은 "굿거버넌스는 효과적인 제도이긴 하지만 분명한 정의가 있어야 하며 경제·정치·행정적인 측면에서 정부는 어떤 역할을 할 것인지 논의해야 한다"면서 "굿거버넌스는 정책 결정과 이행의 영역에만 국한해서는 안 되고 지속할 수 있다는 것을 보여줘야 한다"고 역설했다.

그는 일본 정부가 서부 아프리카 나이지리아에서 펼친 초등교육 선진화 프로젝트를 예로 들었다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 285 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:58

일본은 다른 수원국에도 이 같은 경험을 반영한 프로젝트를 진행했고, 지금은 이 시스템이 거버넌스를 지속할 수 있다는 것을 증명하고 있다고 설명했다.

타르프 소장이 주재한 세션 I '거버넌스와 제도'에는 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 영국 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수, 권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장이 참석해 주제발표와 토론을 이어갔다.

또 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장을 좌장으로 한 세션 II '성공과 위험:공여국과 수원국들의 경험'에는 스티븐 피어스 미국국제개발처(USAID) 개발효과성 특별조정관, 로엘 판더펜 네덜란드 학술고문, 카를로스 F. 토란소 로카 볼리비아 전략연구 운영위원회 회장, 프레드릭 고루바 무테비 영국 맨체스터대 환경교육개발대학 명예연구위원, 하이메 파우스티노 아시아재단 개발혁신정신 및 경제개혁 프로그램 책임자 등 ODA 전문가들이 토론에 나섰다.

행사에는 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 500여 명이 참가했다.

세션이 끝나고 코이카와 유엔사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동 출간한 연구서 '한국의 개발 경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 열렸다.



제8회 ODA 서울 국제회의에 참석한 기조연설자와 토론자들이 한자리에서 기념촬영하고 있다.



개회사하는 김영목 코이카 이사장.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 286 2014-10-23 오후 5:32:59

매 체	아세안투데이	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	사회	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	코이카, '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최		

ASEAN TODAY
아세안투데이

품인쇄하기 | 창닫기

홈 > 뉴스 > 뉴스 > 사회

코이카, '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최

2014년 09월 02일 (화) 12:16:23 박영래 기자 laofarm@aseantoday.kr

아세안투데이 박영래 기자 = 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카는 외교부와 함께 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 위치한 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최했다.



'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 열린 이번 회의는 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장과 공여국 및 수원국 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 공적개발원조(ODA,Official Development Assistance) 기여방안에 대해 실질적인 논의를 펼치는 자리로 마련되었다. 거버넌스(Governance)는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한 행사 방법 등을 뜻한다.

전일 진행되는 회의의 오전 세션에서는 핀 타르프(Finn Tarp) 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소 소장(좌장), 데이비드 부스(David Booth) 영국 해외개발연구소 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르(Thandika Mkandawire) 런던정치경제대학교 교수, 권혁주 서울대학교 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장이 개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성과 실효성에 대해 논의 했다.

오후 세션에서는 김은미 이화여자대학교 국제대학원 원장(좌장), 스티븐 피어스(Steven Pierce) 미국국제개발처 개발효과성 특별조정관, 로엘 판더펜(Roel Van der Veen) 네덜란드 외교부 학술고문, 박수영 코이카 ODA연구팀장이 공여국 원조기관의 거버넌스 제고와 개발 친화적 제도 구축 프로그램에 대해 논의한다.

또, 까를로스 F.또란소 로까(Carlos F. Toranzo Roca) 볼리비아 전략연구 운영위원회 회장, 프레드릭 고루바 무테비(Frederick Golooba-Mutebi) 맨체스터대학교 환경 교육 개발대학 명예연구위원,

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 287 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:00

일본은 다른 수원국에도 이 같은 경험을 반영한 프로젝트를 진행했고, 지금은 이 시스템이 거버넌스를 지속할 수 있다는 것을 증명하고 있다고 설명했다.

타르프 소장이 주재한 세션 I '거버넌스와 제도'에는 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 영국 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수, 권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장이 참석해 주제발표와 토론을 이어갔다.

또 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장을 좌장으로 한 세션 II '성공과 위험:공여국과 수원국들의 경험'에는 스티븐 피어스 미국국제개발처(USAID) 개발효과성 특별조정관, 로엘 판더펜 네덜란드 학술고문, 카를로스 F. 토란소 로카 볼리비아 전략연구 운영위원회 회장, 프레드릭 고루바 무테비 영국 맨체스터대 환경교육개발대학 명예연구위원, 하이메 파우스티노 아시아재단 개발혁신정신 및 경제개혁 프로그램 책임자 등 ODA 전문가들이 토론에 나섰다.

행사에는 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 500여 명이 참가했다.

세션이 끝나고 코이카와 유엔사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동 출간한 연구서 '한국의 개발 경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 열렸다.



제8회 ODA 서울 국제회의에 참석한 기조연설자와 토론자들이 한자리에서 기념촬영하고 있다.



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 288 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:01

매 체	아세안투데이	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	사회	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	코이카, '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최		

아세안투데이

로그인 | 회원가입

홈 > 뉴스 > 뉴스 > 사회

코이카, '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최

2014년 09월 02일 (화) 12:16:23 박영래 기자 laofarm@aseantoday.kr

아세안투데이 박영래 기자 = 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카는 외교부와 함께 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 위치한 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최했다.



'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 열린 이번 회의는 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장과 공여국 및 수원국 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 공적개발원조(ODA,Official Development Assistance) 기여방안에 대해 실질적인 논의를 펼치는 자리로 마련되었다. 거버넌스(Governance)는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한 행사 방법 등을 뜻한다.

전일 진행되는 회의의 오전 세션에서는 핀 타르프(Finn Tarp) 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소 소장(좌장), 데이비드 부스(David Booth) 영국 해외개발연구소 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르(Thandika Mkandawire) 런던정치경제대학교 교수, 권혁주 서울대학교 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장이 개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성과 실효성에 대해 논의 했다.

오후 세션에서는 김은미 이화여자대학교 국제대학원 원장(좌장), 스티븐 피어스(Steven Pierce) 미국국제개발처 개발효과성 특별조정관, 로엘 판더펜(Roel Van der Veen) 네덜란드 외교부 학술고문, 박수영 코이카 ODA연구팀장이 공여국 원조기관의 거버넌스 제고와 개발 친화적 제도 구축 프로그램에 대해 논의한다.

김영목 코이카 이사장은 개회사를 통해 "이번 회의는 굿거버넌스 이슈와 관련 기관과의 효과적인 파트너십에 대해 논의한다"며, "지속가능한 개발협력을 위해서는 수원국 국민, 정부 그리고 관계자들의 강력한 주인의식과 의지가 필요하다"라고 강조했다.

한편, 서울 ODA 국제회의는 2007년 1회 '유엔천년개발목표의 효과적 달성방안 모색', 2008년 2회 '새천년개발목표 중간평가와 원조효과성 제고', 2009년 3회 '국제개발협력 환경의 변화와 새로운 글로벌 개발 파트너십', 2010년 4회 '국제개발협력의 새로운 비전과 역할', 2011년 5회 '한국의 개발경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력', 2012년 6회 '부산 파트너십의 이행과 Post-2015 개발프레임워크', 2013년 7회 'Post-2015 개발프레임워크와 ODA의 역할'이라는 주제로 개최되어 왔다. 아세안투데이

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 289 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:02

매 체	아주경제	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	김영목 코이카 이사장, "지속가능한 개발협력 위해 강력한 의지 필요"		

아주경제 인쇄 닫기

김영목 코이카 이사장, "지속가능한 개발협력 위해 강력한 의지 필요"

코이카, '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의' 개최…'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도' 주제

김동욱 기자 (fame@ajunews.com) | 등록 : 2014-09-02 12:23 | 수정 : 2014-09-02 12:32

아주경제 김동욱 기자 =정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카는 외교부와 함께 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 위치한 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최했다.

'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 열린 이번 회의는 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장과 공여국 및 수원국 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 공적개발원조(ODA. Official Development Assistance) 기여방안에 대해 논의하는 자리로 마련됐다.

거버넌스(Governance)는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한행사 방법 등을 말한다.

전일 진행되는 회의의 오전 세션에서는 핀 타르프(Finn Tarp) 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소 소장(좌장), 데이비드 부스(David Booth) 영국 해외개발연구소 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르(Thandika Mkandawire) 런던정치경제대학교 교수, 권혁주 서울대학교 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장이 개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성과 실효성에 대해 논의 했다.



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 290 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:02

매 체	한국NGO신문	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	NGO	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	코이카, 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의 개최		

한국NGO신문

코이카, 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의 개최

김영목 이사장, '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 현안 논의

조응태기자 | 기사입력 2014/09/02 [12:28]

[한국NGO신문] 조응태 기자 = 정부 무상원조 전담기관이 코이카(이사장 김영목)는 외교부와 함께 오늘(2일) 서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 공적개발원조 관련 600여명이 참석한 가운데 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'가 개최됐다.



▲제8회 ODA국제회의에 참석한 국내외 인사들이 한자리에 모였다. © 조응태

'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 열린 이번 국제회의는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한행사 방법 등을 뜻하는 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장과 공여국 및 수원국 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 공적개발원조(ODA, Official Development Assistance) 기여방안에 대해 실질적인 논의를 펼치는 자리로 마련되었다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 291 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:03



▲김영목 코이카 이사장이 국제회의에서 인사말을 하고있다. © 조응태

김영목 이사장은 인사말을 통해 " 서울 ODA국제회의는 2007년 시작된 이래 지난 7년간 글로벌 개발에 관한 지혜와 지식을 나누는 장으로 발돋움하였고, 새천년개발목표와 Post2015 개발논의를 진행하는 자리가 되었다"며 "협력을 통해 어려움에 처한 국민들이 민주적이고, 국민을 중심으로 하는 투명한 정부와 투자를 지속 가능하게 만드는 제도의 혜택을 누릴 수 있어야 한다"고 밝혔다.



▲외교부 조태열 차관이 ODA국제회의에서 환영사를 하고있다. © 조응태

조태열 외교부 차관의 환영사에 이어 김성환 서울대 글로벌 사회공헌단장(전 외교통상부 장관)의 축사와 핀 타르프 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소장 및 히로시 카토 일본국제협력기구 이사겸 연구소장의 기조연설이 이어졌다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 292 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:04



▲김성환 서울대 글로벌 사회공헌단장이 ODA국제회의에서 축사를 하고있다. © 조응태

오늘 하룻동안 진행되는 회의는 오전 세션에서 핀 타르프 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소장을 좌장으로하여 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 런던정치경제대학교 교수, 권혁주 서울대학교 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장이 개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성과 실효성에 대해 논의 했다.

오후 세션에서는 김은미 이화여자대학교 국제대학원장을 좌장으로 스티븐 피어스 미국국제개발처 개발효과성 특별조정관과 로엘 판더펜 네덜란드 외교부 학술고문, 박수영 코이카 ODA 연구팀장이 공여국 원조기관의 거버넌스 제고와 개발 친화적 제도구축 프로그램에 대해 논의한다. 또 까를로스 F.또란소 로까 볼리비아 전략연구 운영위원회장, 프로드릭 고루바 무테비 맨체스터대학교 환경교육 개발대학 명예연구위원, 하이메 파우스티노 아시아재단 개발혁신정신 및 경제개혁프로그램 책임자 등 수원국 전문가가 현장의 목소리를 들려준다.

서울 ODA 국제회의는 2007년 1회 '유엔천년개발목표의 효과적 달성방안 모색'을 주제로, 2008년 2회 '새천년개발목표 중간평가와 원조효과성 제고', 2009년 3회 '국제개발협력 환경의 변화와 새로운 글로벌 개발 파트너십', 2010년 4회 '국제개발협력의 새로운 비전과 역할', 2011년 5회 '한국의 개발경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력', 2012년 6회 '부산 파트너십의 이행과 Post2015 개발프레임워크와 ODA의 역할'을 주제로 개최되어 왔다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 293 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:04

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.02.
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	기념사하는 김영목 한국국제협력단 이사장		

연합뉴스

기념사하는 김영목 한국국제협력단 이사장



(서울=연합뉴스) 임헌정 기자 = 김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장이 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 기념사를 하고 있다. 2014.9.2
kane@yna.co.kr
(끝)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 294 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:05

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.02.
세 션	포토	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의		

연합뉴스

제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의



(서울=연합뉴스) 임현정 기자 = 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 참석자들이 박수를 치고 있다. 2014.9.2
kane@yna.co.kr
(끝)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 295 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:05

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.02.
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의		

연합뉴스

제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의



(서울=연합뉴스) 임헌정 기자 = 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 참석자들이 이야기를 나누고 있다. 2014.9.2
kane@yna.co.kr
(끝)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 296 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:06

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	축사하는 조태열 외교부 제2차관		

연합뉴스

축사하는 조태열 외교부 제2차관



(서울=연합뉴스) 임헌정 기자 = 조태열 외교부 제2차관이 2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 축사를 하고 있다. 2014.9.2
kane@yna.co.kr
(끝)

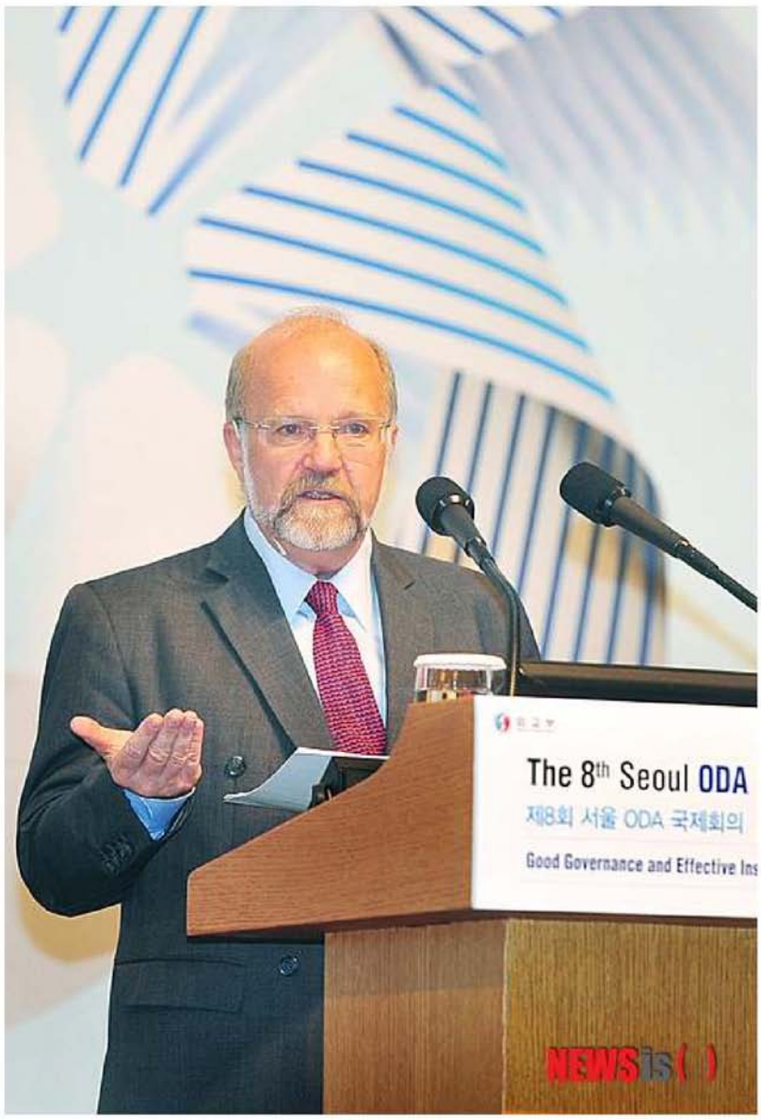
20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 297 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:07

매 체	뉴시스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	기조연설하는 핀 타르프 소장		

공감언론 뉴시스 NEWSis

인쇄하기 닫기

기조연설하는 핀 타르프 소장



【서울=뉴시스】정부 무상원조 전담기관 코이카와 외교부가 2일 서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최한 가운데 핀 타르프 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소장이 기조연설

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 298 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:07

매 체	뉴시스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	축사하는 김성환 단장		

공감언론 뉴시스 NEWSis( )

인쇄하기 | 닫기

축사하는 김성환 단장



【서울=뉴시스】 정부 무상원조 전담기관 코이카와 외교부가 2일 서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최한 가운데 김성환 서울대학교 글로벌 사회공헌단 단장이 축사를 하

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 299 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:08

매 체	뉴시스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	개회사하는 김영목 이사장		

공감언론 뉴시스 NEWSis( )

인쇄하기 | 닫기

개회사하는 김영목 이사장



【서울=뉴시스】 정부 무상원조 전담기관 코이카와 외교부가 2일 서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최한 가운데 김영목 한국국제협력단 이사장이 개회사를 하고 있다. 2014.09.02. (사진=코이카 제공)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 300 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:09

매 체	뉴시스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의		

공감언론 뉴시스 NEWSis( )

인쇄하기 닫기

제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의



【서울=뉴시스】 정부 무상원조 전담기관 코이카와 외교부가 2일 서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최한 가운데 참석자들이 '거버넌스와 제도'를 주제로 세션1을 진행하고 있다. 2014.09.02. (사진=코이카 제공)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 301 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:09

매 체	뉴시스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	포토	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	서울 ODA 국제회의		

공감언론 뉴시스 NEWSis( )

인쇄하기 | 닫기

서울 ODA 국제회의



【서울=뉴시스】 정부 무상원조 전담기관 코이카와 외교부가 2일 서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최한 가운데 김영목 코이카 이사장, 조태열 외교부 차관 및 참석자들이 기념촬영을 하고 있다. 2014.09.02. (사진=코이카 제공)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 302 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:10

매 체	문화일보	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	"한국, 정치거버넌스 탓 경제 악영향 안돼"		

문화일보 정치

기사 게재 일자 : 2014년 09월 02일 프린트 닫기

"한국, 정치거버넌스 탓 경제 악영향 안돼"

타르프 세계개발연구소장 서울 ODA 국제회의 참석

박세영기자 go@munhwa.com

저명한 개발경제학자인 핀 타르프 유엔대 세계개발경제연구소장은 2일 문화일보와의 인터뷰에서 한국에 대해 "경제 거버넌스와 정치 거버넌스는 복잡하게 얽혀 함께 가는 것"이라며 "정치 거버넌스가 너무 나쁘면 전체적인 개발과정이 나빠진다"고 조언했다.

이날 서울 롯데호텔에서 외교부와 코이카(한국국제협력단·이사장 김영목)가 공동주최한 '제8회 서울 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의' 참석차 방한한 타르프 소장은 문화일보 기자와 만나 "제도가 미진하면 투자·교육·보건 성과가 잘 안나올 수 있다"며 이 같이 말했다. 거버넌스는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한행사 방법 등을 뜻한다. 이날 '굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 열린 국제회의에서 타르프 소장은 기조연설을 통해 "투명하고 책임 있는 제도, 강력한 역량, 정의를 행할 의지 등을 나타내는 경제적 거버넌스와, 의회와 정부 부처, 평등과 투명성, 책임성 진전 등 선거와 법률 절차를 포함하는 정치적 거버넌스를 함께 추구해야 한다"고 말했다.

타르프 소장은 또 "한국이 직접 겪은 농업·산업의 발전 과정의 경험을 이제는 다른 국가와 더 많이 나눌 때"라며 "한국이 ODA 수원국에서 공여국으로 전환된 몇 안되는 사례라는 점은 매우 중요하며 한국은 경험을 통해 자신의 관점을 가지게 됐다"고 분석했다. 그러면서 "전 세계적으로 보기 드문 소중한 경험을 가진 한국이 이를 바탕으로 국제 사회와 다른 국가들과의 교류·협력의 폭을 더 넓혀 나가길 바란다"고 당부했다.

그는 또 "현재 한국은 투자와 인프라 구축 등 몇 가지 사회 분야에 집중하고 있는데 이는 개발도상국에서 투자를 통해 경제성장을 촉진하는 중요한 역할을 하고 있다"고 평가했다. 다만 "현재 한국은 ODA 분야에 있어서는 경험이 짧아 이후 ODA의 경험이 쌓이면서 그 영역도 더욱 확대되고 국제 사회의 프로그램이나 협력에도 적극적으로 나올 수 있을 것으로 기대한다"고 말했다.

김영목 이사장은 개회사에서 "가장 좋은 거버넌스가 어떤 형태인가에 대해서는 이론이 있을 수 있지만 국민들을 중심에 둔 민주적이고 정직한 거버넌스로부터 사람들이 혜택을 볼 수 있도록 노력해야 한다"고 말했다. 김 이사장은 또 "좋은 결과를 얻기 위해서는 국민, 정부, 관련 이해당사자들의 강한 주인정신이 필요하다"며 "특히 민간 부문의 국제사회에의 적극적인 참여가 더욱 요구되는 시점"이라고 말했다. 조태열 외교부 2차관이 환영사를, 외교통상부 장관을 지낸 김성환 서울대 글로벌 사회공헌 단장이 축사를 했다.

박세영 기자 go@munhwa.com

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 303 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:11

매 체	아시아투데이	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	"굿거버넌스, 성장 전제조건"…서울ODA국제회의 개막		

아시아투데이

"굿거버넌스, 성장 전제조건"…서울ODA국제회의 개막

코이카·외교부 주최, 전문가·NGO 관계자 등 500여 명 참여…한국 ODA 방향 모색

기사승인 [2014-09-02 14:07], 기사수정 [2014-09-02 14:55]



코이카와 외교부가 2일 서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최했다. 주요 참석자들이 단체사진을 촬영하고 있다. /사진=코이카 제공

아시아투데이 최태범 기자 = 공적개발원조(ODA) 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國) 간 ODA의 효율성을 높이고, 개발 단계에 따라 민과 관이 국정 운영에서 어떻게 협력할지 논의하기 위한 자리가 2일 마련됐다.

외교부와 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단(코이카 KOICA)은 이날 오전 서울 소공동 롯데호텔에서 '굿거버넌스(Good governance)와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제로 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 개최했다.

거버넌스는 개도국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영 체계, 정부의 권한 행사 방법 등을 의미한다.

이날 행사에는 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 500여 명이 참가했으며 김영목 코이카 이사장의 개회사, 조태열 외교부 차관의 환영사, 김성환 전 외교부 장관 축사 등으로 행사시작을 알렸다.

이어 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장과 가토 히로시 일본국제협력기구

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 304 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:11

김 이사장은 "굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도는 성과·성장·사회통합의 전제 조건"이라며 "한국은 산업화와 민주화를 동시에 일궈낸 국가로 거버넌스와 효과적 제도를 구성하는 것이 얼마나 어려운지 잘 이해하고 있다"고 했다.

조 차관은 "굿거버넌스가 얼마나 중요한지 명확히 정의를 내리기는 어렵지만 지금은 사회 구성원들의 역량을 증대하는 행복지수로 평가하고 있다"며 "한국은 굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도를 통해 경제개발과 함께 수원국에서 공여국으로 바뀌었고 삶의 질 또한 개선됐다"고 했다.

핀 타르프 소장과 가토 히로시 소장은 기조연설에서 공여국과 수원국 모두에게 대두한 굿거버넌스의 역사를 설명하면서 그 정의에 관해 본질적인 문제를 제기했다.

타르프 소장은 "굿거버넌스의 개념이 무엇인지 정치·경제·행정적인 분야에서 전문가들 간에 이견을 보이고 있지만 '투명하고 신뢰성'이 있어야 한다는 데는 공감하고 있다"며 "다른 지역에서 다른 상황들이 일어나고 있는데 이를 고려해 원조해야 한다"고 했다.

가토 소장은 "굿거버넌스는 정책 결정과 이행의 영역에만 국한해서는 안 되고 지속할 수 있다는 것을 보여줘야 한다"고 강조했다.

그는 이 같은 예로 일본 정부가 서부 아프리카 나이지리아에서 펼친 초등교육 선진화 프로젝트를 들었다.

지역 주민과 학부모들로 구성된 학교 관리위원회를 만들어 이들이 참여하는 학교 관리 계획을 세우고, 이를 통해 주민들은 지역 관청의 정책 결정을 신뢰하고 지역 관청도 주민의 도움을 끌어낸 시스템을 구축할 수 있었다는 설명이다.

가토 소장은 일본이 다른 수원국에도 이 같은 경험을 반영한 프로젝트를 진행했고, 지금은 이 시스템이 거버넌스를 지속할 수 있다는 것을 증명하고 있다고 부연했다.

세션이 끝나고 코이카와 유엔사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동 출간한 연구서 '한국의 개발 경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 열렸다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 305 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:12

매 체	뉴데일리	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	경제	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	"공적개발원조 잘 되려면 굿 거버넌스 필수"		

NewDaily

"공적개발원조 잘 되려면 굿 거버넌스 필수"

기사입력 2014.09.02 15:14:24 | 최종수정 2014.09.02 15:14:24 | 전경웅 | enoch2051@hanmail.net



공적개발원조(Official Development Assistance),

선진국 정부 또는 공공기관이 개발도상국의 발전을 돕기 위해 주는
증여 또는 양허성 차관을 의미한다.

이 ODA는 증여, 차관, 기술원조 등 다양한 형태가 있다.

ODA는 민간 차관보다 금리가 매우 낮고, 원조를 받는 국가에 대한 간섭 등이 없어
개발도상국들에게는 꼭 필요한 국제거래다.

이 ODA가 제대로 성과를 내기 위해 필요한 것이
바로 '굿 거버넌스(Good Governance)',
즉 원조를 받는 국가의 제도와 행정, 인프라, 정부 역할 등이 매우 중요하다.

어떻게 하면 개도국들이 '굿 거버넌스'를 이룰 수 있는지 논의하는 회의가
2일 서울에서 열렸다.

정부 무상원조 담당기관인 KOICA는 2일,
서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서
'제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 열었다고 밝혔다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 306 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:13

이번 회의는 '굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로
원조를 주는 나라와 받는 나라의 관계자들이
자신들의 경험을 공유하며 발전 방안을 토론했다고 한다.

김영목 KOICA 이사장은 이날 회의 개회사를 통해
"이번 회의는 굿 거버넌스 이슈와 관련 기관 사이의
효과적인 파트너 십을 논의하자"며,
"지속가능한 개발협력을 위해서는
원조를 받는 나라의 국민, 정부 관계자들의
강력한 주인의식과 의지가 필요하다"고 강조했다.

회의 오전 세션에서는

> 핀 타르프(Finn Tarp) 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소 소장이 좌장을 맡아,
> 데이비드 부스(David Booth) 영국 해외개발연구소 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원,
> 탄디카 므칸다위르(Thandika Mkandawire) 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수,
> 권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장이

개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스가 얼마나 중요한지,
그리고 '굿 거버넌스'의 실효성이 왜 필요한지 등을 논의했다고 한다.

오후 세션에서는

> 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장이 좌장을 맡고,
> 스티븐 피어스(Steven Pierce) 美국제개발처(USAID) 개발효과성 특별조정관,
> 로엘 판더펜(Roel Van der Veen) 네덜란드 외교부 학술고문,
> 박수영 KOICA ODA연구팀장이

ODA를 제공하는 나라의 원조기관 내부 거버넌스를 향상하는 방법과
개발 친화적 제도 구축 프로그램 등을 논의했다고 한다.

이에 까를로스 F.또란소 로까(Carlos F. Toranzo Roca)
볼리비아 전략연구운영위원회 회장,
프레드릭 고루바 무테비(Frederick Golooba-Mutebi)
맨체스터대 환경교육개발대학 명예연구위원,
하이메 파우스티노(Jaime Faustino)
아시아 재단 개발혁신정신 및 경제개혁프로그램 책임자 등
ODA를 받는 나라의 전문가들은 현장의 실상과 의견을 들려줬다고 한다.



서울 ODA 국제회의는
2007년 1회 '유엔천년개발목표의 효과적 달성방안 모색'이라는 주제를 시작으로
매년 마다 열리고 있다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 307 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:14

매 체	메트로	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	국제	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	[포토] 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의		

metro

[포토] 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의

2014-09-02 14:14:42



▲ 연합뉴스

2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 참석자들이 이야기를 나누고 있다.

손진영 사진기자(son@)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 308 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:14

매 체	파이낸셜뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	서울ODA국제회의 개막..."굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건"		

파이낸셜뉴스
글로벌 시대의 새로운 시각 First-Class경제신문

☒ 창닫기

서울ODA국제회의 개막…"굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건"

2014-09-02 12:08:55



서울ODA국제회의 개막…"굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건"

코이카·외교부 주최, 전문가·NGO 관계자 등 500여 명 참가

개도국 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도·한국 ODA 방향 등 논의

(서울=연합뉴스) 왕길환 기자 = 개발 단계에 따라 민과 관이 국정 운영에서 어떻게 협력할지를 모색하고 원조 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國)의 경험을 공유하는 자리가 마련됐다.

정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단(코이카·KOICA)과 외교부는 2일 오전 서울 소공동 롯데호텔에서 '굿거버넌스(Good governance)와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제 아래 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 열었다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 309 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:15

이날 국제회의는 김영목 코이카 이사장의 개회사, 조태열 외교부 차관의 환영사, 김성환 전 외교부 장관 축사, 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장과 가토 히로시 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장의 기조연설, 주제발표와 토론, 김인 코이카 이사의 폐회사 등의 순서로 진행됐다.

김영목 이사장은 "굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도는 성과·성장·사회통합의 전제 조건"이라며 "주어진 환경이나 국가별 개발 수준에 따라 어떤 정부가 가장 좋은가에 대한 논의는 여전히 존재하지만 우리가 모두 동의하는 것은 협력을 통해 어려움에 부닥친 국민이 투명한 정부가 추진하는 지속 가능한 제도의 혜택을 누릴 수 있어야 한다"고 강조했다.

김 이사장은 "한국은 산업화와 민주화를 동시에 일궈낸 국가로, 거버넌스와 효과적 제도를 구성하는 것이 얼마나 어려운지 잘 이해하고 있다"며 "지난 수십 년간 전 세계는 더 나은 거버넌스와 경제성장에서 훌륭한 성과를 이룩했지만 '포스트-2015' 시대를 앞둔 지금도 빈곤·기후변화·경기 침체·불평등 심화·국내 및 국제 갈등 등이 상존하고 있다"고 덧붙였다.

조태열 차관은 "굿거버넌스가 얼마나 중요한지 명확히 정의를 내리기는 어렵지만 지금은 사회 구성원들의 역량을 증대하는 행복지수로 평가하고 있다"며 "한국은 굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도를 통해 경제개발과 함께 수원국에서 공여국으로 바뀌었고 삶의 질 또한 개선됐다"고 소개했다.

핀 타르프 소장과 가토 히로시 소장은 기조연설에서 공여국과 수원국 모두에게 대두한 굿거버넌스의 역사를 설명하면서 그 정의에 관해 본질적인 문제를 제기했다.

타르프 소장은 "굿거버넌스의 개념이 무엇인지 정치·경제·행정적인 분야에서 전문가들 간에 이견을 보이고 있지만 '투명하고 신뢰성'이 있어야 한다는 데는 공감하고 있다"며 "다른 지역에서 다른 상황들이 일어나고 있는데, 이를 고려해 원조해야 한다"고 주장했다.

그는 "원조를 통해 나오는 수익이 굿거버넌스가 있을 때만 나오는 것이냐를 따진다면 아마도 모든 것이 갖춰진 노르웨이에서만 원조할 수 있을 것"이라며 "원조할 때 굿거버넌스에만 초점이 맞춰져서는 안 된다"고 지적했다.

가토 소장은 "굿거버넌스는 효과적인 제도이긴 하지만 분명한 정의가 있어야 하며 경제·정치·행정적인 측면에서 정부는 어떤 역할을 할 것인지 논의해야 한다"면서 "굿거버넌스는 정책 결정과 이행의 영역에만 국한해서는 안 되고 지속할 수 있다는 것을 보여줘야 한다"고 역설했다.

그는 일본 정부가 서부 아프리카 나이지리아에서 펼친 초등교육 선진화 프로젝트를 예로 들었다.

지역 주민과 학부모들로 구성된 학교 관리위원회를 만들어 이들이 참여하는 학교 관리 계획을 세우고, 이를 통해 주민들은 지역 관청의 정책 결정을 신뢰하고 지역 관청도 주민의 도움을 끌어낸 시스템을 구축할 수 있었다는 것이다.

일본은 다른 수원국에도 이 같은 경험을 반영한 프로젝트를 진행했고, 지금은 이 시스템이 거버넌스를 지속할 수 있다는 것을 증명하고 있다고 설명했다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 310 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:16

또 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장을 좌장으로 한 세션 II '성공과 위험:공여국과 수원국들의 경험'에는 스티븐 피어스 미국국제개발처(USAID) 개발효과성 특별조정관, 로엘 판더펜 네덜란드 학술고문, 카를로스 F. 토란소 로카 볼리비아 전략연구 운영위원회 회장, 프레드릭 고루바 무테비 영국 맨체스터대 환경교육개발대학 명예연구위원, 하이메 파우스티노 아시아재단 개발혁신정신 및 경제개혁프로그램 책임자 등 ODA 전문가들이 토론에 나섰다.

행사에는 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 500여 명이 참가했다.

세션이 끝나고 코이카와 유엔사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동 출간한 연구서 '한국의 개발 경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 열렸다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 311 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:16

매 체	매일경제	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	문화	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	서울ODA국제회의 개막..."굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건"		

MK 뉴스 인쇄하기

서울ODA국제회의 개막…"굿거버넌스는 성장 전제조건"

기사입력 2014.09.02 12:08:23

코이카·외교부 주최, 전문가·NGO 관계자 등 500여 명 참가
개도국 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도·한국 ODA 방향 등 논의

개발 단계에 따라 민과 관이 국정 운영에서 어떻게 협력할지를 모색하고 원조 공여국(供與國)과 수원국(受援國)의 경험을 공유하는 자리가 마련됐다. 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단(코이카·KOICA)과 외교부는 2일 오전 서울 소공동 롯데호텔에서 '굿거버넌스(Good governance)와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제 아래 '제8회 서울 공적원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 열었다.
거버넌스는 개도국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영 체계, 정부의 권한 행사 방법 등을 뜻한다.

이날 국제회의는 김영목 코이카 이사장의 개회사, 조태열 외교부 차관의 환영사, 김성환 전 외교부 장관 축사, 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소(UNU-WIDER) 소장과 가토 히로시 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장의 기조연설, 주제발표와 토론, 김인 코이카 이사의 폐회사 등의 순서로 진행됐다.

김영목 이사장은 "굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도는 성과·성장·사회통합의 전제 조건"이라며 "주어진 환경이나 국가별 개발 수준에 따라 어떤 정부가 가장 좋은가에 대한 논의는 여전히 존재하지만 우리가 모두 동의하는 것은 협력을 통해 어려움에 부닥친 국민이 투명한 정부가 추진하는 지속 가능한 제도의 혜택을 누릴 수 있어야 한다"고 강조했다.

김 이사장은 "한국은 산업화와 민주화를 동시에 일궈낸 국가로, 거버넌스와 효과적 제도를 구성하는 것이 얼마나 어려운지 잘 이해하고 있다"며 "지난 수십 년간 전 세계는 더 나은 거버넌스와 경제성장에서 훌륭한 성과를 이룩했지만 '포스트-2015' 시대를 앞둔 지금도 빈곤·기후변화·경기 침체·불평등 심화·국내 및 국제 갈등 등이 상존하고 있다"고 덧붙였다.

조태열 차관은 "굿거버넌스가 얼마나 중요한지 명확히 정의를 내리기는 어렵지만 지금은 사회 구성원들의 역량을 증대하는 행복지수로 평가하고 있다"며 "한국은 굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도를 통해 경제개발과 함께 수원국에서 공여국으로 바뀌었고 삶의 질 또한 개선됐다"고 소개했다.

핀 타르프 소장과 가토 히로시 소장은 기조연설에서 공여국과 수원국 모두에게 대두한 굿거버넌스의 역사를 설명하면서 그 정의에 관해 본질적인 문제를 제기했다.

타르프 소장은 "굿거버넌스의 개념이 무엇인지 정치·경제·행정적인 분야에서 전문가들 간에 이견을 보이고 있지만 '투명하고 신뢰성'이 있어야 한다는 데는 공감하고 있다"며 "다른 지역에서 다른 상황들이 일어나고 있는데, 이를 고려해 원조해야 한다"고 주장했다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 312 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:17

그는 "원조를 통해 나오는 수익이 굿거버넌스가 있을 때만 나오는 것이냐를 따진다면 아마도 모든 것이 갖춰진 노르웨이에서만 원조할 수 있을 것"이라며 "원조할 때 굿거버넌스에만 초점이 맞춰져서는 안 된다"고 지적했다.

가토 소장은 "굿거버넌스는 효과적인 제도이긴 하지만 분명한 정의가 있어야 하며 경제·정치·행정적인 측면에서 정부는 어떤 역할을 할 것인지 논의해야 한다"면서 "굿거버넌스는 정책 결정과 이행의 영역에만 국한해서는 안 되고 지속할 수 있다는 것을 보여줘야 한다"고 역설했다.

그는 일본 정부가 서부 아프리카 나이지리아에서 펼친 초등교육 선진화 프로젝트를 예로 들었다.

지역 주민과 학부모들로 구성된 학교 관리위원회를 만들어 이들이 참여하는 학교 관리 계획을 세우고, 이를 통해 주민들은 지역 관청의 정책 결정을 신뢰하고 지역 관청도 주민의 도움을 끌어낸 시스템을 구축할 수 있었다는 것이다.

일본은 다른 수원국에도 이 같은 경험을 반영한 프로젝트를 진행했고, 지금은 이 시스템이 거버넌스를 지속할 수 있다는 것을 증명하고 있다고 설명했다.

타르프 소장이 주재한 세션 I '거버넌스와 제도'에는 데이비드 부스 영국 해외개발연구소(ODI) 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르 영국 런던정치경제대(LSE) 교수, 권혁주 서울대 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장이 참석해 주제발표와 토론을 이어갔다.

또 김은미 이화여대 국제대학원 원장을 좌장으로 한 세션 II '성공과 위험:공여국과 수원국들의 경험'에는 스티븐 피어스 미국국제개발처(USAID) 개발효과성 특별조정관, 로엘 판더펜 네덜란드 학술고문, 카를로스 F. 토란소 로카 볼리비아 전략연구 운영위원회 회장, 프레드릭 고루바 무테비 영국 맨체스터대 환경교육개발대학 명예연구위원, 하이메 파우스티노 아시아재단 개발혁신정신 및 경제개혁 프로그램 책임자 등 ODA 전문가들이 토론에 나섰다.

행사에는 국내 관련 학자, 주한 외교사절, 시민단체 관계자 등 500여 명이 참가했다.

세션이 끝나고 코이카와 유엔사회개발연구소(UNRISD)가 공동 출간한 연구서 '한국의 개발 경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력'의 출판기념식도 열렸다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 313 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:17

매 체	매일경제	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	전체뉴스	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	[총리 · 장차관 일정](2일 · 화)		

매일경제

확대 축소 프린트 닫기

[총리 · 장차관 일정](2일 · 화)

▲ 정홍원 국무총리 10:00 국무회의(정부세종청사)

15:30 크로아티아 국회의장 면담(정부서울청사)

▲ 기재부 최경환 장관 10:00 국무회의

12:00 서비스산업총연합회 오찬 간담회(프레스센터)

14:00 경제관계장관회의(정부서울청사)

16:30 중소기업중앙회 간담회(중소기업중앙회)

18:30 방송의 날 기념식(63컨벤션센터)

주형환 1차관 15:00 전통시장 방문(공주산성시장)

▲ 미래부 최양희 장관 10:00 국무회의

이석준 1차관 14:30 전통시장 · 사회복지시설 방문

(해오름지역아동센터)

윤종록 2차관 14:00 경제관계장관회의

▲ 교육부 황우여 장관 10:00 국무회의

14:30 2014 고졸성공 취업대박람회(코엑스)

16:00 한국교총 방문

▲ 외교부 윤병세 장관 10:00 국무회의

조태열 2차관 09:30 서울 ODA 국제회의 환영사

(롯데호텔 2층 크리스탈볼룸)

하단생략

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 314 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:18

매 체	일간스포츠	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	종합	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	[사랑방] 미래정책연구소 外		

일간스포츠

[사랑방] 미래정책연구소 外

◆미래정책연구소(이사장 박범진)는 오는 5일 오후 2시 서울 프레스센터 19층에서 '자유민주주의와 사회민주주의' 주제의 토론회를 연다. 유홍림 서울대 정치외교학부 교수가 '자유민주주의의 명암과 과제'를, 주섭일 전 중앙일보 파리 특파원이 '왜 한국 사회민주당을 시급히 창당해야 하는가'를 발표하고 김상조 한성대 경제학과 교수, 김종은 국민대 정치학과 교수, 좌승희 KDI 국제정책대학원 초빙교수, 주대환 사회민주주의연대 공동대표가 토론한다.

◆21세기국가발전연구원(이사장 박관용)은 3일 오전 7시30분 서울 팔래스호텔에서 윤덕민 국립외교연구원 원장을 초청, '요동치는 동북아정세와 한국의 선택'을 주제로 세미나를 개최한다.

◆바른사회시민회의는 2일 오후 2시 서울 프란치스코교육회관에서 '투자활성화 관련법안, 탈출구는 없는가' 토론회를 연다.

◆고려대(총장 김병철) 건축학과는 학과 창립 50주년을 맞아 2~4일 고려대 백주년기념관과 서울 동대문 디자인플라자(DDP)에서 이어령 전 문화부 장관의 기조강연, 국제콘퍼런스 등 기념행사를 연다.

◆한국산업기술대(총장 이재훈)는 1일 조계륭 전 한국무역보험공사 사장을 석좌교수로 임용했다. 조 전 사장은 지식기반기술·에너지대학원에서 특강을 맡는다.

◆국민대(총장 유지수)에서 운영하는 웹진 'uniK(webzine.kookmin.ac.kr)'가 2014 제11회 국제비즈니스대상에서 은상을 수상했다. 시상식은 10월 10일 프랑스 파리에서 열린다.

◆이규미 아주대 교육대학원 상담심리학 교수가 최근 열린 한국심리학회 총회에서 46대 회장으로 취임했다. 임기는 1년.

◆한국연구재단(이사장 정민근)은 1일 인문사회연구본부장에 서태열 고려대 교수를, 문화융복합단장에 오수학 인하대 교수를 선임했다. 임기는 각각 2년.

◆한국국제협력단(KOICA)과 외교부는 2일 오전 9시30분 서울 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 공적개발원조(ODA), 거버넌스 분야 전문가들과 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의를 개최한다.

◆김일섭 서울과학종합대학원 총장은 2일 오전 7시 노보텔 앰배서더 강남에서 'aSSIST 포럼'을 연다. 이날 행사에는 정하웅 카이스트 교수가 '복잡성의 과학이 기업경영에서 가지는 의미'를 주제로 강연을 한다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 315 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:18

매 체	JTBC	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	사회	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	[사랑방] 미래정책연구소 外		

뉴스 인쇄하기

인쇄하기 취소

[사랑방] 미래정책연구소 外

[JTBC] 입력 2014-09-02 오전 1:11:00 | 수정

◆미래정책연구소(이사장 박범진)는 오는 5일 오후 2시 서울 프레스센터 19층에서 '자유민주주의와 사회민주주의' 주제의 토론회를 연다. 유홍림 서울대 정치외교학부 교수가 '자유민주주의의 명암과 과제'를, 주섭일 전 중앙일보 파리 특파원이 '왜 한국 사회민주당을 시급히 창당해야 하는가'를 발표하고 김상조 한성대 경제학과 교수, 김종은 국민대 정치학과 교수, 좌승희 KDI 국제정책대학원 초빙교수, 주대환 사회민주주의연대 공동대표가 토론한다.

◆21세기국가발전연구원(이사장 박관용)은 3일 오전 7시30분 서울 팔래스호텔에서 윤덕민 국립외교연구원 원장을 초청, '요동치는 동북아정세와 한국의 선택'을 주제로 세미나를 개최한다.

◆바른사회시민회의는 2일 오후 2시 서울 프란치스코교육회관에서 '투자활성화 관련법안, 탈출구는 없는가' 토론회를 연다.

◆고려대(총장 김병철) 건축학과는 학과 창립 50주년을 맞아 2~4일 고려대 백주년기념관과 서울 동대문 디자인플라자(DDP)에서 이어령 전 문화부 장관의 기조강연, 국제콘퍼런스 등 기념행사를 연다.

◆한국산업기술대(총장 이재훈)는 1일 조계륭 전 한국무역보험공사 사장을 석좌교수로 임용했다. 조 전 사장은 지식기반기술·에너지대학원에서 특강을 맡는다.

◆국민대(총장 유지수)에서 운영하는 웹진 'unik(webzine.kookmin.ac.kr)'가 2014 제11회 국제비즈니스대상에서 은상을 수상했다. 시상식은 10월 10일 프랑스 파리에서 열린다.

◆이규미 아주대 교육대학원 상담심리학 교수가 최근 열린 한국심리학회 총회에서 46대 회장으로 취임했다. 임기는 1년.

◆한국연구재단(이사장 정민근)은 1일 인문사회연구본부장에 서태열 고려대 교수를, 문화융복합단장에 오수학 인하대 교수를 선임했다. 임기는 각각 2년.

◆한국국제협력단(KOICA)과 외교부는 2일 오전 9시30분 서울 소공동 롯데호텔 크리스탈볼룸에서 공적개발원조(ODA), 거버넌스 분야 전문가들과 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의를 개최한다.

◆김일섭 서울과학종합대학원 총장은 2일 오전 7시 노보텔 앰배서더 강남에서 'aSSIST 포럼'을 연다. 이날 행사에는 정하웅 카이스트 교수가 '복잡성의 과학이 기업경영에서 가지는 의미'를 주제로 강연을 한다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 316 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:19

매 체	팍스넷	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	뉴스	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	공적개발원조(ODA) 거버넌스 국제회의 오늘 열려		

PAXNet

공적개발원조(ODA) 거버넌스 국제회의 오늘 열려

2014/09/02 08:10:56 아시아경제

[아시아경제 박희준 기자]공적개발원조(ODA)의 운용체계(거버넌스) 문제를 논의하는 국제회의가 2일 오전 서울 소공동 롯데호텔에서 열린다.

외교부와 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카가 '여는 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'에는 세계적인 학자들이 참석해 공여국과 수원국의 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 ODA 기여방안을 논의한다고 2일 밝혔다.

'거버넌스(Governance)'는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한행사 방법 등을 뜻한다.

조태열 외교부 2차관은 환영사를 하고 김성한 서울대학교 글로벌 사회공헌 단장 겸 전 외교통상부 장관은 축사를 할 예정이다.

유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소의 핀 타르프 소장이 주재하는 오전 회의에서 참석자들은 개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성 과 실효성을 다루고, 김은미 이화여자대학교 국제대학원 원장이 주재하는 오후 회의에서는 한국과 미국, 네덜란드 원조기관의 거버넌스 제고, 개발 친화적 제도 구축 프로그램을 논의하고, 볼리비아, 우간다, 필리핀 등 수원국의 전문가가 현장의 목소리를 들려줄 예정이다.

특히 핀 타르프 소장은 오전 회의 기조연설을 통해 "거버넌스에 대한 개념에 대한 합의가 없다"면서 "투명하고 책임성있는 제도,강력한 역량,정의를 행할 의지 등을 나타내는 경제적 거버넌스와 의회와 정부 부처,평등과 투명성,책임성 등을 진전시키는 선거와 법률 절차를 포함하는 정치적 거버넌스의 교집합 즉 공공부문 관리와 투명성과 책임성이라고 결론을 낼 것"으로 알려졌다.

서울 ODA 국제회의는 2007년 '유엔천년개발목표의 효과적 달성방안 모색'을 주제로 한 1회 행사부터 지난해 'Post-2015 개발프레임워크와 ODA의 역할'이라는 주제까지 일곱 차례 열렸다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 317 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:19

매 체	정책브리핑	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	브리핑룸	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의 환영사(영문)		

정책브리핑

제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의 환영사(영문)

연설자 외교부 제2차관 연설일 2014.09.02

인쇄 목록

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to welcome all of you to the 8th Seoul ODA International Conference. The Seoul ODA International Conference, the first ever hosted by the Republic of Korea to discuss the issue of global poverty, was launched back in 2007. It was a reflection of Korea's commitment to contribute to promoting the shared growth of both rich and poor members of the global community.

I would like to thank President Kim Young-mok of KOICA and his staff for their hard work to jointly organize this annual event with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I also wish to thank Minister Kim Sung-Hwan and all the other distinguished experts including those from abroad for participating in this important meeting.

Distinguished Guests,

As you all know, Korea has transformed itself from a poverty-stricken aid recipient to a full-fledged donor country within half a century. In 2009, Korea even joined the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD -- a club of advanced donor countries. A year later, as chair of G20, Korea took an initiative for drawing up the Seoul Development Consensus, thereby placing development at the heart of the G20 agenda. In 2011, as host of the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Korea again played a leading role in shifting the paradigm for global development cooperation from 'aid effectiveness' to 'effective development' and building a more comprehensive and inclusive partnership.

As the first recipient-turned-donor country in the world, Korea is now recognized by the global community as an actor to be reckoned with in the area of development cooperation. However, with its short history and experience in development cooperation, Korea cannot compete with traditional donor countries by expanding the size of its ODA package alone. It must focus its efforts on ways to differentiate its contribution from that of other donor countries with its quality as opposed to quantity. The most effective way for Korea to be a visible and reliable development partner is to fully utilize its unique development experience. Focusing on a certain area of its specialty where its contribution could outperform the other players could be one way of doing so. And I believe that good governance and effective institutions -- the main theme of this year's Conference -- are the issues on which Korea can make its valuable contributions.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 318 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:20

Ladies and Gentlemen,

To eradicate poverty, intangible infrastructure such as governance and institutions has as much importa nt a role to play as tangible assets such as foreign aid. However, they had not received the limelight unt il the 1980s when, after going through many trials and errors on the ODA policy, the international comm unity began to realize the importance of good governance and effective institutions for development.

"Africa is not poor, but just poorly managed." These are the words of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia, Nobel Peace laureate and Africa's first female president. What an eloquent testimony to the imp ortance of good governance and effective institutions!

Of course, there is no clear-cut definition of good governance and effective institutions. However, we c an benefit from the insight of Aristotle whose primary interest lied in translating the capacity of the memb ers of the society into their growing happiness. We can also be enlightened by the fact that the Greek w ord kybernatas, which is the origin of the word governance, means the steersman of a ship. As indicate d as such, we may define good governance and effective institutions as a social system that provides t he way forward to enhance people's happiness and the quality of their life.

Korea's experience may provide a good evidence to show how important a tool good governance and effective institutions are to make development happen on the ground. It was truly thanks to its governan ce and institutions that Korea was able to rise above the ruins of the war in the 1950s and escape from the absolute poverty only in a generation or so thereafter.

At the initial stage of Korea's economic development in the 1960s and 1970s, visionary and committed political leaders, passionate and motivated people, and the dedicated and competent technocrats forme d a trinity in setting up the governance to improve the quality of people's life. The then strong political le adership committed to overcoming national poverty instilled a 'can-do-spirit' in the Korean people. And a large pool of technocrats capable of effectively designing and implementing national development stra tegy translated the commitment of the leaders and people into a range of effective institutions across th e society. And this prevented the waste of the capacity and resources of Korea and its people. In partic ular, the government effectively utilized aid to leverage other development resources and the full owners hip of development by all citizens played a critical role in making reform happen.

On top of this, across-the-board liberalization and full democratization in the 1980s through 1990s gre atly contributed to moving Korea toward the next stage of development, transforming the entire society. Increasing call for a more open and democratic society, deregulation and competitive market changed t he role of state. As the private sector outgrew the government, the government-led development plan b ecame no longer relevant in Korea since its most important goal, that is, to strengthen private firms and help them grow into a dynamic and sustainable engine of the national economy, had already been achi eved.

All in all, Korea's economic growth and prosperity is the fruit of good governance and effective institutio ns. Korea's success story, however, is not always applicable to other developing countries. There is no 'one-size-fits-all' formula or single best practice for all. The political economy varies from one country t o another. Reflecting the diversity of each country's own context is essential to make reform happen. S ustainable development outcomes can only be achieved by owning them through 'learning by doing'.

I am confident that the Seoul ODA International Conference provides an excellent opportunity to share e xperiences of different countries and lessons learned on this important subject. I sincerely hope that thro ughout the discussions at this Conference, we will benefit from your wisdom and insight in seeking best means and practices to build good governance and effective institutions in different contexts and circum stances. I wish you a good luck in your intellectual exercise today.

Thank you.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 319 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:21

매 체	코리아헤럴드	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	National	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	'Governance key to economic development'		

The Korea Herald

'Governance key to economic development'

좋아요 1 Tweet 0 Email Print

Published : 2014-09-02 20:29
Updated : 2014-09-02 20:29

Some 500 top policymakers, academics and relief workers from around the world stressed the significance of good governance in achieving sustainable economic growth and social integration during a conference in Seoul on Tuesday.

While definitions of good governance may differ, they picked transparency and credibility as key elements, calling for governments in both advanced and emerging countries to step up efforts to improve these areas.

The one-day annual event was hosted by the Korea International Cooperation Agency, the country's grant aid organization, on the theme "Good governance and effective institutions." It was launched in 2007 to explore top issues on official development assistance and encourage knowledge- and experience-sharing between the rich and poor worlds.



20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 320 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:21

"Good governance and effective institutions are prerequisites for results, growth and integration of a society," KOICA president Kim Young-mok said in his opening remarks.

"Even though controversy still exists on what type of governance fits best for a given environment or specific level of development, one big consensus is that we should all work together so that people in need can benefit from democratic and honest governance that is people-centered, and available and working institutions that make investments possible and sustainable."

Vice Foreign Minister Cho Tae-yul introduced the role of governance in Korea's rapid economic ascent and transformation from an aid beneficiary to a donor.

Finn Tarp, director of the United Nations University's World Institute for Development Economics Research, said that governance has emerged over the last 25 years as a "major concern for both donors and aid recipient countries."

He defined governance as "the exercise and organization of political power to manage a community's affairs," emphasizing its critical influence on development. With public sector management and transparency and accountability being overarching elements, key political components include democracy and representation, rule of law, and human rights, while public financial management and an economic regulatory framework serve as core economic values.

"Clarifying our conceptualization matters because it leads to different assessments of the quality of governance, which can affect the distribution of aid," Tarp said during his keynote speech.

Among other participants were Kim Sung-hwan, former foreign minister and chair of Seoul National University's Institute for Global Social Responsibility; Hiroshi Kato, vice president of the Japan International Cooperation Agency; Roel Van der Veen, an academic adviser to the Netherlands' foreign ministry; and Dzhurabaeva Gulnar, vice chairman of Kyrgyzstan's Central Commission for Election and Referenda.

During the later sessions, they shared the experiences of donors and recipients and discussed ways to spread best practices and minimize pitfalls.

By Shin Hyon-hee (heeshin@heraldcorp.com)

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 321 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:22

매 체	건설경제	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	뉴스	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	코이카, 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의		

앞선생각 앞선신문 건설경제

CNEWS

코이카, 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의

기사입력 2014-09-02 16:44:04 | 폰트 + − 프린트 스크랩



한국국제협력단(코이카)가 2일 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 개최했다.

'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 열린 이번 회의는 주요 학자들의 입장과 공여국 및 수원국 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 ODA 기여방안에 대해 실질적인 논의를 위한 자리로 마련됐다고 코이카는 설명했다.

권해석기자 haeseok@

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 322 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:23

매 체	연합뉴스	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	세계	매체구분	통신사
헤드라인	ソウルＯＤＡ国際会議開催 途上国のガバナンスを議論		

연합뉴스

ソウルＯＤＡ国際会議開催　途上国のガバナンスを議論

연합뉴스 | 기사입력 2014-09-02 17:45

【ソウル聯合ニュース】開発途上国の開発段階に応じた官と民の国政運営協力を模索し、援助供与国と被援助国の経験を共有するための会議が、ソウルで開催された。

韓国政府の対外無償援助を主管する韓国国際協力団（ＫＯＩＣＡ）と外交部は２日、「グッド・ガバナンス（良い統治）と効果的な制度」をテーマにした第８回ソウル政府開発援助（ＯＤＡ）国際会議を開催した。

ガバナンスは開発途上国の公共行政システムや市場の機能が作動する上で必要な制度、運営システム、政府の権限行使方法などを意味する。

金永穆（キム・ヨンモク）ＫＯＩＣＡ理事長は開会のあいさつで「グッド・ガバナンスと効果的な制度は成果、成長、社会統合の前提条件」だとし、協力によって、困難に直面した国民が透明性の確保された政府の進める持続可能な制度の恩恵を受けられるようにすべきだと強調した。

また、韓国は産業化と民主化を同時に達成した国として、ガバナンスと効果的な制度の構成がいかに難しいかを理解しているとも述べた。

外交部の趙兌烈（チョ・テヨル）第２次官は「韓国はグッド・ガバナンスと効果的な制度を通じ、経済開発を進めると同時に被援助国から援助供与国に変わり、生活の質も改善した」と紹介した。

会議では、国連大学世界開発経済研究所（ＵＮＵ－ＷＩＤＥＲ）のフィン・タープ所長、国際協力機構（ＪＩＣＡ）の加藤宏理事（ＪＩＣＡ研究所所長）が基調演説を行い、グッド・ガバナンスの歴史を説明しながら、その定義に関して本質的な問題を提起した。

加藤氏は「グッド・ガバナンスは効果的な制度ではあるが、しっかりとした定義が必要であり、経済、政治、行政的な面で政府がどんな役割を果たすのかを議論すべきだ。グッド・ガバナンスは政策決定と履行の領域に限るべきではなく、持続可能だということを示さなければならない」と強調した。

同氏は、日本政府がアフリカのナイジェリアで行った初等教育の先進化プロジェクトを例に挙げた。

地元住民と保護者による学校管理委員会を構成し、委員が参加する学校管理計画を立て、これを通じて住民は地元の官庁の政策決定を信頼できるようになり、官庁も住民の協力を得ることができたと説明した。

日本はほかの被援助国に対しても、こうしたノウハウを盛り込んだプロジェクトを実施し、今ではこのシステムがガバナンスを持続できるということを証明していると述べた。

会議には韓国の学者、各国の外交官、市民団体関係者ら５００人余りが出席した。

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20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 323 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:23

매 체	TBS교통방송	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	뉴스	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	Vice FM Stresses Good Governance To Uproot Poverty		

eFM 101.3MHz

Vice FM Stresses Good Governance To Uproot Poverty

Korea's vice foreign minister Cho Tae-yul has stressed the importance of good governance and institutions in eradicating poverty around the globe. In a speech to a conference on overseas development aid today, Cho said that good governance and effective institutions can enhance people's quality of life and levels of happiness. He added that while Korea has been lauded as the first recipient-turned-donor country in the world, it cannot match the contributions of traditional donor countries, necessitating the need to focus on the quality of ODA.■

02/09/2014

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 324 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:24

매 체	SBS CNBC	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	경제	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	서울 ODA 국제회의 개막…지속가능 개발협력 방안 논의		

SBS CNBC

경제 | 서울 ODA 국제회의 개막…지속가능 개발협력 방안 논의



<앵커>
한국국제협력단 코이카와 외교부가 공동 주최한 제8회 ODA 국제회의가 오늘 서울에서 열렸습니다.

올해는 '굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제로 성공적인 그리고 지속 가능한 개발협력 방안에 대해 열띤 토론이 펼쳐졌습니다.

최진석 기자가 취재했습니다.

<기자>
올해 서울 공적원조, ODA 국제회의의 관심은 어떻게 하면 지속 가능한 개발협력 모델을 만들 수 있을까에 모아졌습니다.

이를 위해 참석자들이 주목한 것은 '굿 거버넌스'.

거버넌스란, 한 국가의 행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 운영체계 등 정치·경제, 사회적 측면을 모두 포괄한 개념입니다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 325 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:24

[김영록 / 코이카 이사장 : 국제 사회에서 볼 때는, 일반 투자나 국제 개발 원조가 옳게 쓰이고 제대로 효과를 내려면 반드시 굿 거버넌스가 필요합니다. UN의 새천년개발목표에서 가장 중요한 합의 사항도 굿 거버넌스를 각국 정부가 추진한다는 것이었습니다.]

지난 1989년 세계은행이 아프리카 빈곤의 원인으로 불안정한 통치 구조를 꼽은 이후, 거버넌스에 대한 관심은 지속적으로 증가했습니다.

코이카는 특히 개발협력의 효과를 극대화시키기 위해서는 개도국의 사회 안정이 급선무라는 인식 아래 굿 거버넌스에 주목해 왔습니다.

올해 회의의 첫 번째 세션 '거버넌스와 제도'의 기조 연설자로 나선 핀 타르프 유엔대학교 교수는 원조를 받는 나라들의 적극적인 자세도 중요하다고 말했습니다.

[핀 타르프 / 유엔대학교 세계개발연구소 소장 : 원조 수원국 국민들이 주인 의식을 갖고 원조 자원 활용에 적극 참여하려 하지 않는다면, 원조는 제대로 이행되지 못할 겁니다.]

굿 거버넌스가 원조 성공으로 가는 열쇠라면, 수원국의 적극성과 효과적인 제도는 이를 실행시키는 도구라는 얘기입니다.

참석자들은 국가별로 원조 수여 방법이 달라야 하는 이유가 바로 여기에 있다고 입을 모았습니다.

제도가 갖춰져 있지만 제대로 이행되지 않는 나라와 필요한 사회 제도조차 없는 나라들은 문제 해결법부터가 다르다는 겁니다.

원조 공여국과 수원국 모두에게 과제가 던져진 셈입니다.

공여국 입장에서는 원조가 제대로 이행되는지 지속적으로 모니터링하고, 수원국 역시 주인 의식을 갖고 무상 원조의 효율을 극대화해야 한다는 게 이번 회의의 메시지입니다.

SBSCNBC 최진석입니다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 326 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:25

매 체	자유방송	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	경제사회	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	코이카, 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의 개최		

자유방송 JYB-TV

홈 > 뉴스 > 뉴스 > 경제/사회

코이카, 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의 개최

거버넌스 제도, 주요 학자 입장, 공여국,수원국, 인사 경험 공유

2014년 09월 02일 (화) 10:31:50 이정복 기자 jungbok113@naver.com

정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카와 외교부가 2일 서울 중구 소공동에 위치한 롯데호텔 크리스탈 볼룸에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최했다.

김영복 코이카 이사장은 개회사를 통해 "이번 회의는 굿거버넌스 이슈와 관련 기관과의 효과적인 파트너십에 대해 논의한다"며, "지속가능한 개발협력을 위해서는 수원국 국민, 정부 그리고 관계자들의 강력한 주인의식과 의지가 필요하다"라고 밝혔다.



특히 '굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 열린 이번 회의는 거버넌스와 제도에 대한 주요 학자들의 입장과 공여국 및 수원국 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 공적개발원조(ODA?Official Development Assistance) 기여방안에 대해 실질적인 논의를 펼치는 자리로 마련됐다.

이날 진행되는 회의의 오전 세션에서는 핀 타르프(Finn Tarp) 유엔대학교 세계개발경제연구소 소장(좌장), 데이비드 부스(David Booth) 영국 해외개발연구소 정책 및 거버넌스 연구위원, 탄디카 므칸다위르(Thandika Mkandawire) 런던정치경제대학교 교수, 권혁주 서울대학교 교수 겸 아시아개발연구소 부소장이 개발도상국의 발전에서 거버넌스의 중요성과 실효성에 대해 논의 했다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 327 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:26

오후 세션에서는 김은미 이화여자대학교 국제대학원 원장(좌장), 스티븐 피어스(Steven Pierce) 미국국제개발처 개발효과성 특별조정관, 로엘 판더펜(Roel Van der Veen) 네덜란드 외교부 학술 고문, 박수영 코이카 ODA연구팀장이 공여국 원조기관의 거버넌스 제고와 개발 친화적 제도 구축 프로그램에 대해 논의한다. 또, 까를로스 F.또란소 로까(Carlos F. Toranzo Roca) 볼리비아 전략 연구 운영위원회 회장, 프레드릭 고루바 무테비(Frederick Golooba-Mutebi) 맨체스터대학교 환경 교육 개발대학 명예연구위원, 하이메 파우스티노(Jaime Faustino) 아시아재단 개발혁신정신 및 경제개혁프로그램 책임자 등 수원국 전문가가 현장의 목소리를 들려줄 예정이다.

한편, 서울 ODA 국제회의는 지난 2007년 1회 '유엔천년개발목표의 효과적 달성방안 모색', 2008년 2회 '새천년개발목표 중간평가와 원조효과성 제고', 2009년 3회 '국제개발협력 환경의 변화와 새로운 글로벌 개발 파트너십', 2010년 4회 '국제개발협력의 새로운 비전과 역할', 2011년 5회 '한국의 개발경험과 효과적인 국제개발협력', 2012년 6회 '부산 파트너십의 이행과 Post-2015 개발 프레임워크', 2013년 7회 'Post-2015 개발프레임워크와 ODA의 역할'이라는 주제로 개최돼 왔다.

거버넌스(Governance)는 개발도상국의 공공행정 체계와 시장의 기능이 작동하는 데 필요한 제도, 운영체계, 정부의 권한행사 방법 등을 의미 한다

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 328 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:27

매 체	미래일보	날 짜	2014.09.02
세 션	정치	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	코이카, '서울ODA 국제회의' 개최…거버넌스 논의		

미래일보

[politics] 코이카, '서울ODA 국제회의' 개최…거버넌스 논의

기자 : 장건섭 날짜 : 2014-09-02 (화) 10:29 글자확대 글자축소



2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의가 열리고 있다./미래일보

(서울= 미래일보) 장건섭 기자 = 공적개발원조(ODA) 공여국과 수원국의 관련 전문가들이 2일 서울에 모여 개발원조의 효율성을 높이기 위한 상생의 방안을 논의했다.

정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카는 이날 외교부와 함께 서울 중구 소공동 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의'를 개최했다.

'굿 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'라는 주제로 열리는 이번 회의에서는 핀 타르프 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소장, 히로시 카토 일본국제협력기구 이사 겸 연구소장 등 유명 연구자들이 참석해 연구 결과를 공유했다.

아울러 김성환 서울대 글로벌 사회공헌단 단장 겸 전 외교통상부 장관, 김은미 이화여대 국제대학 원장을 비롯한 국내 ODA 전문가들은 물론, 국내외 정부 부처, 국제 기구, 학계, 시민 단체 등에서 600여명의 인사가 참석했다.

국제회의 오전의 제1 세션에서는 개도국 발전에서 '거버넌스(지배구조)'가 차지하는 중요성'이, 오후 세션에서는 한국, 미국, 네덜란드 등을 비롯한 원조기관의 거버넌스 제고 방안이 각각 논의된다.

특히 이번 회의는 선진국 공여 기관들이 일방적으로 정보를 전달하는 방식에서 벗어나, 볼리비아, 우간다, 필리핀을 비롯한 공적개발원조 수원국 전문가들이 현장의 목소리를 가감없이 전달해 참가자들의 많은 관심을 끌었다.

또한 핀 타르프 소장은 오전 회의 기조연설을 통해 "거버넌스에 대한 개념에 대한 합의가 없다"면서 "투명하고 책임성있는 제도, 강력한 역량,정의를 행할 의지 등을 나타내는 경제적 거버넌스와 의회와 정부 부처, 평등과 투명성, 책임성 등을 진전시키는 선거와 법률 절차를 포함하는 정치적 거버넌스의 교집합 즉 공공부문 관리와 투명성과 책임성이라고 결론을 낼 것"으로 알려졌다.

서울 ODA 국제회의는 2007년 '유엔천년개발목표의 효과적 달성방안 모색'을 주제로 한 1회 행사부터 지난해 'Post-2015 개발프레임워크와 ODA의 역할'이라는 주제까지 일곱 차례 열렸다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 329 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:28

매 체	동아일보	날 짜	2014.09.03
세 션	사람속으로	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	타르프 "北 바꾸려면, 경제원조로 주민 눈 높여야"		

dongA.com

2014-09-03 03:00:00 편집

프린트 담기

타르프 "北 바꾸려면, 경제원조로 주민 눈 높여야"



"(북한에) 원조를 지속하면서 체제 변화를 이끌 가능성을 모색해야 합니다. 원조는 변화를 촉진할 수 있습니다."

핀 타르프 유엔대 세계개발경제연구소 소장(사진)은 1일 동아일보 인터뷰에서 다소 공격적으로 들릴 만한 얘기를 했다. 그는 외교부와 무상원조 전담 기관인 한국국제협력단(KOICA)이 2일 연 '제8회 서울 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의'에서 기조연설을 하기 위해 한국을 찾았다. 덴마크 출신인 그는 국제적으로 인정받는 개발협력 전문가다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 330 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:29

"원조가 변화를 촉진할 수 있다"는 그의 말은 '유엔 등이 북한 체제의 비민주성을 바꾸지 않고 지금처럼 인도적 지원을 계속 하는 게 옳은가'라는 질문에 대한 답이었다. 유엔에서 근무하는 사람치고는 북한을 크게 의식하지 않은 강한 톤의 언급이다.

그는 "고통 받는 사람들을 돕는 것은 우리의 의무다. (북한 어린이들이) 내 아이처럼 자랄 권리를 누리게 하도록 지원해야 한다. 이를 국제사회가 외면하면 안 된다"고 말했다. 그의 결론은 "(유엔 등이) 지금처럼 북한을 지원하는 것이 옳다"는 것이었다.

그의 얘기는 이렇다.

"원조를 통해 경제가 성장하고 경제 시스템이 바뀌면 사람들이 더 많은 소득을 얻을 수 있다. 그러면 사람들이 민주주의를 요구한다. 경제적 수요가 충족돼야 사람들이 궁극적으로 정치적 변화를 (국가에) 요구한다. 그렇게 사람들이 (민주주의를) 원할 때만이 정치적 차원에서 실질적 변화가 가능하다."

풀이하면 '북한에 민주주의를 억지로 이식하려 하지 말고 경제적 원조로 삶의 수준을 높이면 자연스럽게 민주주의 체제로 이행할 것'이라는 뜻이다.

2일 '좋은 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 서울 롯데호텔에서 열린 국제회의에선 김영목 KOICA 이사장이 개회사를 했다. 조태열 외교부 제2차관, 김성환 전 외교통상부 장관, 가토 히로시 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장 등이 참석했다.

윤완준 기자 zeitung@donga.com

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 331 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:29

매 체	제주일보	날 짜	2014.09.03
세 션	전국종합	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	타르프 "北 바꾸려면, 경제원조로 주민 눈 높여야"		

제주일보

전국종합 | 타르프 "北 바꾸려면, 경제원조로 주민 눈 높여야"

데스크승인 2014.09.03 동아일보

[동아일보] 타르프 유엔대 세계개발연구소장



"(북한에) 원조를 지속하면서 체제 변화를 이끌 가능성을 모색해야 합니다. 원조는 변화를 촉진할 수 있습니다."

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 332 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:30

핀 타르프 유엔대 세계개발경제연구소 소장(사진)은 1일 동아일보 인터뷰에서 다소 공격적으로 들릴 만한 얘기를 했다. 그는 외교부와 무상원조 전담 기관인 한국국제협력단(KOICA)이 2일 연 '제8회 서울 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의'에서 기조연설을 하기 위해 한국을 찾았다. 덴마크 출신인 그는 국제적으로 인정받는 개발협력 전문가다.

"원조가 변화를 촉진할 수 있다"는 그의 말은 '유엔 등이 북한 체제의 비민주성을 바꾸지 않고 지금처럼 인도적 지원을 계속 하는 게 옳은가'라는 질문에 대한 답이었다. 유엔에서 근무하는 사람치고는 북한을 크게 의식하지 않은 강한 톤의 언급이다.

그는 "고통 받는 사람들을 돕는 것은 우리의 의무다. (북한 어린이들이) 내 아이처럼 자랄 권리를 누리게 하도록 지원해야 한다. 이를 국제사회가 외면하면 안 된다"고 말했다. 그의 결론은 "(유엔 등이) 지금처럼 북한을 지원하는 것이 옳다"는 것이었다.

그의 얘기는 이렇다.

"원조를 통해 경제가 성장하고 경제 시스템이 바뀌면 사람들이 더 많은 소득을 얻을 수 있다. 그러면 사람들이 민주주의를 요구한다. 경제적 수요가 충족돼야 사람들이 궁극적으로 정치적 변화를 (국가에) 요구한다. 그렇게 사람들이 (민주주의를) 원할 때만이 정치적 차원에서 실질적 변화가 가능하다."

풀이하면 '북한에 민주주의를 억지로 이식하려 하지 말고 경제적 원조로 삶의 수준을 높이면 자연스럽게 민주주의 체제로 이행할 것'이라는 뜻이다.

2일 '좋은 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 서울 롯데호텔에서 열린 국제회의에선 김영목 KOICA 이사장이 개회사를 했다. 조태열 외교부 제2차관, 김성환 전 외교통상부 장관, 가토 히로시 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장 등이 참석했다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 333 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:30

매 체	채널A	날 짜	2014.09.03
세 션	사회	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	타르프 "北 바꾸려면, 경제원조로 주민 눈 높여야"		

CHANNEL A

타르프 "北 바꾸려면, 경제원조로 주민 눈 높여야"

[동아일보뉴스] 입력 2014-09-03 03:00:00 | 수정 2014-09-03 00:40:34



"(북한에) 원조를 지속하면서 체제 변화를 이끌 가능성을 모색해야 합니다. 원조는 변화를 촉진할 수 있습니다."

펀 타르프 유엔대 세계개발경제연구소 소장(사진)은 1일 동아일보 인터뷰에서 다소 공격적으로 들릴 만한 얘기를 했다. 그는 외교부와 무상원조 전담 기관인 한국국제협력단(KOICA)이 2일 연 '제8회 서울 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의'에서 기조연설을 하기 위해 한국을 찾았다. 덴마크 출신인 그는 국제적으로 인정받는 개발협력 전문가다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 334 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:31

"원조가 변화를 촉진할 수 있다"는 그의 말은 '유엔 등이 북한 체제의 비민주성을 바꾸지 않고 지금처럼 인도적 지원을 계속 하는 게 옳은가'라는 질문에 대한 답이었다. 유엔에서 근무하는 사람치고는 북한을 크게 의식하지 않은 강한 톤의 언급이다.

그는 "고통 받는 사람들을 돕는 것은 우리의 의무다. (북한 어린이들이) 내 아이처럼 자랄 권리를 누리게 하도록 지원해야 한다. 이를 국제사회가 외면하면 안 된다"고 말했다. 그의 결론은 "(유엔 등이) 지금처럼 북한을 지원하는 것이 옳다"는 것이었다.

그의 얘기는 이렇다.

"원조를 통해 경제가 성장하고 경제 시스템이 바뀌면 사람들이 더 많은 소득을 얻을 수 있다. 그러면 사람들이 민주주의를 요구한다. 경제적 수요가 충족돼야 사람들이 궁극적으로 정치적 변화를 (국가에) 요구한다. 그렇게 사람들이 (민주주의를) 원할 때만이 정치적 차원에서 실질적 변화가 가능하다."

풀이하면 '북한에 민주주의를 억지로 이식하려 하지 말고 경제적 원조로 삶의 수준을 높이면 자연스럽게 민주주의 체제로 이행할 것'이라는 뜻이다.

2일 '좋은 거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 서울 롯데호텔에서 열린 국제회의에선 김영목 KOICA 이사장이 개회사를 했다. 조태열 외교부 제2차관, 김성환 전 외교통상부 장관, 가토 히로시 일본국제협력기구(JICA) 이사 겸 연구소장 등이 참석했다.

윤완준 기자 zeitung@donga.com

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 335 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:32

매 체	호남매일	날 짜	2014.09.03
세 션	뉴스	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의		

호남매일

제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의

입력 : 2014.09.03 00:01



2일 오전 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 열린 제8회 서울 ODA(공적개발원조) 국제회의에서 김영목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장, 김성환 전 외교통상부 장관, 조태열 외교부 제2차관 등 참석자들이 기념촬영을 하고 있다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 336 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:32

매 체	건설타임즈	날 짜	2014.09.03
세 션	포토뉴스	매체구분	온라인
헤드라인	코이카, 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의 개최		

건설타임즈

코이카, 제8회 서울 ODA 국제회의 개최

2014년 09월 03일 (수) 이자용 기자 jaylee@constimes.co.kr



(건설타임즈) 이자용 기자= 한국국제협력단(코이카)가 2일 서울 중구 롯데호텔에서 '제8회 서울 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의'를 개최했다.

'굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도'를 주제로 열린 이번 회의는 주요 학자들의 입장과 공여국 및 수원국 인사들의 경험을 공유하고 ODA 기여방안에 대해 실질적인 논의를 위한 자리로 마련됐다고 코이카는 설명했다.

20141020 ODA 결과보고서.indd 337 2014-10-23 오후 5:33:33