



Global Saemaul Forum
77th Anniversary of Yeungnam University

The Key to Human Co-prosperity, Sharing Korea Development Experience : Focusing on the case of Saemaul International Development Sharing

2024. 5. 28 **Tue** ~ 29 **Wed**

5. 28 | Convention Hall, Hotel Inter-Burgo

5. 29 | Lee Si-won Global Convention Hall Chunma Arts Center, Yeungnam University

Program Book

Hosted by  Yeungnam University |  Yeungnam University | Industry-Academic Cooperation Foundation

Sponsored by  DGB Daegu Bank   Global SAEMAUL Development Network

Edited by Institute for International Development and Cooperation, Yeungnam University



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Welcome Message

Hello, everyone!
I am Choi Oe-chool, President of Yeungnam University.

Commemorating the 77th anniversary of our university's founding, the Global Saemaul Forum will be held over two days, from May 28th to May 29th.

The Forum will serve as an opportunity to explore solutions to global issues, such as poverty, climate change, and natural disasters, and to find strategies for new challenges in sustainable development under the overarching theme of "The Key to Human Co-prosperity, Sharing Korea Development Experience."

Furthermore, it will provide an opportunity to share the know-how of international development cooperation through Yeungnam University's educational experiences and achievements in Saemaul Undong education for developing countries and to strengthen our cooperation with the international community.

Korea is the only country in the world that has risen from one of the poorest nations to an advanced one. Now, Korea has a duty to contribute to the collective prosperity of the international community.

We must continue to develop Korea into a dignified advanced nation and strive to contribute to addressing global challenges facing humanity.

In this process, I believe it is crucial to share the theories and practices of Saemaul Undong, registered as a UNESCO Memory of the World, with developing countries that need it.

We hope that Yeungnam University, striving to develop Saemaul Undong into Saemaul Studies for the advancement of developing countries, will become a home to the Global Saemaul Forum seeking wisdom and inspiration to prosper together in the era of global simultaneous information, particularly in the age of artificial intelligence.

Thank you very much.

Oe-chool Choi

President of Yeungnam University



인사말씀

안녕하십니까,
영남대학교 총장 최외출입니다.

우리 대학의 개교 77주년을 맞이하여 오늘 5월 28일부터 29일까지 양일간 글로벌 새마을 포럼이 개최됩니다.

이번 포럼은 '인류 공영의 열쇠, 한국 발전 경험 공유'를 주제로 빈곤, 기후 변화, 자연 재해 등에 대한 문제 해결 방법 모색과 지속 가능한 발전을 위한 새로운 도전 과제에 대한 대응 전략을 찾는 계기가 될 것입니다. 또한 영남대학교가 쌓아온 개도국에 대한 새마을운동 교육 경험과 교육 성과를 통해 국제개발협력의 노하우를 공유하고, 국제사회와의 협력을 강화하는 기회가 될 것입니다.

한국은 최빈국에서 선진국으로 발전한 유일한 나라입니다. 이제 한국은 국제사회 공동번영에 기여해야 하는 책무가 있습니다. 우리는 한국을 품격있는 선진국으로 발전시키고 국제사회에는 지구촌공동과제 해결을 위해 기여하는 노력을 해야합니다. 그 과정에 유네스코 기록 유산으로 등재된 새마을운동의 이론과 실체를 필요로 하는 개도국과 공유하는 것은 대단히 중요하다고 생각합니다.

새마을운동을 새마을학으로 발전시켜 개도국 발전을 위해 노력하고 있는 영남대학교가 지구촌 동시정보권시대, 특히 인공지능 시대에 함께 번영하는 지혜와 영감을 찾는 글로벌 새마을 포럼이 되기를 기대합니다.

대단히 감사합니다.






최 외 출

영남대학교 총장

Overview

Name	The 77th Anniversary of Yeungnam University, Global Saemaul Forum		
Date	2024. 5. 28(Tue)-29(Wed)		
Venue	May 28 (Tue) Convention Hall, Hotel Inter-burgo Daegu May 29 (Wed) LEE Si-won Global Convention Hall of Chunma Art Center, Yeungnam University		
Theme	The Key to Human Co-prosperity, Sharing Korea Development Experience : Focusing on the case of Saemaul International Development Sharing		
Hosted by	 Yeungnam University	 Yeungnam University	 Industry-Academic Cooperation Foundation
Sponsored by	 DGB Daegu Bank	 Global SAEMAUL Development Network	

행사개요

행사명	영남대학교 개교 77주년 기념, 글로벌 새마을 포럼		
일 자	2024년 5월 28일(화)~29일(수)		
장 소	5월 28일(화) 호텔 인터불고 대구 컨벤션홀 5월 29일(수) 영남대학교 천마아트센터 이시원글로벌컨벤션홀		
주 제	인류 공영의 열쇠, 한국발전경험 공유 : 새마을 국제개발 공유사례를 중심으로		
주 최	 영남대학교	 영남대학교	 산학협력단
후 원	 DGB대구은행	 글로벌새마을개발네트워크	

Program at a Glance

Day 1 May 28th (Tue)	
Venue Convention Hall, Hotel Inter-Burgo Daegu	
10:30 ~ 11:30 (60')	Opening Ceremony
11:30 ~ 12:00 (30')	Special Session With the power of Gyeongbuk, a new global era! - The hope for sustainable global poverty eradication through the globalization of the Saemaul Undong in Gyeongsangbuk-do
12:00 ~ 13:30 (90')	Luncheon
13:30 ~ 15:00 (90')	Session 1 The Footsteps for Co-prosperity in the Global Community - Sharing of Saemaul International Development Performance
15:00 ~ 15:30 (30')	Coffee Break
15:30 ~ 17:00 (90')	Session 2 The Future for Co-prosperity in the Global Community - Global Revolution through Smart Saemaul Undong
17:00 ~ 17:30 (30')	Concluding Remarks
Day 2 May 29th (Wed)	
Venue LEE Si-won Global Convention Hall of Chunma Art Center, Yeungnam University	
10:30 ~ 12:00 (90')	Session 3-1 The need of International Cooperation for Co-prosperity in the Global Community
12:00 ~ 13:30 (60')	Luncheon & Coffee Break
13:30 ~ 15:00 (90')	Session 3-2 Pivoting from Motivation to Action - Best Saemaul Practice Part II
15:00 ~ 15:10 (10')	Concluding Remarks

프로그램

1일자 5월 28일 (화)	
장소 호텔인터불고 대구 컨벤션홀	
10:30 ~ 11:30 (60')	개회식
11:30 ~ 12:00 (30')	특별강연 경북의 힘으로 새로운 글로벌 시대! - 지속가능한 지구촌 빈곤퇴치의 희망, 경상북도 새마을운동 세계화
12:00 ~ 13:30 (90')	오찬
13:30 ~ 15:00 (90')	세션 1 지구촌 공동번영의 발자취 - 영남대 새마을 국제개발 성과 공유
15:00 ~ 15:30 (30')	커피 브레이크
15:30 ~ 17:00 (90')	세션 2 지구촌 공동번영의 미래 - 스마트새마을운동을 통한 Global Revolution
17:00 ~ 17:30 (30')	마무리 발언
2일자 5월 29일 (수)	
장소 영남대학교 천마아트센터 이시원글로벌컨벤션홀	
10:30 ~ 12:00 (90')	세션 3-1 새마을 실천 우수 사례 발표 및 공유 I
12:00 ~ 13:30 (60')	오찬 및 커피 브레이크
13:30 ~ 15:00 (90')	세션 3-2 새마을 실천 우수 사례 발표 및 공유 II
15:00 ~ 15:10 (10')	폐회사



Global Saemaul Forum
77th Anniversary of Yeungnam University

Day 1

May 28th Convention Hall, Hotel Inter-Burgo Daegu

Special Session

특별강연

Session 1

The Footsteps for Co-prosperity in the Global Community:
Sharing of Saemaul International Development Performance

지구촌 공동번영의 발자취: 영남대 새마을 국제개발 성과 공유

Session 2

The Future for Co-prosperity in the Global Community: Glocal
Revolution through Smart Saemaul Undong

지구촌 공동번영의 미래: 스마트 새마을운동을 통한 Glocal Revolution





Cheol-woo Lee

Governor of Gyeongsangbuk-do

Special Session

With the power of Gyeongbuk, a new global era!
- The hope for sustainable global poverty eradication through the globalization of the Saemaul Undong in Gyeongsangbuk-do

Biography

2022.7~ 제33대 경상북도 도지사

2018.7~2022.6 제32대 경상북도 도지사

2017.7 자유한국당 최고위원

2017.2~2018.5 제20대 국회의원

2012.5~2016.5. 제19대 국회의원

2008.5~2012.2 제18대 국회의원

본 프로그램 발표자료에 대한 무단 복제를 금합니다.

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01

가난극복의 경험을 세계와 공유해 온 경상북도

02

새마을운동 세계화 추진배경 및 필요성

03

주요사업 및 성과

04

2024년 경북도, 새마을운동 대전환 원년 선포

01 가난극복의 경험을 세계와 공유해 온 경상북도

경북에서 시작한 새마을운동으로 5천년 가난의 고리를 끊어...
원조를 받던 나라 → 주는 유일한 나라로
세계경제규모 13위(2023 기준)의 OECD 회원국으로 우뚝 세웠습니다.

181배 증가 ↑
255 (1970) → 46,150 (2022)
농가 연소득(천원)

140배 증가 ↑
257 (1970) → 35,990 (2022)
국민1인당 총소득(달러)

818배 증가 ↑
835 (1970) → 683,584 (2022)
수출액(백만달러)

※ 대한민국 통계청, 한국 무역협회 자료 (2022년 기준)

경북의 힘으로 새로운 대한민국 | 03

02 새마을운동 세계화 추진현황

국제적 개발협력모델로 새마을 ODA 추진

2005 베트남, 마을숙원사업 시행, 새마을 연수 등

2010. 2 새마을세계화 신설, 새마을세계화 본격 추진
● 아프리카 지역으로 확대, 봉사단 파견

2012.11. 1 (재)새마을세계화재단 설립 (개소: 2013. 1)
● 효과적 사업 시행

전담기관: 새마을재단

경북의 힘으로 새로운 대한민국 | 05

02 새마을운동 세계화 추진배경 및 필요성

추진배경 및 필요성

- 경상북도는 새마을운동 발상지로서 대한민국의 중심지
- 빈곤 극복의 경험을 국제사회와 공유해야 한다는 사명감
- UN개발정상회의('15. 9)에서 지속가능개발목표(SDGs)의 핵심과제인 절대빈곤과 기아종식을 위한 수단
- 새마을운동을 핵심모델로 인정
- 기존 선진국의 개발원조와 차별화된 콘텐츠 제공
- 주인의식, 자립역량 강화를 통해 스스로 해결하는 방법 제공

경북의 힘으로 새로운 대한민국 | 04

03 새마을운동 세계화 주요사업 및 성과

- 16개 국가, 77개 마을 새마을시범마을조성
- 아시아·아프리카 4개소 설립 새마을운동 해외 연구소 운영
- 새마을 해외봉사단 및 글로벌청년새마을지도자 해외 파견
● 13개국 49개 마을 528명 파견
- 새마을 국제포럼 개최
국내외 12회 9,665명 참여

경북의 힘으로 새로운 대한민국 | 06

03 주요사업 및 성과

베트남
농업부 신농촌개발프로그램
및 1마을 1특산물 연계

르완다
벼농사사업

- 연소득 10배 증가 (2010→2017)

4만5천원 → 45만원
10배 증가↑
르완다 무심바마을 연평균 소득

에티오피아
물탱크 및 상수도사업

- 지역 주민 360가구, 1,548명에게 식수 및 생활용수 공급

물찾아 6km왕복 → 수도개설 +물탱크
물 길러 다니던 어린이들 학교복귀, 부녀자 생계활동 참여, 마을식수 제공

경복의 힘으로 새로운 대한민국 | 07

03 주요사업 및 성과

세네갈 - 영농기계화를 통한 식량자급

4.0 T/ha → 10.6 T/ha

세네갈 재래 농법 → 한국의 선진 농법 도입

2.7배 증가

현 지역: 식량 부족 (자급자족율 20%이하), 토양에 염분함량이 과다하여 농사짓기 어려움

경복의 힘으로 새로운 대한민국 | 09

03 주요사업 및 성과

스리랑카 "새마을케겔버섯" 브랜드

3,883루피 → 20,000루피
5배 증가↑
조합원 소득

스리랑카 버섯재배사업

- 사바라가무와주 '새마을케겔버섯' 브랜드화 및 특구 지정
- 조합원 소득 5배 증가

경복의 힘으로 새로운 대한민국 | 08

03 주요사업 및 성과

인도네시아 - 환경개선 사업

인도네시아, "쓰레기분리수거" 주민환경의식 개선

모델 제시: 쓰레기 분리수거 → 재활용 매립 → 일자리 창출 및 자체운영

재활용품 집하장, 마을환경개선 리플렛, 재활용품 판매금 수취용 통장

경복의 힘으로 새로운 대한민국 | 10

04
2024년 경북도, 새마을운동 대전환 원년 선포

경북형 새마을ODA 개발도상국 국가변혁 새마을사업 대전환
 ✔ **스리랑카, 중앙아프리카공화국 시범운영**

<접근방법의 전환: 기존 민간주도 → Governance(국가주도+주민참여)>

공무원 역량강화
새마을연수센터

새마을 거버넌스

주민역량강화
시범사업 및 연수

미래세대 인재 양성
대학, 대학원 운영

우리나라 ODA 시그니처 사업으로 추진: 연계사업 + 대형화 + 브랜드화

식량증산 등 1차사업 인프라 구축 → 문화디지털 사업으로 전환
 '함께 잘사는' 새마을 ⇒ '함께 누리는' 스마트 새마을 전환
 ✔ 스마트새마을 LMS시스템 구축, 스마트 새마을회관, 정보화 교실 운영, 한글 및 태권도 콘텐츠 전파

경북의 힘으로 새로운 대한민국 | 11

04
추진 방향

중앙아프리카공화국
정치적 안정과 함께 빈곤탈출을 위한 다각적 노력 경주

✔ 투아데라 대통령, 새마을운동 국가 정책화 의지 표명(2022.11.)
 ✔ 대통령실 산하 한-중앙공 협력위원회, **새마을위원회 설치**

경북의 힘으로 새로운 대한민국 | 13

04
추진 방향

스리랑카
개발정책으로 새마을운동 국가 정책화

✔ 새마을운동을 벤치마킹한 'New Village, New Country' Project 추진
 ✔ 2023. 1. 스리랑카 행정부내 국장을 단장으로 하는 **새마을전담 부서 조직**

경북의 힘으로 새로운 대한민국 | 12

**자생력을 키우는
한국형 공적개발원조 모델
새마을운동세계화,
국가브랜드 모델로
경상북도가
만들겠습니다.**



Global Saemaul Forum
77th Anniversary of Yeungnam University

Session 1

**The Footsteps for Co-prosperity in the Global Community:
Sharing of Saemaul International Development Performance**

May 28th **Tue** 13:30 ~ 15:00



Hyuk-sang Sohn

The 13th President of KOICA
Graduate School of Public Policy & Civic Engagement, Kyung Hee University

Session Chair



Hyoung-Joon Lim

UN World Food Programme, Country Director and Representative, Guinea

Session 1

Achieving Zero Hunger in Guinea:
Implementing the Saemaul Undong Model with Tongil Rice

Biography

Dr. Hyoung-Joon LIM, a Korean national, joined WFP as a JPO in January 2002 and has since served in Honduras, Guinea Bissau, and Lao PDR, managing complex emergency operations as well as development projects. While at WFP Rome HQ, he served as the Donor Relations Officer in charge of Asian and some European donors.

In Seoul, Republic of Korea, he served as Director of the WFP Global Office and actively mobilized resources to support over 50 country operations around the world. He has been actively involved in hundreds of public speaking engagements at Government Ministries, International conferences, Universities, TED X, etc.

In late July 2021, Dr. Lim joined WFP Guinea as the Representative and Country Director. He leads the Country Office with over 140 staff and 8 field offices to support the most vulnerable populations toward achieving zero hunger in Guinea. He is an author of two books and has been engaged in several publications. In his 20s, he backpacked over 80 countries around the world for 3.5 years. Dr. Lim received an MPA (Master of Public Administration) from the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, and a Ph.D. in International Development from Yeungnam University. He is married with one son.

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Achieving Zero Hunger in Guinea: Implementing the Saemaul Undong Model with Tongil Rice

Hyoung-Joon Lim

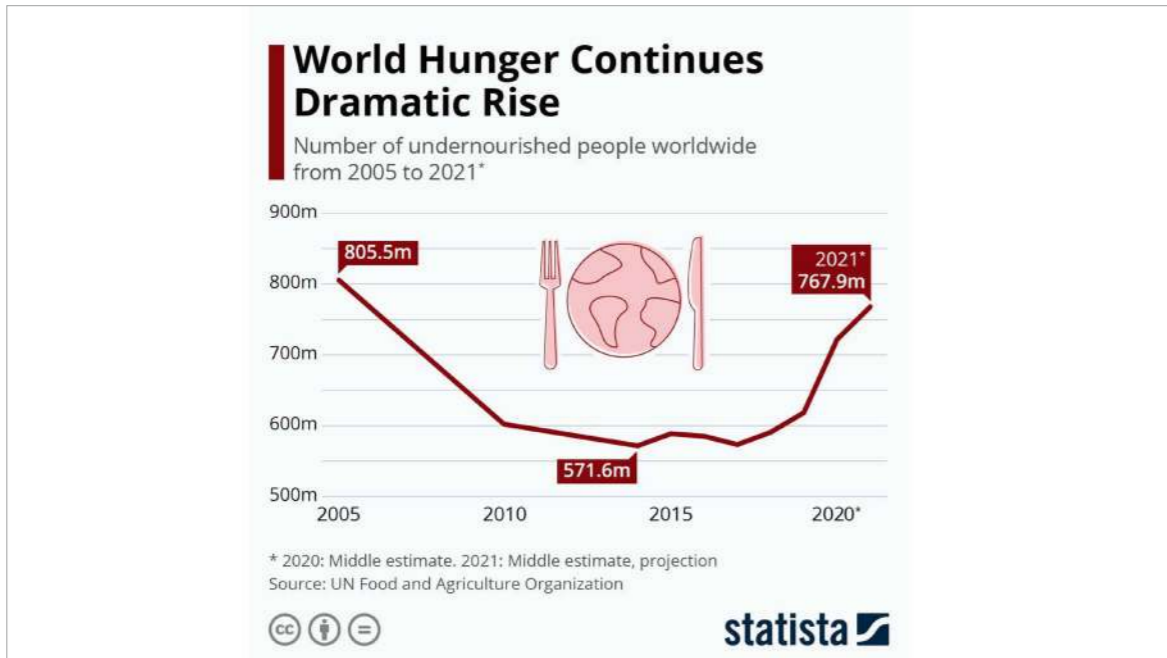
Country Director/Representative
United Nations World Food Programme in Guinea



Human History – Long Fight Against Hunger

- 3 million years ago: Early human ancestors like Australopithecus roamed Africa. 200,000 years ago : Homo sapiens appeared in Africa.
- **Throughout human history, humanity has always suffered from hunger, and the history of humanity is literally a history of struggle against hunger**





- ### Countries graduated from WFP assistance
- Korea
 - China
 - Brazil
 - Thailand
 - Cape Vert
 - Vietnam
 - Albania
 - Kosovo
 -



WFP's FFW in ROK



Applying Saemaul undong principles in WFP's FFA platform



WFP ED and ROK Foreign Minister



Signing MOU for 4 pilot countries (Bangladesh, Rwanda, Nepal, Tanzania) with 28mil USD

WFP's food distribution in ROK



We are achieving Zero hunger!



Listed as an exemplary case in the renowned academic journal, "World Development".

World Development Journal – Bangladesh & Tanzania

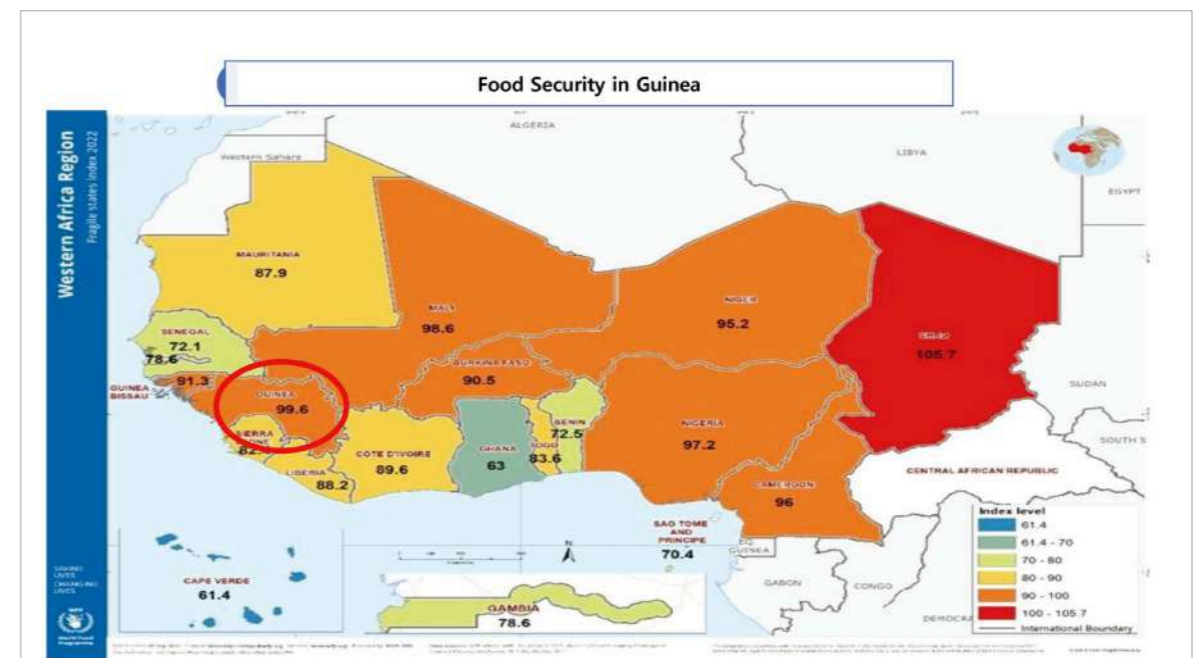
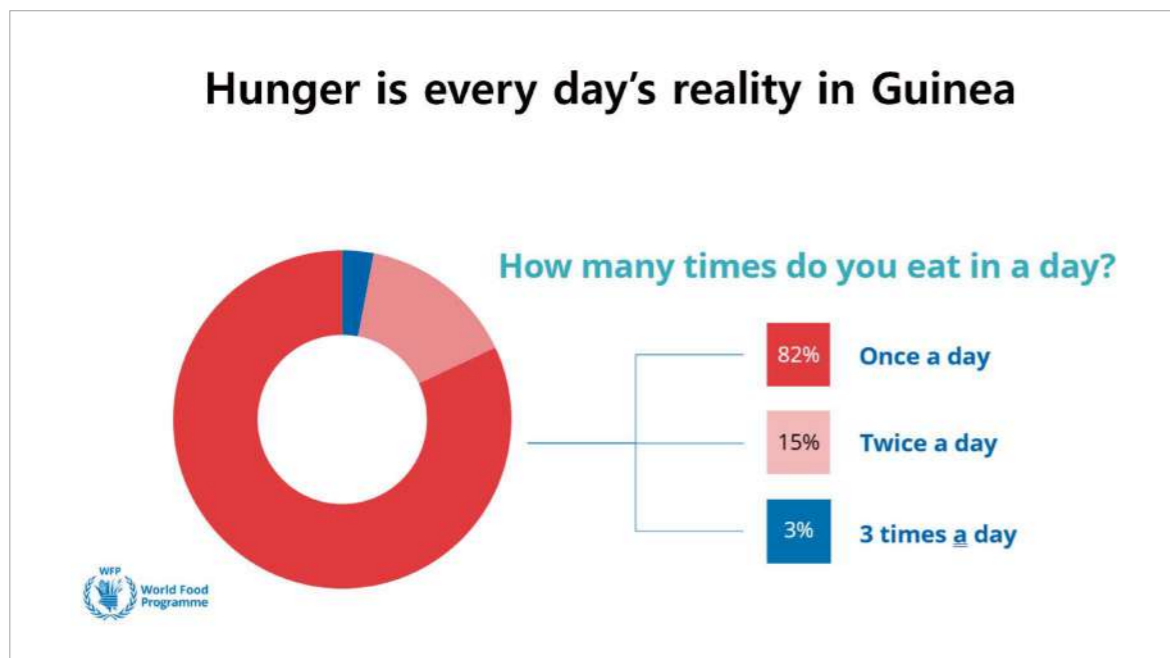


"As it helps to secure long-term development, the SZHCP provides a model for sustainable development"

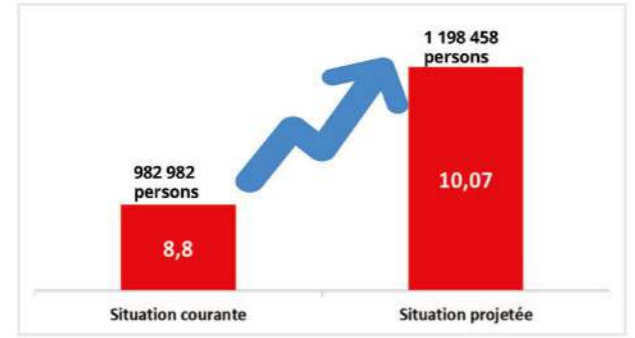
"Due to the concrete achievements of the SZHCP, the WFP now has a new model for addressing both food security and long-term development"

"SZHC significantly improved the livelihoods and beneficiaries in relation to Zero Hunger, and also increased income generation and promoted positive social changes"

"It has also helped strengthen the capacity of communities to run development projects themselves"



Rapid increase of population under crisis (%)



Source: cadre harmonisé



Surge in Major Crop Prices

Produits vivriers	Variation					
	Juin 22/21 en %	Juin 22/Moy. 5ans %	Juillet 22/21 en %	Juillet 22/Moy. 5ans %	Août 22/21	Août 22/Moy. 5ans %
Riz Local Étuvé	1,83	25,08	1,30	29,84	-2,09	32,74
Riz importé (Blanc)	8,31	18,16	-11,34	6,12	-11,60	20,01
Maïs net	19,75	51,80	11,33	48,69	-2,31	42,89
Fonio net	22,91	48,18	27,04	60,86	34,49	74,18
Mil	6,54	-8,77	6,79	-8,28	13,17	21,12
Sorgho	62,14	2,62	51,80	15,29	47,22	67,72

Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture



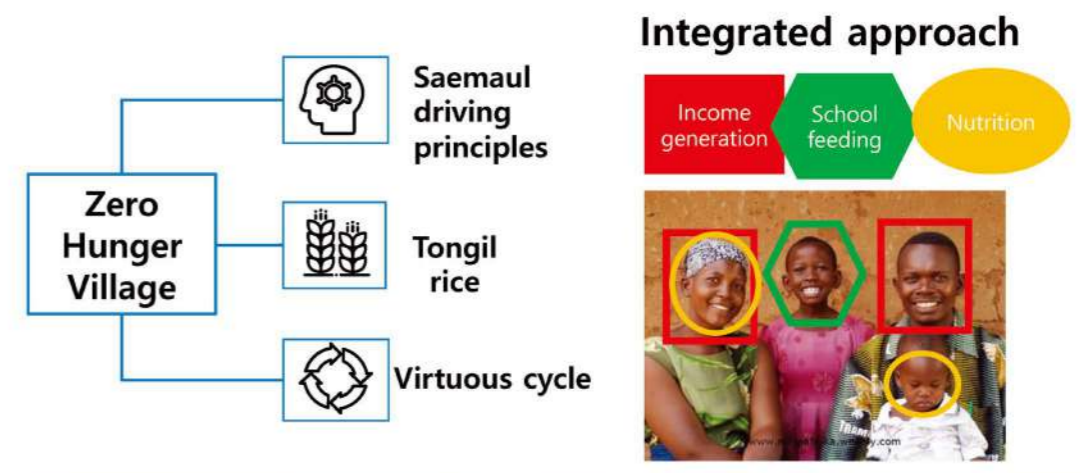
Food gap between normal and lean seasons

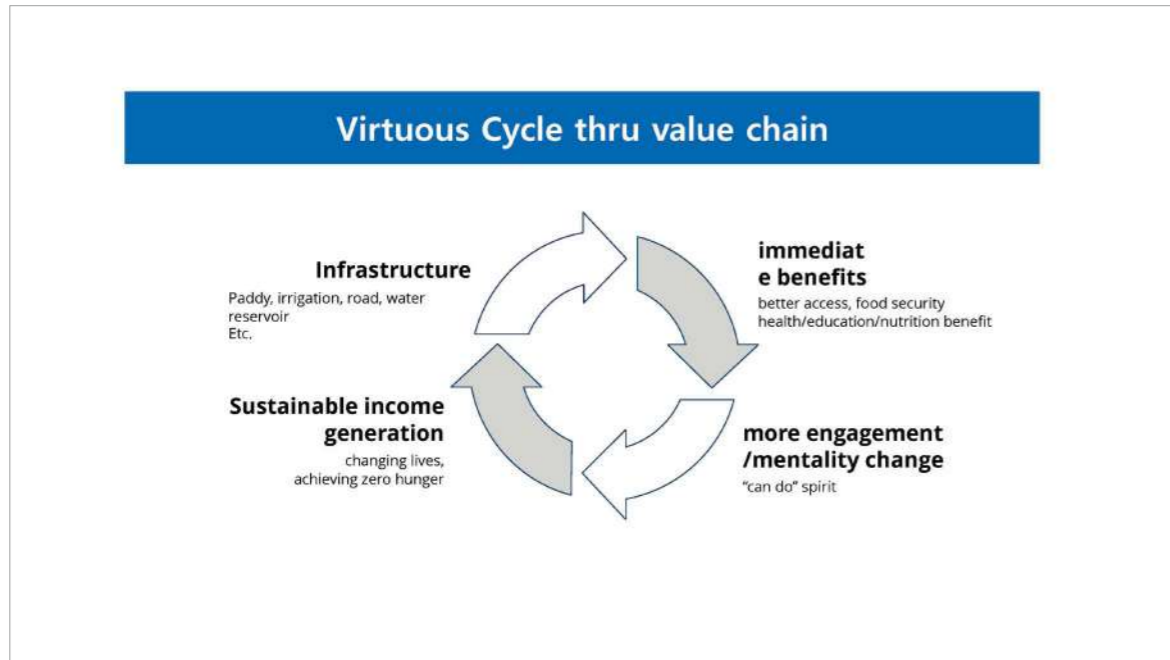


Source: cadre harmonisé



WFP Guinea Zero hunger village model





Tongil rice + Zero hunger village

2022

1st pilot - 1 village with 0.5ha in Feb

After 2 months

After 3 month between Tongil rice and local rice

First planting Tongil rice seeds (10kg)

Tongil typed Rice (G)

Local Rice

1 village (0.5ha) -> 11(50ha, 2022) -> 80, 310ha (2023)

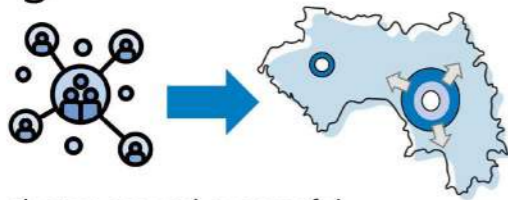
Using locally produced Tongil rice for school meals



Establishment of a fish farm next to the Tongil rice cultivation area in the village of N'Zérékoré, Guinea



Saemaul principles + Tongil rice -> Zero hunger tools



Build cluster around successful villages



Realizing sustainable Value Chain



Concept Map of Zero Hunger Village in Guinea



Multiple On-Site Visits by High-Ranking Officials of the South Korean Government



K-rice belt



Presidential Decree of Guinea

The Prime Minister and All Ministers Donate 50% of Their Personal Rice Production to School Meals



Vision of Guinean Government

Zero Rice Imports, Food Security

- Rice imports have tripled over the past 10 years (annual imports of 700,000 tons)

Solvable with Tongil Rice

- 5 tons per hectare, 10 tons with double cropping. Achievable with 70,000 hectares
- 620 million hectares of arable land available for farming in Guinea
- With triple cropping on 100,000 hectares, 2.1 million tons can be produced / Potential to become a rice-exporting country.



In a nutshell

- **Zero Hunger Village** – A project based on ROK's Saemaul Undong experience, validated through trial and error over approximately 10 years in four countries
- **Tongil Rice** – High productivity
- **Innovation** - Increasing income and expanding market participation in the most vulnerable regions through value chains
- Impact, Sustainable Development

Guinea is a country with great potential, endowed with abundant resources, fertile land, and ample water supply. Just as Korea has done, We hope that Guinea can achieve Zero hunger!



Thank you!





Felix Lamah

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, Republic of Guinea

Session 1

Green refoundation for global prosperity

Biography

Graduated from the National School of Public Administration (ENAP) of Quebec - Canada, one of the most prestigious schools in Public Administration in the world. I am also titular of several higher diplomas that include a Master's degree in Human Resources Management, from the superior School of Commerce (SUPDECO) of Senegal.

With 18 years of experience in management and development of human resources and organizations I have been working as Director of Human Resources in different sector of activities such as: "Computer Equipment and Techniques" (ETI-SA), Lafarge Holcim in Guinea, MTN for Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia as well as Hydro -Quebec in Canada as a business partner responsible for human resources.

As an Expert and international Consultant, I have already led several professional missions in public and private organizations, including the office of Prime Minister of the Republic of Guinea, in order to provide invaluable support in the restructuring of these entities.

I had the honor of joining the Guinean Government on November 18, 2022 as Minister of Transport to serve my country. After spending 15 months at the head of this highly strategic department I was reappointed to the Government on March 13, 2024 as Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of the Republic of Guinea.

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Introduction

Agriculture, which feeds people and feeds the world's economies, must overcome many challenges such as climate change, food insecurity, environmental protection, etc.

Our agricultural systems are facing multifaceted obstacles that require collaboration in time and space from all stakeholders, national/international, public/private etc.

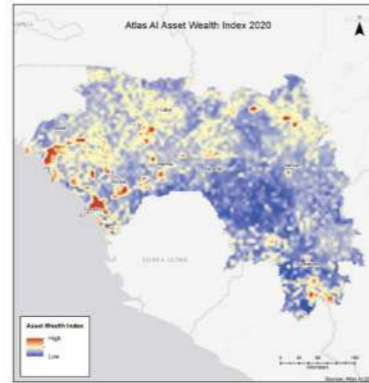
In this presentation we will examine, based on the experience of Guinea:

- Steps towards co-prosperity in the global agricultural community;
- The **interconnected factors shaping the landscape of agricultural sustainability**, equity and innovation, with a **focus on promoting cooperation between nations for mutual benefit.**



Socio-Economic Outline of Guinea and the Agricultural Sector

- **13.6 million inhabitants in 2023**, 60% of whom will live from the agricultural sector;
- **13.7 million hectares of arable land**, about 25% farmed, and 10% annually cultivated (ZAEG-2023);
- **9 million farmers farming 0.5ha on average**;
- Political context of transition in progress advocating the Green Refoundation.



GuiTée

Principles of sustainable agriculture

- Meeting needs without compromising future generations
- Long-term sustainability of farming systems
- Preserving natural resources
- Mitigate environmental degradation and the impacts of climate change

- Crop rotation and diversification
- Integrated pest management.
- Soil conservation techniques.
- Rational use of inputs.
- Effective water management techniques.



Achievements in Guinea:

- Promulgation of the Agricultural Framework Law.
- Promulgation of the Pastoral Code.
- Development of soil mapping.
- Rational use of inputs.
- Popularization of agroecological practices.
- Land reform in progress.

We do not inherit the Earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children

GuiTée

Fair trade in agriculture

Trade based on dialogue and respect for the principles of fairness in international trade guarantee:

- Fair prices
- Respectful work practices
- Direct relationships between producers and buyers
- Community development through the implementation of community development projects.



- **Empowerment of smallholder farmers** (income and livelihoods, access to markets, competitiveness of products).
- **Promotes sustainable agricultural practices** and environmental management.
- **Promotes consumer awareness** and ethical consumer choices

GuiTée

Themes to be developed

Innovative tools and technologies to improve the efficiency, production, productivity and sustainability of agricultural practices (Precision Agriculture, Robotics, Satellites, Internet and equipment connection)



Coaching producers to adopt sustainable practices, improve productivity and adapt to changing conditions (Farmer Field Schools, Vocational Training and Agricultural Education Programs, Digital Literacy and Learning Platforms)



Infrastructure development, lowland development, transformation, storage and development of distribution systems (transport networks, storage areas, market infrastructure, irrigation and water management systems)



Themes to be developed

Good governance: guiding and promoting the development of agricultural development, sustainability and co-prosperity at the local, national and international levels (agricultural subsidies and incentives, support for land tenure and property rights, trade and regulatory policies, environmental policies, food security, research and innovation funding).

Cooperation between stakeholders to address common challenges and achieve objectives (knowledge sharing and technology transfer, Research/Development, construction of trade agreements and partnerships, emergency aid, etc.);

Facilitated cooperation and coordination between countries with the support of international organizations;

Regional trade agreements promoting cross-border trade and investment in agriculture;

"Public-private" partnerships supporting agricultural innovation and sustainable development projects.



Conclusion

- Together, we can explore the multifaceted dimensions of co-prosperity in the global agricultural community, touching on sustainability, fair trade, technology, cooperation, education, infrastructure and policy.
- Each of these factors plays a critical role in shaping the future of agriculture and promoting shared prosperity among nations.
- Co-prosperity in agriculture is not just a lofty ideal, but a pragmatic necessity in a world where interconnected challenges require collective solutions.
- By working together, states can solve problems such as food insecurity, poverty, climate change and rural development, creating a more equitable and sustainable future for all.
- Imagine a future where agriculture serves as a catalyst for co-prosperity, farmers are empowered, communities thrive.
- Together, we can cultivate a world where everyone has access to nutritious food, where rural economies are vibrant, and where cooperation transcends borders.





Jangho Kim

Mayor of Gumi

Session 1

The Second Saemaul Undong for
Global Common prosperity, Begins in Gumi

Biography

< Education >

- 1994: Graduated from Kyungpook National University, Department of Economics
- 2002. Graduated from the Korea Development Institute (KDI) School of Public Policy and Management
- 2003: Graduated from The Ohio State University, School of Public Policy

< Career Highlights >

- July 2022 - present: Mayor of Gumi City
- 2022
Central Election Strategy Committee for Yoon Suk-yeol, People Power Party, 20th Presidential Election
Economic and Industry Advisor, General Affairs Special Committee
Gyeongsangbuk-do Election Strategy Committee for Yoon Suk-yeol, 20th Presidential Election
Co-Chair, Joint Campaign Headquarters, Gumi City (Gap and Eul districts)
- 2020: Team Leader for the Daegu-Gyeongbuk New Integrated Airport Promotion Task Force
- 2019: Director General of the Planning and Coordination Bureau, Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government
- 2018: Director General of the Urban Development Support Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport (Senior Civil Servant)
- 2017: Administrative Officer at Cheong Wa Dae (The Blue House)
- 2015: Director of Fiscal Policy Division, Ministry of the Interior
- 2011: Director General of the Future Strategy Planning Division, Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government
- 2010: Vice Mayor of Uljin-gun
- 2007: Director of Investment Promotion and Head of the New Gyeongsangbuk-do Planning Team, Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government
- 1995: Passed the inaugural Local Public Administration Examination.

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ENG



The Second Saemaul Undong for
Global Common prosperity,

Begins in Gumi



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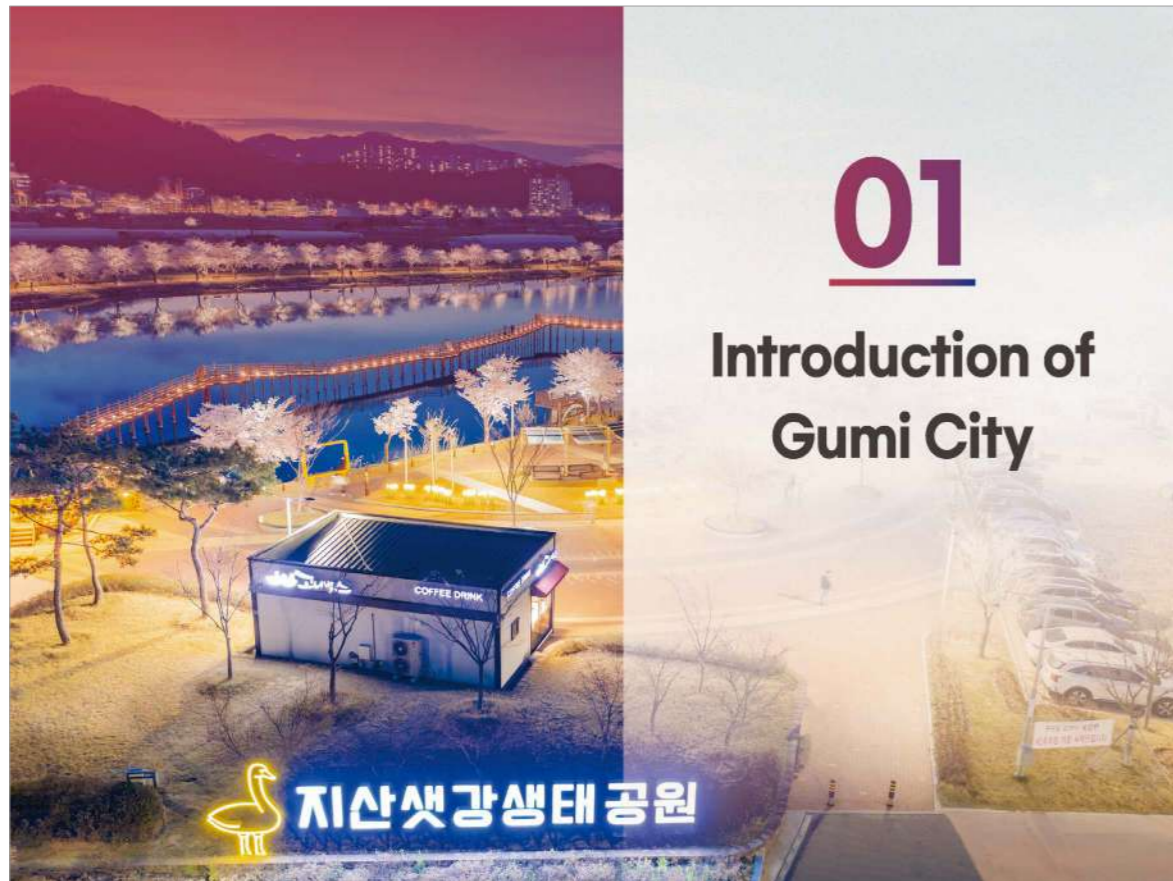
Introduction of
Gumi City

II

President Park Chung-
hee's Leadership and
Major Achievements

III

The Future of
Saemaul Undong
Begins in Gumi



01 Introduction of Gumi City

Current Status of Gumi

General and Industrial Economy

- Area : 615km²
- Population : 405,506 / Foreigners: 5,005
* Average age: 41.2 (National average: 44.8)
- Financial Status(Fiscal Year 2024): 2.02 trillion KRW
- Economic Scale: Production: 46.1 trillion KRW / Exports: 24.96 billion USD
- Industrial Complex: 38.8km² (Industrial complex 1-5, three agricultural and industrial complexes)
- Number of business enterprises: 3,414 / Number of workers: 86,819
- Comparison between when the industrial complex was established and now

Industrial Characteristics	Establishment period(1969-1973,1st Industrial complex)	2023	Remarks
Industrial Characteristics	Agriculture-centered	Industrial-Agricultural Complex City	
Population	23,482(1971)	405,506	17times
Exports	8.24 million USD (1971)	24.96 billion USD	3,029 times
Companies	78 companies(1973)	3,414 companies	43 times
Number of workers	1,313(1971)	86,819	66 times

※ Note: South Korea's GDP per capita (1970) \$253 → (2023) \$33,127 [131 times]

Agricultural & Livestock Industry

- Farm Population: 10,136 farms and 23,335
- Cultivating Area: 10,638ha
- Livestock Industry: 1,523

01 Introduction of Gumi City

Regional Characteristics

The cradle of the spiritual culture with 5,000 years of history and tradition

Ancient Gumi

- *The sacred place of Buddhism where Silla Buddhism was first introduced
- * A trigger for the reunification of the later three countries (Illicheon Battle)

Medieval Gumi

- *The home of Joseon Neo-Confucianism and the scholastic culture (Yaeun Giljae, etc.)
- ※ Jang Won-bang

Modern Gumi

- *The cradle of the natural conservation movement
- *The center of the Saemaul Undong
- *The Foundation of the national economy

Gumi, Driving Korea's Compressed Growth

1970~80s	1990s	2000s	2010s
Oil Shock Gumi's Export Amount : USD 8 million	Overseas relocation of textile companies Gumi's Export Amount : USD 3 billion	IMF Relief Loan Deregulation of the Seoul metropolitan area Gumi's Export Amount : USD 12.4 billion	Economic Commission from the United States Gumi's Export Amount : USD 30.4 billion

01 Introduction of Gumi City

Regional Characteristics

Securing the next generation of growth engines
K-New Industry Center City

- ✓ Designated as a defense innovation cluster (April 2023)
- ✓ Designated as a specialized complex for semiconductor material parts (July 2023)
- ✓ Establishment of DGIST Graduate School of Engineering (May 2024)
Training next generation engineers (Semiconductors, robots, etc.)

A city of romance
A fun city full of things to see and enjoy all year round

Industrial-Agricultural Complex City

- ✓ Conclusion of the farming area agreement (2024-2028, KRW 44.7 billion)
- ✓ Completion of Integrated Rice Processing Complex (RPC) (May 2024, KRW 19.8 billion)
- ✓ Establishment of the Gyeongbuk Headquarters of the Korea Food Research Institute (2024-2026, KRW 20.6 billion)
- ✓ Wheat industry valley development demonstration complex (2023-2024, KRW 3 billion)
- ✓ Construction of Agricultural Production Processing Center (APC) (2023-2024, KRW 5.6 billion)



9 02 President Park Chung-hee's Leadership and Major Achievements

Examples of foreign evaluations of President Park Chung-hee

- Deng Xiaoping | Chinese President**
• President Park Chung-hee is my mentor
- Lee Kuan Yew | Prime minister of Singapore**
• President Park Chung-hee is the third-largest leader of Asia in the 20th century, and learn from him.
- Carter Eckert | Professor at Harvard University**
• Park Chung-hee made appropriate institutional reforms based on a firm philosophy and grand vision for the modernization of his country. It was very creative and efficient.
- Herman Kahn | Director of Hudson Institute, USA**
• Park Chung-hee, whom I met, is the greatest person in Korea, and a futurist who is concerned about the future of Korea and designed it himself.
- Germany | Government-designated textbook**
• South Korea was integrated into the global economy. President Park Chung-hee formed South Korea from an agricultural country to a country with industrial capabilities with his powerful hands.
- Janlavyn Narantsatsralt | Prime Minister of Mongolia/University**
• Under the leadership of President Park Chung-hee, Korea overcame the national crisis and built a monumental work in economic development.

President Park Chung-hee is an architect of the Korean economy!
| New York Times | American media


President Yoon Suk Yeol

- ✓ I will not forget to continue with the people of the great future led by a great leader. (Feb. 1, 2023, When visiting President Park Chung-hee's birthplace)
- * He said the Memorial Building was too small and sought good ideas from the provincial governor, mayor and national assembly member who were accompanying him.
- ✓ President Park Chung-hee strongly promoted the industrialization of this country by integrating the people into one under the banner of just doing it. (Oct. 26, 2023, Memorial Ceremony for the 44th Anniversary of President Park Chung-hee's Death)
- ✓ He is a great leader who has led the will to "Live well" and the belief that "You can do it." (Nov. 12, 2023, National Saemaul Leadership Conference)




11 **03 The Future of Saemaul Undong Starts in Gumi**

Gumi, the primate city of Saemaul Undong!




Korea Saemaul Expo

- Period : Sep. 18, 2009 ~ Sep. 22, 2009 (5 days)
- Place : Park Chung-hee Gymnasium, Citizen's Stadium
- Number of participants : 302,500 (President Lee Myung-bak attended)




Declared as Saemaul Undong primate city

- Date : Sep. 12, 2012
- Place : Park Chung-hee Gymnasium
- Number of participants : about 2,000



Creation of Saemaul Undong theme park

- Period : 2011-2018
- Main facilities : Exhibition Hall, Global Hall, Training Hall, Theme Village, Saemaeul Square
- Additional facilities : Book cafe, Children's Playground, Children's Small Library



Globalization of Saemaul Undong

- Saemaul Undong Overseas Expert Training Program (Yeungnam University)
 - * Supporting 4 scholarship students, planning to hire interns
- Support for Globalization Projects: 10 countries (Vietnam, Philippines, Nepal, Mongolia, Ethiopia, Congo, etc.)
- Establishment of Overseas Model Villages
 - * Hewodiwela, Sri Lanka (Completed in 2019)
 - * Hoa Dinh Village, Bac Ninh City, Vietnam (In progress from 2023 to 2027)

12 **03 The Future of Saemaul Undong Starts in Gumi**

A place to learn the know-how of national development, Gumi Cicy

<p>President Park Chung-hee's Birthplace, National Restoration Museum</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Park Chung-hee was born and lived here for 20 years. Sarangchae (birthplace), Incense altar (memorial hall) Exhibition of keepsakes, photos, calligraphies, sayings, and photo wall Screening of videos of his activities during his lifetime 126,556 visitors in 2023 	<p>President Park Chung-hee History Museum</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A look back at our country in chaos after liberation, the major policies of the modernization process after President Park Chung-hee's inauguration, and the "Miracle on the Han River" Exhibition of keepsakes and ceremonial vehicles (Mercedes-Benz 600, produced in 1972) 112,916 visitors in 2023 	<p>Saemaeul Undong Theme Park</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life before and after the Saemaeul Undong Development process and present of Saemaul Undong Saemaeul Foundation, training and event facilities Theme villages, outdoor parks, play and experience facilities 290,352 visitors in 2023 (exhibition+space rental)
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13 **03 The Future of Saemaul Undong Starts in Gumi**

Sustainable Saemaul Undong, equipped with power

Composition of Youth Saemaul Alliance (Sep. 2023)

- Consisting of young people aged between 20 and 40
- Consists of 7 departments

Diligence Self-help Collaboration Sharing Consideration Solidarity Community



Securing momentum for sustainable Saemaul Undong

Participation of the young generation


New perspective, new solution

Creativity, Innovation, Change

Saemaeul Undong appropriate for the times

Succession to future generations

Overcoming low birth rates, from generation to generation



14 **03 The Future of Saemaul Undong Starts in Gumi**

The era of rural areas where people can live comfortably anywhere in Korea

Gumi, the Global City of Saemaul Undong

Modernization Infrastructure

Mecca of modernization in Korea

Transportation Infrastructure

New airport, wide area transportation network

Administrative + Human Resources Infrastructure

Saemaul Primate City Saemaul Leader

Creation

President Park Chung-hee Memorial Park

Future education center, square, parking lot (service completed, Dec. 2023)

* Creation of the Theme Street (in progress)

Attraction

National Council of Saemaul Undong, Training Center

(Tentative) National Saemaul Globalization Foundation





KOR

목차 Contents		
I 구미시 소개	II 박정희대통령 리더십과 주요성과	III 새마을운동의 미래, 구미에서 시작하다



01 구미시 소개

구미시 현황

일반·산업경제

- 면적: 615km²
- 인구: 405,506명 / 외국인 5,005명
* 평균연령 41.2세(전국 44.8세)
- 재정: 2조 20억원
- 경제규모: 생산 46.1조원 / 수출 249.6억불
- 산업단지: 38.8km²(1~5공단, 3개 농공단지)
- 기업체: 3,414개 / 근로자 86,819명
- 산업단지 조성 당시와 현재 비교

구분	조성 당시 (1969-1973.1단지)	현재(2023년)	비고
산업특성	농업 중심	도·농 복합도시	
인구	23,482명(1971년)	405,506명	17배
수출	824만불(1971년)	249.6억불	3,029배
기업체	78개사(1973년)	3,414개사	43배
근로자	1,313명(1971년)	86,819명	66배

* 대한민국 1인당 GDP 253\$(1970년) → 33,127\$(2023년) 131배 증가

농·축산업

- 농가인구: 10,136호 23,335명
- 경지면적: 10,638ha
- 축산업: 1,523개소

01 구미시 소개

지역특징

5천년 역사와 전통을 가진 정신문화의 산실

고대구미

- *신라불교가 처음 전해진 불교의 성지
- *후삼국 통일 계기(일리천 전투)

중세구미

- * 조선 성리학과 선비문화의 본거지 (야은 길재 등) *장원방

현대구미

- * 자연보호운동 발상지
- * 새마을운동 중흥지
- * 국가경제의 기틀

구미시, 대한민국 압축성장을 견인

1970~80년대	1990년대	2000년대	2010년대
석유파동 구미수출 > 8백만불	섬유기업 해외이전 구미수출 > 30억불	IMF구제금융 수도권규제완화 구미수출 > 124억불	미국발 경제위기 구미수출 > 304억불

01 구미시 소개

지역특징

차세대 성장동력 확보, K-신산업 중심도시

- ✓ 방산혁신클러스터 지정('23.4)
- ✓ 반도체소재부품 특화단지 지정('23.7)
- ✓ DGIST 공학전문대학원 설립('24. 5)
차세대 엔지니어 양성(반도체, 로봇 등)

낭만이 살아있는 문화도시

사계절 내내 볼거리 즐길거리가 넘치는 찾고 싶고 머물고 싶은 골동도시

도농복합도시

- ✓ 농촌협약 체결('24 ~ '28년, 447억)
- ✓ 통합미곡처리장(RPC) 준공('24.5월, 198억)
- ✓ 한국식품연구원 경북본부 설립('24 ~ '26년, 206억)
- ✓ 밀산업밸리화 시범단지('23 ~ '24년, 30억)
- ✓ 농산물산지유통시설(APC) 건립('23 ~ '24년, 56억)



9 02 박정희대통령 리더십과 주요성과

박정희대통령 해외 평가사례

| 당사오핑 | 중국주석
• 박정희 대통령은 나의 멘토이다.

| 리관유 | 싱가포르수상
• 박정희 대통령의 20세기 아시아의
3대 지도자이며, 그에게서 배워라.

**박정희 대통령은
한국경제의 건축가!**

| 뉴욕타임스 | 미국 언론

| 카터 에커트 | 하버드대학 교수
• 박정희는 조국근대화에 확고한
철학과 원대한 비전을 바탕으로
적절한 제도적 개혁을 단행했다.
매우 창의적이며 능률적이었다.

| 허만 칸 | 미국 허드슨연구소 소장
• 내가 만난 박정희는 한국의 가장
위대한 사람이며, 대한민국의 미래를
걱정하고 직접 설계한 미래학자이다.

| 독일 | 국정 교과서
• 남한은 세계경제로 통합되었다.
대통령 박정희는 강력한 손으로
남한을 농업 국가에서 산업
능력을 가진 국가를 형성하였다.

| 잔라빈나란차츠랄트 | 몽골총리
• 한국은 박대통령의 지도 아래
국가적 위기를 극복하고
경제개발의 금자탑을 쌓아 올렸다.

○ 윤석열대통령

- ✓ 위대한 지도자가 이끈 위대한 미래 국민과 함께 잊지 않고 이어가겠습니다.(2023. 2. 1. 박정희대통령 생가방문)
* 숭모관이 너무 협소하다며 함께한 도지사, 시장, 국회의원에게 좋은 방안 요청
- ✓ 박정희 대통령께서는 하면된다는 기치로 국민을 하나로 모아 이나라의 산업화를 강력히 추진하셨다.
(2023. 10. 26. 박정희대통령 서거 44주기 추도식)
- ✓ 잘 살아보세 라는 의지와 하면된다는 신념을 이끌어준 위대한 지도자. (2023. 11. 12. 전국새마을지도자대회)



11 03 새마을운동의 미래, 구미에서 시작하다

새마을운동 종주도시, 구미!

대한민국 새마을 박람회

- 기간: 2009. 9. 18 ~ 9. 22 (5일간)
- 장소: 박정희체육관, 시민운동장
- 참여인원: 302,500여명 (이명박 대통령 참석)

새마을운동 종주도시 선포

- 일자: 2012. 9. 12.
- 장소: 박정희체육관
- 참여인원: 2,000여명

새마을운동 테마공원 조성

- 조성기간: 2011 ~ 2018
- 주요시설: 전시관, 글로벌관, 연수관, 테마촌, 새마을광장
- 부대시설: 북카페, 어린이 놀이터, 어린이 작은도서관

새마을운동의 세계화

- 새마을운동 해외전문인력양성사업(영남대)
 - * 장학생 4명 지원 중, 인턴십 채용 예정
- 세계화 사업지원: 10개국 (베트남, 필리핀, 네팔, 몽골, 에티오피아, 콩고 등)
- 해외시범마을 조성
 - * 스페인 카헤리다델라(19년 완료)
 - * 베트남 박닌시 화진마을 조성중('23~'27)

12 03 새마을운동의 미래, 구미에서 시작하다

국가발전의 노하우를 배울 수 있는 공간, 구미시

박정희대통령생가, 민족중흥관	박정희대통령 역사자료관	새마을운동테마공원
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 박정희대통령 출생, 20년 거주 ✓ 사랑채(생가), 분향소(추모관) ✓ 유품·사진, 회화·어록, 포토월 전시 ✓ 생전활동 영상 상영 ✓ '23년 관람객 126,556명 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 해방 이후 혼란 속 우리나라 모습과 ✓ 박정희대통령 취임 후 근대화과정 ✓ 주요정책과 「한강의 기적」 회고 ✓ 유품 및 의전차량 전시(벤츠6001972년 생산) ✓ '23년 관람객 112,916명 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 새마을운동 전후 생활모습 ✓ 새마을운동의 발전과정과 현재 ✓ 새마을재단, 연수·행사시설 ✓ 테마촌, 야외공원, 놀이·체험시설 ✓ '23년 관람객 290,352명(전시+대관)

13 03 새마을운동의 미래, 구미에서 시작하다

지속가능한 새마을운동, 동력을 장착하다

청년새마을연대 구성('23.9월)

- ✓ 20~40세 이내 청년으로 구성
- ✓ 7개 분과 (근면, 자조, 협동, 나눔, 배려, 연대, 공동체) 구성



지속가능한 새마을운동 동력 확보

청년세대의 참여

새로운 시각, 새로운 해결

창의, 혁신, 변화

시대의 맞는 새마을운동

미래세대 승계

저출생 극복 시대에서 세대로



14 03 새마을운동의 미래, 구미에서 시작하다

대한민국 어디서나 살기 좋은 지방시대

새마을운동 글로벌 중심도시, 구미

조성 유치

근대화 인프라

대한민국 근대화의 성지

교통 인프라

신공항, 광역교통망

행정+인프라

새마을운동도시 새마을지도자

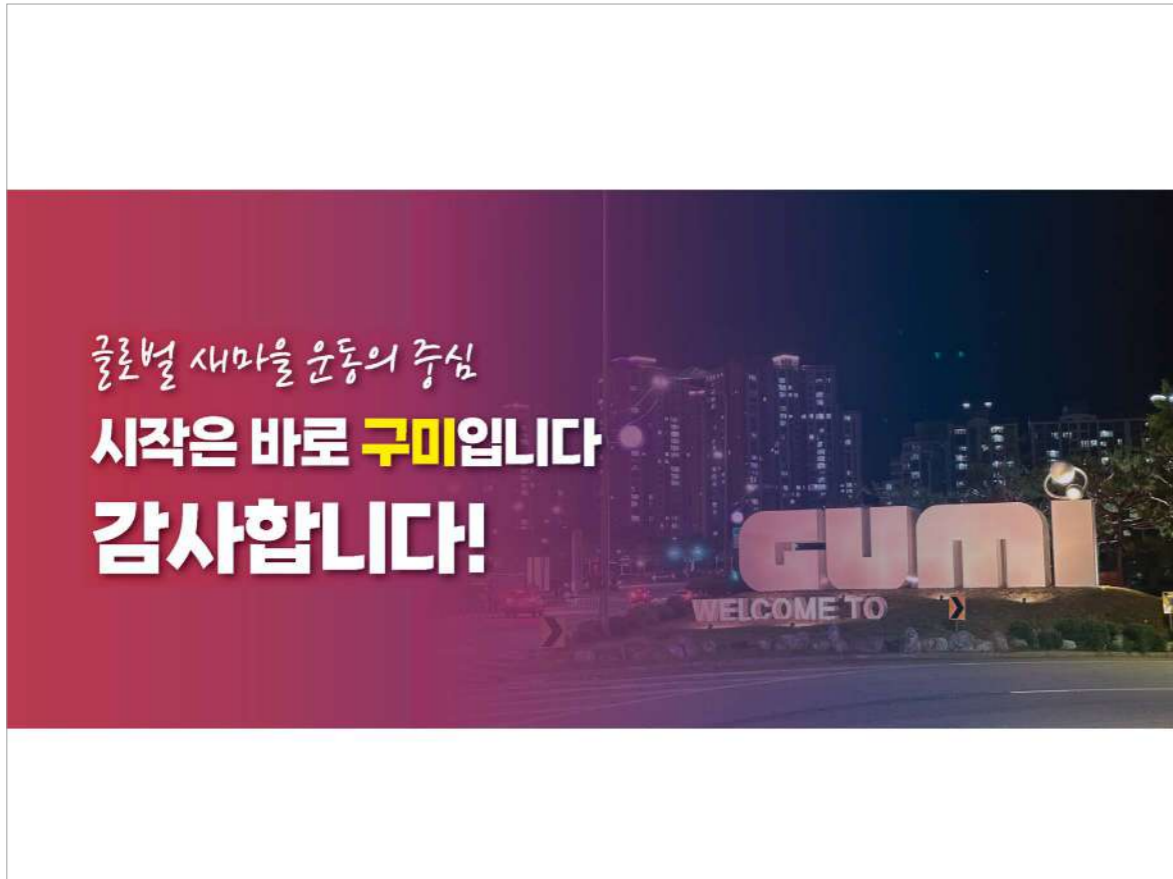
+

박정희대통령 메모리얼파크

미래교육관, 광장, 주차장 (용역완료, '23.12) * 테마거리 조성(용역중)

새마을운동중앙회, 연수원 (가칭) 국립새마을 세계화재단







Byeong-Wan Lee

Dean of Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul, Yeungnam University

Session 1

Transforming Minds, Transforming Nations:
The Educational Pillar of Saemaul Undong

Biography

Upon receiving his Ph.D. in Economics at the University of Pittsburgh in 1989, Dr. Lee taught Development Economics at West Virginia University for two years before he joined the faculty of Yeungnam in 1991. At Yeungnam University, he has held a number of administrative posts including Dean of the College of Business and Economics. He is currently Dean of the Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul.

본 프로그램북 발표자료에 대한 무단 복제를 금합니다.

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2024 Global Saemaul Forum

Transforming Minds, Transforming Nations: The Educational Pillar of Saemaul Undong

Byeong Wan Lee, Ph.D.

Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul
Yeungnam University

Introduction

- Korea's education system and its role in the Saemaul Undong can be understood through three main pillars: **culture, institutions, and policies.**



A wartime school on the streets of Seoul, June 1953

- With the establishment of the Republic of Korea in 1948, the Constitution declared that “all citizens have the equal right and obligation to receive education”.
- Compulsory elementary school education, pursued from 1948, was completed by the mid-1950s.
- About half of all classrooms suffered significant damage during the Korean war (1950-1953).

	Number of classrooms burned	% of classrooms burned	Total
Completely Burned	10,891	23%	48%
Half burned	12,063	25%	

(The total number of classrooms was 47,451 as of 1948)

3

Classrooms without Walls: Education During the Korean War(1950-1953)



Tent School, Busan, 1951



Outdoor Class, Daegu, 1951



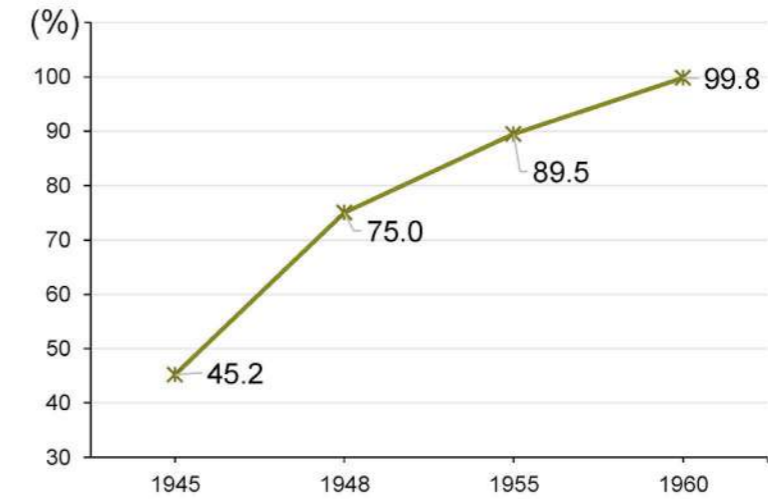
Tent School, Busan, 1951



Outdoor Class, Seoul, 1953

4

Trends in Elementary School Enrollment Rate

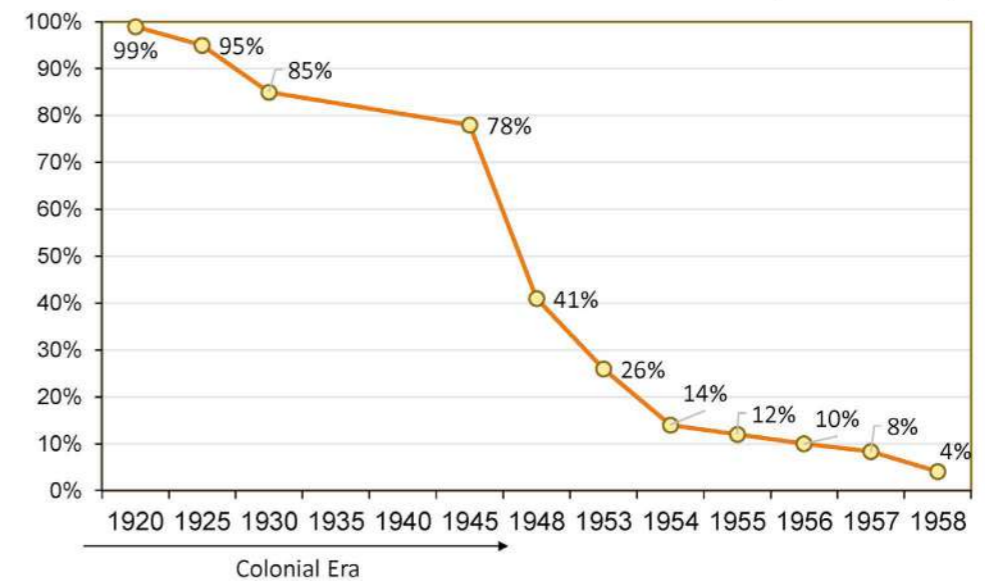


- Middle School gradually became compulsory: 1985-2004
- High School: 2021~

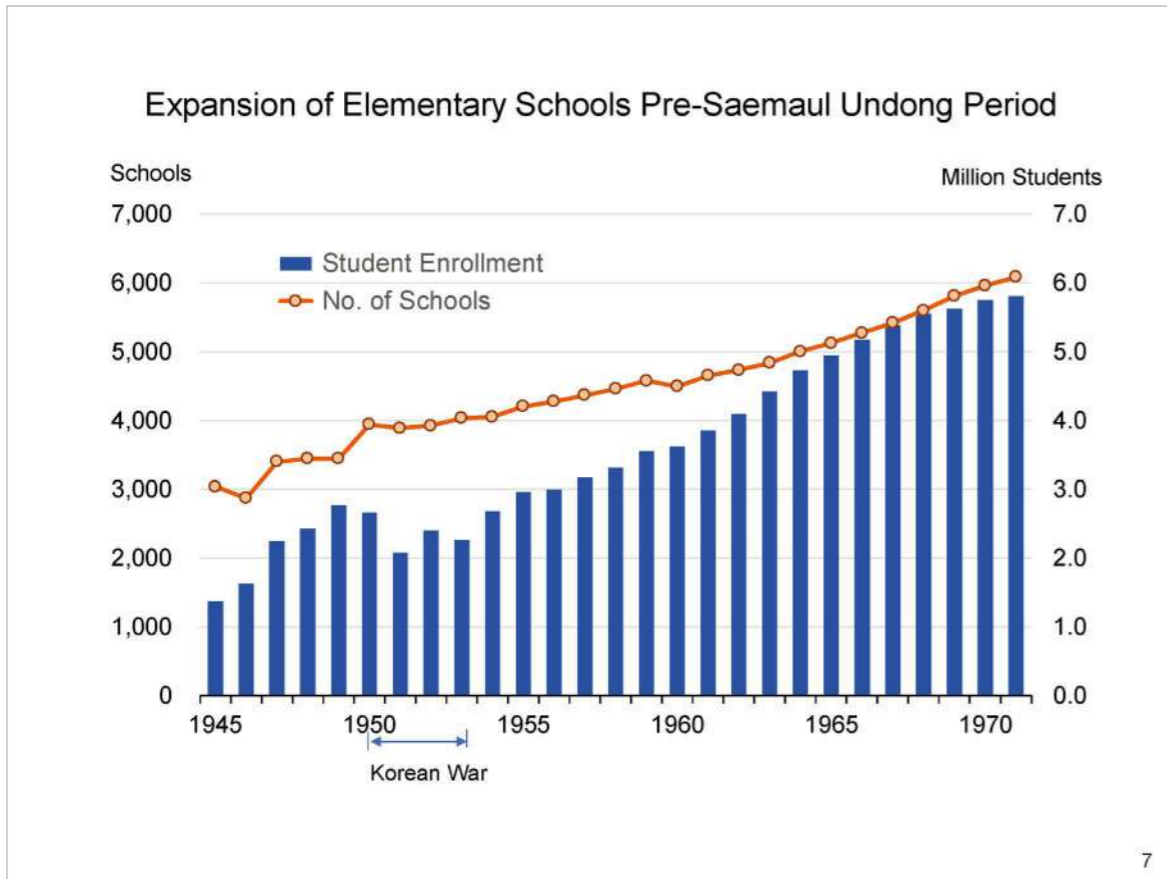
5

Trend in Illiteracy Rates among the Population Aged 12 and Older

(1920-1958)



6

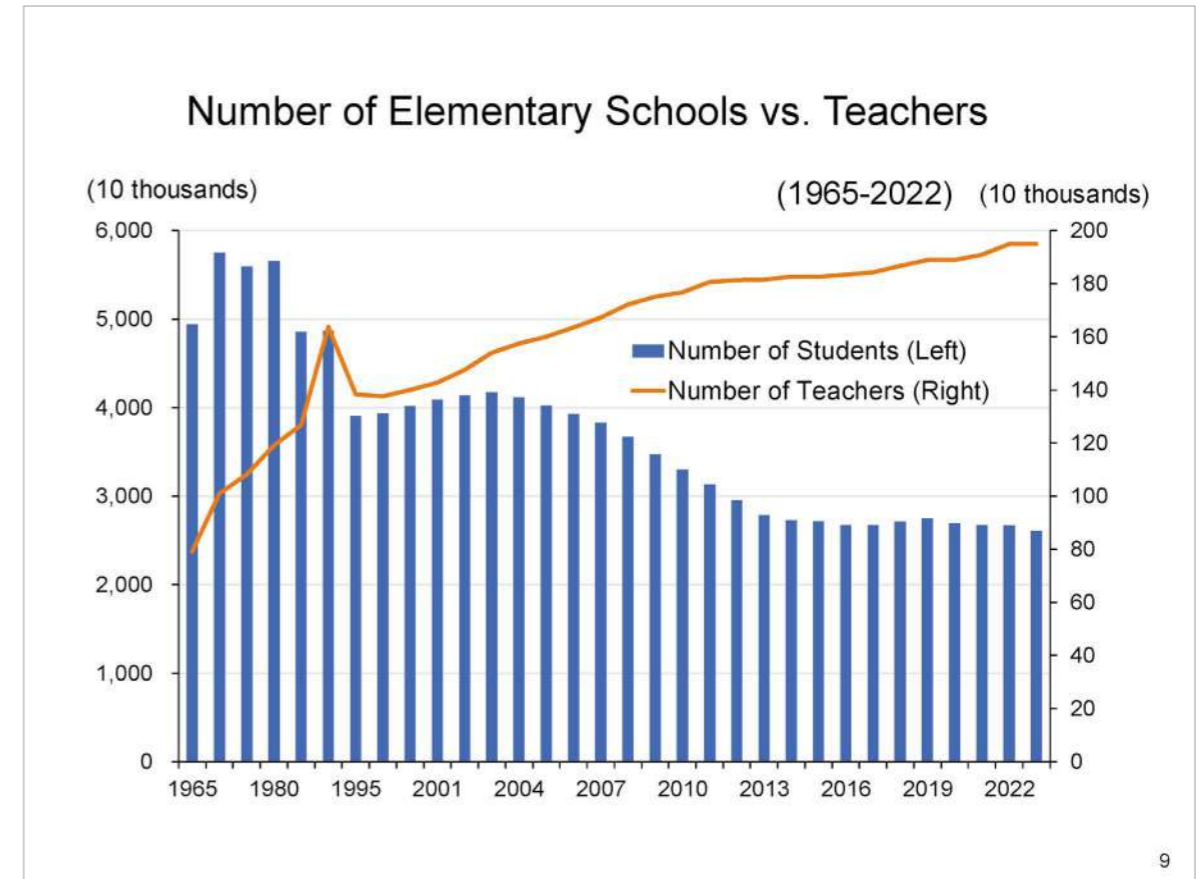


7

Investment in Education

- Education is the driving force behind national development (*and the transformation of family destinies*).
- Since its establishment in 1948, the Korean government has consistently viewed education as the driving force behind national development, regardless of changes in administration.
- Meanwhile, parents have been willing to **make any sacrifice (investment) necessary** to secure the best education for their children.

8



9

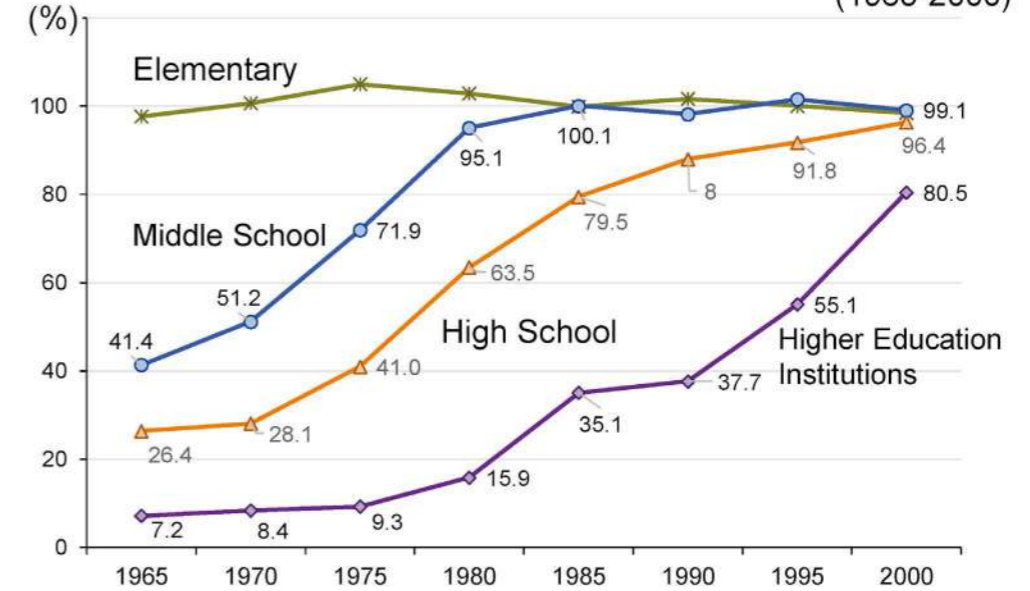
- As the number of elementary school children declined, the number of teachers steadily increased, indicating qualitative improvement.
- **The Village Libraries** initiative, started in the 1960s by the government and local leaders to improve rural education and cultural levels, was absorbed into the Saemaul Libraries project in the early 1970s.
- **The Saemaul Libraries**, supported by government funding and community participation, restructured the existing Village Libraries to align with the movement's philosophy, significantly enhancing educational and cultural development in rural Korea.

10



11

Trends in School Enrollment Rates in Korea (1965-2000)



Note: Enrollment Rate = (Number of Students / School-Age Population) * 100
Data: 2001 Educational Statistics Analysis Report, Korean Educational Development Institute

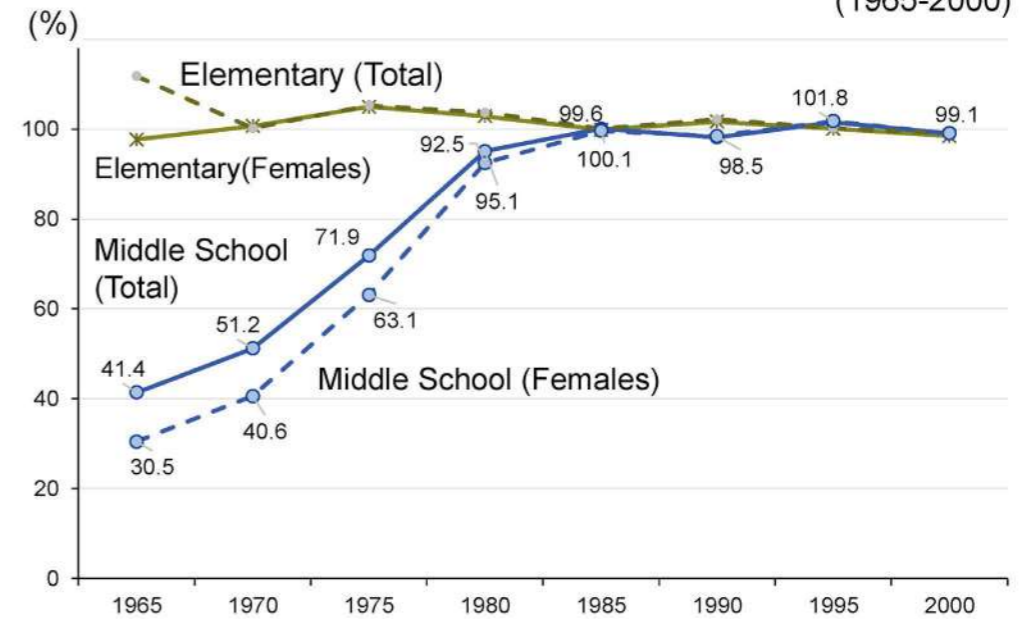
13

Despite their different shapes and sizes, each village hall included a space for a Saemaul Library.



12

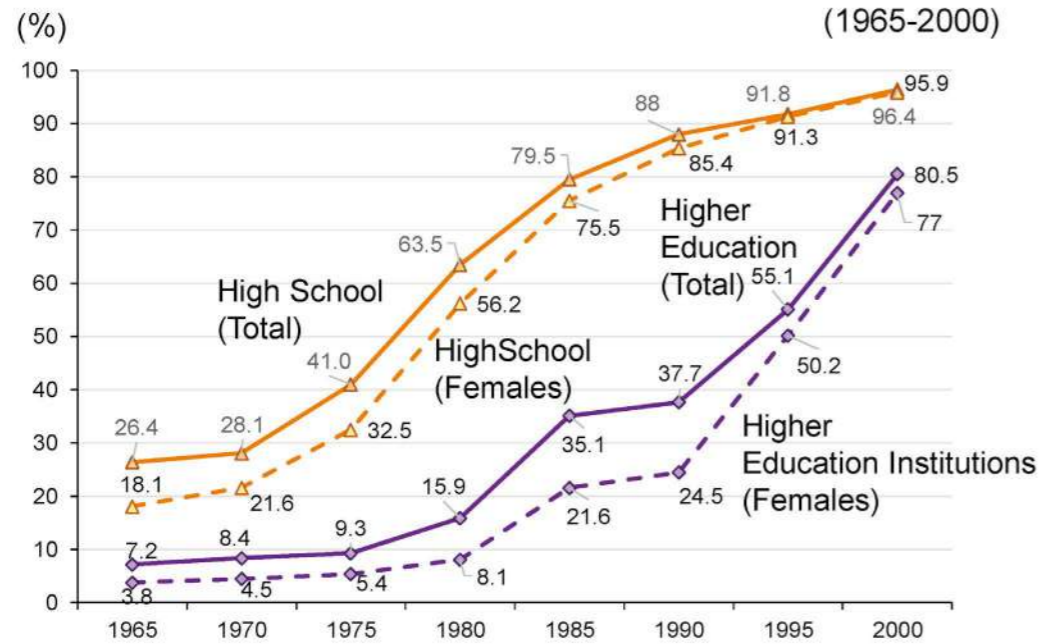
Trends in School Enrollment Rates for Females (1965-2000)



Note: Enrollment Rate = (Number of Students / School-Age Population) * 100
Data: 2001 Educational Statistics Analysis Report, Korean Educational Development Institute

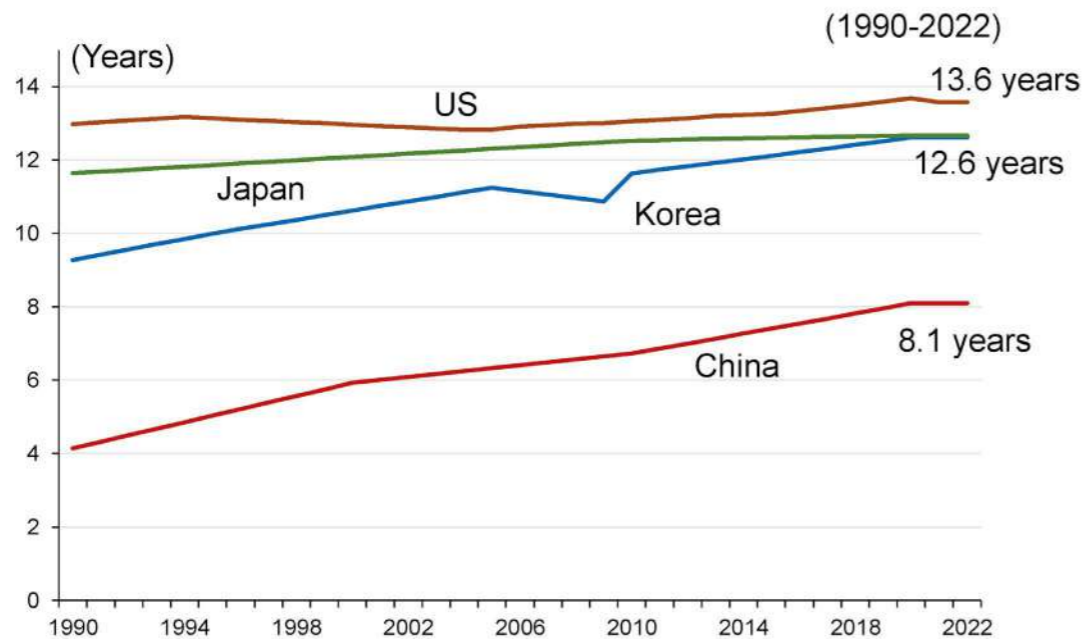
14

Trends in School Enrollment Rates for Females (1965-2000)



Note: Enrollment Rate = (Number of Students / School-Age Population) * 100
 Data: 2001 Educational Statistics Analysis Report, Korean Educational Development Institute

Mean Years of School: An International Comparison (1990-2022)



Data: UNDP
 Note: Mean Years of Schooling refers to average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older

Saemaul Training Program

- A holistic initiative that integrates education and training to empower individuals and communities, building their knowledge, skills, and capabilities for sustainable development and self-reliance.
- Trained Saemaul leaders were champions of the Saemaul Undong, serving as grassroots innovators and change agents.

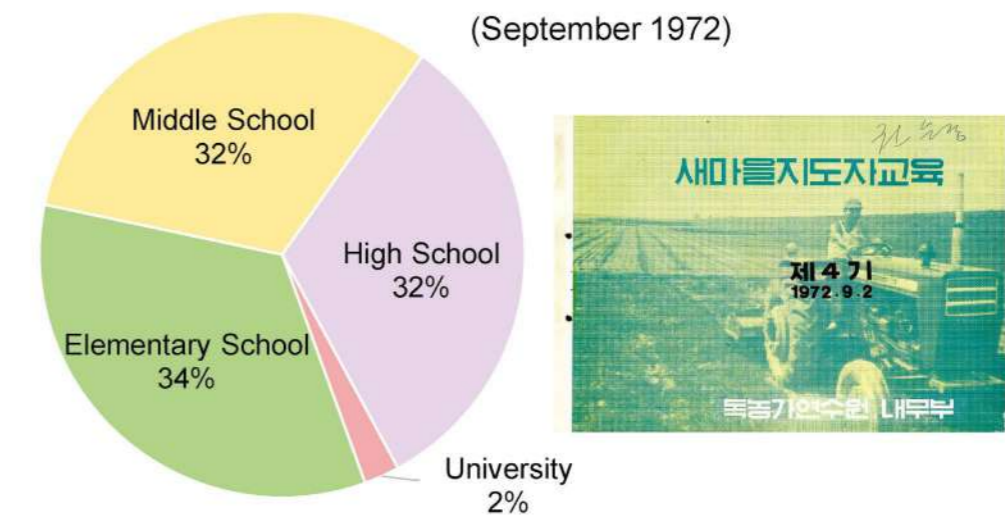


Provincial Training Center of Gyeonggi Province

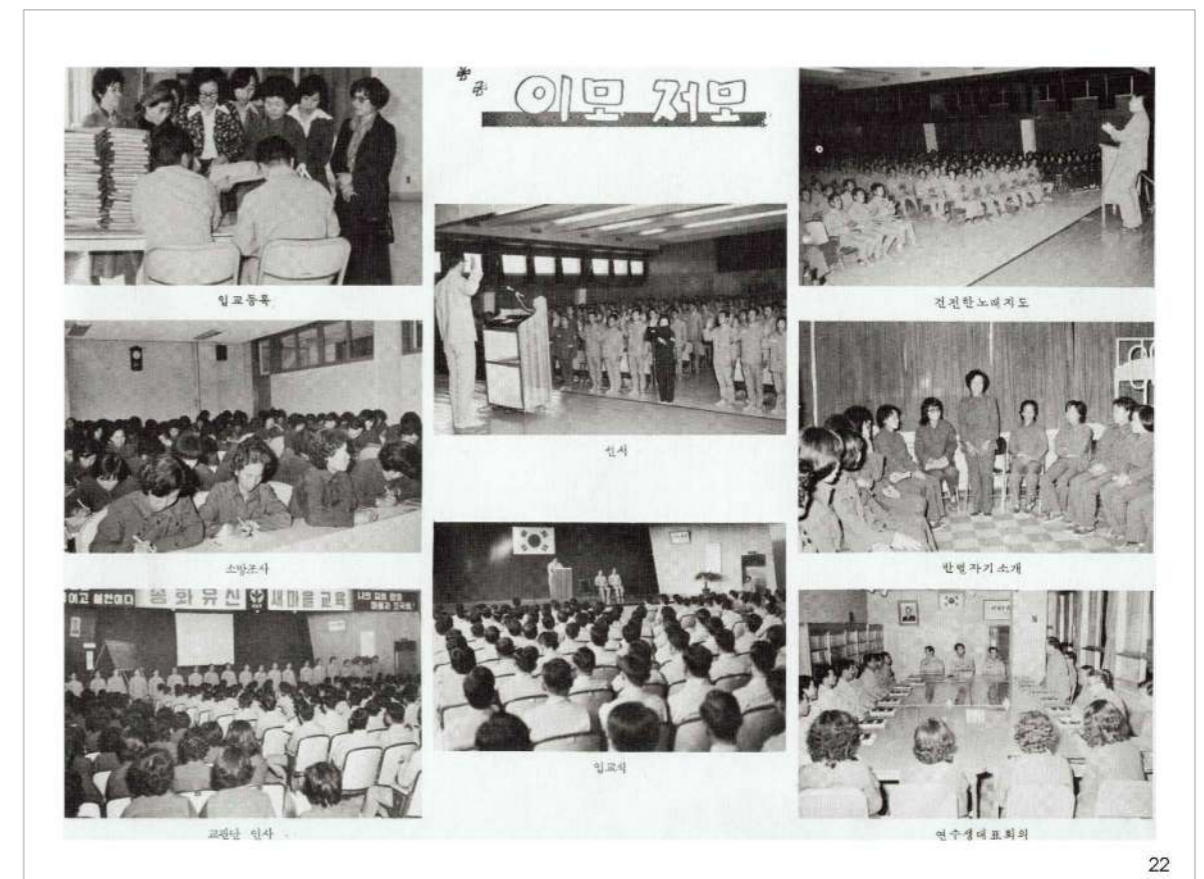
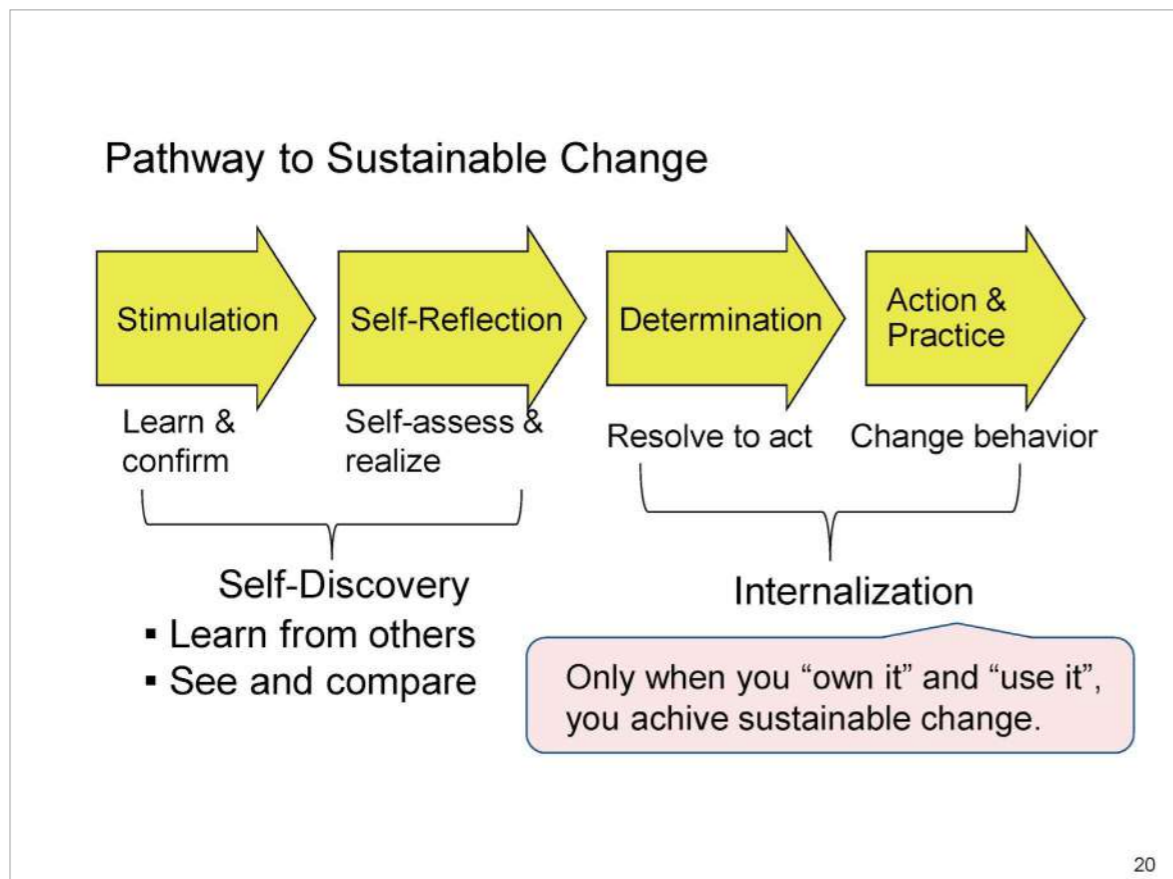
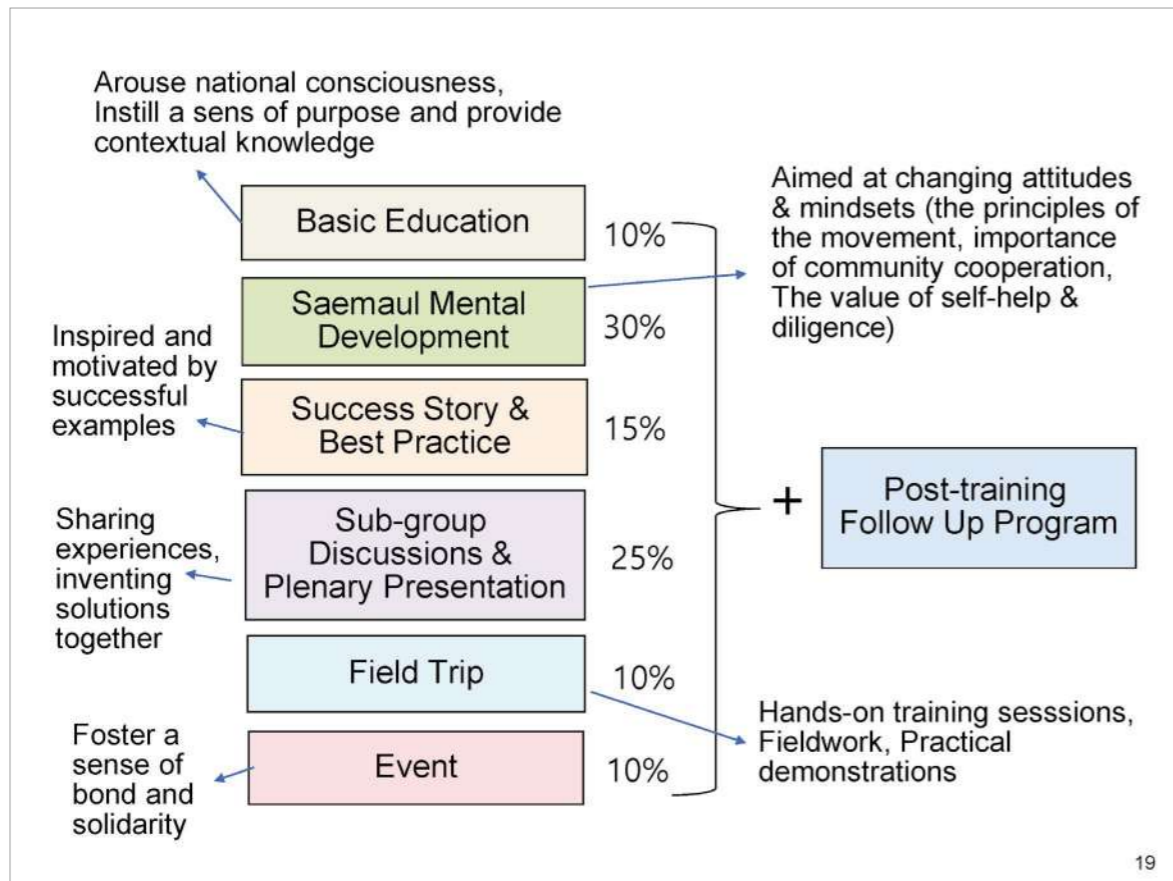


Central Saemaul Undong Training Center 17

Educational Background Composition of Saemaul Leaders



Note: The 4th Batch of Saemaul Leaders' Education, September 1972, Farmers' Training Center, Ministry of Interior





23

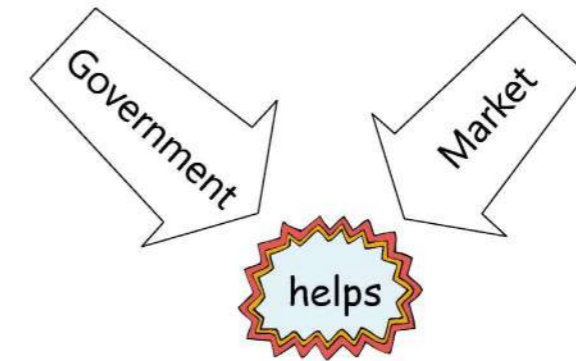
Training Result

A shift in mindset and behavior

- from passive to active
 - from spectator mode to action mode
(‘why’ → ‘why not’)
 - (‘nah’ → ‘I’ll give it a shot’)
 - from indifferent & closed to engaged & open
- from negative to positive
 - from complaining mode to problem-solving mode
- from being dependent to being independent
 - a village of “self-reliant interdependence”
- from ‘me-based’ to ‘we-based’ thinking
 - a sense of belonging / togetherness

24

- SMU leaders quickly learned that it is the government and the market, not ‘heaven’, that helps those who practice the spirit of SMU.



those who help themselves

25

Closing Insights

- Education as a Catalyst
 - Key driver of national development and individual empowerment
 - Central to the success of Saemaul Undong
- Three Pillars of Success
 - **Culture:** High societal value on education, Parental commitment and community support
 - **Institutions:** Robust educational infrastructure, Quality schools, universities and supplementary systems
 - **Policies:** Alignment with economic and developmental goals

26

- **Impact of Saemaul Training Programs**
 - Holistic approach integrating education, training, and capacity development
 - Mindset and attitudinal changes
 - Empowerment of individuals and communities
 - Promotion of self-reliance and sustainable development
- **Legacy and Continued Relevance**
 - Lasting impact on rural development and national progress
 - Ongoing importance of education in addressing modern challenges
- **Final Thoughts**
 - Education transforms minds and nations
 - Continuous investment in education is vital for sustainable growth and development

27



28





Global Saemaul Forum
77th Anniversary of Yeungnam University

Session 2

**The Future for Co-prosperity in the Global Community:
Glocal Revolution through Smart Saemaul Undong**

May 28th **Tue** 15:30 ~ 17:00



Young-mok Kim

The 10th President of KOICA
President of Grace and Mercy Foundation Korea

Session Chair



Seung-jong Lee

President of Saemaul Foundation

Session 2

Tasks for the development of Saemaul ODA

Biography

He majored in political science at Northwestern University, served as dean of the Graduate School of Public Administration at Seoul National University, and is currently serving as a chair professor at Yeungnam University's Park Chung-Hee Saemaul Graduate School and CEO of the Saemaul Foundation. He is the author of Local autonomy, Citizen participation, Public Happiness etc., and served as the president of Korean Public Administration Association and editor-in-chiefs of several academic journals, including the International Journal of Community Wellbeing.

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Tasks for the development of Saemaul ODA

2024.5

Seung Jong Lee

Saemaul Foundation, Rep.

Yungnam University, Prof

Seoul National University, Prof. Emeritus

1

Saemaul Undong and ODA

○ Saemaul Movement

- Advocated by President Park Chung-hee in the 1970s as a national policy of Korea, which significantly advanced the Korean people and nation, functioning as a driving force for development.

- Not only a legacy of high national awareness and pride in Korea but also an internationally shareable asset for the development of the international community (UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage in 2013).

○ High demand in the international community

- Requests for the dissemination of the Saemaul Undong from many countries.

- Recommended as a development model for developing countries (UNDP)

- Recognized as a basic model for rural development in Africa (The Economic Commission for Africa, ECA, 2008).

○ Now: High interest abroad but domestic indifference <----the two faces of the Saemaul Movement

○ Necessity of Saemaul ODA:

- A moral responsibility to past international support for the development of Korea

- An effort to respond to active requests from the international community.

- A unique model of Korean ODA.

2

Advantages of Saemaul ODA

- High demand from international community:
 - UN recommended SM as a development model for developing countries.
 - High requests from developing countries, despite limited magnitude of SM ODA
- Efficiency of the SM Model
 - Saemaul project is a low-cost, high-efficiency model (around 70% of the funding for the Saemaul Movement in the 1970s came from private sector) --> Potential utilization in developing countries where public resources are limited.
 - Methodological uniqueness based on participatory governance --> Advantageous for accumulating indigenous development capacity based on government-citizen collaboration.
 - Complementing the Limitations of General ODA: Beneficial for nurturing self-reliance capabilities in recipient countries by supplementing the quantity-based paradigm of general ODA.

3

Overview of Korea's ODA

- History of Korea's ODA:
 - Korea received total \$12.8 billion (current value estimated, \$46 billion) of foreign aid, 1945-1999.
 - Graduated from a recipient status in 1995.
 - Joined the OECD in 1996.
 - Joined the DAC(Development Assistance Committee) in 2009/ Enacted the International Development Cooperation Basic Act.
 - Over 30 central government ministries, agencies, and local governments provide aid to over 100 countries.
 - Dualization of ODA responsibility: Concessional loans by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (the Economic Development Cooperation Fund, EDCF) and grants by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (KOICA).
 - ODA projects are carried out separately by ministries, agencies, and local governments, leading to issues such as duplication, one-off aid, and insufficient post-project management.
 - As of 2022, Korea's ODA amounts to \$2.79 billion (16th out of 30 aid countries, 0.17% of GNI).
- Problems of Korea's ODA
 - Fragmentation of the aid system (lack of project coordination, absence of comprehensive coordination systems, duplication of participating agencies, dichotomy between concessional and non-concessional aid, increasing number of recipient countries, project fragmentation, etc.).
 - Absence of ODA model reflecting Korea's strengths (imitating the quantity-focused mainstream ODA paradigm, proven ineffective).
 - insufficient participation of civil society.

5

Advantages of Saemaul ODA: Funding Resources

연도별, 재원별 새마을운동 투자상황

연도	총계 (억 원)	지원액(억 원)				주민부담		수정주민부담률(%)*
		소계	국비	지방비	융자기타	부담액 (억 원)	구성비 (%)	
1971	122	41	27	14	-	81	66.4	66.4
1972	313	33	20	13	-	280	89.5	89.5
1973	984	215	125	90	-	769	78.2	78.2
1974	1,328	308	121	173	14	1,020	76.8	77.9
1975	2,959	1,653	666	579	408	1,306	44.1	57.9
1976	3,226	1,651	484	396	771	1,575	48.8	72.7
1977	4,665	2,460	599	723	1,138	2,205	47.3	71.6
1978	6,342	3,384	654	773	1,957	2,958	46.6	77.5
1979	7,582	4,252	1,258	1,010	1,984	3,330	43.9	70.1

Data source: Jin-kwang, So, (2007)

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Current Saemaul ODA

- Currently, various government agencies (Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Saemaul Undong Center, local governments(Gyeongbuk, Saemaul Foundation), universities(Yeungnam University), and other institutions are implementing Saemaul ODA.
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs (KOICA): Comprehensive rural development.
 - Ministry of Planning and Finance (EDCF): Large-scale agricultural infrastructure support with a focus on concessional ODA.
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Rural Development Administration: ODA in the agriculture sector.
 - Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Saemaul Center, Saemaul Foundation): Village-level pilot projects.
 - Local governments: Gyeongbuk, Gyeonggi (including cities and counties).
 - Yeungnam University (Park Chung-hee Saemaul Graduate School): Training of specialists.
 - Based on the SM-ODA Basic Plan organized by the Prime Minister's Office in 2011, leadership training and support for small-scale projects were provided in Laos, Rwanda, Myanmar, etc.
- Current Status of Saemaul ODA:
 - Typically consists of small-scale pilot projects in rural areas.
 - Core components: ①consciousness reform, ②improvement of living environment, and ③income increase projects.
 - Approach: ①Village-level development, ②Bottom-up approach based on resident participation (with government support).
 - In the 2000s, support for overseas rural development projects was conducted by individual ministries. / Since 2011, the Prime Minister's Office has attempted coordination among ODA organizations, but ODA implementation remains fragmented.

6

SAEMAUL ODA Comparison

	Kyeongbuk SAEMAUL Foundation	SAEMAUL Center	KOICA	Others (KOPIA etc)
Agent	Country Director	Cooperation Officer	Project Manager	Country Director
Overseas office	O	X	PM office	O
Project Budget(1Y)	115,000 USD (9% of SAEMAUL ODA)	15,400 USD (4% of SAEMAUL ODA)	307,000 (75% of SAEMAUL ODA)	307,000 (12% of SAEMAUL ODA)
Scope of Project	Village	Village	District	District or Province
Project scale	Middle	Small	Large	Large
Volunteer	O	X	O	X
Invitation Training	O	O	O (outsourcing)	O
Expert Dispatch	O	X	O	O
Distinct Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental reform Income increase program SAEMAUL Undong Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental reform Income increase program Global SAEMAUL league 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project / Consulting Integrated rural development Infrastructure construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not use the SAEMAUL Undong Brand Integrated rural development Agriculture research (KOPIA)
Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invitational training and pilot village project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invitational training and pilot village project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ODA project execution and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural effectiveness

Sources: Kwang Suk, Lee, 2016, revised by the author

7

Causes for enacting the pilot project

- Why have small-scale, localized pilot projects become the main focus of Saemaul ODA?
 - In addition to resource constraints (limitations in ODA funding, fragmentation of participating agencies and projects etc.), it is rooted in misunderstandings(or lack) of understanding of the Saemaul Undong.
- Misunderstandings about Saemaul:
 - Misunderstanding of scale (community vs. national reformation): While the basic unit of the Saemaul Movement was the village, its scope was a national project on a nationwide scale. However, current Saemaul ODA is being pursued from a village project perspective in a narrow sense.
 - Misunderstanding of approach (top-down vs. bottom-up): The approach of the Saemaul Movement tends to be considered as unidirectional (top-down or bottom-up), whilst Saemaul was processed with a creative governance combining both upward and downward cooperation. Accordingly, proper consideration of governance is not taken when implementing the project.
 - Misunderstanding of purpose (rural poverty reduction vs. flourishing people): Misconception that the Saemaul Movement only aimed to the eradication of rural poverty. While amelioration of rural poverty was the primary goal in the situations of extreme poverty and rural-urban disparities, the goal of the SM was flourishing/wellbeing. Narrowly confining the goal to poverty alleviation precludes the possibility of integration with agricultural project of various projects in culture, IT, health, wellbeing etc..
- In sum: Currently Saemaul ODA is becoming localized in terms of space, approach, and function, and is being implemented as a limited form of ODA that does not sufficiently reflect the purpose and nature of the Saemaul Undong.

9

Achievements and limitations of Saemaul ODA

- The current form of SM ODA primarily consists of **small-scale pilot projects** at the local or community level, and the achievements or limitations of Saemaul are largely due to such characteristics.
- Achievements:
 - Remarkable achievements of the SM projects at the community level.
 - Positive spread of residents' perception towards Saemaul projects.
 - Substantial contribution to improving quality of life and increasing income for residents in pilot project areas.
 - Effectiveness in establishing locally suitable Saemaul project models.
 - Continuous requests for SM projects from developing countries attest the performance of pilot projects.
- Localized and limited effects:
 - The benefits of pilot projects are limited to specific local residents (Educational training opportunities are also limited to pilot nature).
 - Constraints on diffusion: Even when pilot projects are successful, there is insufficient nation-wide interest due to the limitations in expanding projects, and thus the nationwide changes are not secured beyond the boundaries of the pilot projects.
 - Resource constraints: Limited available resources pose challenges in responding to requests for expanding pilot projects.
 - Insufficient governance establishment: Constraints in securing stability, scalability, and institutional synergy among participating agencies.
 - Lack of cooperation among participating agencies: Limitations in the expansion of international cooperation fields such as culture, ICT, and trade beyond agricultural sector.

8

Development task: Pursuing National Transformation Project

- Basic premise
 - The goal of Saemaul ODA is not the success of the pilot project per se, but the prosperity of the recipient country, and it is impossible to achieve such a goal with Saemaul ODA Saemaul ODA, which has the nature of a localized pilot project.
 - Difficult to expect development in the recipient country solely through the accumulation or natural diffusion of small-scale pilot projects.
 - We need to ask "How many pilot villages will it take to bring forth real change?".
 - A definite solution: Necessary to pursue a **national level project aimed at national transformation** (Both the recipient country and the supporting country should recognize SM as a national-level project).
- The national transformation project is nothing new.
 - The SM in the 1970s was originally a national transformation project at the national level.
 - The National Transformation Project purports to improve the performance of Saemaul ODA with a national(or regional) level project while keeping the original intention and approach of the Saemaul Movement in 1970s in line with the circumstances of the recipient country (Bring back the genuine Saemaul now!).
 - Hopefully to pursue Saemaul ODA with the goal of building a global model country, not just a model village within one country.

10

Basic strategy of Saemaul National Transformation Project

- Basic direction: **Beyond pilot village project, towards national reformation project**
- Based on proper understanding of Saemaul, SM-ODA should comprises: national-level reformation project, governance approach (government+residents), and pursuit of wellbeing beyond poverty alleviation.
- Approach, more extensive and integrative
- 1- **National-scale (regional) approach:** Moving beyond small-scale village projects to nationwide (regional) initiatives.
 - Pilot projects are still relevant, but they should be implemented as strategic initiatives aimed at nationwide (regional) expansion. Pursuing national-scale transformation projects as global pilot projects, rather than individual pilot villages within a country.
- 2- **Governance approach:**
 - Cooperative governance: To ensure effectiveness, stability, and nationwide expansion.
 - Organizational integration: To integrate fragmented project entities through inter-institutional coordination.
 - Resource integration: To combine concessional and non-concessional aid.
- 3- **Integrated approach:**
 - Goal: Poverty reduction ----> Wellbeing/ Happiness (holistic development).
 - Functional integration: Developing platforms for comprehensive cooperation beyond agricultural income, incorporating ICT, culture, trade, etc.
 - ODA integration: Increasing the share of Saemaul in Korea's ODA. Other sectors should rely on activities of other donor countries, while Korea can specialize in what it does best.
- 4- **Tailored approach:** Avoid sticking to the name or format of Saemaul. Collaborate to pursue names and methods that are suitable for the perspective and reality of recipient countries.

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Case: Saemaul Foundation's SM National Transformation Project (2)

- **Sri Lanka:**
 - Target country for pilot projects (2014~).
 - Saemaul Foundation visited to the Prime Minister and Speaker of the Parliament to explain the national reformation project(2022).
 - Invitational training sessions for top-level policymakers(2022).
 - A delegation group of Sri Lankan parliamentarians visited Saemaul Foundation(2022).
 - Commencement of the Sri Lankan SM national project, "New Village, New Country"(2023-2025) (January 2023).
 - Establishment of Saemaul National Office in the Ministry of Home Affairs (January 2023).
 - Visits of the Prime Minister and Speaker of the Parliament to Korea (2022, 2023).
- **Cote d'Ivoire:**
 - Prime Minister of Cote d'Ivoire invited the Saemaul to ask for sharing SM experiences.
 - Prime Minister expressed his intention to spread the Saemaul model to the entire metropolitan area (regional government) with self-budgeting (2022).
- **Nigeria**
 - Governor of Kachina State asked for Saemaul ODA at the state-wide level (2023).
- **Guatemala:**
 - Ongoing discussions with the central government on Saemaul ODA cooperation.

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Case: Saemaul Foundation's SM National Transformation Project (1)

- Since 2022 Saemaul Foundation (Gyeongbuk) has been pursuing the Saemaul National Transformation Project under the banner of 'Beyond pilot project toward national reformation'.
- The project includes pilot projects inevitably, but where the pilot project becomes a strategic project for national transformation rather than the final goal itself.
- Employing a governance approach model, emphasizing that SM projects are not just local village development projects but national governance projects, thus urging active government involvement.
- Avoiding pilot projects that are not coordinated with the central (or regional) government.
- To prioritize gaining attention and determination from national level policymakers.
- Emphasizing training for high-rank public officials and local traing opportunities rather than invitational training to spread the effects of the movement effectively.
- Attempting to integrate agricultural and non-agricultural activities(IT, culture, education etc.).
- **Central African Republic:**
 - President visited Korea to request Saemaul ODA (May 2022).
 - Saemaul Foundation visited Central Africa to explain the national reformation project to the President (June 2022).
 - Established a Saemaul Promotion Committee directly under the President (June 2022).
 - Launched the Central African SM project, the KWA TI KODRO (October 2022).
 - Conducted a traing session for top-level policymakers (December 2022).
 - Established a Saemaul training center at Bangui University and selected strategic villages (2024).
 - Initiated **public-private partnership** model activities with funding donated by Ajin Corporation, an enterprise based in Gyeongbuk-do.
 - Extending efforts to secure national support of Korea donor organizations.



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Case: Saemaul Foundation's SM National Transformation Project (3)

- **Strengthening training opportunities for high-level policymakers, local training, and instructor training:**
 - Premised on the necessity of high-level policymakers' interest and determination for the success of Saemaul projects.
 - Transitioning from 2022 to invite high-level policymakers rather than village residents to ensure that training outcomes influence national policies directly. (The Foundation has accumulated training for 8,561 officials and residents from 91 countries in Asia and Africa.
 - ; Central African Republic: 5 officials including the Chief of Staff of the President's Office (2022).
 - ; Sri Lanka: 7 officials including the Vice Minister of the Ministry of Home Affairs (2022, The Saemaul movement in Sri Lanka was planned and led by the Vice Minister who attended the training).
 - ; Nigeria: 5 officials including the Governor of Kachina State (2023).
- **More comprehensive projects:**
 - Integrating activities such as IT (smart farming, smart Saemaul community centers, online education), Taekwondo, and literacy education into Saemaul ODA as part of the "beyond rural income movement."
- **Limitations:**
 - Inherent limitations in implementing the Saemaul National Reformation Project solely by local governments or individual institutions.
 - Strong interest from central government is crucial for the success of SM ODA
 - Need for increased cooperation between the central government, institutions, and corporate engagement.
 - Fortunately, we observe a recent increase in interest at the central government regarding the national reformation project.

14

Enabling Conditions

- Creating conditions for the success of Saemaul ODA
- 1- Active Role of the Central Government:
 - Saemaul ODA promoted by local governments has inherent limitations (especially in implementing national reformation projects due to constraints in resources and status).
 - While the role of local governments is necessary, it should be complementary to the initiative by the central government.
- 2- Coordination or Integration among ODA Institutions:
 - Integrated approaches are necessary for improving the outcomes of Saemaul projects, requiring the restructuring of fragmented ODA implementation systems.
 - Establishment of a Control Tower at the presidential or prime ministerial level is essential (especially for coordinating both grant and concessional aid).
- 3- Expansion of Saemaul ODA Allocation:
 - As long as the existing quantity-based mainstream ODA paradigm is followed, Korea's ODA status, which has a relatively weak ODA scale, will remain at a low strata.
 - Specializing in Saemaul ODA can establish a leading position in international ODA and also help augmenting global ODA's effectiveness.
- 4- Increased Participation of private companies and NGOs.
- 5- Strengthening Domestic Saemaul Infrastructure:
 - Strengthening domestic infrastructure is necessary for the sustainability of Saemaul ODA.

15

Conclusion: Proposing New Nation Initiative

In response to the changing circumstances of the times, a model for the rejuvenation of Saemaul Undong encompassing both Saemaul ODA and domestic Saemaul is needed.

-----> Proposing "NEW NATION INITIATIVE: Regenerating the Saemaul Movement back in and out"

16

늘 행복하세요



17





Byung-jin Lim

Secretary-General, The Association of North East Asia Regional Governments

Session 2

Saemaul Undong and the Strategies of International Development Cooperation

Biography

Mr. Lim worked for the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in China as second & first secretary from Aug 1997 to Aug 2001, and then as first secretary & counselor from Aug 2004 to Aug 2007. Later, he served as minister counselor as well as minister at the Embassy in Indonesia from Aug 2010 to Dec 2013. From Dec 2013, Mr. Lim undertook the position as the minister of South Korean Embassy in China until Jan 2017. Successfully undertaking diplomatic missions as consul general at the Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Shenyang from Jan 2018 to Dec 2020, Mr. Lim moved on to perform as visiting-professor at Yeungnam University from Mar to Dec in 2022. Mr. Lim is the current secretary general of the Association of Northeast Asia Regional Governments (NEAR) Secretariat since Feb 2023.

본 프로그램북 발표자료에 대한 무단 복제를 금합니다.

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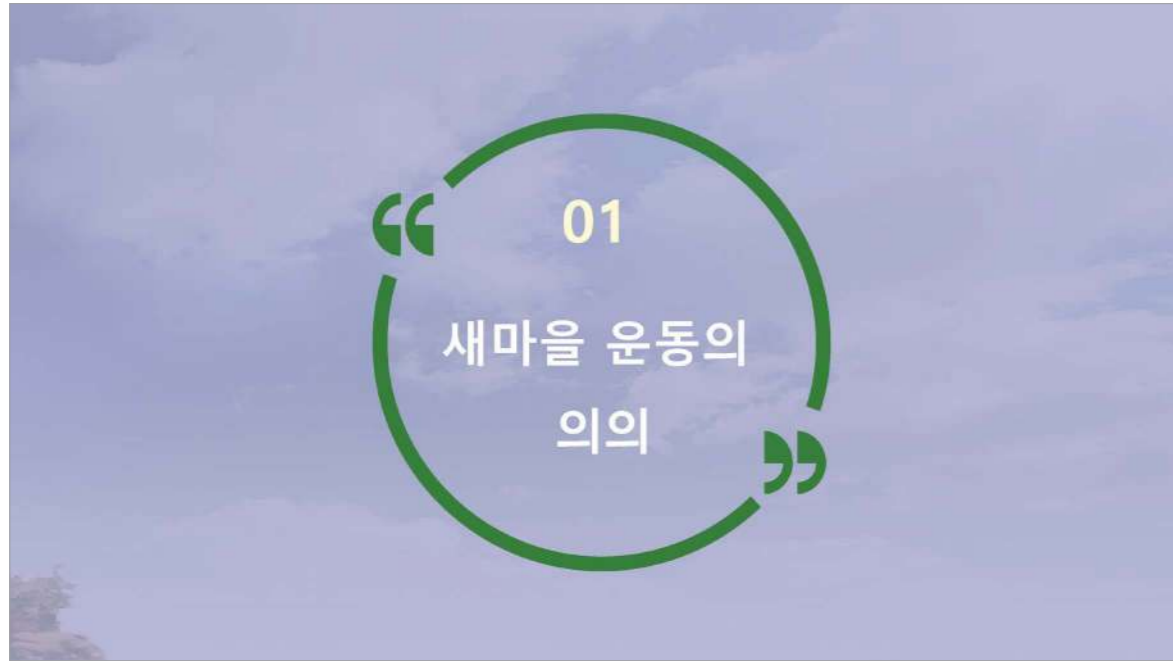


새마을운동의 기본정신

<p>근면</p> <p>개척정신 부지런함과 성실한 자세를 생활화합니다</p>	<p>자조</p> <p>주인정신 자신의 역할에 최선을 다하며 스스로의 힘으로 해결해 나갑니다</p>	<p>협동</p> <p>공동체정신 상호 신뢰를 바탕으로 단결과 화합을 도모합니다</p>
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- 2 새마을 운동과 국제개발협력**
- 3 4차 산업혁명과 새마을 운동의 국제개발 협력 방향, 과제**
- 4 NEAR와 새마을 운동의 국제개발협력**



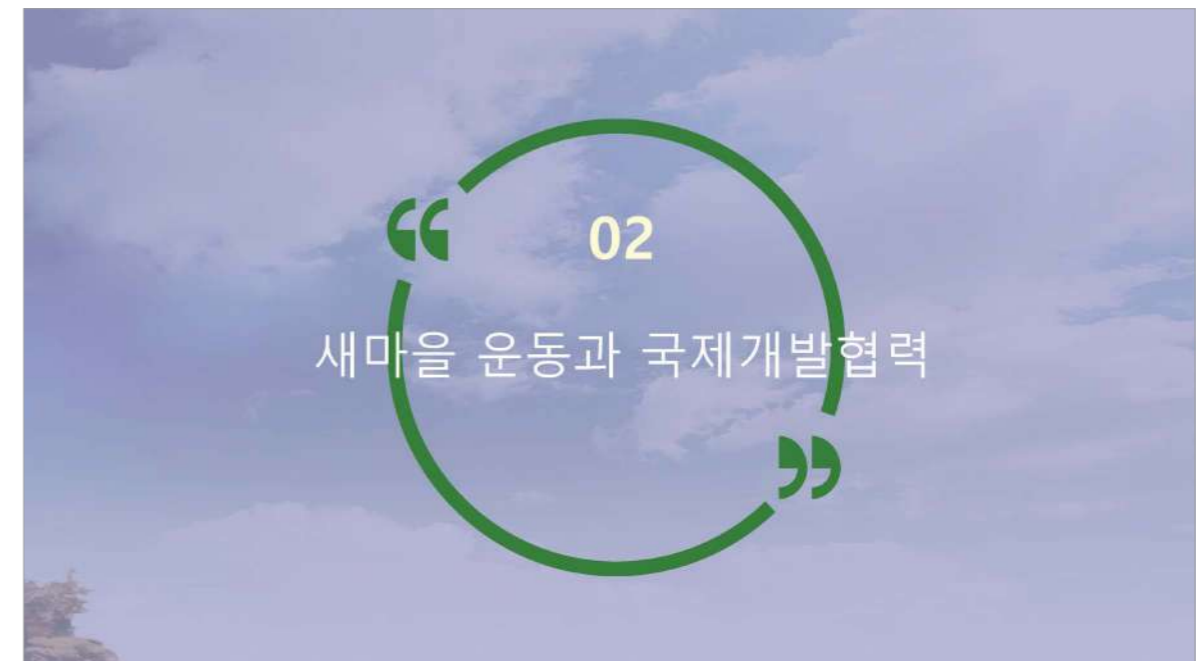
01 새마을 운동의 의의



 ✓ 1970년대부터 한국의 농촌에서 빈곤퇴치, 의식 변화, 지역 개발사업으로 시작

↓

전 국가적 운동으로 성공을 거둔 한국의 대표적인 지역발전 성공 전략



02 새마을 운동과 국제개발협력

1 식민지에서 벗어난 지 얼마 되지 않아 내전을 겪음

단기간 내에 근대화와 민주화를 동시에 이룸

3050클럽에 가입한 나라

2 다수의 개발도상국

성공 사례 출처 → 높은 관심과 호기심 배움 의지 강함

3 대한민국의 성공요인

- 높은 교육열 | 훌륭한 지도자
- 근면한 국민 | 효율적인 정부
- 높은 정치참여와 준법의식

4 근대화와 민주화로 인한 성공 경험을 바탕으로 많은 국제개발협력 콘텐츠 보유

EX. 한국의 우수한 공무원 양성 제도

전자 정부 운영 | K-POP | K-FOOD | 태권도

한국의 정부 주도 경제성장 모델 (중국이 학습)

02 새마을 운동과 국제개발협력

5 새마을 운동은 한국에서

빈곤퇴치 | 의식변화 | 지역개발 측면에서 성공한 모델,

국제개발협력 측면

수용성이 가장 높음

한국적 특색

6 새마을 운동의 국제개발 협력

많은 개발도상국에서 적용 가능한 모델

영남대와 경상북도, 대한민국 차원에서 주도적 추진

한국의 대표적인 국제개발 협력사업으로 자리 매김

02 새마을 운동과 영남대의 국제협력

영남대는 농촌 지역 및 국가 개발에 있어 새마을 운동의 유용성과 효과성을 중시

국내 최초 새마을대학원 설립

학문적 연구를 통한 국내에서 새마을 운동의 지속적인 추진 지원

세계적인 차원에서 새마을 운동의 이념과 이론, 추진방안 소개

개도국 유학생 및 공무원, 전문가 초청

> 새마을 운동의 국제화, 추진할 수 있는 인적 자원 양성

새마을학의 총본산이자 민간차원의 국제개발협력 중심지

02 새마을 운동과 영남대의 국제협력

- 2008년 한국 새마을 학회, 글로벌 새마을 포럼 결성
- 2011년 박정희 새마을대학원 개설, 글로벌 새마을 네트워크 구축
- 2015년 글로벌 새마을 네트워크(GSND) 결성

전세계 73개국 860여명이 박정희 새마을 대학원에 입학

80여개국 4,000여명의 공무원, 전문가들이 연수 교육 수료

02 새마을 운동과 대한민국의 국제협력

새마을 사업 → ODA 사업으로 선정

세계 각국을 대상으로

새마을 초청 연수와 세계 각지에 새마을 시범마을 조성사업 적극 추진

- ✓ 초청 연수 : 09~ 21'74개국 1만 1631명 (22'21개국 682명)
- ✓ 시범마을 조성 : 09~ 21' 20개국 82개 마을
- ✓ 2016.10 새마을 운동의 성공적인 경험 전수 및 공유
 - 빈곤 감소와 주민 삶의 질적 향상을 통해 개발협력국의 발전을 도모

비정부 연합체 → 새마을 운동 글로벌리그 결성
(SGL : Seamaul Undong Global League)

- ✓ 현재 정회원국 (25개), 준회원국 (21개) 가입

03 4차 산업혁명과 새마을 운동의 국제개발 협력 방향, 과제

03 4차 산업혁명과 새마을 운동의 국제개발 협력 방향, 과제

현재 전세계 4차 산업혁명 진행 중

→ 사회구조 도시화 | 고령화 등 급격한 변화

여전히 새마을 운동이 유용한 지역개발 성공모델로서 많은 개발도상국에서 필요함.

But

✓ 향후 산업화와 도시화가 진행, 고령화사회로 진입
새로운 정세에 부응하는 새로운 새마을 운동 버전이 필요함

INDUSTRY 4.0

03 4차 산업혁명과 새마을 운동의 국제개발 협력 방향, 과제

개발협력 대상국에 따른 차별적인 협력 전략 필요

- ✓ 과거 우리나라의 국가 발전 상태, 기술 수준인 비슷한 국가 | 기존방식 사용 |
단, 국가마다 다른 체제와 문화 → 현지 문화 사정을 존중하는 협력 방식 필요
- ✓ 도시화 & 고령화의 진전으로 농촌의 공동화가 예상되는 국가 | 새로운 방식 사용 |
적용가능 새로운 모델 수립 및 현재 한국 지방정부의 각종 대책 중 성공한 사례 공유

* NEAR 에서는 국제포럼 등 각종 행사에서 성공사례를 중점 공유 하고 있음 *

03 4차 산업혁명과 새마을 운동의 국제개발 협력 방향, 과제

개발협력 대상국에 따른 차별적인 협력 전략 필요

- ✓ 새마을 정신 2.0 보급 및 Smart Saemaul 추진 | 새로운 가치체계 구축 | 나눔, 봉사, 창조
새로운 시대변화에 부응과 스마트기기가 보편화 된 시대의 특성을 반영한 새마을 정신
- ✓ 새마을 운동 뿐만 아니라 한국 발전 과정의 다양한 복합적인 개발 협력 추진
EX. 공무원 인재 양성, 전자정부 운영 경험, 컴퓨터, 정보통신 등 한국이 보유한 특허 기술
- ✓ 국제개발협력 추진과정에서 따뜻한 마음과 진정성 있는 자세 필요
- ✓ 국제기구와의 협력 → 국제기구를 통해 새마을 운동 확산을 위한 공동 프로젝트 마련

04 NEAR와 새마을 운동의 국제개발협력



NEAR 소개 NEAR는 동북아자치단체연합의 영문 약자

- ✓ 1996년 한,중,일,러 동북아 4 개국 29개 광역지방정부가 모여, 동북아 지방정부가 교류와 협력을 통해 공동발전과 지역 평화 구축을 목표로 결성한 국제기구
- ✓ 6개국 81개 광역지방정부가 회원
(🇰🇷 16개, 🇨🇳 13개, 🇯🇵 11개, 🇩🇵🇷 2개, 🇸🇰 22개, 🇷🇺 17개)
- ✓ 준회원 (🇰🇷 의 호치민시 가입, 최근 중앙아시아의 🇰🇷 추이주 가입 신청)
- ✓ 상설 사무국 >> 경상북도 포항시에 소재, 사무국 운영경비 >> 경상북도도와 포항시가 전액 부담
- ✓ 동북아 광역지방정부간 최대 다자 교류 플랫폼으로 성장

The Association of North East Asia Regional Governments

04 NEAR와 새마을 운동의 국제개발협력



The Association of North East Asia Regional Governments



04 NEAR와 새마을 운동의 국제개발협력





Towfik Jemal Ali

President of Werabe University, Ethiopia

Session 2

Ethiopia's Development Strategies, Green Legacy, and Werabe University: Shaping the Future

Biography

I did my first degree (BSc, In Electrical Engineering) from Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia. Then, I have worked at Jimma University at various Positions. I got my second degree (MSc. In Computer Engineering) from Delhi University, India. I obtained my terminal degree (PhD in Communication Engineering) from Rostock University, Germany. After my PhD, I served as director for Research, Postgraduate and publication at Jimma University, Since 2018/19 I become President of Werabe University.

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Werabe University

Ethiopia's Development Strategies, Green Legacy, and Werabe University: Shaping the Future

May 2024
Werabe University, Ethiopia

5/11/2024

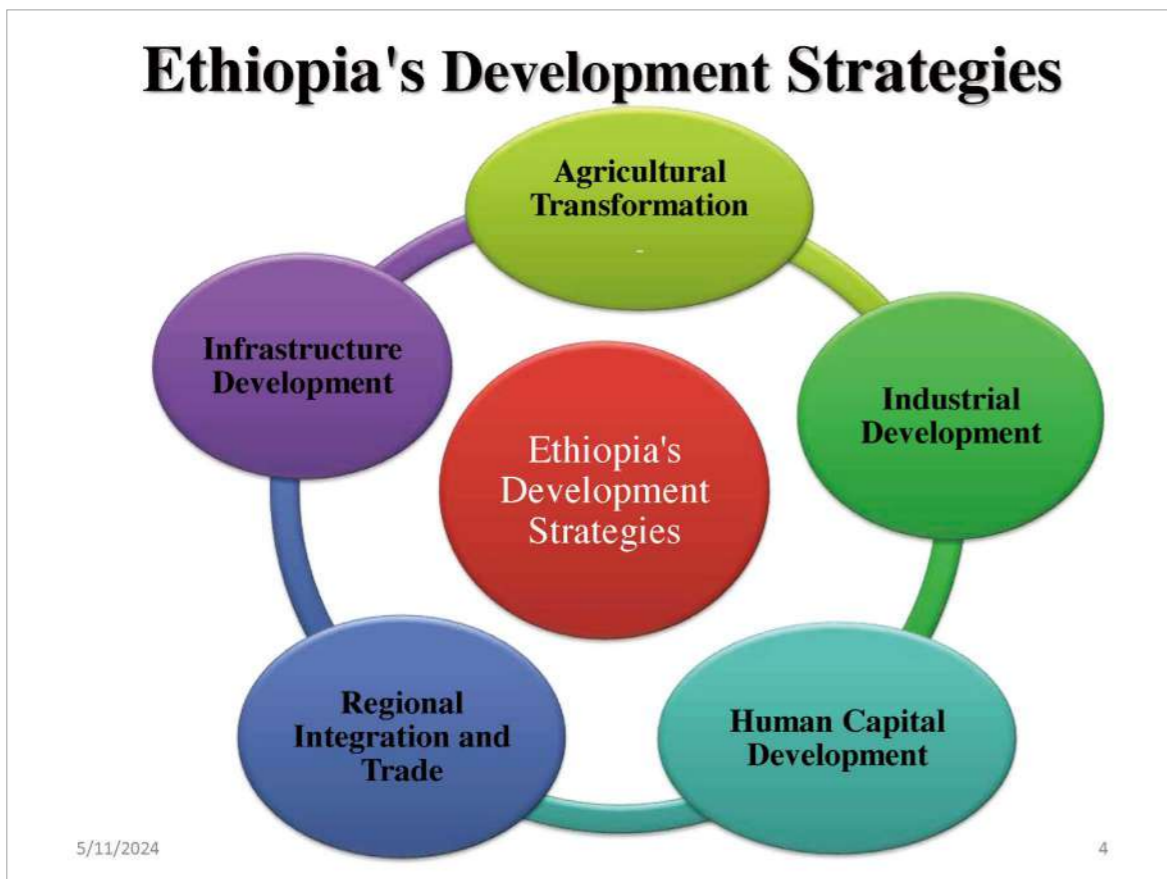
Presentation Outline

- 01 Background Ethiopia
- 02 Ethiopia's Development Strategies
- 03 Green Legacy Initiatives
- 04 Werabe University
- 05 Future Plan

Ethiopia

- **Capital City:** Addis Ababa
- **Official language:** Amharic
- **Population:** 120 Million
- **Area:** 1,104,300 km²
- **Ethnic groups:** home to over 80 ethnic groups
- **Country that was never colonized**
- **Seat of the African Union**
- **World's fifth largest producer of coffee**
- **The land of origins**

5/11/2024



Building Ethiopia's Future


5/11/2024





Werabe University

5/11/2024 7



Dr. Eng. Towfik Jemal
Werabe University President


“Knowledge for Excellence”

5/11/2024




8

Overview of WRU




Mission

To run Teaching-learning, Research development & Community Service



Vision

Aspires to be one of the best five comprehensive University , by 2029 G.C



Motto

Knowledge for Excellence

Academic Units & Programs

Academic Units

6 Colleges

2 Schools

1 Institute

47 under graduate programs

14 Masters degree programs

6,206 Enrolled Students

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Teaching Learning



ELIC Center, GIS & Science Laboratories



RESEARCH FACILITIES

56 Researches are on-going

Published 152 articles on indexed international journals



Three annual national research conferences under the theme of “Research for Sustainable Development” conducted

We developed & Practicing RIMS system application

More than 10 seminars organized and several research capacity building workshops, symposia's are conducted

Community Service

A total of 75 community service projects have been successfully executed

All colleges & Departments have been engaged

Synergizing Werabe University with National Development: A Pathway to Progress

- Werabe University plays a vital role in contributing for national development goals.
- Certainly, here are a few illustrative examples of Werabe University's involvement:

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Dairy Farm Project at Werabe University

- Produce milk for Werabe university and Surrounding community



Beekeeping Farm at Werabe University



Dairy Breed Improvement Program



Community-Based Goat Breeding Program



Organic Fertilizer Preparation at Homegraden



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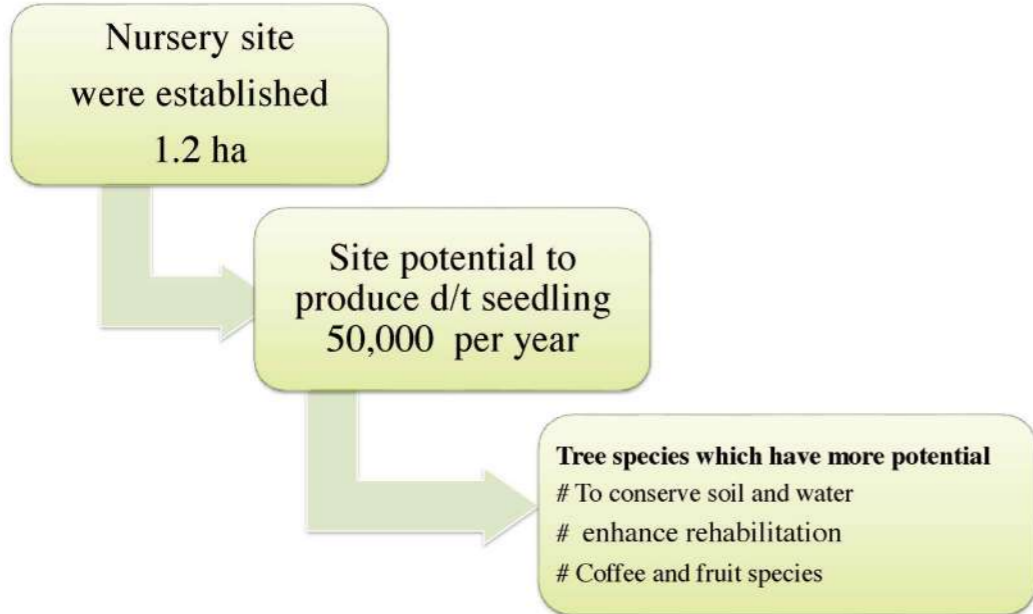
Establishment of Model Agroforestry Site and Rehabilitation of Degraded Land in Alaba Zone



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Establishment of Nursery Site



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Nursery Site



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Seedling Produced and Distribution



Agroforestry Site in Project Area



Banana-Vegetable Intercropping



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Harvested Product from Agroforestry

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Production of Sweet Potato



Planting stage

Growing stage sweet potato



Production

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Experience Sharing on Demonstration Site



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Visiting of Farmers' Agroforestry Work



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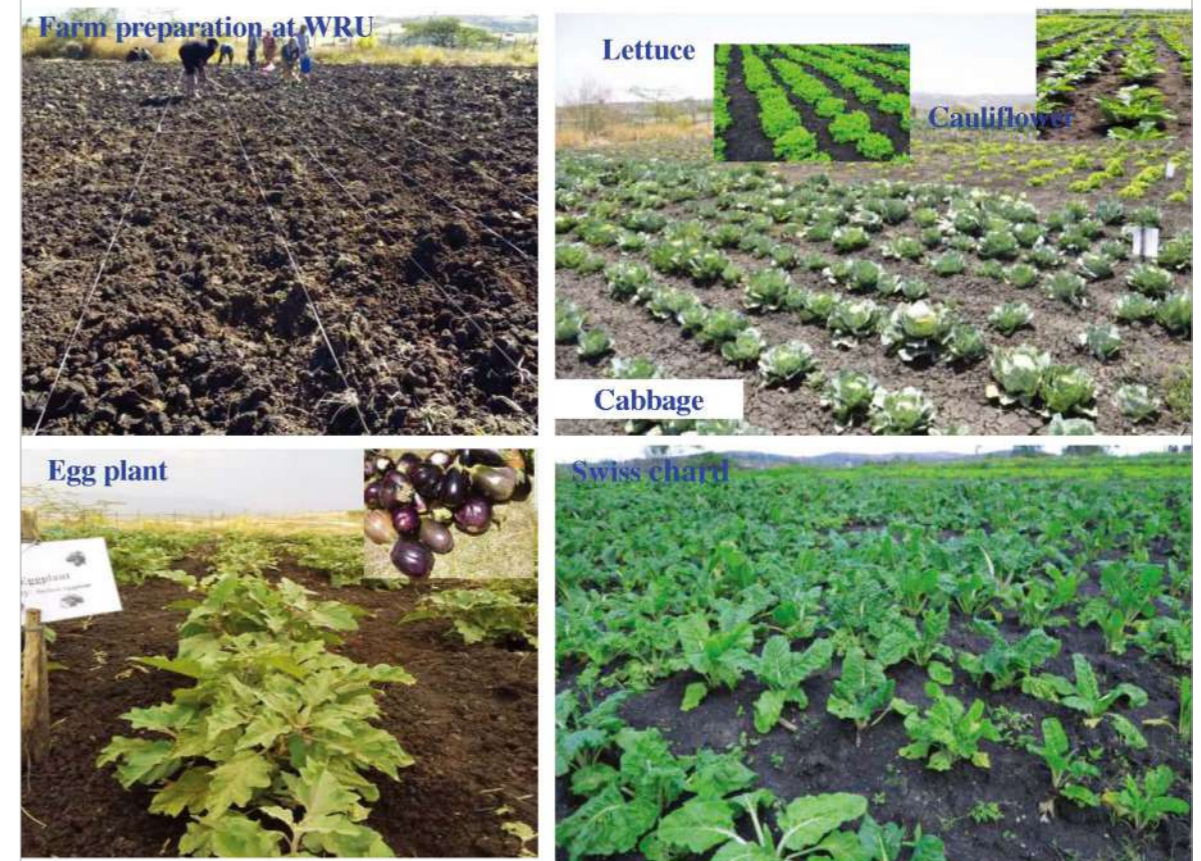
Rehabilitation Site at Sabola Sub-Watershed



Adaptation of Vegetables and Fruit, Werabe University

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Persisting Development Challenges and Werabe University Role

- WRU has been implementing various tasks in alignment with national development strategies, but still we are facing different challenges such as
 - Environmental degradation
 - Poverty
 - Infrastructure deficits
- As a result, the country has not been achieved a successful economic transition.

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Cont...

- Since University's commitment is to support the country's development in all aspects,
- WRU is focusing on adopting the successful South Korean model to effectively address the multifaceted activities in rural development
- Werabe university implemented in collaboration with **Yeungnam University, Korea Republic**

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Saemaul Undong Virtual Training Program 2021



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MOU Signing Ceremony



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Partnership with Yeungnam University, Korea Republic



Thank You

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The Future Plan

- 1 • Launching of a Saemaul Forestry and Sustainable Development Department at WRU, dedicated to Saemaul Undong initiatives
- 2 • Producing experts who can effectively implement the Saemaul Undong best development model
- 3 • Establishment of Saemaul Undong pilot projects in selected villages and scaling up best practices to other villages
- 4 • The pilot project site serve as demonstration sites for students, as well as knowledge transfer centers for neighboring village
- 5 • Opening Saemaul Undong Research Center

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Dong-geun Han

Executive Vice President for Business Strategy, Yeungnam University

Session 2

Revitalizing Saemaul Undong:
Principles for Addressing Contemporary Challenges

Biography

Dr. Han received his Ph.D. in International Economics from Purdue University, USA, prior to joining Yeungnam University as a faculty member. With over twenty years of experience, he has been teaching economics, finance, and international development. Dr. Han has held various administrative roles at Yeungnam University, including Vice President for Budget and Planning and Director General of the Institute for International Development Cooperation. Currently, he serves as the Executive Vice President of Yeungnam University. His research interests focus on international development cooperation, poverty reduction programs, and the application of Saemaul Undong as a community development framework.

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Revitalizing Saemaul Undong: Principles for Addressing Contemporary Challenges

HAN, Dong Geun
Yeungnam University

Contents

- I. Introduction
- II. Key Principles of Saemaul Undong
- III. Challenges of Today
- IV. Working on the Challenges with the Principles
- V. Conclusions

I. Introduction

1. Saemaul Undong: Past and Present

- Saemaul Undong was the most crucial rural and regional development policy in Korea during the 1970s that lifted the nation out of poverty
- It was a national mind-reform movement where citizens participated wholeheartedly
- Presently, many developing countries view Korea, transformed from a poor nation to an advanced one, and are paying attention to Saemaul Undong as their development role model

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2. Modern Significance of Saemaul Undong

- In Korea today, there remains a positive evaluation of Saemaul Undong as a memory of past poverty alleviation efforts
- However, there is difficulty in defining the modern significance of Saemaul Undong
- Even in the era of AI and big data revolution, the principles of Saemaul Undong remain useful

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3. Saemaul Undong and Socioeconomic Principles

- Fundamental socioeconomic theories remain important regardless of the era
- Even after 250 years, we still study Adam Smith's theory of 'Nation's Wealth' and seek to understand the principle of the 'invisible hand' in markets
- Similarly, Keynes' principles of market failures and effective demand, introduced over 90 years ago, remain subjects of study today
- Core economic principles persist despite changes in societal and economic contexts
- Principles of Saemaul Undong such as diligence, self-help, cooperation, competition, incentives, and leadership continue to be significant for societal and national development

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II. Key Principles of Saemaul Undong

The core principles of Saemaul Undong are as follows:

- Spirit of Diligence, Self-help, and Cooperation
- Targeted/discriminatory support and Well-designed Incentives/Competition mechanism
- Emphasis of Education and Learning by doing
- Leadership Building and Voluntary Participation of residents
- Comprehensive and Systematic Administrative Support
- Harmonizing Top-down and Bottom-up approaches

6

Contradiction ? :Competition vs. Cooperation

Although competition and cooperation seem to be contradictory, if well designed, they can be complement each other, contributing to community development and approaching other social issues

Competition motivates individuals or groups to achieve better results, while cooperation helps combine each other's strengths to achieve common goals. These two principles can harmonize in the following ways:

7

Setting Common Goals: When a community or organization sets common goals, individuals or small groups can compete to achieve those goals while cooperating for the benefit of the whole

Incentives and Rewards: By providing incentives to individuals or teams who perform well in competition, other members can be encouraged to strive towards higher goals

Clear Distribution of Roles and Responsibilities: When each member's role and responsibility are clear, they can effectively carry out their duties through cooperation, even in a competitive environment

Continuous Communication and Feedback: Through communication, members can understand each other's progress and cooperate to solve problems when necessary

8

By these ways, Saemaul Undong can maintain a harmonious balance between individual competitive motives and cooperative community relationships, allowing for continued development

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III. Challenges of Today

In the digital age of AI and big data, Saemaul Undong principles are crucial for addressing diverse social issues

This modern movement can be termed 'New Saemaul Undong'

Goals and methods must evolve to tackle social challenges like inequality, environmental issues, aging populations, low birth rates, and social conflicts

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Saemaul Undong Should Embrace New Concepts and Directions to Adapt to Contemporary Needs:

- Embracing digital transformation and utilizing AI technologies for efficient and inclusive development
- Implementing sustainable practices to tackle environmental concerns and promote green initiatives
- Developing strategies to support aging populations and address low birth rates through innovative community solutions
- Fostering social harmony and dialogue to mitigate conflicts and promote inclusive growth

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This approach reflects the adaptation of Saemaul Undong principles to contemporary challenges, paving the way for a New Saemaul Undong in the digital era

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IV. Working on the Challenges with the Principles

- Mitigating social Inequality
- Enhancing Sustainability
- Community Spirit and Social Cohesion
- Problems related to Population Aging & Low Birth Rate
 - Lifelong Education
- Contributing to Achieving SDGs

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SOCIAL INEQUALITY

- Strengthening the spirit of sharing and volunteering is crucial for addressing social inequality in modern society
- In the era of Saemaul Undong, overcoming absolute poverty was paramount; now, we can use the spirit of sharing to mitigate social inequality and promote fairness
- By enhancing sharing and volunteering within Saemaul Undong, we can support economically vulnerable individuals and foster social solidarity
- This strengthens community consciousness and improves the welfare of vulnerable groups, making Saemaul Undong a platform to address contemporary social inequality issues

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ENHANCING SUSTAINABILITY

- Expand traditional local community consciousness to a global community mindset to enhance environmental conservation and sustainability efforts
- Environmental issues are global and require innovative, cross-border approaches
- Strengthening global community consciousness enables sharing of information and resources across diverse cultures and backgrounds
- This fosters international cooperation crucial for addressing environmental challenges
- New Saemaul Undong should embrace global cooperation and creative thinking to tackle new challenges in environmental problem-solving

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COMMUNITY SPIRIT AND SOCIAL COHESION

- This initiative focuses on new forms of social participation and strengthening community consciousness
- During the poverty-stricken era of the 1970s Saemaul Undong, people pursued income growth and social safety nets through mutual economic support and cooperation
- Despite economic prosperity today, there is growing spiritual poverty and social exclusion due to decreased social connectivity and increased individualism
- New Saemaul Undong aims to revitalize community consciousness by enhancing social connectivity and fostering mutual understanding through building supportive social networks
- Social media and online platforms are efficient communication tools but can also contribute to psychological isolation; New Saemaul Undong aims to provide offline community platforms for sharing and volunteering activities

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PROBLEMS RELATED TO POPULATION AGING & LOW BIRTH RATE

- Community Participation Enhancement:** Saemaul Undong emphasizes voluntary participation and cooperation among residents. This can promote social participation among the elderly population in an aging society and help reduce the generational gap through interaction with the younger generation
- Independent Economic Development:** Saemaul Undong encourages independent economic development, thereby strengthening the local economy. This can provide economic stability in response to the low birth rate problem and help the younger generation secure the resources needed to start families
- Education and Training Programs:** Saemaul Undong improves residents' skills through education and training. This approach can help the elderly learn new skills and maintain an economically active life in an aging society

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LIFELONG EDUCATION

- It is essential to focus on providing education tailored to new environments and addressing the challenges of aging populations
- New Saemaul Undong offers opportunities for lifelong education and strategies to cope with population aging
- Specialized education programs for the elderly, such as digital literacy and health management, contribute to improving quality of life and fostering meaningful engagement
- Lifelong education promotes community participation, preventing social isolation among seniors
- It empowers seniors by enabling them to utilize their abilities and knowledge effectively
- Lifelong education also helps counteract the declining workforce due to population aging by enhancing seniors' skills and capabilities

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CONTRIBUTON TO ACHIEVING SDGs

- Saemaul Undong should contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the international community
- Saemaul Undong principles align with 15 of the 17 SDGs, focusing on poverty alleviation, education, welfare, and environmental improvement in developing countries
- Global demand for sharing and passing on our Saemaul Undong experience is increasing
- The globalization of Saemaul Undong positively impacts job creation and career development for Korean youth
- Participation in Saemaul Undong projects abroad enables youth to gain international experience, develop leadership, problem-solving skills, teamwork, multicultural perspectives, and enhance global competitiveness

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V. Conclusions

- The new concepts and direction of Saemaul Undong show its ability to address diverse societal issues and achieve sustainable development in today's world
- Key efforts include strengthening the spirit of sharing and volunteering to reduce social inequality, promoting environmental conservation and sustainability through creativity, enhancing community consciousness and social connectivity, responding to lifelong education and aging populations, and contributing to sustainable development internationally
- Saemaul Undong can actively address modern societal challenges and laying the foundation for sustainable development
- Saemaul Undong is not just a movement of the past; it is ongoing and relevant in the present day

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Global Saemaul Forum
77th Anniversary of Yeungnam University

Day 2

May 29th LEE Si-won Global Convention Hall of
Chunma Art Center, Yeungnam University

Session 3-1

Pivoting from Motivation to Action: Best Saemaul Practice I

새마을 실천 우수 사례 발표 및 공유 I

Session 3-2

Pivoting from Motivation to Action: Best Saemaul Practice II

새마을 실천 우수 사례 발표 및 공유 II



Session 3-1

Pivoting from Motivation to Action: Best Saemaul Practice I

May 29th **Wed** 10:30 ~ 12:00



Jeong-ju Lee

Professor, Department of Saemaul Studies and International Development, Yeungnam University





Jin-young Jung

Professor, Department of Environmental Engineering, Yeungnam University

Session 3-1

Status and perspectives of the energy positive sewage treatment system

Biography

< Education >

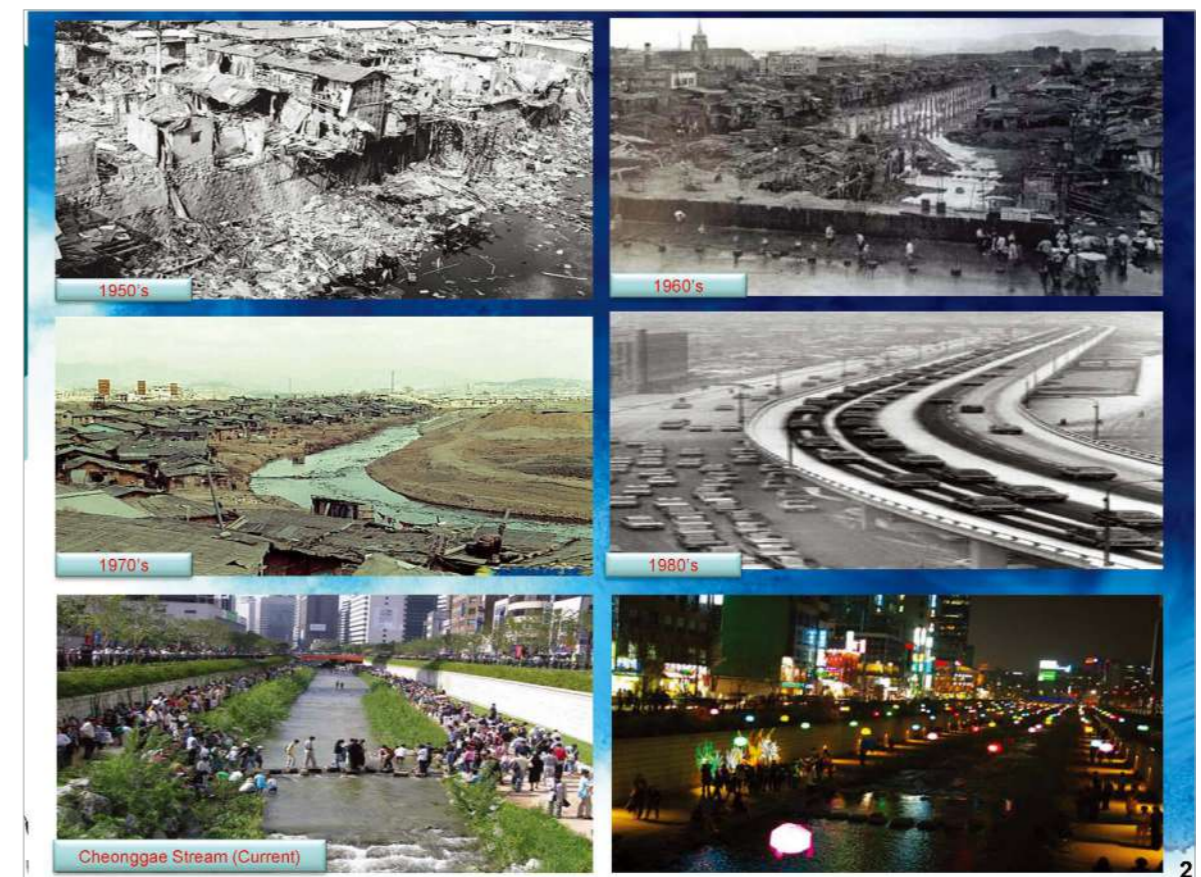
- 1989, Major in Environmental Engineering, Yeungnam University, (Bachelor's degree)
- 1992, Civil Engineering and Environmental Engineering, KAIST (Master's)
- 1999, Civil Engineering and Environmental Engineering, KAIST (Ph.D.)

< Major career >

- March 1992 ~ February 2010, Senior Researcher, Environment Division, Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST)
- January 2014 ~ Present, Director and Vice President of the Korean Society of Water and Sewage, Korean Society of Water Environment, , Korean Society of Environmental Engineers
- March 2010 ~ Present, Professor, Department of Environmental Engineering, Yeungnam University
- September 2019 ~ February 2024, Head, HuStar Water Industry Innovation University
- December 2019 ~ Present, Director, National Assembly Forum
- February 2020 ~ Present, Head, Gyeongbuk Green Environment Support Center
- July 2023 ~ Present, Head, Eco-Up Innovation Convergence University
- To date, more than 100 papers have been published in renowned domestic and international academic journals.

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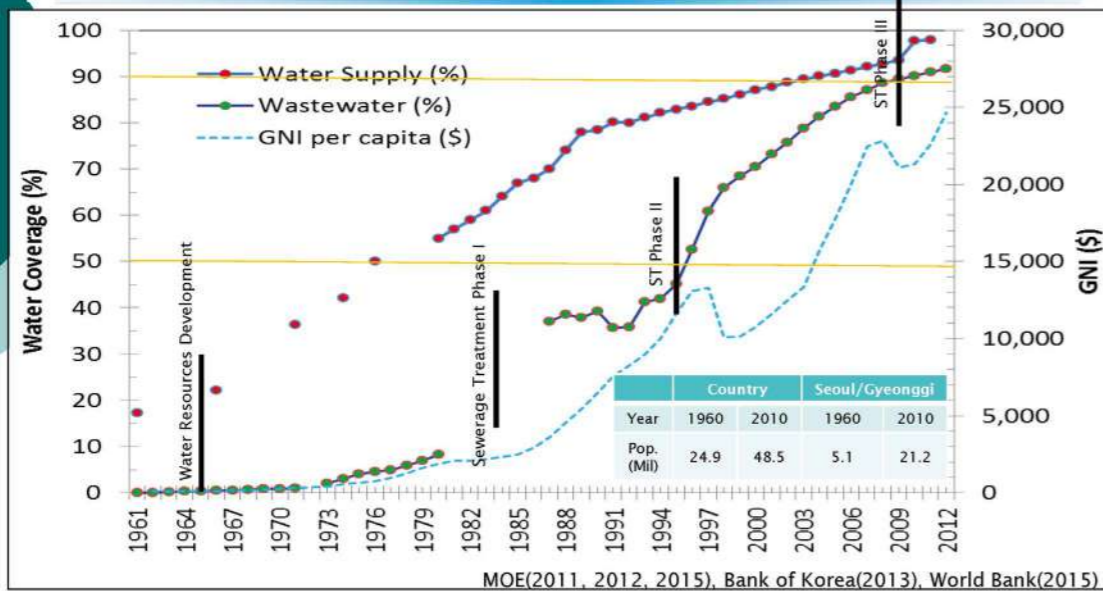


Water Photos in Korea



3

Economy and Water & Sanitation in Korea

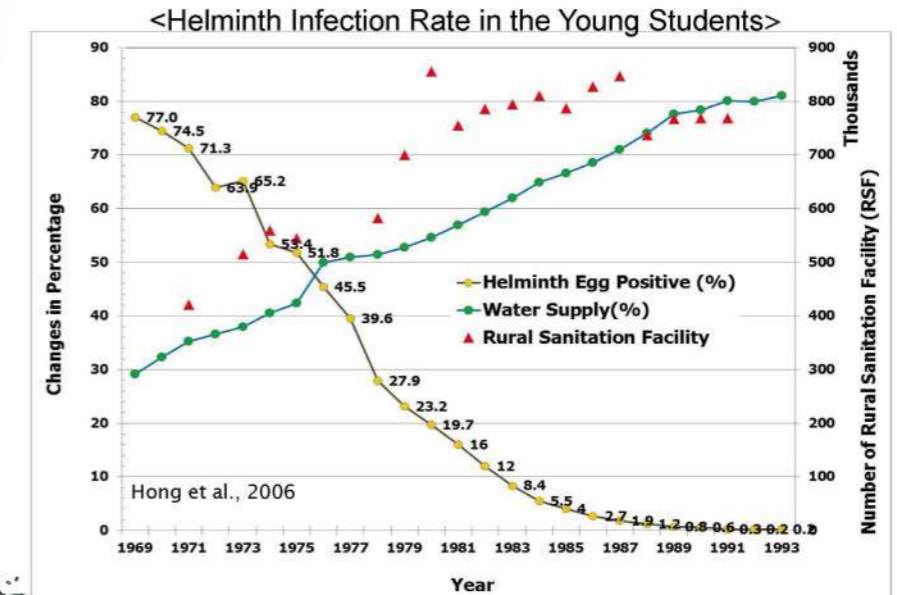


- GNI per capita: USD 94 (1961) → USD 25,920 (2013)
- Water supply coverage: 17% (1961) → 98.5% (2013)
- Sewerage/Wastewater services coverage: 2% (1961) → 92.6% (2013)
- Lowered flood risk after constructing multi-purpose dams and levees

4

Disease from Poor Water and Sanitation

- Infection (Helminth) rate that is related to water supply, basic hygiene & sanitation (feces and urine collection)
 - ❖ The rate in the young students dramatically decreases 71.3% (1971) → 19.7% (1980)



5

“Three Hardships” on National Development

1. Colonial legacy: Japan's occupation (1910-1945)
2. Civil wars/internal conflicts: Korea War (June 1950~July 1953)
 - ❖ Casualty: >640,000(death), > 1.2 mil.(injured/missing)
 - ❖ GDP: -15.1%(1950), -6.1%(1951)
 - ❖ >42% of Industry in S. Korea was destroyed
3. Pervasive Extreme poverty
 - ❖ GNI per capita: \$67(1953), \$104(1963)
 - ❖ 40.9% of total population in absolute poverty in 1965
 - < KRW 20,000/month for urban household, <17,000 for rural
 - Other constraints from 1950s to 1960s
 - ❖ Little natural & human resources (illiteracy)
 - ❖ No economic engine for the country's development
 - ❖ Big dependent economy on foreign aid
 - ❖ Bad public health: 77% of Helminth egg positive rate in young students

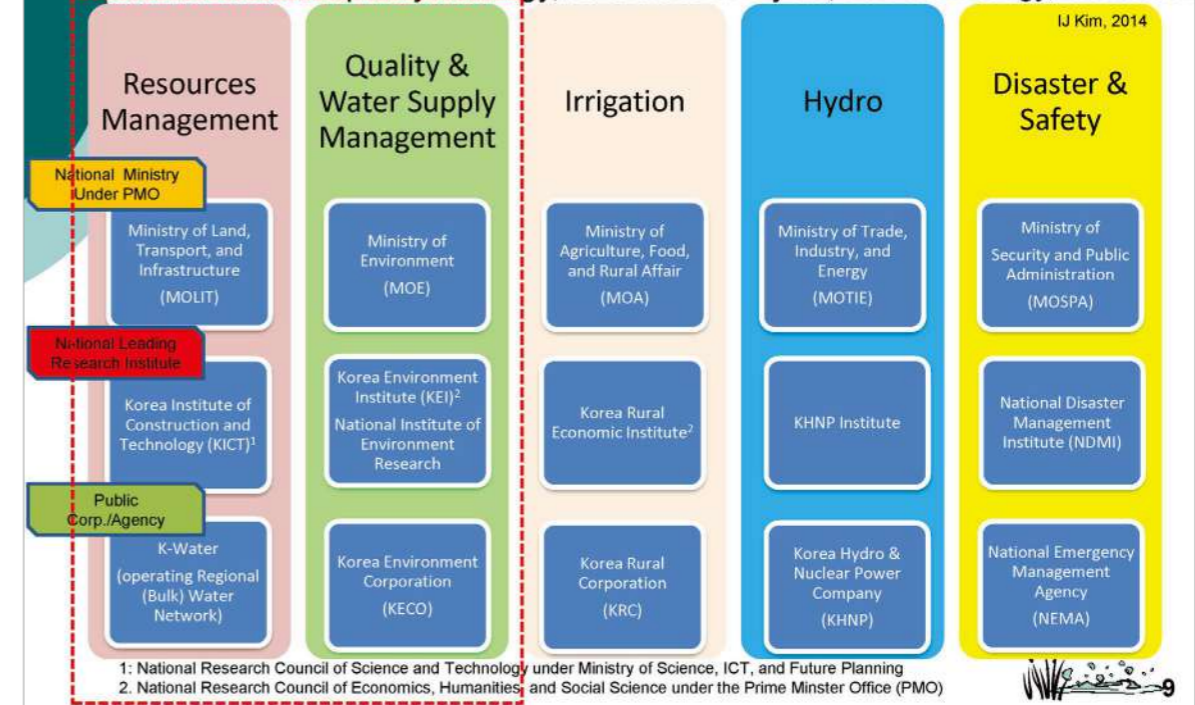
6

Water Partnership with Korea: PRIDE



“P.R.I.D.E.”: Research in Water

- National think-tank in water
- Core themes: policy strategy, cost/data analysis, new technology, evaluation



1: National Research Council of Science and Technology under Ministry of Science, ICT, and Future Planning
2: National Research Council of Economics, Humanities, and Social Science under the Prime Minister Office (PMO)



“P.R.I.D.E.”: Planning Water

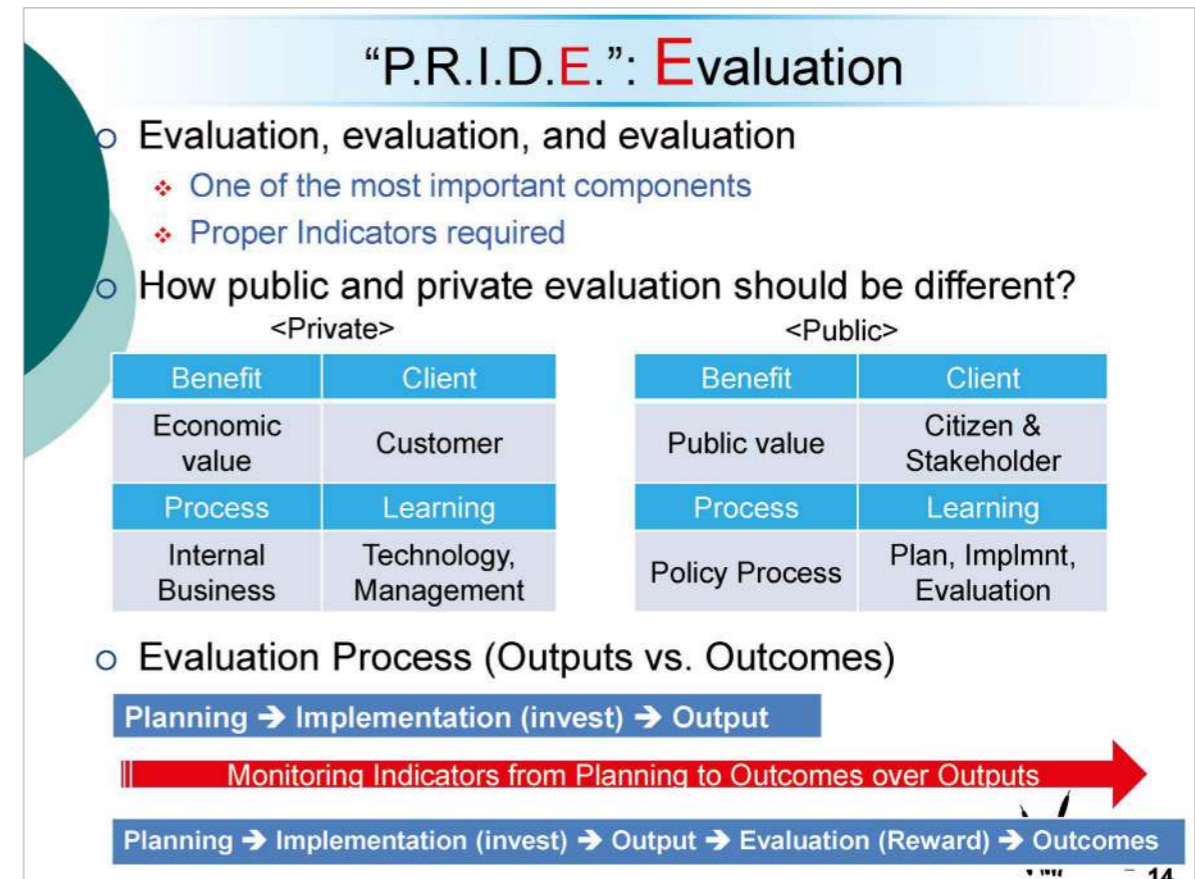
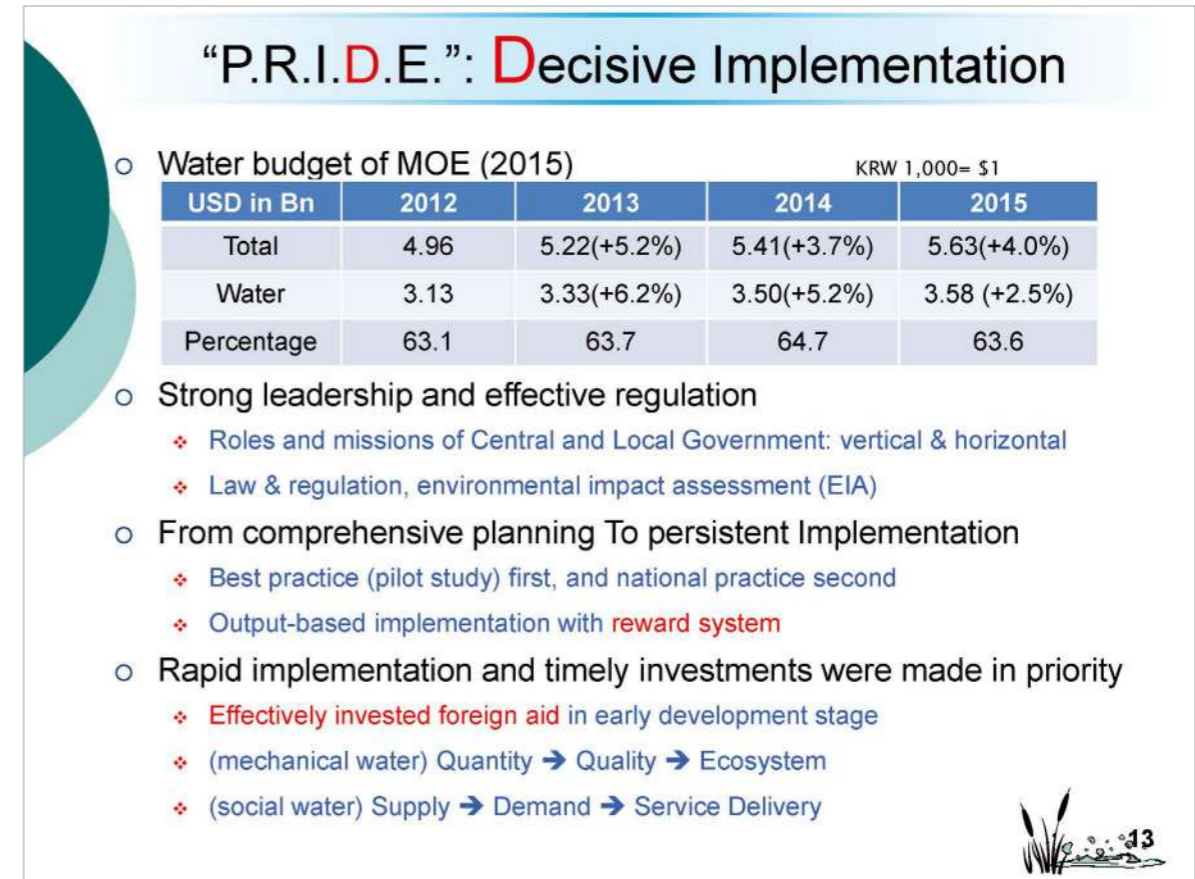
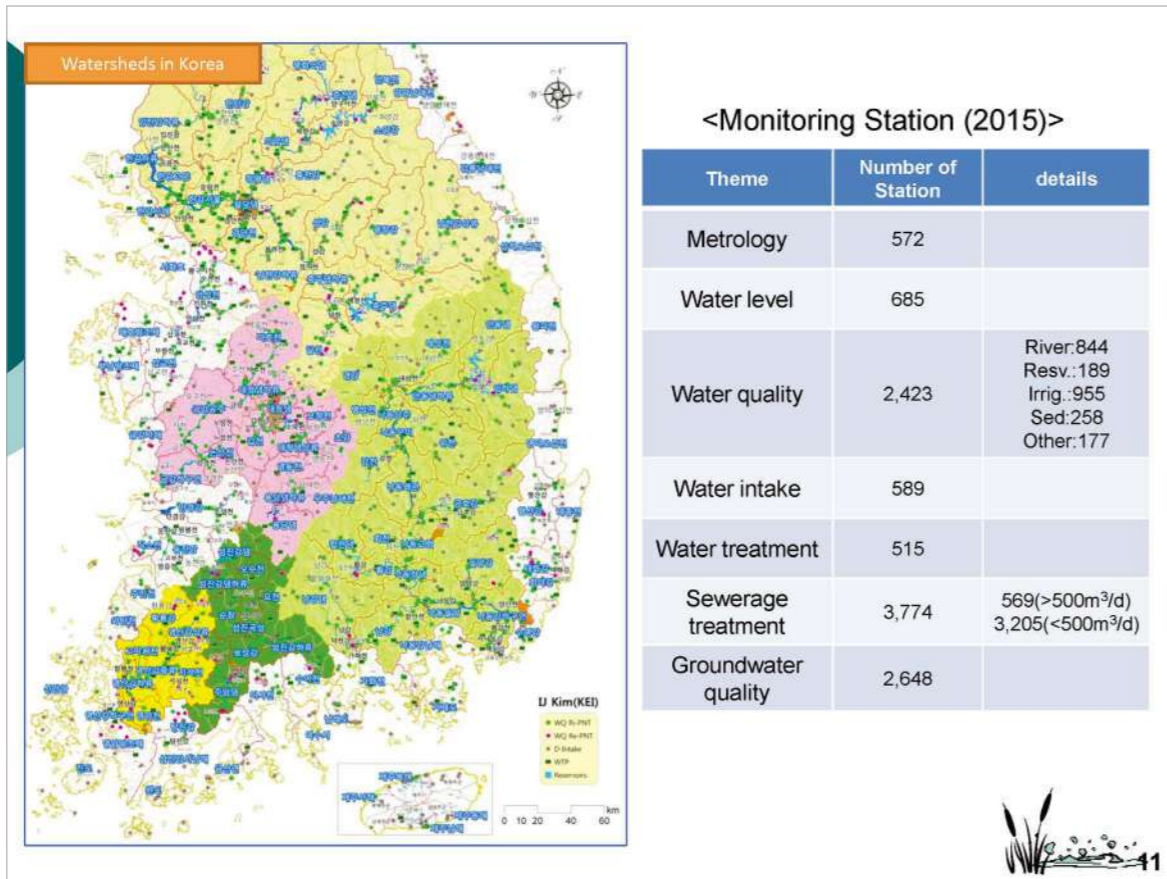
- o Planning National Water Program (MOE)
 - ❖ Master plan of water environment management (10 yrs)
 - ❖ Master plan of water supply management (10yrs)
 - ❖ Master plan of wastewater management (10 yrs)
 - ❖ Master plan of water reuse management (10yrs)
 - ❖ Master plan of wetland conservation (5yrs)
 - ❖ Total Pollution Load Management (5yrs)
 - ❖ Water quality management in conservation area
 - ❖ Sewerage network maintenance
 - ❖ Watershed sewerage network maintenance
 - ❖ Sludge reduction management
 - ❖ Operating water quality monitoring station (annual)
 - ❖ Operating groundwater quality monitoring station (annual)
 - ❖ Waste Management in River, Reservoir, and Estuary
 - ❖ River Restoration and Management
- o Water was centered in 2Es (economy and environment) policy planning
- o (Laws/regulations)→Master plan → Action plan → Technical guidance
- o Target(outcome)-based plan: short-term, mid-term, long-term



Water-related Laws

	Related Laws	Ministry	
Land Development	- FRAMEWORK ACT ON THE NATIONAL LAND	Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MoLIT)	
Water Resource Management	- RIVER ACT	MoLIT	
	- SMALL STREAM MAINTENANCE ACT	Security and Public Administration (MoPA)	
	- ACT ON CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS AND ASSISTANCE, ETC. TO THEIR ENVIRONMENTS		
	- REARRANGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING VILLAGES ACT	Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	
	- ELECTRIC SOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROMOTION ACT	Trade, Industry and Energy	
	- WATER SUPPLY AND WATERWORKS INSTALLATION ACT		
	Groundwater	- GROUNDWATER ACT	MoLIT
		- DRINKING WATER (Mineral Water) MANAGEMENT ACT	MoE
	Public Water Use	- HOT SPRING ACT	MoPA
		- PUBLIC WATERS MANAGEMENT ACT	MoLIT
Flood Control	- INLAND WATER FISHERIES ACT	Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	
	- COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST NATURAL DISASTERS ACT	Emergency Management	
Water Quality Preservation	- FRAMEWORK ACT ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	MoE	
	- WATER QUALITY AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION ACT		
	- ACT ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF WATER QUALITY AND SUPPORT FOR RESIDENTS OF THE RIVERHEAD OF THE FOUR RIVER SYSTEMS		
Discharge Restriction Wastewater Treatment	- SEWERAGE ACT	MoE	
	- ENFORCEMENT DECREE OF THE ACT ON THE DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE, EXCRETA AND LIVESTOCK WASTEWATER		





New Paradigm of Sewage Treatment

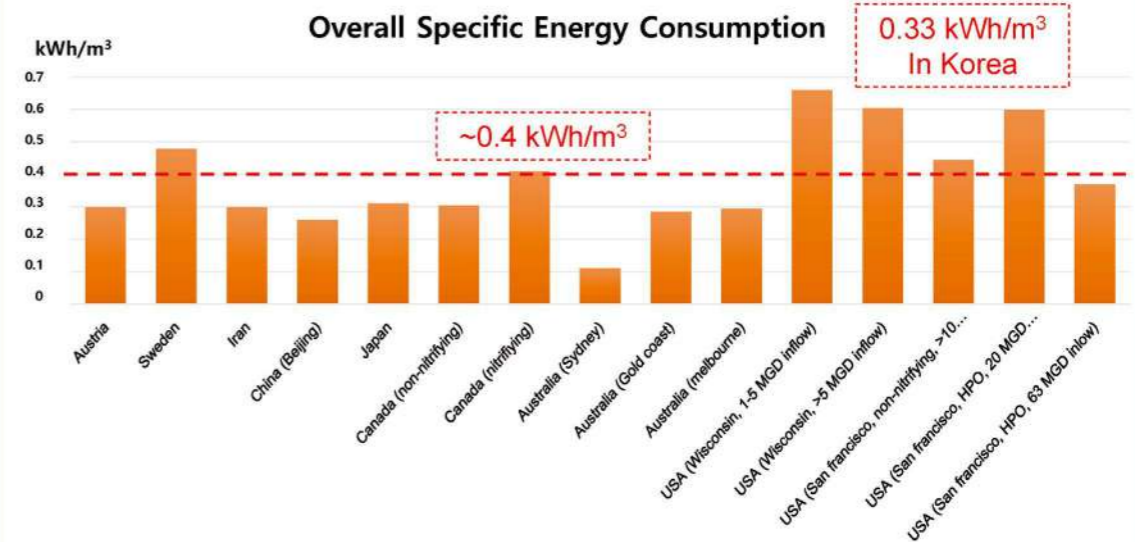


19

Energy use in STP



Energy Used for Wastewater Treatment



Zhou Y. et al. (2013) J. Water Climate Change 4, 1-10

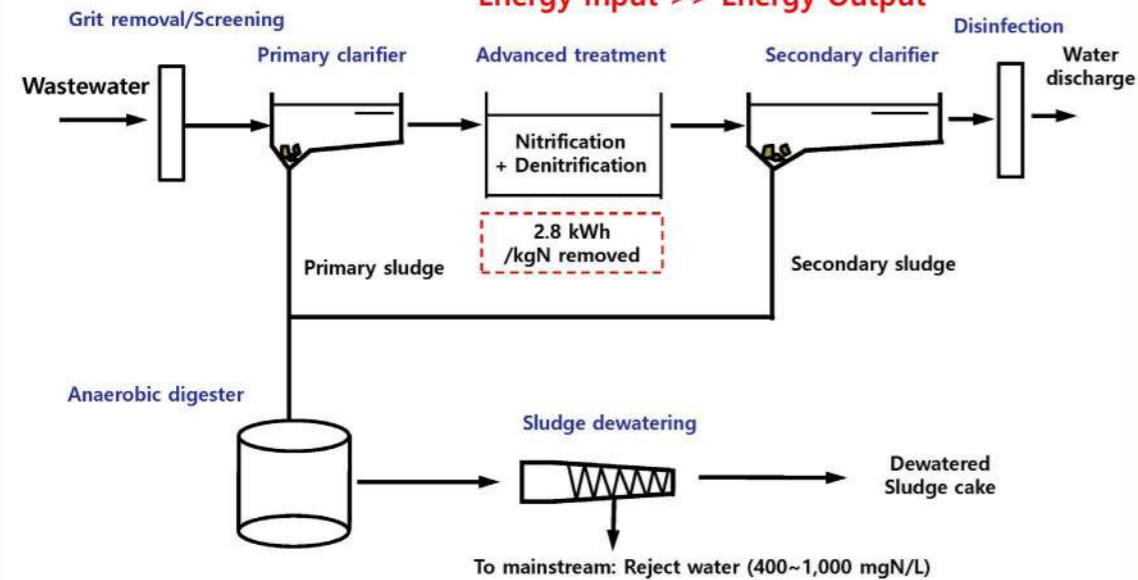
21

Current Sewage Treatment Plant



- Conventional WWTP → Pollutant removal (Aerobic base)

Energy Input >> Energy Output

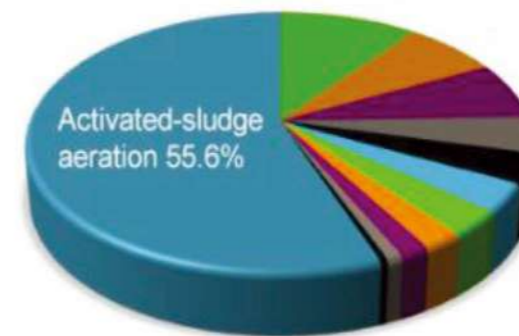


* WWTP : wastewater treatment process 20

Energy use in STP



Focus on the "Big Opportunities" on road to "Energy Neutrality"



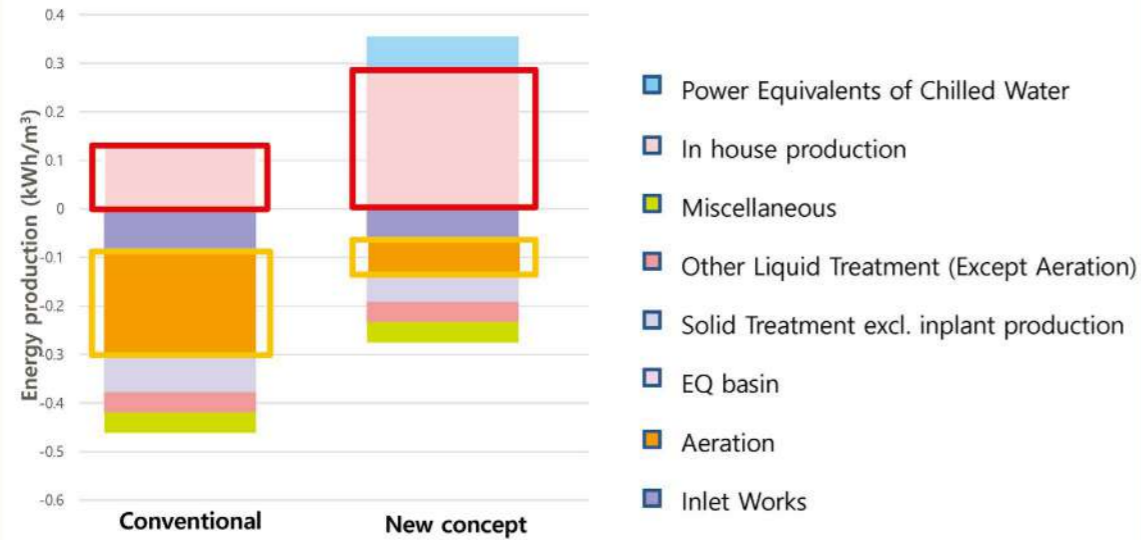
- Activated-sludge aeration, 55.6%
- Primary clarifier and sludge pump, 10.3%
- Heating, 7.1%
- Solids dewatering, 7.0%
- Influent pump station, 4.5%
- Secondary clarifier and RAS, 3.7%
- Process water, 3.6%
- Postaeration/chlorine mixing, 3.1%
- Lighting, 2.2%
- Thickener and sludge pump, 1.6%
- Effluent filters, 0.9%
- Headworks, 0.4%

Data extracted from the "Energy Awareness in Wastewater Systems" report by WERF, June 4, 2008

22

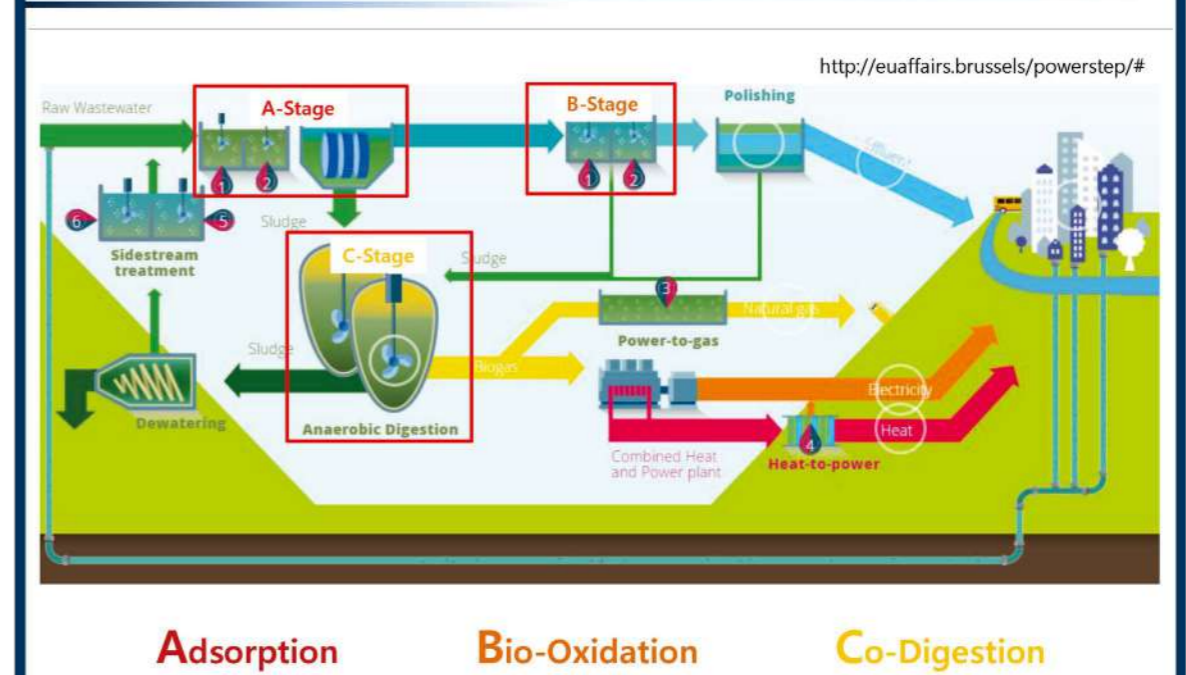
Change of energy balance in STP

Change Mind-set



23

Paradigm change to A, B, C process

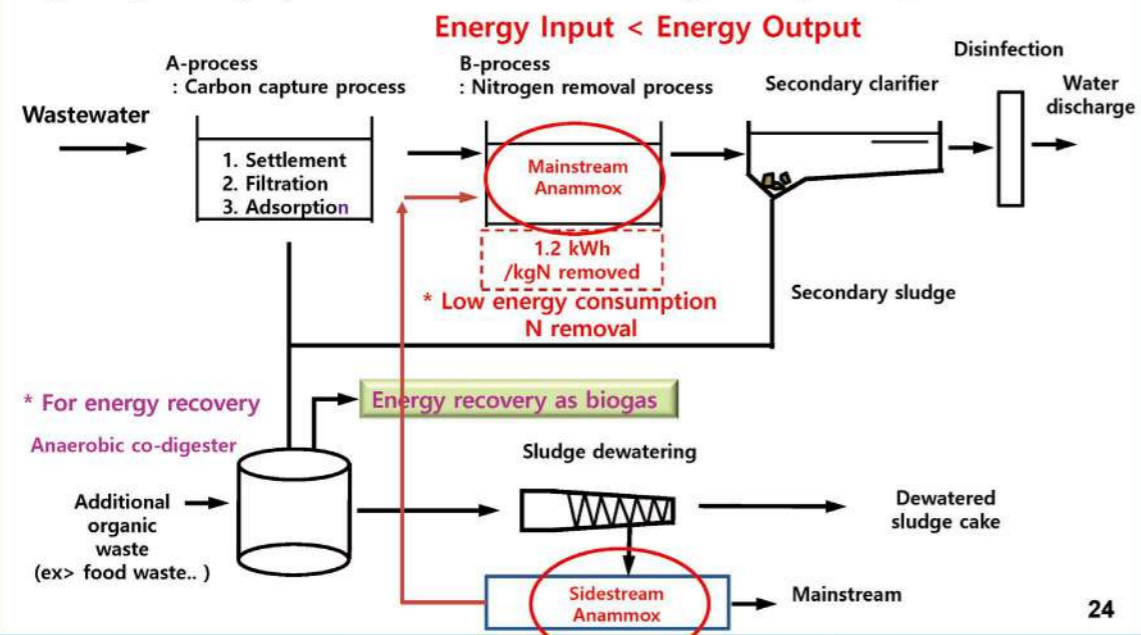


25

Future Sewage Treatment Plant

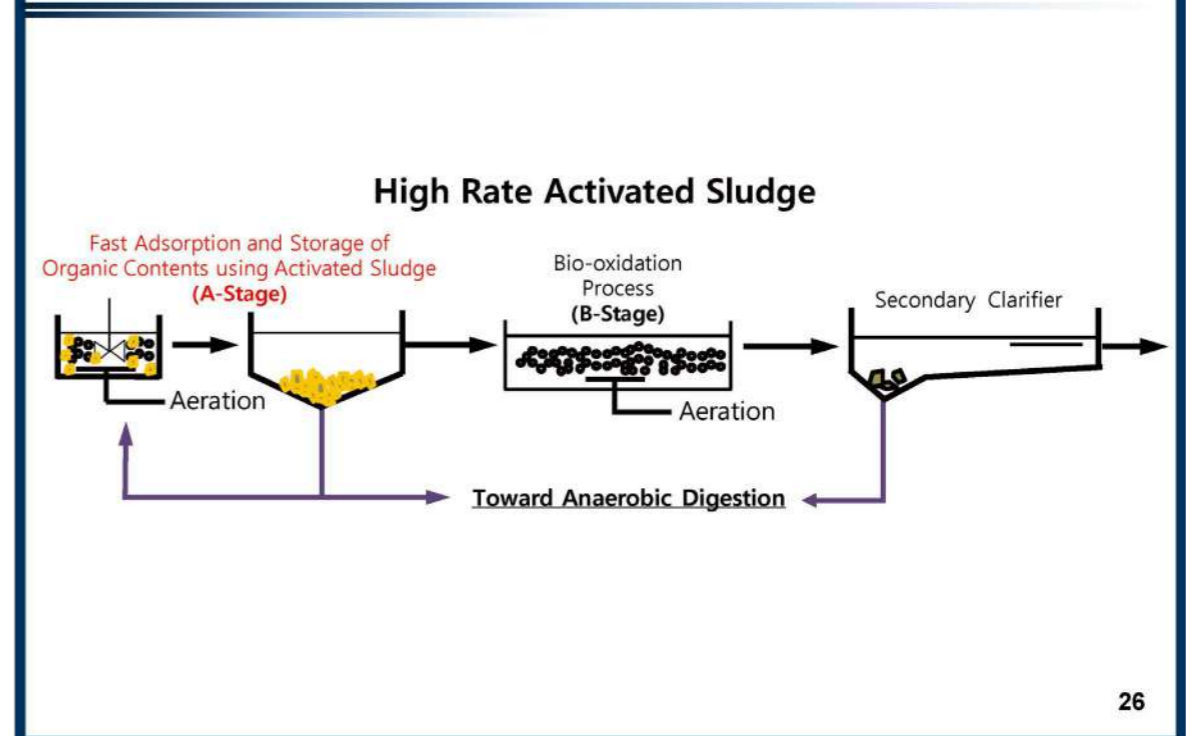


- Energy recovery with low energy consumption (Anaerobic base)
(example > A/B process with anaerobic co-digestion process)



24

A-Stage: High-rate activated sludge process

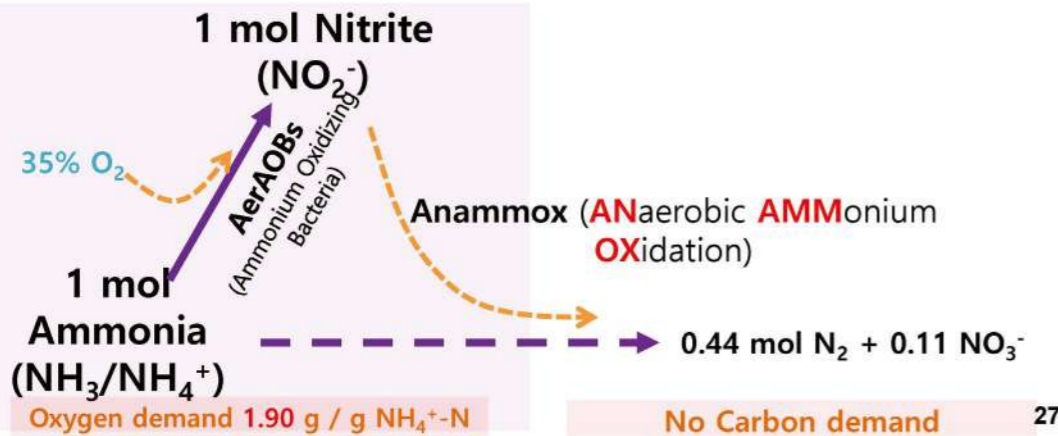


26

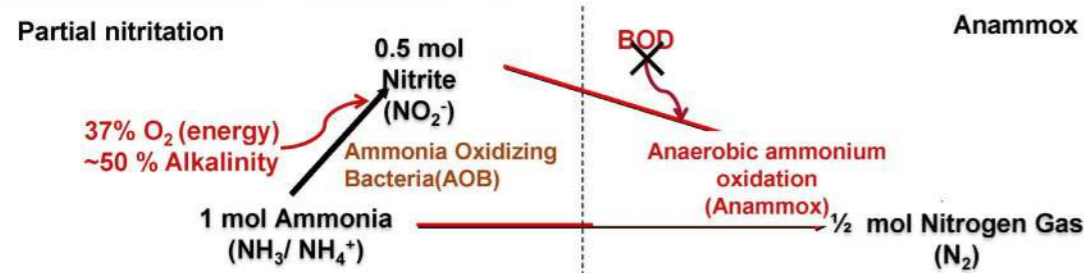
**Core technology of energy positive sewage treatment:
B-Stage: Bio-Oxidation**

Partial nitritation-Anammox

- 63 % reduction in oxygen
- Eliminate demand for supplemental carbon
- 80 % lower biomass produced



**Core technology of energy positive sewage treatment:
B-Stage (Bio-Oxidation)**



Advantages

- 63% reduction in oxygen demand (energy)
- Nearly 100% reduction in carbon demand
- 80% reduction in biomass production
- CO_2 emission reduced by ~90%
- No additional alkalinity required
- Operating cost saving up to 50%

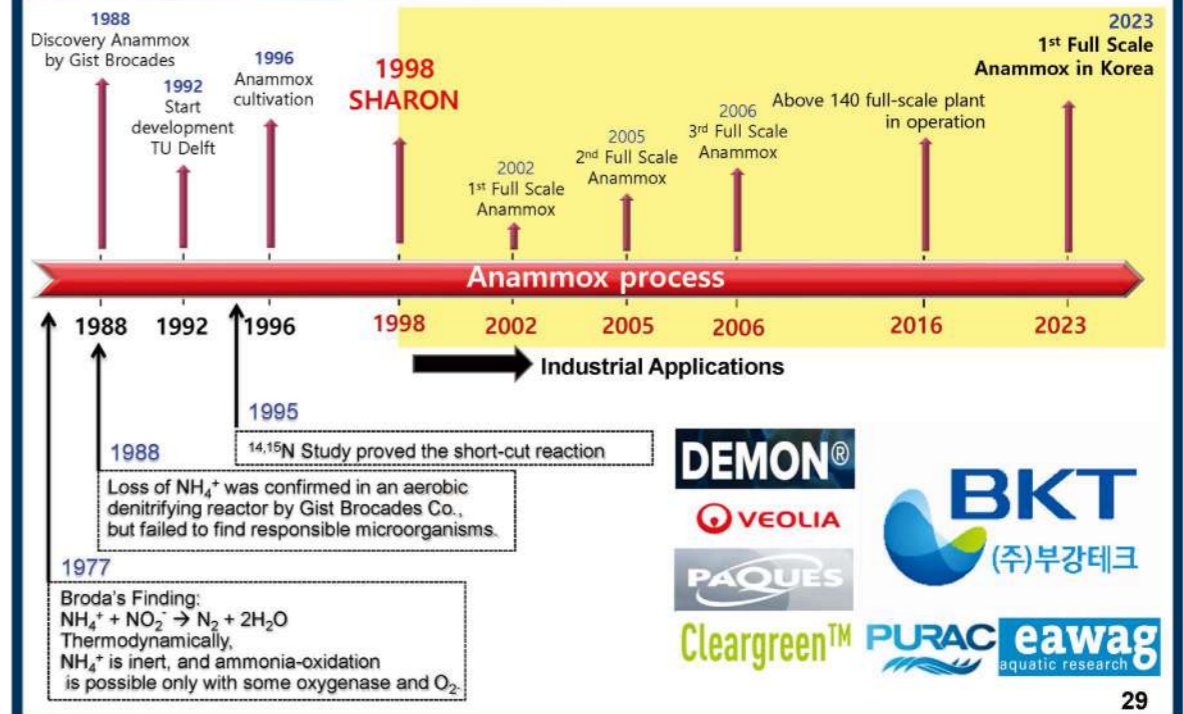


Disadvantages

- Long doubling Time: 11days
- Selective accumulation of AOB over NOB

The major problem related to stability and start-up period of process

History of Anammox process



**Core technology of energy positive sewage treatment:
B-Stage (Bio-Oxidation), Status of commercialization**

<p>Small Flocculant & Suspended Growth Anammox Granules</p> <p>e.g. Activated Sludge Systems</p>	<p>Large Anammox Granules</p> <p>e.g. granular sludge systems</p>	<p>Hybrid Suspended & Attached Growth</p> <p>e.g. IFAS</p>	<p>Attached Growth Biofilm</p> <p>e.g. RBC, MBBR, Biofilter</p>
<p>Increasing diffusivity or mass transfer resistance →</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC Water, USA • HRSD, USA • AIZ Strass/ARA Consult, Austria • Glarnerland/Cyklar-Stulz, Austria • Changi WRP, Singapore PUB • Beijing Technical University, China • Beijing Drainage Group, China • Harbin IT, China 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delft Technical University / Paques / WSHD - Dokhaven, Netherlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veolia Water, France 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghent University RBC • Veolia Water, France

Sidestream application (24m³, Single-stage)

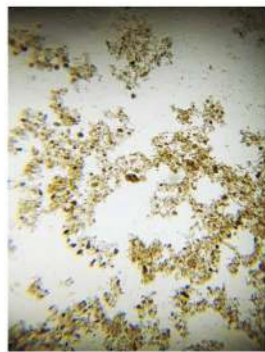


- Period: Oct.1, 2016-May 31, 2019
- Place: W STP at Daegu city
- Research scope: Development of Single-stage deammonification process for filtrate of the anaerobic digester (**Capacity: 24m³/d**, Supported by Doosan Heavy Industries and Construction)



31

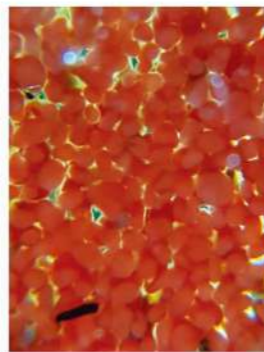
Microorganisms in the single-stage deammonification process



< 100µm



100-200µm



> 200µm



> 1000µm

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Development history of the single Anamox process

Development of target technology

<Inventors>
 
 Prof. Jung Dr. Choi

영남대, 연속회분식반응조 이용한 질소제거 기술, 상진정밀에 이전

Development started at **Yeungnam University** in 2014 through the National Research Foundation of Korea SGER project

Through 2017, continuous SGER research will be conducted in the SBR sub-cycle.

Establishment of mechanisms and criteria for influent split injection strategy

22 related papers (7 papers within 10% of JCR Ranking including Water Research)

10 related patents

Since 2017, we have conducted our own research and collaborated with Samjin Precision Co. on R&D

21 Small and Medium Enterprise Commercialization and Commercialization Support Project (KETT)

'Nitrogen removal method using continuous batch reaction tank'

Technology Transfer to Samjin Precision (December 27, 2021)

New Technology Certification of MoE (June 22, 2022)

Investigation of previous technology

환경친화기술 신행용 선행기술조사 결과보고서

KTIC

구분	특성	기술명	개발/연구기관	특성	개발/연구기관
1	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성
2	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성
3	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성
4	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성
5	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성
6	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성
7	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성
8	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성
9	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성
10	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성	안산성

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Summary of single-stage Anammox process

Strong nitrogenous wastewater treatment process by using Anammox bacteria

Single-stage anammox system

Influent distributions in the SBR cycle & sub-cycle

Psychical microorganism separator

Stable treatment

- Stable nitrogen removal efficiency (89.2%) without additional external carbon source and alkalinity injection under low C/N ratio conditions
- Maintain stable nitrogen removal efficiency throughout the entire operation section including winter (23.1 ~ 36.2°C)
- Despite fluctuations in incoming nitrogen load (0.53 ~ 0.93 kg/m³/d), the nitrogen removal efficiency remains 89.2%

Superior Affordability

- Reduction of maintenance costs by reducing chemical costs and power consumption
- Maintenance cost : 381 won/ton & 781 won/kgN

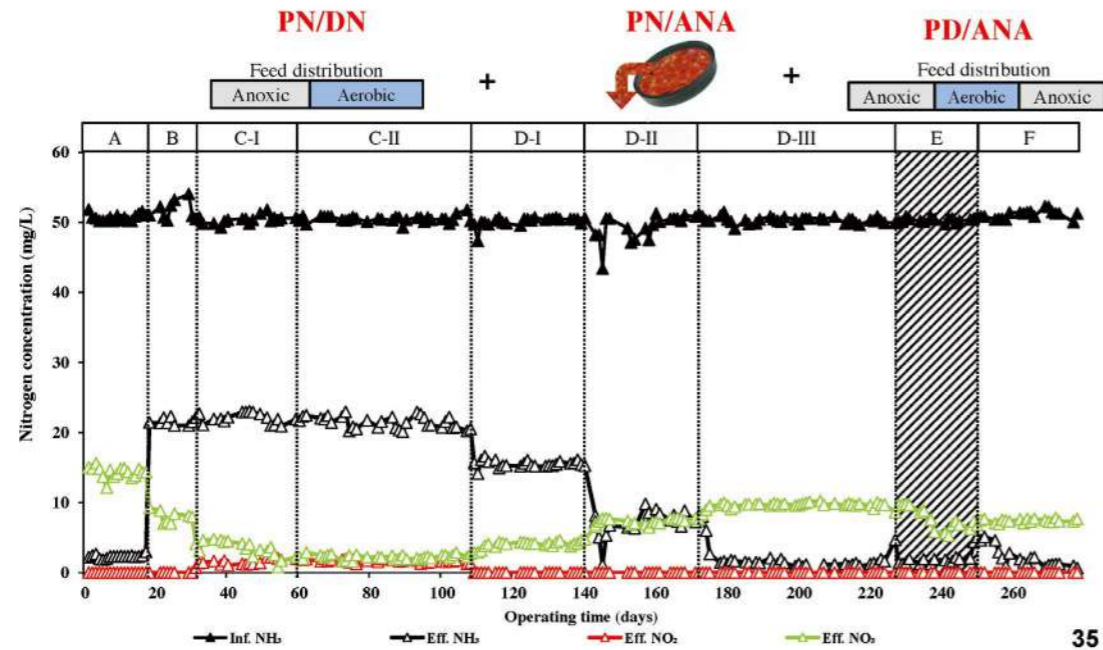
Ease of maintenance

- Automatic control of sensor-based processes (manual and automatic settings) and online remote control possible
- Real-time monitoring enables process prediction and early identification of operational problems by monitoring operation data (inflow rate, DO, ORP, pH, etc.)

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Results of mainstream research

Nutrient removal performance in long-term operation



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Results of mainstream research

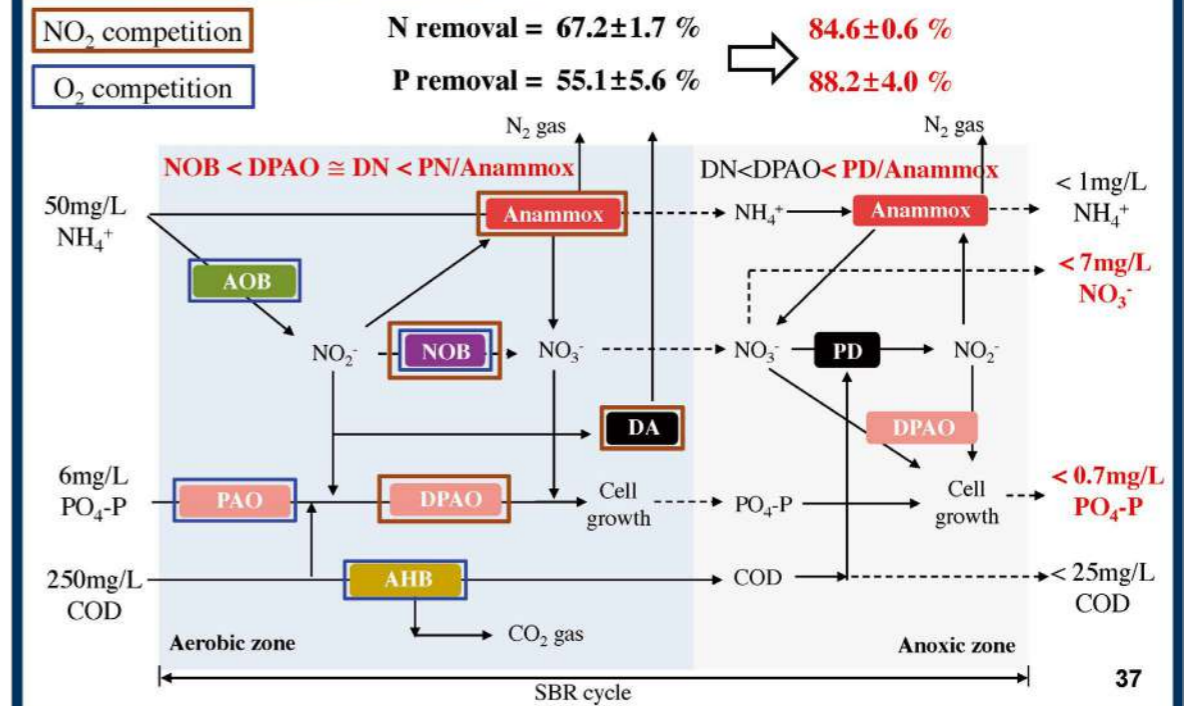
Operation results

Phase	Operation period (day)	Eff. NH ₄ ⁺ -N (mg/L)	Eff. NO ₂ ⁻ -N (mg/L)	Eff. NO ₃ ⁻ -N (mg/L)	TNRE* (%)	Eff. PO ₄ ³⁻ -P (mg/L)	PRE** (%)	ORE*** (%)
A	0-16	2.3±0.2	N.D	14.3±0.8	67.2±1.7	2.7±0.3	55.1±5.6	74.1±1.1
B	17-30	21.5±0.5	N.D	8.0±0.8	43.1±1.8	3.3±0.1	45.3±4.2	81.2±1.9
C-I	31-59	22.0±0.7	1.5±0.4	3.4±1.1	46.4±2.4	2.4±0.3	58.7±6.6	73.5±2.5
C-II	60-108	21.4±0.8	1.7±0.2	2.2±0.3	49.8±2.0	0.2±0.3	96.1±5.6	88.58±4.4
D-I	109-140	15.5±0.5	N.D	4.0±0.5	61.0±1.1	0.06±0.03	99.0±0.5	89.8±1.0
D-II	141-172	7.2±1.7	N.D	7.3±0.4	70.6±2.7	0.4±0.1	93.0±2.4	91.3±1.3
D-III	173-231	1.7±1.4	N.D	9.6±0.4	78.0±2.2	0.8±0.2	86.7±2.9	89.9±0.7
E	232-252	4.8±0.3	PD	7.0±0.3	76.2±3.6	1.8±0.2	70.0±6.4	68.1±0.7
F	253-278	0.6±0.5	N.D	7.4±0.2	84.6±0.6	0.7±0.2	88.2±4.0	88.8±0.6

*TNRE: Total Nitrogen Removal Efficiency
 **PRE: Phosphorus Removal Efficiency
 ***ORE: Organic Removal Efficiency

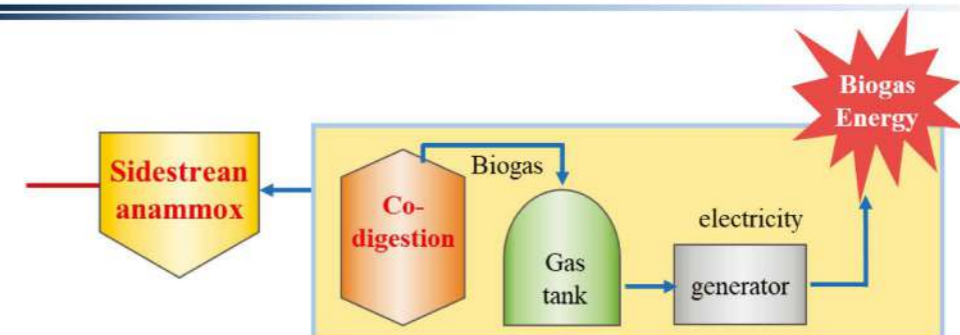
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Results of mainstream research



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Conclusions of sidestream ANAMMOX research



Major effect of the sidestream Anammox process

- 1) Treatment of high strength nitrogen in the reject water resulted in nitrogen load reduction to mainstream
- 2) Sidestream anammox process can be utilized as seed Anammox reactor for mainstream application
- 3) Accumulation of technical know-how through various field applications
 - Inhibitors: refractory organic matter, salt, sulfur, inlet load and inflow fluctuations, etc.
 - Troubleshooting strategy: optimization of facilities, accumulation of operational know-how, etc.

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Acknowledgements

University



Dr. Daehee Choi (Yeungnam Univ.) Prof. Hyokwan Bae (UNIST) Dr. Kyungjin Choi (KIST) Dr. Minkyu Choi (Yeungnam Univ.) Dr. Taesun Choi (Samjin Preci. Co., Yeungnam Univ.) Dr. Wonsang Yun (Yeungnam Univ.) Graduated Students

Government



Industry



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Thank you.

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Yongwon Seo

Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Yeungnam University

Session 3-1

Introduction to the KOICA-YU master's degree program in water resources management

Biography

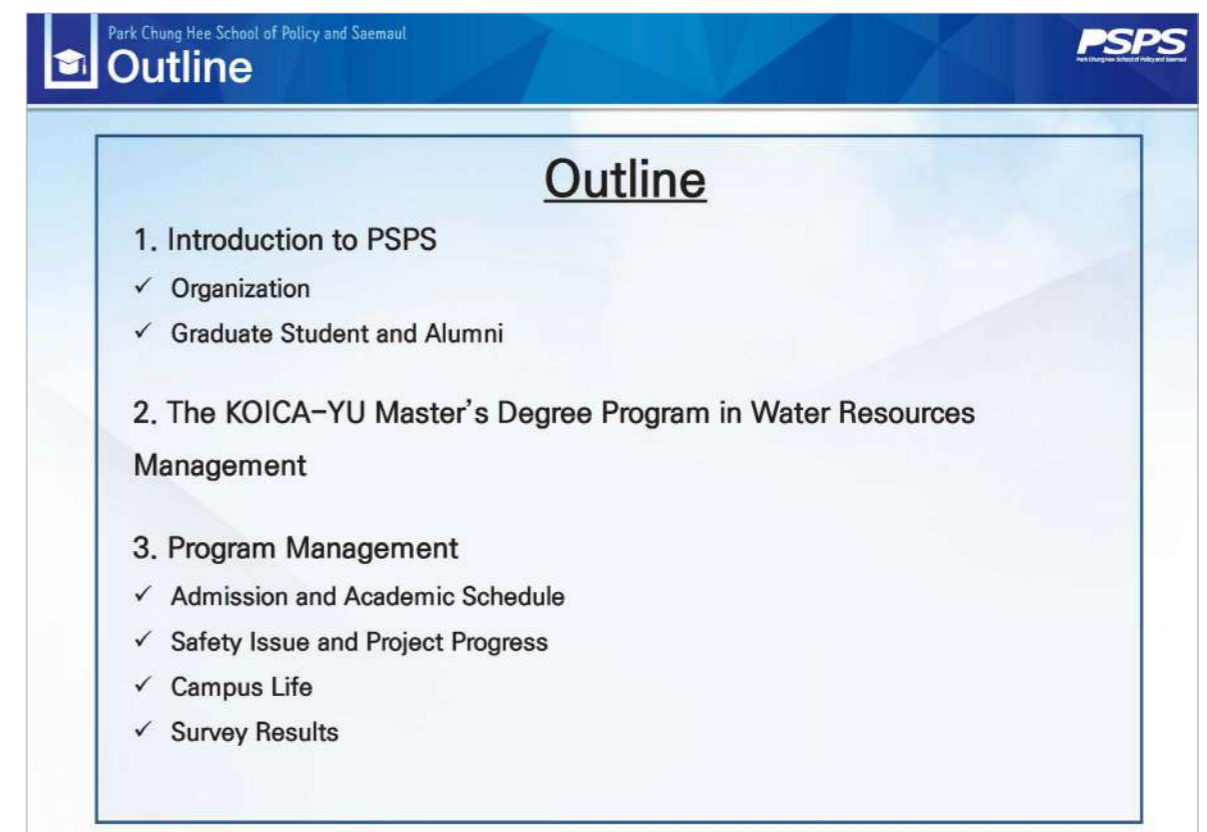
Yongwon Seo is currently working as a professor at Yeungnam University, Department of Civil Engineering in South Korea, where he educates students and dedicates his research to the areas of drainage networks and integrating scientific and engineering principles to bridge existing gaps. His seven and a half years of industry experience continually inspire his ideas for flood mitigation strategies. Recently, he has begun to consider the concept of "sustainability" with greater seriousness, motivated by the hope that future generations will enjoy the same environmental benefits that his generation has. Consequently, his research is increasingly directed towards nature-based solutions for water-related issues. His educational background includes BS and MS in Civil Engineering from Seoul National University and a PhD degree from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He has also worked for seven and half years at Korea Engineering Consultants Corporation where he learned and experience practical application in water resources industry.

본 프로그램복 발표자료에 대한 무단 복제를 금합니다.

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Global Saemaul Forum 2024



Outline

1. Introduction to PSPS
 - ✓ Organization
 - ✓ Graduate Student and Alumni
2. The KOICA-YU Master's Degree Program in Water Resources Management
3. Program Management
 - ✓ Admission and Academic Schedule
 - ✓ Safety Issue and Project Progress
 - ✓ Campus Life
 - ✓ Survey Results

Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul

1. Introduction to PSPS

Organization of PSPS(Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul)

```

    graph TD
      Dean[원장 Dean] --> ViceDean[부원장 Vice Dean]
      ViceDean --> Saemaul[새마을국제개발학과  
새마을국제개발전공  
Department of Saemaul and International Development]
      ViceDean --> Policy[공공정책리더십학과  
공공정책및리더십전공  
Department of Public Policy and Leadership]
      ViceDean --> Sustainable[지속가능발전학과  
- 산림및환경정책전공  
- 수자원관리전공  
Department of Sustainable Development]
      ViceDean --> Admin[행정실  
박정희새마을대학원 행정실  
PSPS office]
    
```

3

Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul

2. KOICA-YU Master's Degree

KOICA-YU Master's Degree Program in Water Resources Management

- Title: KOICA-YU master's degree program in water resources management
- Total Period: 2023.02.27.~2027.06.30.
- 1st Phase: 2023.08.21.~2024.12.31.
- Countries and student: 15 students from 12 countries
Ghana(2), Nigeria(1), Nepal(2), Lao PDR(1), Rwanda(1), Mongolia(1), Bolivia(1), Burundi(1), Uganda(1), Indonesia(2), Cameroon(1), Cambodia(1)

Project Management

- PM(Project Manager): Seo, Yongwon (Department of Civil Engineering)
- AM(Academic Manager): Jung, Jinyoung (Department of Environmental Engineering)
- Professors: Jang, Gabsoo (LS), Baek, Sangsoo (EE), Choi, Hyun-II (CE)
- Administration: Jung, Da Eun

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Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul

1. Introduction to PSPS

Graduate Student and Alumni (April 2024)

Student	No. of Countries	No. of Students
Current	25 (KOICA-YU WRM: 12)	94 (KOICA-YU WRM: 15)
Graduated	67	766
Enrolled	73	904

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Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul

2. KOICA-YU Master's Degree

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Datagraphic is focused on sustainability in line with the UN SDGs.

CARBON STRATEGY Become a carbon-negative organisation

ETHICAL & MORAL RESPONSIBILITY Treat people fairly and equitably and support employees' good health and well-being

COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY Help employees, their families and our local community reduce poverty and hunger.

ENCOURAGE INNOVATION Develop a culture of environmental ambassadorship to encourage innovation and challenge teams to share ideas that can deliver our work more sustainably.

PARTNERS FOR A BETTER WORLD Listen to, learn from, and partner with sustainability specialists to become the UK's first provider of 'green' outbound and inbound mail.

IMPACT AWARENESS Deliver measurable and impactful Social Value projects to support client communities and their goals through agreed contracts.

CLEAN WATER Ensure our processes don't pollute water sources, and we encourage water conservation.

<https://datagraphic.co.uk/sustainable-development-goals/>

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Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul PSPS

2. KOICA-YU Master's Degree

Global water security threatened

Climate Change, Water Contamination, Natural Disaster, Water Supply

More Vulnerable Developing Countries

Importance of International Cooperation in Water Resources Management

SDGs

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

Contributing to problem-solving ability to the urgent issues related to water resources management

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Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul PSPS

3. Program Management

Safety issue

Ms Eunah Lee
PSPS 2023
Have a great day :D

BOD

Current Status and Trends

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Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul PSPS

3. Program Management

Admission

① KOICA Round Conducted by KOICA overseas Office (Korean Embassy)	
February 2024	Submission of Application Via KOICA overseas Office (Korean Embassy) e-mail
	Document Screening
	On-site Interview
	First Round Result
② INSTITUTION(University) Round (Only for those who pass the first Round)	
March to June 2024	Submission of Application Package (Via University email /system)
	Document Screening
	Local Health Check-up
	Original Document Submission (Using DHL / to Institution)
	Interview (or/and Exam)
	Second Round Result

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Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul PSPS

3. Program Management

Academic schedule

Session	Date (YYYY.MM.DD)	Contents / Remarks
Preparatory Session	2024.08.26.-2024.08.28.	Arrival, KOICA Orientation
	2024.08.30.-2024.08.31.	University Orientation
Pre - Course	2024.09.02.-2024.10.02.	Korean Language Class
Fall Semester (1st semester)	2024.09.30.-2025.01.16.	
Fall Break	2025.01.17.-2025.02.28.	
Spring Semester (2nd semester)	2025.03.04.-2025.06.20.	
Spring Break	2025.06.23.-2025.06.30.	
Summer Semester (3rd semester)	2025.07.01.-2025.08.26.	
Summer Break	2025.08.26.-2025.09.28.	
Fall Semester (4th semester)	2025.09.29.-12.31.	
Wrap-up Session	2025.11.11.	Final Oral Defense Presentation
	2025.12.16.	Closing Ceremony
	~2025.12.24.	Departure

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Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul

3. Program Management

Curriculum

Semester	Type	Course Title
Pre-Course	20 hours(1A)	-Korean Language (3 Intensive Korean Language Class)
1st semester	20 hours(1B)	
2nd semester	20 hours(2A)	
1st semester	Required (10)	- Introduction to Hydrology - Introduction to Hydraulics - Water Resources Policy Seminar - Field Study
	Required (4)	- Water Resources, Science and Technology, and Appropriate Technology - Field Study
2nd semester	Electives (15)	- Climate Change and Water Resources Management - Water Resource Governance and Management - Sustainable Energy Policy and Planning - Remote Sensing and Managing Water Environment - Seawater and Freshwater Related Technology Engineering - Sustainable Urban Water Management <i>*Out of the six courses listed for the second semester, only three will be selected and offered based on faculty availability and other considerations.</i>
		Required (8)

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Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul

3. Program Management

일자	기간	내용	비고	Extra Curriculum
2023. 8. 24. ~ 8. 25.	2일	영남대 OT 및 캠퍼스 투어	학교소개, 유학생안내 등	2023.08.25(OT),08.28.(Campus Tour)
2023. 8. 28 ~ 9. 22.	4주	예비과정 및 한국문화의 이해	한국어집중과정 등	2023.08.28.~09.22. (Korean Language)
2023. 9.15.	1일	현장학습	다목적댐 운영현황 (안동댐, 세계물포럼기념센터)	2023.09.15. (Field Trip, Andong Dam)
2023. 9.25.	15주	1학기 개강	2023. 9.25. ~ 2024. 1.8.	2023.09.25.~2024.01.08. (1st Semester Start)
2023.10. 2.	1일	사회공헌 실천의날	캠퍼스청소(매월 1일 실시)	2023.10.04. (Campus Volunteer)
2023.10.13.	1일	글로벌화상세미나		2023.12.08.(Alumni Seminar)
2023.10.27.	1일	현장학습	고령정수장 및 강정보 취수장 운영현황(한국수자원공사)	2023.11.10.(Field Trip, Water Intake)
2023.11. 3.	1일	현장학습	경주 하수처리장 운영 현황(경주시)	2023.12.01.(Field Trip, WTP)
2023.11.13. ~ 11.17.	1주	1학기 중간고사		2023.11.13.~11.17. (Midterm Exam)
2023.11.24.	1일	특강	수자원관리 전문가 특강(개도국 적용 가능 적정 기술 개발 및 적용 현황)	2023.12.11.(Seminar, K-water)
2023.12.22.	1일	송년의 밤		2023.12.22. (New Year's Eve)
2024. 1.10. ~ 1.16.	1주	1학기 기말고사 및 중강		2024.01.10.~01.16. (Final Exam)
2024. 1.17. ~ 2.29.	5주	방학		2024.01.17.~02.29. (Winter Break)
2024. 3. 4.	15주	2학기 개강	2024. 3. 4. ~ 2024. 6.21.	2024.03.04.~ (2nd Semester Start)
2024. 3. 4.	1일	사회공헌 실천의날	캠퍼스청소(매월 1일 실시)	2024.04.01. (Campus Volunteer)
2024. 3.11. ~ 3.15.	1주	지도교수 신청 및 배정		2024.03.13.~03.29. (Select Advisor)
2024. 3.21.	1일	현장학습	상수도학회	2024.6.20~21. (Field Trip, KICT)
2024. 3.22.	1일	현장학습	수자원공사 본사, 대청댐	2024.3.29. (Field Trip, Daechong Dam)
2024. 4. 5.	1일	특강	수자원관리 전문가 특강(수자원 국제시장 현황 및 국제협력사업 전망)	2024.5.13~20. (Seminar, KECC/Dongbu Eng)
2024. 4. 12.	1일	현장학습	국가물산업클러스터 (수자원 산업기술 현행화 현장 학습)	2024.3.14. (Field Trip, NWIC)

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Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul

3. Program Management

Campus tour

Orientation

Campus volunteer

Korean food

Athletics

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Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul

3. Program Management

Chuseok

SW seminar

KWC 2024

New Year's Eve

President seminar

14

3. Program Management

KIWW 2023 Saemaul forum Alumni seminar

Administration meeting Seminar

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3. Program Management

Key evaluation index

Knowledge and capacity improvement on the country's key issue of water resources management

Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the program based on the improvement of a participant's knowledge and capacity to address urgent and crucial issues regarding water resources management. The training program statistically verifies a significant difference before and after the training to determine whether the knowledge and skills provided by the program are helpful for the trainees in addressing water resource issues in their own countries.
Internal and External Strategy Linkage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (KOICA) Mid-to-Long Term Management Goal 3.3: Strengthening the Platform for Development Experience and Knowledge Transfer (SDGs) SDG06. Clean water and sanitation.
Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two surveys are conducted, one before the start of the trainee program and another immediately after its completion.

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3. Program Management

Survey results right at the start of the program

2. Which of the following is the most important water-related issue in your home country?
 응답 15개

Water shortages	4 (26.7%)
Flooding	8 (53.3%)
Water quality	4 (26.7%)
Sanitation and health	3 (20%)
Collection of water by women	1 (6.7%)
Land degradation	1 (6.7%)

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3. Program Management

Survey results right at the start of the program

6. Which of the following best describes the broad category of topics from this program that you are most interested in at this point?
 응답 15개

Integrated water resources management	8 (53.3%)
Water quality and ecosystem	2 (13.3%)
Water disasters such as flood and drought	7 (46.7%)
Other	1 (6.7%)

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3. Program Management

Survey results right at the start of the program

11. How would you rate your knowledge of water resources management engineering?
 응답 157기

12. How would you rate your overall capacity as a water resources management policy maker?
 응답 157기

Participant's evaluation at the start of the program: **56/100**

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3. Program Management

Survey results and implications

- The program aims to achieve an average measurement value of water resources competence and knowledge of 90.48 or higher in post-program surveys
- Advanced water resources courses are open based on students' opinions and demands
- Running specialized courses to deepen students' expertise to cultivate individual capacity for resolving water resource issues in their home countries.

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Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul
3. Program Management

Survey results right at the start of the program

1. How satisfied are you with your major curriculum in PSPS?
 응답 157기

커리큘럼 만족도(4.33/5점)

1. How would you evaluate the overall quality of lectures?
 응답 157기

교수진 만족도(4.44점/5점)

2. How satisfied are you with the contents of the courses?
 응답 157기

강의내용 만족도(4.07점/5점)

5. Please choose the course you want to take next semester.
 응답 157기

차학기 수업 수요조사

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Sang-won Moon

Director General, Korea International Cooperation Agency

Session 3-1

SMU Plus(+) End poverty Program
-A Case Study on the Rural Community
Development Project in Myanmar

Biography

Moon Sangwon has been with KOICA(Korea International Cooperation Agency) since 2004. He is working as a Director General of Department of Southeast Asia II.

He worked as a Director of ESG & Innovation team, Rural development team, Planning & Coordination team as well as a Senior Deputy Country Director, KOICA Yangon Office.

He majored in Master of Public health (M.P.H.) and Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), Russian and Russian Literature, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea and now is a Ph.D student of international development of SAEMAUL in Yeungnam University.

He has a much interest in Rural development based on Korean "Saemaul Undong(SMU)". He made a "KOICA Global SMU Plan" in 2013 and managed SMU project in Myanmar(23mil., 2014-2020) in Myanmar successfully. He received a Prime Minister's SMU commendation for contribution to Global SMU in 2015.

His major research areas is on study on the determinants of community development in Myanmar rural area : focus on the SMU principle(Competition, Social capital, village reader).

본 프로그램북 발표자료에 대한 무단 복제를 금합니다.

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SMU Plus(+) End poverty Program

-A Case Study on the Rural Community Development Project in Myanmar

2024.05.29

Sang-won Moon

KOICA Department of Southeast Asia, Director of General



Special Session

Session 1

Session 2

Session 3

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- 1 Outline of the Project
- 2 Components of SMU Project
 - ✓ Development of a Master Plan
 - ✓ Capacity-building & Training
 - ✓ Pilot Village Development
- 3 Project Performance
- 4 Project Achievement and Dissemination
- 5. New Flagship SMU Program
- 6 Closing



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1. Outline of Project

- ❖ **Project Title : SMU* Project in Myanmar**
* SMU : Saemaul Undong (New Village Movement)
- ❖ **Location** : 10 Regions/States, 110 pilot villages
- ❖ **Period** : Dec. 2014 ~ Apr. 2020 (5 Years)
- ❖ **Budget** : 22 Million USD
- ❖ **Implementation Agency** : KOICA, MoALI
- ❖ **Executing Organization**
 - ✓ PM : KDS(Korea Institute for Development Strategy)
 - ✓ PC : KRC, Korea SMU Center, HanKyong University

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* Impact Evaluation : KDI(Korea Development Institute) School



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1. Outline of Project

Goal of SMU Project

 **GOAL**
 Contribution to the sustainable rural development through spreading out suitable rural community development models for Myanmar

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1. Outline of Project

Concept of SMU Project

Spirit
Diligence
Self-help
Cooperation

➔

Value
Competition and Incentive
Willing Participation of Villagers
Leadership and Trust from Villagers

➔

Project Components
Performance Evaluation & Rewards
Organizing a Village Development Committee
Training for SMU Leaders

Methodology of contemporary realization


Partnership
Proper Technology
Value Chain

➔

Achieving SDGs

Income Generation and Capacity Development for self-reliance

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1. Outline of Project

Purpose & Basic Approach of SMU Project

- ✓ **Purpose**
 - ❖ To build up the capacity of stakeholders and social capital in order to push forward the sustainable, customized SMU to local conditions
 - ❖ To achieve the holistic rural development through the 100 pilot village development based on the SMU approach
 - ❖ To establish the policy basis in order to spread out SMU model suitable for Myanmar
- ✓ **Basic Approach**
 - ❖ Holistic community-based development on the basis of government's willingness and people's voluntary participation and competition
 - ❖ Village development driven by village leaders
 - ❖ Village development through improving the community-based social capital


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1. Outline of Project

Development of SMU Pilot villages



Village Selection (22 May 2015)

- Nay Pyi Taw : 40
- Shan : 10
- Mandalay : 10
- Sagaing : 10
- Ayeyarwaddy : 10
- Bago : 5
- Yangon : 5
- Mon : 5
- Tanintharyi : 5
- Sub-total : 100 villages

Additional 10 villages in RKN, YGN

Total 110 villages

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1. Outline of Project

History of SMU project

- May 2015 : Selecting 100 pilot villages
- Nov 2015 : Designing Master Plan (Phase-I)
- Apr 2016 : (Y1) Designing Village Development Plan(VDP) & Inception
- Jan 2017 : (Y2) Inception of Pilot Village development
- May 2017 : Selecting Additional 10 villages in YGN (5) and RKN (5)
- Jan 2018 : (Y3) Inception of Pilot Village development
- Jan 2019 : (Y3) Annual Village Development Evaluation
- Dec 2019 : Korea-Myanmar Agriculture & Rural Development Forum
- Jan 2020 : (Y4) Annual Village Development Evaluation

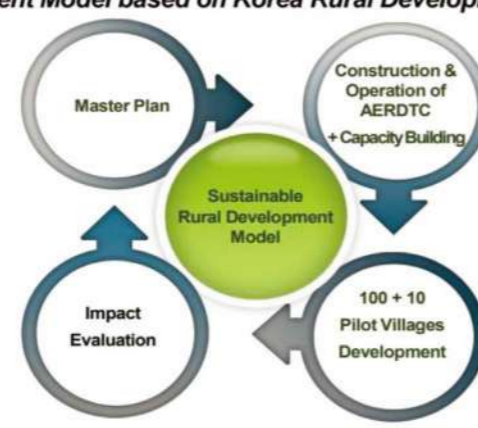
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1. Outline of Project

4 components of SMU project

Establishment and Dissemination of sustainable Myanmar Rural Development Model based on Korea Rural Development Experience

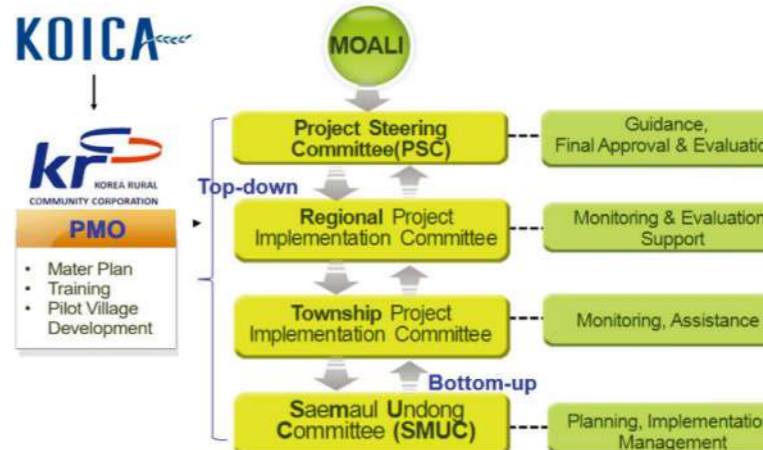


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1. Outline of Project

Implementation Structure of SMU project



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2. Components of SMU Project

Designing MP(Phase 1)

Master Plan (Phase-I, 2016-17)

- ❖ Present status analysis of Myanmar
- ❖ Government policy and strategy of agriculture and rural development in Myanmar
- ❖ Development cooperation programs
- ❖ Philosophy and Methodology of SMU
- ❖ Korea's experience to rural development
- ❖ **Action Plan of the SMU project**

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2. Components of SMU Project

Agriculture Extension & Rural Development Training Center

- ❖ Commencement of Training at CARTC in Yangon : 12 Oct, 2015
- ❖ Move from Yangon(CARTC) to Nay Pyi Taw(AERDTC) : 23 Oct, 2017
- ❖ Opening of AERDTC : 14 November 2017
- ❖ Educated Trainee : 5,526 persons (Planned 3,500persons)

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2. Components of SMU Project

Designing MP(Phase 2)

Master Plan (Phase-II, 2019)

- ❖ Reflecting project performance and result of impact evaluation
- ❖ Implications and improvement of the project
- ❖ Policy suggestion to implement and disseminate SMU in nationwide
- ❖ Post-project management guideline

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2. Components of SMU Project

Agriculture Extension & Rural Development Training Center

Total 5,526 trainees in 80 Sessions by 2019

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2. Components of SMU Project

Total Performance of AERDTC Training

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Course	Times	Result	Target			Year				
			Leader	Civil Servant	Student	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	80	5,526	4,303	963	260	503	794	661	1,686	1,882
Subtotal	44	2,174	2,100	514	260	503	558	222	682	909
Basic Course										
Village leader & Civil Servant	30	1,914	1,667	247	-	503	558	177	324	352
Village Administration Officials	6	433	433	-	-	-	-	45	178	210
Special Education	4	267	-	267	-	-	-	-	130	137
EverGreen Leader	4	260	-	-	260	-	-	-	50	210
Subtotal	27	1,827	1,381	446	0	0	134	250	796	647
Expert Course										
Additional education for Leader	6	437	437	-	-	-	-	-	219	218
Agricultural Leader Education	6	425	425	-	-	-	100	110	215	-
KFCC Education	3	252	190	62	-	-	-	-	89	163
Accounting Education	5	329	329	-	-	-	-	-	110	219
Civil Servant Workshop	7	384	-	384	-	-	34	140	163	47
One day										
One-day education for villagers	9	825	822	3	-	-	102	189	208	326

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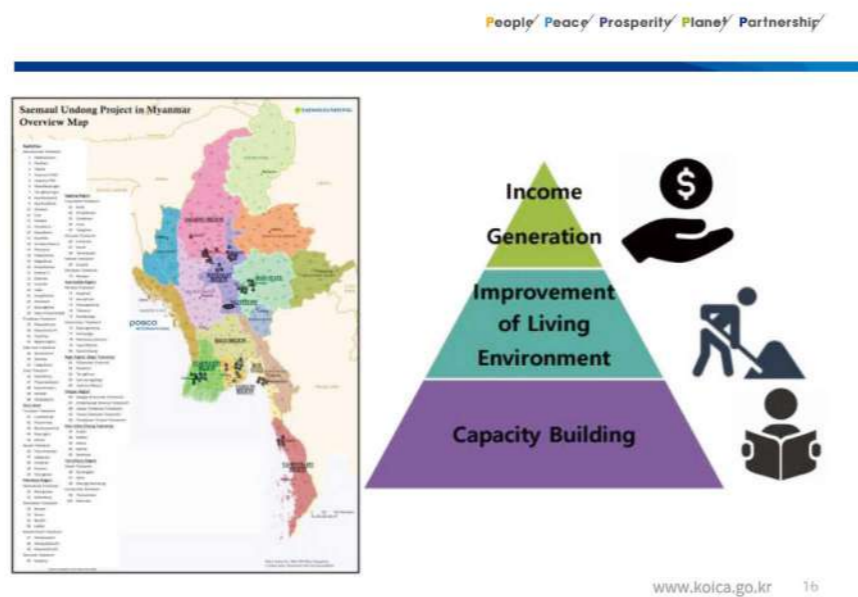
2. Components of SMU Project

Pilot Village Development 3 programs



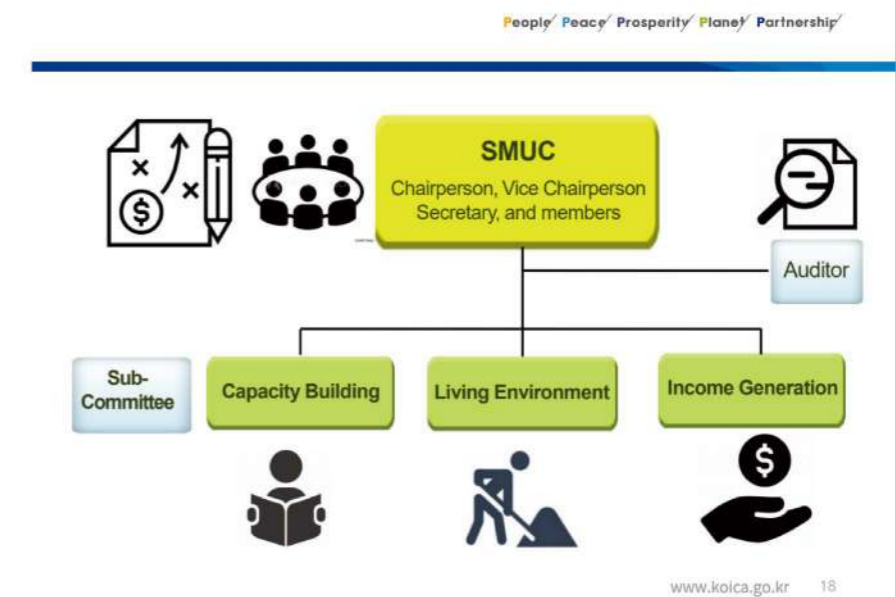
2. Components of SMU Project

Pilot Village Development



2. Components of SMU Project

SMU Committee



2. Components of SMU Project

SMU Committee

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2. Components of SMU Project

Capacity Building Program for village Development

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2. Components of SMU Project

SMU Committee

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2. Components of SMU Project

Living Environment Improvement Program for village Development

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2. Components of SMU Project

Income Generation Program for village Development

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2. Components of SMU Project

Annual Village Development Evaluation

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2. Components of SMU Project

Village Development Performance Evaluation System

Capacity Building

- ✓ No. of Meeting
- ✓ No. of technical/educational training
- ✓ No. of trainee
- ✓ No. of villagers visit to other advance villages
- ✓ No. of public relation on project movement

Living Environment

- ✓ Project completion(work done, %)
- ✓ Villagers' own fund contribution
- ✓ Villagers' own labor contribution
- ✓ No. of participant households
- ✓ Villagers' land/materials contribution

Income Generation

- ✓ Fund increment (%)
- ✓ No. of participant households for microfinance project
- ✓ Adoption of new business and technologies

Evaluation

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2. Components of SMU Project

Incentive System

Year	Grade	Project Budget (\$)		Villages	Amount (\$)
		Basic	Incentive		
2016	-	20,000	-	100	2,000,000
	A	20,000	20,000	30	1,200,000
2017	B	20,000	10,000	40	1,200,000
	C	20,000	-	30	600,000
2018	A	20,000	20,000	30	1,200,000
	B	20,000	10,000	40	1,200,000
2019	C	20,000	-	30	600,000
	A	-	15,000	30	450,000
2019	B	-	10,000	40	400,000
	C	-	5,000	30	150,000
Sum					9,000,000

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3. Performance of SMU Project

SMU Project Performance

Total annual budget of 110 villages Development
(Unit : thousand Kyat)

Composition	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Total	3,938,257	7,442,322	7,766,403	3,212,503	22,359,485
SMU Budget	2,595,420	4,515,192	4,459,606	1,640,546	13,210,764
Village contribution	1,342,837	2,927,130	3,306,797	1,571,957	9,148,721 40.8%

Total Annual Budget of 110 villages development by Sub-project
(Unit : Thousand Kyat)

Sub-Project	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4			Total		
	Sub total	SMU Budget	Village Contribution	Sub total	SMU Budget	Village Contribution	Sub total	SMU Budget	Village Contribution	Sub total	SMU Budget	Village Contribution	Sub total	SMU Budget	Village Contribution
Total	3,938,257	2,595,419	1,342,837	7,442,322	4,515,192	2,927,130	7,766,404	4,459,606	3,306,798	3,212,501	1,640,546	15,719,985	22,359,484	13,210,762	9,148,721
Capacity Building	131,996	130,913	7,183	264,044	209,476	54,568	495,625	399,534	96,091	206,679	191,524	15,155	1,104,344	921,347	172,987
Living Environment	2,757,940	1,984,572	1,203,370	4,625,096	2,263,514	2,371,542	4,446,690	2,111,516	2,338,193	1,194,254	541,105	13,525,099	7,063,659	6,461,200 47.7%	
Income Generation	1,042,319	910,034	132,286	2,553,222	2,052,202	501,020	2,624,080	1,948,556	875,524	1,300,463	294,798	1,015,695	7,720,094	5,198,560	2,524,524

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3. Performance of SMU Project

SMU Project Performance

Comprehensive Performance of Annual Capacity-Building by Component

Item	General Meeting (time)	General Meeting (persons)	SMU Meeting (persons)	Training (times)	Training (persons)	Study Visit (persons)	Publicity (times)	Village Cleaning (times)
Y1	2,338	6,768	960	342	26,955	7,491	137	1,089
Y2	3,785	167,351	33,223	930	45,524	28,633	789	2,776
Y3	6,035	223,031	51,148	1,338	70,093	76,183	1,467	3,935
Y4	4,651	164,437	35,279	759	38,215	24,354	584	2,645
Total	16,809	561,587	120,610	3,369	180,787	136,661	2,977	10,445
Average per a village (4yrs)	152.81	5,105.34	1,096.45	30.63	1,643.52	1,242.37	27.06	94.95
Average per a village (1yr)	38.20	1,276.33	274.11	7.66	410.88	310.59	6.77	23.74

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3. Performance of SMU Project

SMU Project Performance

Total Annual Achievement of Village Road
(Unit : m)

Village Road	Earth	Gravel	Concrete	Total
Year 1	4,548	64,731	9,177	78,456
Year 2	10,003	30,971	18,132	59,107
Year 3	8,269	10,543	31,748	50,561
Year 4	2,734	13,664	13,064	29,462
Total	25,554	119,910	72,122	217,586
Average per a village	232.31	1,090.09	655.65	1,978.05

Total Annual Performance of Water Supply

Water Supply	Tube Well (No.)	Water Purification (No.)	Water Tank (No.)	Water Pipe (m)	Beneficiary Household (HH)
Year 1	25	8	35	12,326	3,768
Year 2	9	6	30	12,080	2,426
Year 3	12	21	22	1,761	1,823
Year 4	12	3	13	935	4,473
Total	58	38	100	27,102	12,490
Average per a village	0.53	0.35	0.91	246.38	113.55

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3. Performance of SMU Project

SMU Project Performance

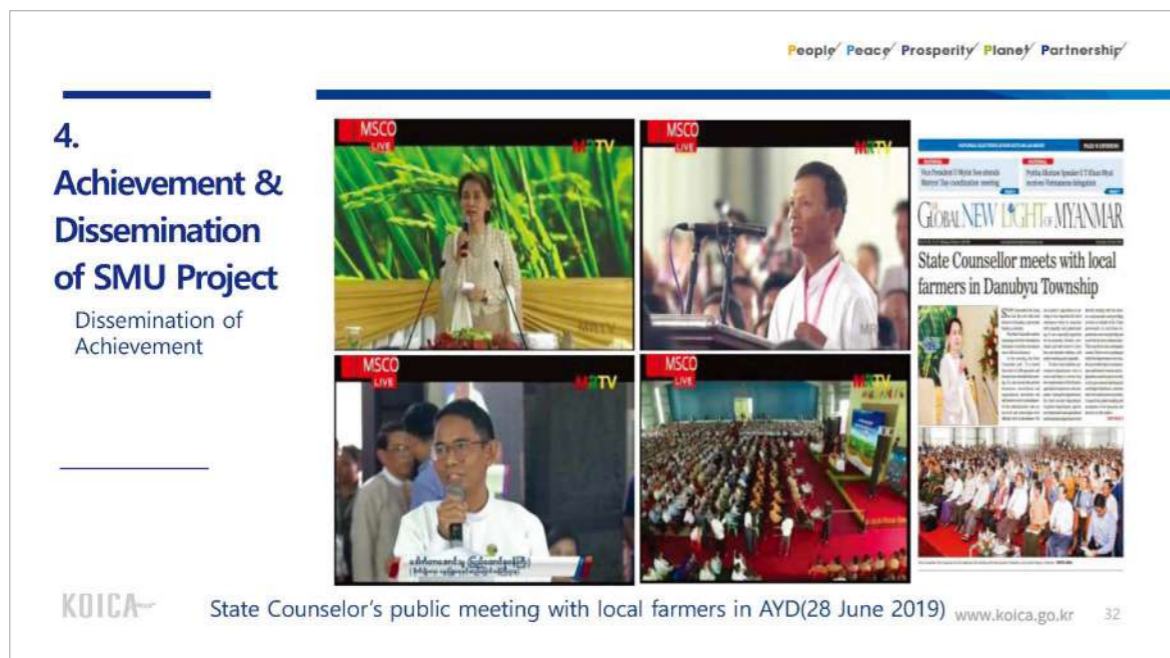
5-6) Total Annual Performance of Electricity Supply

Electricity facilities	Pole (No.)	Wire (m)	Beneficiary Household (HH)
Year 1	558	31,204	1,520
Year 2	594	28,370	1,964
Year 3	372	27,508	739
Year 4	115	1,360	1,796
Total	1,639	88,442	6,019
Average per a village	14.90	804.01	54.72

7) Total Annual Performance of Village Welfare Facilities

Village Facilities	Drainage (m)	Clinic (No.)	Education Facilities (No.)	Village Hall (No.)	Etc.
Year 1	12,970	7	9	21	-
Year 2	12,313	0	6	53	-
Year 3	17,289	2	21	42	22 places including Library, toilet
Year 4	3,012	1	3	21	20 places including warehouse
Total	45,584	10	39	137	42
Average per a village	414.40	0.09	0.35	1.25	0.38

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4. Achievement & Dissemination of SMU Project

Reflecting Achievement to Government Policy

State/Region	Total	No.	Budget per village	Township (No. of TSP)	Village	Remarks																					
Shan	30,000,000	1	30,000,000	Yatsauk	Myay Ni Kone	Shan state, DoA Letter Sa Ma Ka-3/2019-20190847 2019 September 19																					
							Sagayig	300,000,000	10	30,000,000	Yemsazin	Ywar Thar Yar	Sagayig region, DoA Letter Sa Ma Ka-3/2019-2020/2006-2019 Oct 29														
														Mandalay	300,000,000	10	30,000,000	Kawlin	Saeto	Mandalay region, DoA Letter Extension(SMU/2019/807) - 2019 SEP 04							
																					Rakhine	150,000,000	5	30,000,000	Gwa	Rahakim	Rakhine state, DoA Letter Ya Khe Sa/ Sa Ma Ka-15/2019 2019 072609-2019 Oct 25

4. Achievement & Dissemination of SMU Project

Reflecting Achievement to Government Policy

❖ Legislating 'Rural Development Law' for sustainable management of village fund

- Continuing policy suggestion reflecting legal consultation by local law firm
- Enacting 'Rural Development Law' (27 Dec. 2019)
- establishing legal basement of the operation and management by the government on the village funds created by projects in post-project period
- MOALI is preparing related act and regulations
- Institutionalization for sustainable post-project MGNT
- Preparation of 'post-project MGNT Guideline' reflecting 'Rural Development Law'




4. Achievement & Dissemination of SMU Project

Establishing a platform for related projects

Suggesting a reliable platform of PPP and other cooperation

▷ contributing agriculture & rural value chain and social capital

Partners	Project Details
POSCO International	Supporting additional SMU project of 5 villages in RKN State
Daegu Metropolitan City	Supporting additional SMU project of 5 villages in YGN
CJ	Contract cultivation of chili (4 farms in 2 States)
POSCO 1% Share Foundation	Construction a iron bridge in Yowar village
Nong-Hyup	Importing agriculture products : beans, chic pea and etc.
Shinhan Bank	Supporting PCs (\$18,000)
Korea Smart Grid Institute	Solar power generation in Nyangchaung Village in AYD Region
Korea Federation of Community Credit Cooperative	Education for Village Credit and pilots (27 villages in 7 States from SMU pilot villages)
SK Telecom & SK Group	Supply improved cook stove (ICS) (total 4.3 million ICSs to all Townships including pilot villages)





4. Achievement & Dissemination of SMU Project


Reflecting Achievement to Government Policy

"All regions of Myanmar including rural area will be developed based on the achievement of SMU Project in Myanmar"

Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation Of Myanmar

Korea-Myanmar Agriculture and Rural Development Forum
11 December 2019



4. Achievement & Dissemination of SMU Project

Establishing a platform for related projects




❖ Example : CSR of POSCO International

Shwe(Gold) Project

- the greatest overseas LNG project by Korean Co.
- budget of \$4.9 bil., annual production 170 bil. m³


Supporting SMU budget in the project site

- 5 villages, total \$450,000 (3.4%)
- ※ total input of CSR : \$13.2 mil (by Mar 2019)

<Positive achievement>

- 1) Utilizing KOICA ODA project as a CSR platform
- 2) CSR program in terms of PPP
- 3) Successful support on local village communities in project site
- 4) Local government's own budget allocation for pilot project dissemination
- 5) Positive image-making for the company and donor country



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5. New Flagship SMU Program

Purpose

SMU+ End Poverty Program contributes to **eradicating multi-dimensional poverty** by income generation and capacity building rural people in developing countries

- The program pursues sustainable development by incorporating innovative elements like **digital technology and climate change response** based on Korea's SMU development models.

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5. New Flagship SMU Program

Basic Direction and Strategy

Achieving rural poverty reduction by using "innovative" measures such as **digital and climate change response**
ex) digital education, M-health, Digital communication device supply project, prevention of desertification through reforestation, digital-based VCCs(village credit cooperatives), digital & eco-friendly agricultural technology(smart farms, low-carbon farming, organic etc.).

- The program is faithful to the core values and success factors* of SMU in Korea.

* competition & compensation, community participation, leadership of the nation's supreme leader and village leader, village people's trust

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5. New Flagship SMU Program

Basic Direction and Strategy

The program is planned as a national level long-term(more than 10 years) program of partner countries.

- Integrating with local governance based on the harmony of government-led(top-down) and community-led(bottom-up)
- Implementing sequential projects such as highest decision making, governance & capacity building and pilot village projects.

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5. New Flagship SMU Program

Basic Direction and Strategy

Promoting various partners like partner countries central and local government, community and the private sector(company, civil society, etc.) participating in the program.

- Korea key stakeholders(KOICA, KSUC, SMUF) will join in one platform program to create synergy and increase efficiency.

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5. New Flagship SMU Program

Sub-program/ components


Capacity Building

Government official and instructors
 Master's training for key officials and instructors in partner countries will be conducted to promote consistent policy and secure leadership

Community leader and local official
 Localized SMU training will be conducted for local officials and village leaders to lead to community driven development.

Community People
 As a key factor in the pilot village project, capacity building will be included to enhance ownership of community people.

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5. New Flagship SMU Program

Sub-program/ components

Income Generation

Agriculture & Non-Agriculture Income generation

- Expansion of village roads, Installation of water and power supply, sewage system, drainage facilities, etc.
- Community Kindergarten, library, health care(health care center, M-health, medical insurance, etc.)

Agricultural Value Chain

- Technical transfer, Sharing agricultural information & data using digital technic, Contract Farming and Cooperative

Promoting VCCs

- Promoting Village Credit Cooperatives to increase residents' access to finance.

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5. New Flagship SMU Program

Sub-program/ components

Improving Living environment

Basic Infrastructure Establishment
 Expansion of village roads, Installation of water and power supply, sewage system, drainage facilities, etc.

Community welfare Improvement
 Community Kindergarten, library, health care(health care center, M-health, medical insurance, etc.)

Smart & Green Village

- Digital infrastructure to connect local residents with digital technologies and information
- climate-resilient infra structure

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5. New Flagship SMU Program

Implementation system

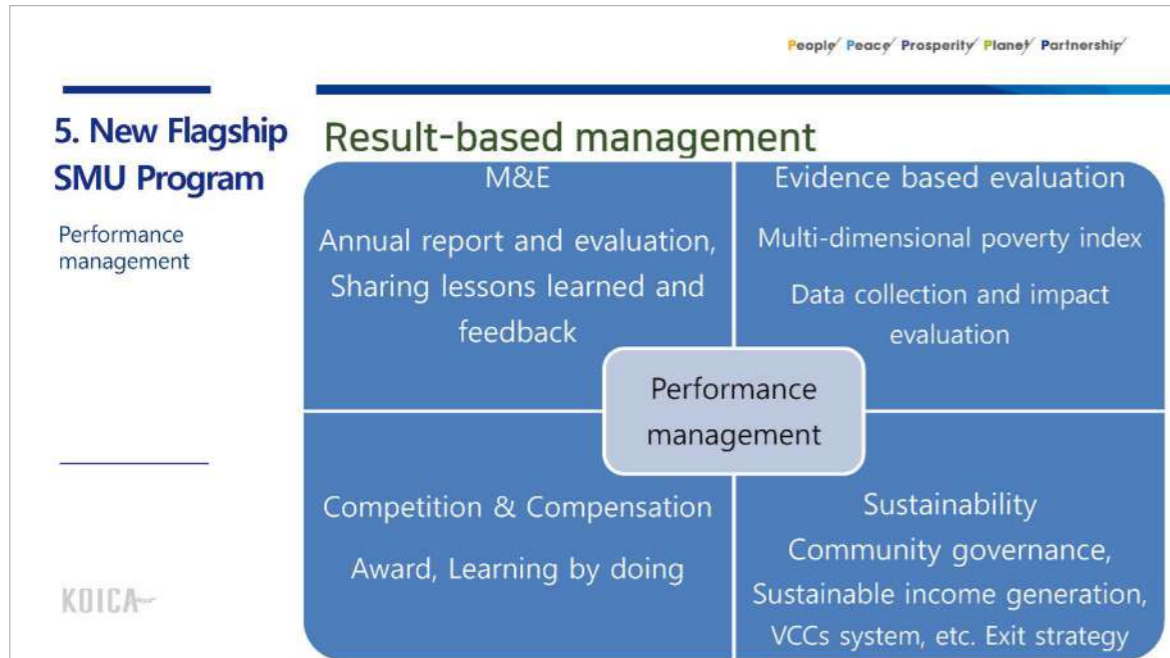
Program Implementation System



- Capacity building of public officials, regal system reform, allocation of budgets to community, M&E, agricultural extension, etc.
- Community development activities decision-making, implementation, social audit, etc.
- Government of Partner countries, community people, private sector(company, CSOs), KOICA, etc. various stakeholders collaborate on the basis of partnership.

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5. New Flagship SMU Program
Plus component

Plus components : Digital, climate change and migration

Climate Change Responses and Green Transformation

- Incorporate resilience to climate change into SMU program, considering rural people's vulnerability to climate change.
- SMU program will take following measures to adapt to climate change risk.
 - ex) 1. building sea walls to protect coastal community from flooding, 2. developing climate-smart agriculture, 3. managing forests and ecosystems, 4. developing drought-resistant crops, 5. improving early warning systems for floods and storms, 6. building climate-resilient infrastructure, 7. raising awareness of climate change

KOICA

5. New Flagship SMU Program
Plus component

Plus components : Digital, climate change and migration

Digital Transformation

- Technical support to improve digital infrastructure in rural areas to increase physical, human and social capital.
 - ex) VCC banking system, village hall wifi, digital education, m-health, smart farm, agricultural data platform)
- Establishing data banks for agriculture and Rural development and capacity building for staff members
- Establishing digital system for better record keeping and transparency for agricultural inputs(seeds and agrochemicals)

KOICA

5. New Flagship SMU Program
Plus component

Plus components : Digital, climate change and migration

Migration

	Partner Country (Origin)		Korea (Destination)
	Trainee	Government	
Circular Migration	Training of Skilled Labor → Migration (Employment)		Return
Triple Win	- Competency Development - Decent Job opportunity - Salary Increase	- Increase in Remittance - Securing Skilled Labor	- Utilization of Skilled Labor - Inflow of High-level Talent

- The disciplined Pilot village people migrate to Korea rural area as a seasonal agricultural worker to earn income and learn advanced farming skills and return to origin village.

KOICA

People / Peace / Prosperity / Planet / Partnership

6. Closing

What makes SMU project Successful?

Leadership

- Community leader development
- Dedication by leader
- Sharing Lessons learned

Government Support

- Top leadership
- Policy consistency
- SMU Learning system
- Whole government support

Participation

- Consensus and participation
- Competition and Concentration
- Evaluation and award

www.koica.go.kr 51






Afzal Ahmad Khan

International Professor, Department of Saemaul Studies and International Development, Yeungnam University

Session 3-1

The Effectiveness of Implementation of Saemaul Undong Consciousness Reform for Rural Development in North-Central India

Biography

Dr. Afzal Ahmad Khan is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Saemaul Studies and International Development at Yeungnam University, possesses an illustrious academic background and extensive experience within his field. Before assuming his current position, Dr. Khan held the role of research professor at the Park Chung-hee Saemaul Undong Institute, also affiliated with Yeungnam University. During his tenure at the Institute, Dr. Khan engaged in through research endeavors covering various aspects of Saemaul Undong and International Development studies. His responsibilities encompassed editorial oversight of the biannual English Journal of Saemalogy, coordination of International conferences and seminars on Saemaul Development Studies, as well as administrative duties integral to the institute's functioning. Dr. Khan's academic journey further includes positions as a Post-doctoral researcher position on the Trans-Asian Studies project at the Asia Institute, Kyungpook National University, and the BK21 Plus Project at Kyungpook National University. Prior to his ventures in South Korea, Dr. Khan served as an adjunct lecturer of Korean studies at the University of Delhi, India, where he made significant contributions over an extended period.

Dr. Khan's academic qualifications underscore his dedication to Korean and Saemaul studies. He obtained his Master's and PhD degrees from Kyungpook National University's Department of Korean Language and Literature in 2011 and 2017, respectively. His academic journey commenced with undergraduate studies at the Centre for Korean Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India, culminating in graduation in 2008.

Presently, Dr. Khan is engaged in a second PhD program at Yeungnam University, along with teaching position, delving deeper into the realms of Saemaul Development Studies and International Development. This pursuit reflects his commitment to acquiring comprehensive expertise within his chosen field of study. Additionally, Dr. Khan has numerous publications to his credit, including book chapters, journal articles, and contributions to Korean news publications.

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GSF 2024 : "The Key to Human Co-prosperity, Sharing Korea Development Experience"

[Session 3-1] Pivoting from Motivation to Action: Best Saemaul Practice I

The Effectiveness of Implementation of Saemaul Undong Consciousness Reform for Rural Development in North-Central India

Dr. Afzal Ahmad Khan
Dept. of Saemaul Studies & International Development,
Yeungnam University

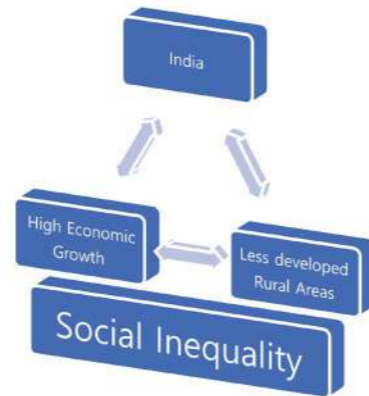
Contents

- I. Introduction
- II. Theoretical Framework
- III. Research Methodology
- IV. Results of Analysis and Implications
- V. Summary and Conclusion

I. Introduction

1. Background of the Study

- In recent decades, India's remarkable economic development has garnered global attention.
- According to the International Monetary Fund(IMF), the Indian economy valued at \$3.94 trillion, making it the fifth-largest economy by market exchange rates, with a projected growth rate of 6.5%, in 2024.
- Despite this impressive growth, recent estimates indicate that inequality in India has reached unprecedented levels.
- The disparity between urban and rural areas has emerged as a significant obstacle to India's modernization and overall development.
- More than 70% of India's population lives on less than \$3.10 per day according to the World Bank(2022).



I. Introduction

1. Background of the Study

- Additionally, The wealth distribution is highly skewed, with the top 1% of the population holding 90% of the country's wealth, while the bottom 50% possess less than 3%(Oxfam).
- The International Labor Organization(ILO) reports that 83% of Indian youth are unemployed and reliant on the agriculture.
- In response to these challenges, the Government of India has committed to distributing free food and grains to 8.1 billion of their poorest citizens, representing more than half of the population, every month for the next Five years.

One Percent holds 90% of the National Wealth

High Rate of Youth Unemployment

Free Food and grains distribution to more than 80% of Population

I. Introduction

1. Background of the Study

- Poverty, hunger, undernutrition and unemployment remain the most significant barriers to the nation's development. Poverty and hunger are intertwined, each perpetuating the other. The eradication of these issues is crucial due to their profound impact on health and human capital development, which are essential for achieving sustained economic growth and development.
- Therefore, for low-income, high poverty regions of India such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh, achieving development necessitates focusing on rural development.
- Implementing South Korea's Saemaul Undong model can play a crucial role in this process.



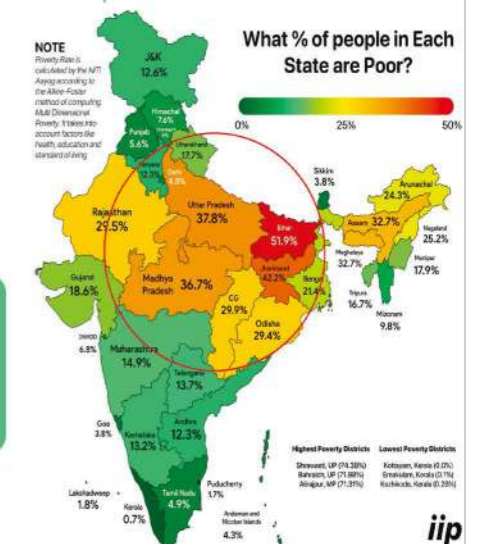
I. Introduction

Significant Development Barriers

Need to Focus on Rural Development

Implementation of Saemaul Undong Model

Target Regions



I. Introduction

1.2. Objective of the Study

- Korea and India were colonies of Japan and Britain, respectively, and both faced the challenge of national division upon liberation after World War II.
- Starting as some of the poorest countries, both Korea and India initiated poverty eradication campaigns through rural development in the 1960s and 1970s.
- Korea established a five years economic development plan in the 1960s and began systematic rural development through the Saemaul Undong in 1970s.

Common theme between India-Korea

- Colonial Challenges
- Poverty Eradication
- Economic Planning
- Rural Development

I. Introduction

1.2. Objective of the Study

- Conversely, India formulated a five-year economic development plan immediately after gaining independence and implemented the Panchayati Raj system in the 1970s to promote rural development and eradicate poverty.
- However, India has struggled to fully achieve its goals and continues to grapple with poverty, rural development, and malnutrition issues.
- On the other hand, Korea's Saemaul Undong has emerged as a highly suitable model, with many countries adopting it as a blueprint for rural development.
- This paper highlights the ongoing challenges of rural development in India and explores how the Saemaul Undong model could be leveraged to address these issues effectively.

- India's Dev. Struggles
- Panchayati Raj Failure
- Saemaul Undong Success
- Leveraging Saemaul Model in India

I. Introduction

1.2. Objective of the Study

- By comparing the rural development efforts of Korea and India, this study aims to analyze why India has struggled to achieve successful rural development.
- Through this comparison and analysis, this paper examines the shortcomings of the Panchayati Raj system currently implemented in India. It evaluates the MG-NREGA policy, which has been in place since 2005 to address rural development, poverty eradication, and unemployment reduction.
- Additionally, this paper proposes integrating the principle of Saemaul Undong with MG-NREGA to create a more effective strategy for rural development.

India's Nutrition Problem

3 in every 4 Indians can't afford healthy food

Prevalence of undernourishment in the total population

Year	World	China	India
2004-06	12%	7.1%	21.4%
2020-22	9.2%	2.5%	16.6%

People unable to afford healthy food

Country	Percentage
World	42.2%
India	74.1%
China	10.9%

Share of Indians unable to afford healthy food

Year	Population in crores	% of population
2021	104.3	74.1%
2020	106.4	76.2%
2019	98.7	71.4%
2018	100.2	73.2%
2017	106.7	79.8%

Source: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023
Graphics: Sameer Sharma & Ajay Sharma

I. Introduction

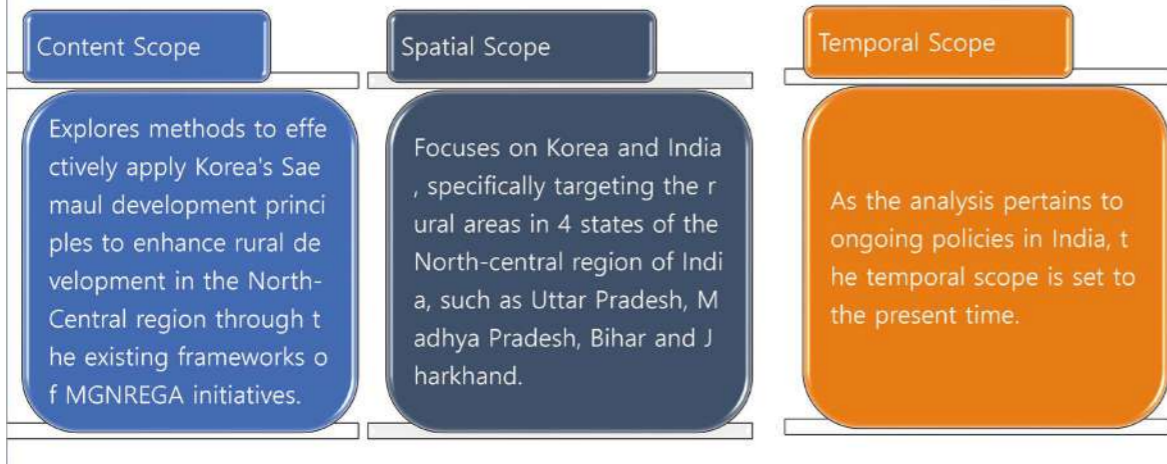
1.2. Objective of the Study

- Specifically, it identifies the systematic and scientific elements of the Saemaul Undong that can be adapted and applied to the Indian context as rural development solutions.
- I aim to find practical ways to implement the Korean Saemaul Undong in the north-central region of India, known for its under-development.
- The significance of this study is in its originality; no prior research has conducted such a detailed analysis. Korea's rural development model could serve as crucial foundation data for applying successful strategies to rural development in India.

- Rural Development Comparison
- MG-NREGA as Evaluation
- Saemaul Undong Integration
- Focused on North-Central Rural Areas

I. Introduction

1.2. Scope of the Study



II. Theoretical Framework

- Korea promoted following the enactment of the Land Reform Act in the 1950s.
- Issued National Identity Card after implementing the Resident Registration Act in the 1960s.
- Initiated the five-year economic and development plan in the 1960s.
- Implemented Saemaul Undong from April 22, 1970, as a rural development initiative nationwide.
- The primary aim was to promote prosperity in rural areas.
- Objective to reduce the income gap between Urban and Rural residents.
- **Primary Goal of Saemaul: Improving Living Standards**
Increasing the Income of Rural residents

Plans	Year of Starting	Year of Ending	Remarks
1st 5 Year Economic Development Plan	1962	1966	Nurturing Light Industries
2nd 5 Year Economic Development Plan	1967	1971	Implementation of Saemaul Undong
3rd 5 Year Economic Development Plan	1972	1976	Cultivating Heavy and Chemical Industries
4th 5 Year Economic Development Plan	1977	1981	Self-reliant Growth

II. Theoretical Framework

◆ Systematic and Scientific Elements of Saemaul Undong that may be considered for adopting :

1. Community Participation [emphasizes active community participation]
2. Leadership Development [promotes the training and empowerment of local leaders to spearhead development initiatives]
3. Targeted Investment [allocates resources strategically based on community needs and priorities]
4. Technology Adoption [leveraging appropriate technologies can increase productivity and efficiency in various sectors.]
5. Knowledge Transfer [emphasizes the sharing of knowledge and best practices among communities]

II. Theoretical Framework

- Development stages and project contents of the Saemaul Undong in the 1970s (Lee Jeong-ju, 2016)

Classification	1970-71	1972-73	1974-76	1977-79
Classification of Development Stage	Ignition Stage	Foundation Creation Stage	Expanding Stage	Advanced Stage
Project Details	Environment Improvement Project –Consciousness Reform Project- Income Increment Project - National Land Cultivating Project			
Important Indicators	Traditionnel Village - Self-help Village - Self-Reliance Village			

III. Research Methodology

- Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth and Development for Developing nations
- *One of the major historical models of economic growth, during the Cold War Era for Global South Nations*

Classification of Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth[A Non-communist Manifesto]	
Traditional Society	Rural Areas of Developing Nation, Agriculture is predominant and society has a hierarchical structure
Preconditions for take-off	Implementation of FDI, Foreign Aids and ODAs Aids. At this stage, there is a limited production function, and therefore a limited output.
Take-off or Transition	Take-off then occurs when sector led growth becomes common and society is driven more by economic processes than traditions.
Drive to Maturity	Where industry diversifies and investment is made in infrastructure and improving quality of live over an extended period of time.
Age of High Mass Consumption	The age of high mass consumption refers to the period of contemporary comfort afforded many western nations, wherein consumers concentrate on durable goods, and hardly remember the subsistence concerns of previous stages.

III. Research Methodology

Rostow's Stages of Development and Saemaul Stage of Development	
Traditional Society	Ignition Stage
Preconditions for take-off	Foundational Creation Stage
Take-off or Transition	Expanding Stage
Drive to Maturity	Advanced Stage
Age of High Mass Consumption	Global Stage(SMU-02)



III. Research Methodology

Traditional Society's Features: (Collage of Poverty and Hunger)

1. Agrarian Economy
2. Limited Productivity
3. Static Social Structure
4. Cultural Traditions and Norms
5. Limitation of Technology and Innovation
6. Resistance to Change

III. Research Methodology

◆ 17 Goals for Sustainable Development, adopted by United Nations Member States in 2015



III. Research Methodology

Sustainable Development	Community Development	Saemaul Undong
<p>The United Nations 2030 agenda, SDG 1 'No poverty' and SDG 2 'Zero Hunger'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve economic growth and sustainable development, it is indispensable for low-income countries to achieve food security for people, hence eradicating poverty (Cilliers, 2021). 	<p>Governance, Community Participation & Capacity Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the effectiveness of community development for social and economic development is often debated, good governance capacity and an enabling environment are prerequisites for building strong social capital. This in turn, fosters effective participation and cooperation within communities (Baek, Kim & Lee, 2012). 	<p>Blueprint Community Development Model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple researchers have identified Saemaul Undong as an ideal model for enhancing growth, promoting rural development, and reducing poverty (Choi, 2008).

III. Research Methodology

Effectively Implementation of International Saemaul Development:
 "Korea as an advanced nation, has responsibility to contribute to global regional development. This can be achieved through social contribution programs embodying the spirit of Saemaul 2.0. Effective implementation requires strong cooperation between the People-Government-Academic(PGA) sectors, leveraging their combined strengths to drive meaningful activities that promote sustainable development and progress on a global scale." (Oe-Chool, Choi, 2022)

International Development	Mindset of Saemaul-Undong	Saemaul International Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting resources to combat poverty in developing nations Aid dependency and lack of sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-led participation Consciousness Reform through Saemaul lesson of diligence, self-help, and cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate and train the member of the community and their leaders Overcome the reliance on foreign aid and support Foster sustainable development in national capacity building

III. Research Methodology

Nine Successful Factors of Saemaul Undong(Choi, 2014)

1. Leadership with a strong political philosophy
2. Implementation of Consistent Policies
3. National Empathy and Active Participation
4. Education Across all Societal Levels
5. Nurture Both Male and Female Saemaul Leaders
6. Dedication and Service of Saemaul Leaders
7. Regular Recognition and Rewarding of Exemplary Cases
8. Application of Principles of selection, concentration and competition
9. Pan-governmental Support



Among the 9 identified successful factors of Saemaul Undong, Capacity building could be linked with :

- 1 Saemaul Education and Training
- 2 Leadership and Polity Consistency
- 3 Community Engagement and Participation
- 4 Strategic Focus and Governmental Support

IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

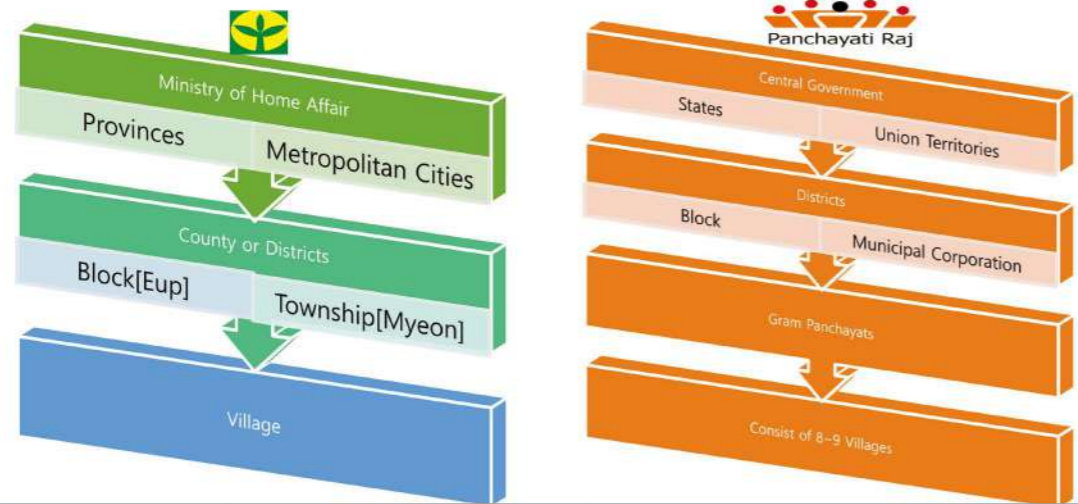
- Characteristics of Saemaul Undong and Panchayat Raj

Saemaul	Panchayat
Community Participation	Community Participation
Decentralization	Decentralization
Leadership Development	Democratic Structure
Top-down and Bottom-up Structure	Three-Tier Hierarchical Structure
Holistic Development	Financial Autonomy
Adaptability and Innovation	Capacity Building

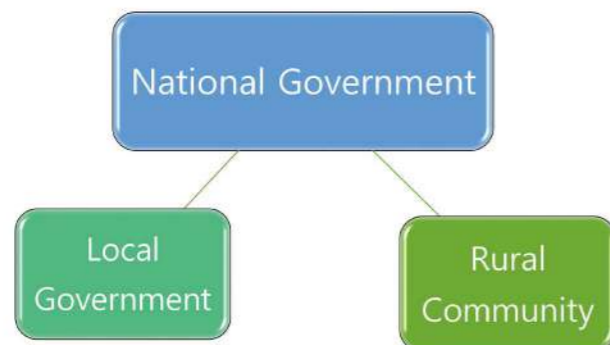
IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

- Governance Model of Saemaul and Panchayat Raj



IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

- Governance Structure of Saemaul and Panchayat Raj

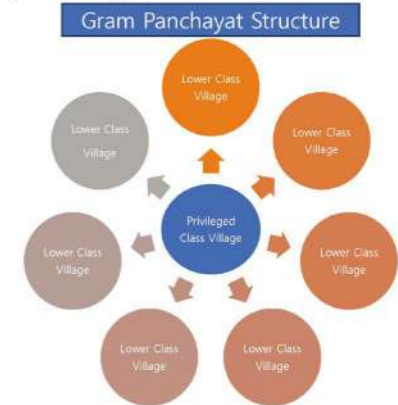


IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

- Problems of Gram Panchayat System:

- * Each Gram Panchayat Typically encompasses 5~15 Villages.
- * Each village consists of a single caste, sub-caste, tribes, and religions.

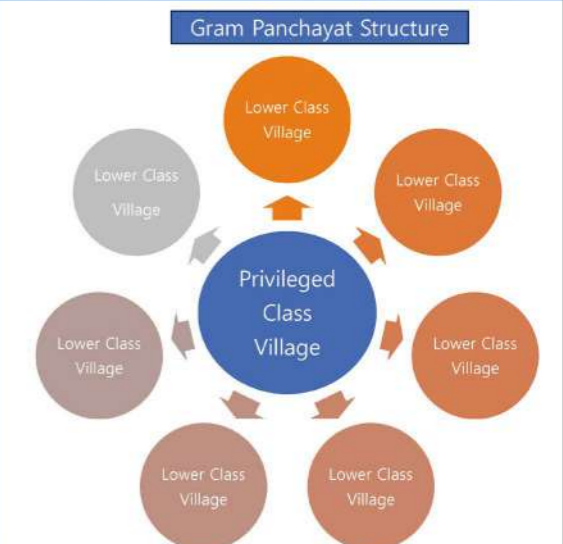
- Political Interference
- Inequality and Social Fragmentation
- Corruption and Malpractice
- Limited Participation and Representation
- Capacity Constraints



IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

Panchayat Raj Reformation

- The revised model of Panchayat Raj introduced in 2005.
- There is a representative or a ward leader in each Village.
- This adjustment brings the structure closer to the Saemaul Village model
- The government of India introduced MG-NREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) in 2005.
- It is a social security scheme that aims to guarantee the right to work and provide livelihood in rural areas.



IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

MGNREGA's Key Features:

- Legal Entitlement of Employment
- Demand-Driven
- Social Inclusion
- Minimum Wages Guarantee
- Asset Creation(Building infrastructure)
- Women Empowerment
- Transparency and Accountability
- Convergence with Other Schemes

महात्मा गांधी नरेगा
Mahatma Gandhi NREGA
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India

https://nrega.nic.in/HomeGP_new.aspx

IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

Comparison with Samual Undong

- Dependency VS. Empowerment
- Asset Creation and Sustainability
- Bureaucratic Challenges
- Quality of Work and Outputs
- Social Inclusion and Participation
- Focus of Livelihoods VS Comprehensive Development
- Funding and Financial Sustainability

Both share the goal of rural development, however, differ in their approaches, focus areas, and implementation mechanisms.

Addressing the challenges of MGNREGA requires improvements in governance, transparency, and community participation to align more closely with the principles of Saemaul Undong.

IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

- Comparison of extreme poverty between worldwide and India



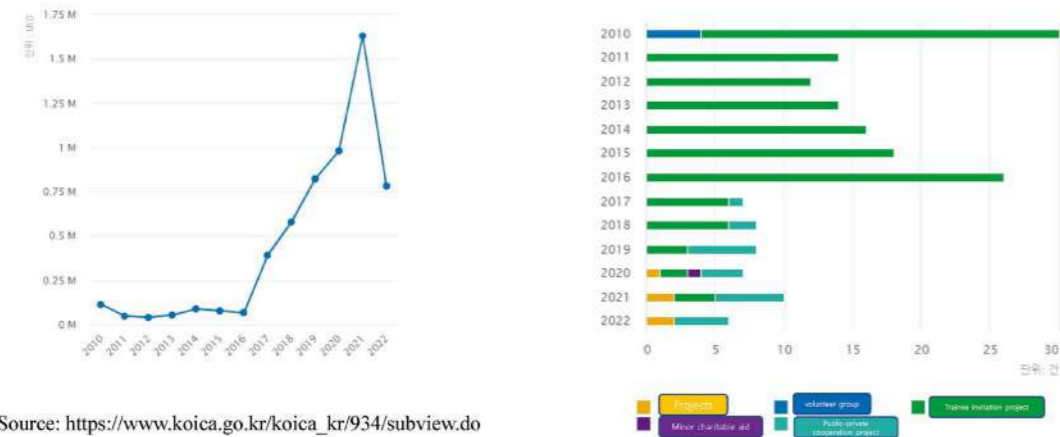
IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

- Comparison of unhealthy diets around the world and in India



IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

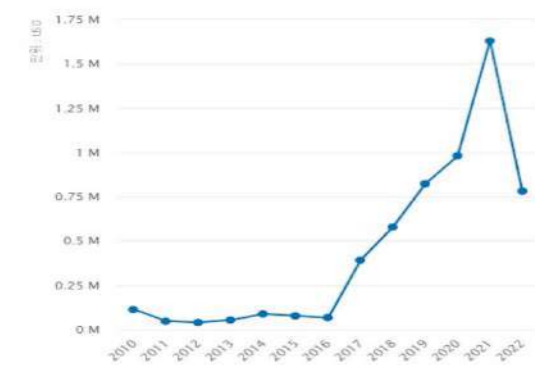
Korea's Financial Aid to India in USD (2010-2022)



Source: https://www.koica.go.kr/koica_kr/934/subview.do

IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

Korea's Financial Aid to India in USD (2010-2022)



Source: https://www.koica.go.kr/koica_kr/934/subview.do

Two major Korean ODA Projects for India

- ◆ Promoting Sustainable Enterprises in India(PSEI)/Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises(SCORE)
 - Period (2020-2024)
 - Nature : Multilateral(ILO and UNESCO)
 - Andhra Pradesh & Odisha
 - Budget : 238 million USD
- ◆ Project for Strengthening Technical Vocational Education and Training in India
 - Period (2021-2025)
 - Nature of Project: Bilateral
 - Location : Bhopal, MP
 - Budget : 200 million USD

IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

Initial Pilot Project of Saemaul Development in India



IV. Results of Analysis and Implications

Initial Pilot Project of Saemaul Development in India

• Garhi Sampla Village

V. Summary and Conclusion

- In conclusion, based on the experiences of the failure of Panchayat Raj and MGNAREGA initiative in rural development and drawing comparisons with the Saemaul Undong model, **India needs to reform the structure of Panchayat Raj by effectively implementing the Saemaul development model on a village-by-village basis.**
- The current Panchayat Raj system often results in an unequal distribution of benefits, with upper-caste villages typically receiving more advantages, leading to discrimination against lower-caste or sub-caste villages.
- **India can learn from Korea's Saemaul Undong**, which began in individual villages with a focus on equal treatment and separate implementation of rural development projects.
- **By applying the development stages of the SMU model and educating communities about its spirit**, India's rural regions can address the rural development problems more effectively.

V. Summary and Conclusion

- Despite being the leading recipient of Japan's ODA, receiving 5 billion in recent years, for rural development, such international aid often fosters dependency and unsustainability in the traditional society.
- While Japanese ODA assistance, FDI and, JICA have bolstered development projects, **the Korean Saemaul Undong model offers a superior framework for fostering community independence and self-reliance.**
- **Adopting the principles of the Saemaul Development model presents a valuable opportunity for Korea to assist India in transforming its rural areas**, potentially achieving similar levels of development and self-sufficiency.
- **This initiative would also strengthen the "Indo-Korea Special Strategic Partnership" and enhance Korean leadership's presence in India, and the Indo-Pacific region.**

Thank you!





Session 3-2

Pivoting from Motivation to Action: Best Saemaul Practice II

May 29th **Wed** 13:30 ~ 15:00



Kisu Kim

Chair Professor, Yeungnam University



Aida Musaeva

Good Neighbors International in
Kyrgyz Republic University of Pécs, Hungary

Session 3-2

THE KEY TO HUMAN CO-PROSPERITY,
SHARING KOREA DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE:
FOCUSING ON THE CASE OF SAEMAUL
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SHARING

Biography

Aida Musaeva is a local development researcher dedicated to exploring alternatives for local development models, drawing inspiration from developed countries like the Republic of Korea and Europe. With over 10 years of experience in developing villages in remote rural Kyrgyzstan, Aida is passionate about leveraging scientific research to address the complex challenges of local development and finding innovative solutions for her homeland.

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THE KEY TO HUMAN CO-PROSPERITY, SHARING KOREA DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE: FOCUSING ON THE CASE OF SAEMAUL INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SHARING

Presenter: Aida Musaeva
PhD Candidate of the Regional Development Program,
Faculty of Business and Economics, University of Pécs



ALTERNATIVES FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



CONTENT

- I. Introduction
- II. Motivation & Research Questions
- III. Literature Review: Local Development theories; EU LEADER; Korean Saemaul Undong
- IV. Comparison of two role-models: LEADER & Saemaul Undong
- V. Possibilities and limitations of role models in their application in Kyrgyzstan: "A Tripartite Stakeholders' Model."
- VI. Case studies
- VII. Summary and conclusion



I. Introduction

The country context: Kyrgyz Republic

- Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzstan) is one of the post-soviet countries in Central Asia. It is the only country characterized by its open political and economic processes, but weakness in governance are pervasive (WB, 2021b).
- Economic background. The economy is vulnerable to external shocks owing to its dependence on one gold mine, Kumtor, which accounts for about 9,7% of GDP, and on worker remittances (mainly in Russia), equivalent to about 31% of GDP (WB, 2021b).
- Political condition. Kyrgyzstan has experienced three instances of so called colorful revolutions (in 2005, 2010 and 2020).
- Political instability is the main contributing factor to slow development that leaves no chance for local development. Over the past twenty years, remittances have emerged as a crucial factor driving economic development in Kyrgyzstan.
- In search of a better life, ordinary citizens migrate, especially from rural areas of the country. The rural population constitutes 65% of the total.



II. Motivation & Research Questions

Motivation: This research looks for alternatives for local development for Kyrgyzstan. For this reason this research has selected the role models from two geographically, economically, socially and politically remote areas of the world. They are European Union's LEADER and Republic of Korea Saemaul Undong local development models.

Research Question:

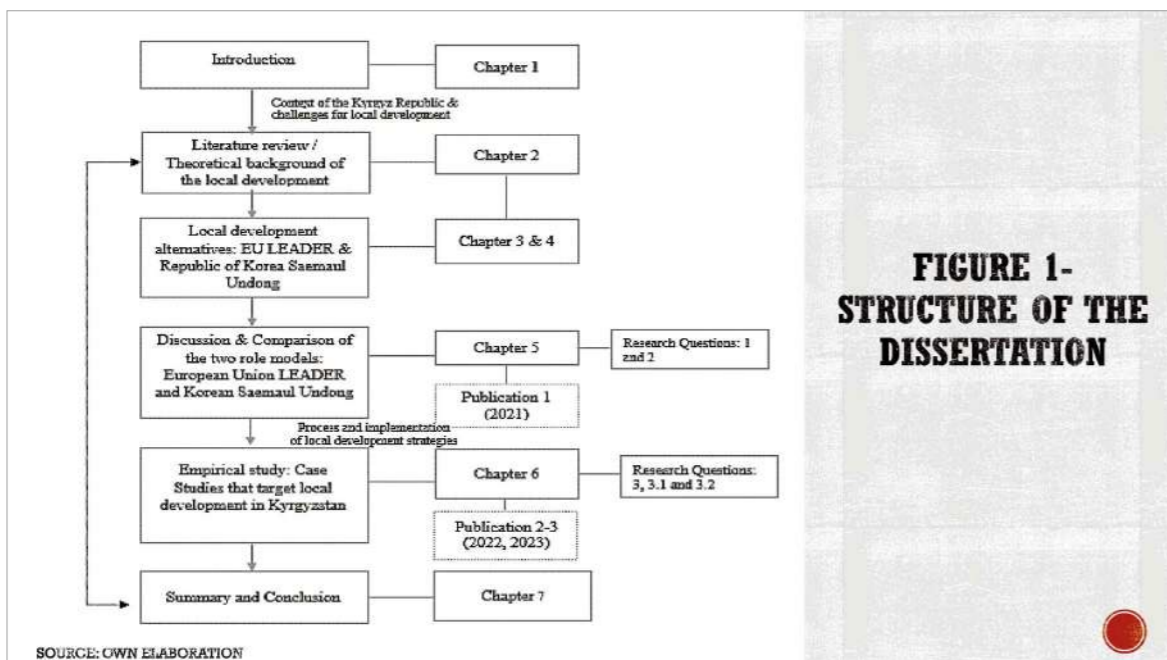
RQ₁: What are the guiding principles and characteristics of the European Union's LEADER and Korean Saemaul Undong's approach to local development?

RQ₂: What are the main similarities and differences between European Union's LEADER and Korean Saemaul Undong schemes for local development?

RQ₃: How can European Union's LEADER and Korean Saemaul Undong be applied as an alternative model for local development in Kyrgyzstan?



**FIGURE 1-
STRUCTURE OF THE
DISSERTATION**



SOURCE: OWN ELABORATION

III. Literature Review: Local development theories; LEADER; Saemaul Undong

- "What kind of local and regional development" and for "whom" framework of understanding, instruments, and policies should be considered as the fundamental questions of the concept of local and regional development. Consideration should also be given to the historical context and the "where" of local and regional development in space, territory, place, and scale (Pike et al., 2007: 1254).
- Local development until the 1980s, applied to economically disadvantaged territories. To attract new businesses to relocate from centers to peripheries. However, the mid-1990s, local development focused on the self-help activities through the initiatives of local stakeholders (the government agency, business, and community) to prosper and generate growth in a particular area (Cochrane, 2011).
- Tödting (2011) emphasizes on the importance of indigenous and endogenous development. *Indigenous*: homegrown & embedded locally. *Endogenous*: 'bottom-up' approach. Yet, the exogenous or 'top-down' approach neglected in the endogenous development study.
- Pálné Kovács (2015) defines local knowledge in local development where local government play and essential role.
- Blakely & Bradshaw (2002) denote local economic development as a process through which partnerships are formed between local governments, community groups, and the private sector to manage existing resources to create jobs and stimulate the economy in a specific community. Further, it is based on identifying and utilizing endogenous potentials such as *r* (resources) and *c* (capacity) of a specific area.



III. LITERATURE REVIEW (II) EU LEADER

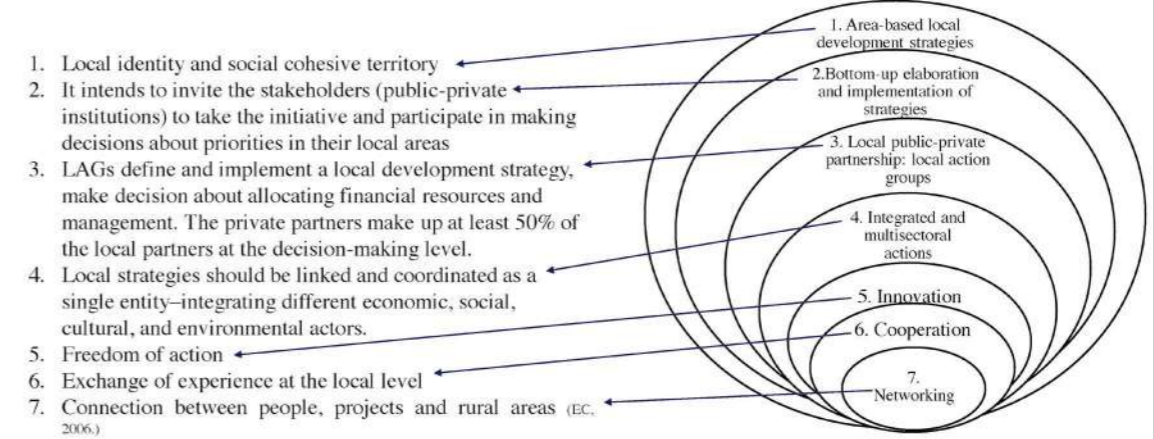
“LEADER”: socio-economic background

- 1990s emergence of the Rural Development Programmes (RDPS) in the EU
- “LEADER” stands for 'Links between the rural economy and development actions'. (Original acronym in French: "Liaison Entre Actions de Développement de l'Économie Rurale").
- Aim: Establish partnerships through the formation of local action groups (LAGs), to mitigate disparities in the diverse and heterogeneous context of the European Union.
- It is a bottom-up approach, based on a selection of the best local development plans, designed and developed by local action groups, representing public-private partnerships (EC, 2006; Van de Poele, 2015; Chevalier et al., 2012).



III. LITERATURE REVIEW (III) EU LEADER

Characteristics of the LEADER



III. LITERATURE REVIEW (IV): KOREAN SAEMAUL UNDONG

Socio-economic background

- 1950-1953 Civil war between North & South Korea, Division of the country into two peninsula.

- 1960-1970
- ✓ Land reform
- ✓ Five -Year Economic Plans
- ✓ Industrialization
- ✓ Export oriented policy

Internal Migration (to the capital city in search of work)

1970 -1979 Saemaul Undong

Saemaul 1.0 (1970s) diligence, self-help, and cooperation & Saemaul 2.0 (21st century principles) sharing, service, and creativity (Choi, 2014).



III. Literature Review (V): Korean Saemaul UNDONG

FROM AN AUTHORITARIAN (TOP-DOWN) REGIME TO A DEMOCRACY (BOTTOM-UP)

▪ Authoritarian regime

- ✓ The administrative system in the Saemaul Undong era was highly centralized, and local autonomy was not accessible (Chung, 2010:32). Budget planning, state control, evaluation, and others adopted by Park Chung HEE's military regime.

▪ Academic community is divided when it comes to Saemaul Undong

- ✓ Personal influence of President Park, no Saemaul movement could have been initiated in many villages, and no such miraculous achievements could have been achieved (Jin Hwang Park, 1979: 1).
- ✓ National leader (former President Park Chung HEE) responded to the needs of Koreans with a specific political goal and direction that encouraged the full engagement of the citizens in Saemaul Undong (Choi, 2014; Goh, 2010).
- ✓ Saemaul Undong is an authoritarian policy of rural modernization and backed by the dictatorial President Park Chung HEE. It is a tool to extend the rule and improve the regime's legitimacy of the President Park and gain support from countryside. (Doucette & Mueller, 2016).



III. Literature Review (VII): RQ2: What are the main similarities and differences between European Union's LEADER and Korean Saemaul Undong schemes for local development?

EU LEADER	KOREAN SAEMAUL UNDONG
Similarity	
Development model design: top-down. LEADER originates from the European Commission and is delivered to its Member States.	Saemaul Undong proposed by the late President Park Chung-Hee and his administration (top-down development policy)
However, the EU LEADER and Korean Saemaul Undong promote grassroots flexibility, emphasizing community involvement and cooperation in local development. They prioritize territorial approaches and empower local communities within predefined strategies.	
Difference	
Regime: Liberal democracies (decentralization)	Authoritarian (centralization)
Goal: Improve the quality of life, local economic prosperity in the EU's rural areas, environment conservation, social inclusion, and support for innovative projects.	To alleviate poverty, modernize villages by building infrastructure, and build people's confidence in social change in Korea.
Cooperation fostered: In the EU LEADER programme, cooperation and participation are facilitated by the	Korean culture exhibits a deeply ingrained spirit of cooperation, which stems from its adherence to



III. Literature Review (VI): Korean Saemaul UNDONG

▪ Developing a Grassroot Democracy

- Citizen participation and the election of women as leaders of Semaul Undong in patriarchal Korean society was a hallmark of the first democratic regime.

▪ Developmental State & Saemaul Development

1. Blessed with the government's pursuit of export-driven economy to subsidize Saemaul Undong projects.
2. Catching up period
3. Saemaul Undong is a modernization movement that went hand in hand with urban industry and developed the agricultural and industrial sectors (Han, 2012: 20).

▪ Saemaul Development characteristics

1. Saemaul project concentrated on **mindset-change** (through education and 'Can Do' spirit employed by Saemaul leaders), **community development** (infrastructure building), and **income increase** (vinyl houses in off season, cash crops – chestnut, animal husbandry).
2. To increase competition, the Korean government has divided villages into '**basic**', '**self-reliant**' and '**self-sufficient**.' Each category is subsidized based on its performance. The more successful, the more grants.



IV. Possibilities and limitations of role models in their application in Kyrgyzstan: (R3)

"A Tripartite Stakeholders' Model."



IV. Tripartite Stakeholders' Model (II)

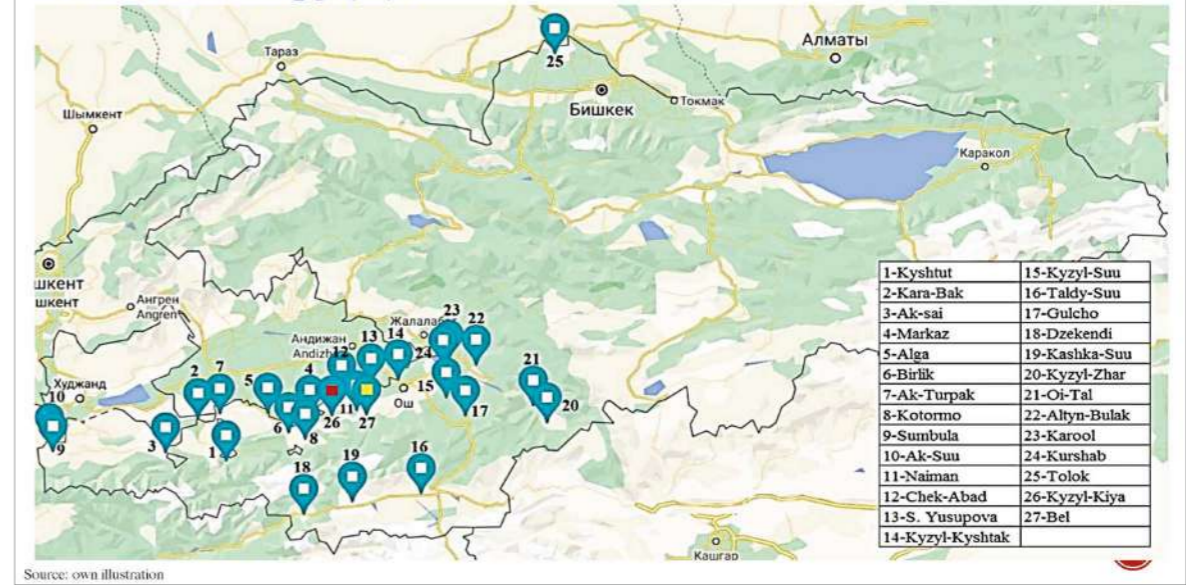
- The LEADER focused on the establishment of the partnership by forming the LAGs on solving local challenges.
- For this purpose, we have developed a 'tripartite stakeholders' model for local development in Kyrgyzstan, based on the LEADER's LAGs characteristic and Saemaul Undong's self-help and cooperation principles in the form of Kyrgyz tradition of "ashar" (traditional method of collective action) mechanism for local participation.



Figure 2 – Tripartite Stakeholders for LED

Source: made by the author

V. Methodology (II): Research area

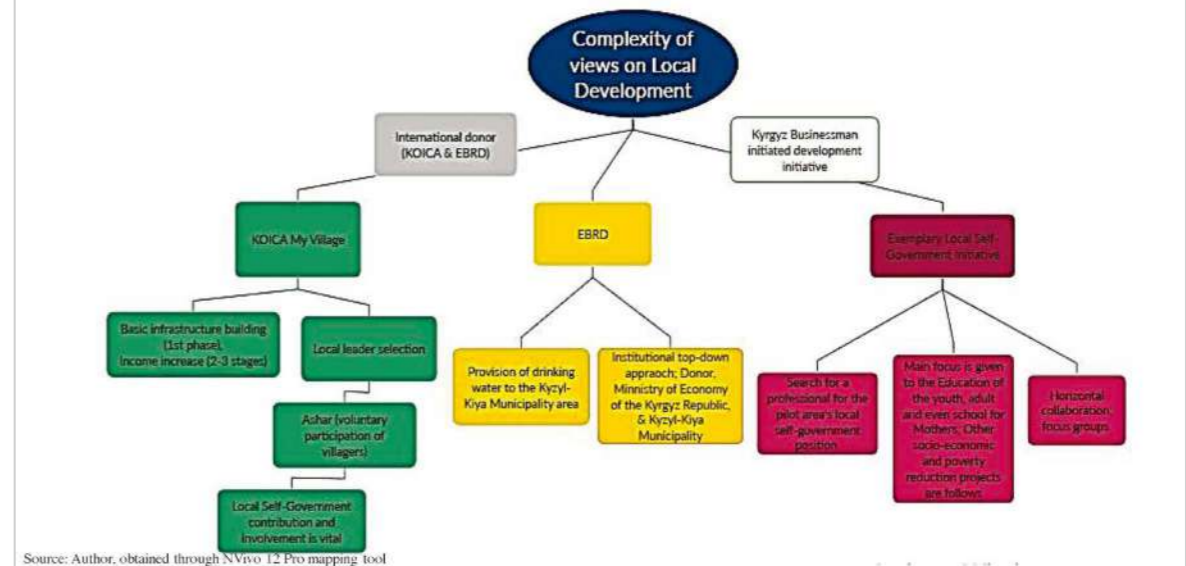


Source: own illustration

V. Methodology: A multiple case studies (Yin, 2003)

1. Case study I: Korean Saemaul Undong application in Kyrgyzstan	2. Case Study II: EBRD's Modernization of drinking water infrastructure project	3. Case Study III: Kyrgyz businessman-initiated local development initiative.
KOICA-funded My Village Initiative	EBRD project	Exemplary local self-government project
Semi-structured questionnaire	Semi-structured questionnaire	In-depth interviews
Forty-eight respondents (n=48)	Fifty-two (n=52),	Twelve (n=12)
The field study period: autumn (2020), spring (2021), and summer of 2021		

VI. Discussion & Findings



Source: Author, obtained through NVivo 12 Pro mapping tool

VII. Summary and conclusion

- ✓ In Kyrgyzstan, the concept of local development is still evolving and requires investment in human capital, particularly in fostering local entrepreneurs integrated into the community.
- ✓ Critical to this is forming partnerships with key local development stakeholders.



VII. Summary and conclusion (II)

- ✓ This research urges to find best leaders on the ground who will lead the community. Importance of finding key local leader is essential part in local development in Kyrgyzstan.
- ✓ Collaboration should be based on mutual interests, emphasizing partnerships over traditional cooperation methods like the *Ashar* approach. While the *Ashar* method may have utility in remote areas with low population densities, given Kyrgyzstan's high migration rates, it is not the optimal strategy for the 21st century. Thus, there's a pressing need to shift towards partnership-based collaboration with local stakeholders to drive effective local development in Kyrgyzstan.
- ✓ I am confident that my research in local development will serve as a stepping stone for further impactful research endeavors in Kyrgyzstan.



Thank you for your attention

kireschen@gmail.com





Vidia Lestari

Ministry Women Empowerment & Child Protection, Republic of Indonesia

Session 3-2

PSPS-KOICA an Eye Opening Program in Embracing Meaningful Community Development: My Journey in Enhancing Knowledge and Experience for Better Self Improvement

Biography

Policy analyst in Ministry Women Empowerment and Child Protection Republic of Indonesia (MOWE-CP), has a role in formulating and analysing policies in the field of women's empowerment and child protection by conducting studies, policy analysis, and monitoring and evaluation of policies in the field of women's empowerment and child protection in the form of drafting policies, guidelines, policy papers, and draft regulations. Analytical and technical skills in government policy development, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and cross-sectoral coordination. Appointed as the secretary of ASEAN Women Entrepreneurs Network (AWEN) Indonesia since 2022 and became the Project Overseer representing Indonesia in APEC Policy partnership on Women and The Economy. Involved in various policies and related projects related to community development, women economic empowerment, gender equality, women empowerment, child's rights fulfilment and family resilience.

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“PSPS-KOICA an Eye Opening Program in Embracing Meaningful Community Development: My Journey in Enhancing Knowledge and Experience for Better Self Improvement”

Vidia Lestari, SP, MPA

Young Expert Policy Analyst
Ministry of Women Economic Empowerment and Child Protection,
Republic of Indonesia

UNFORGETTABLE JOURNEYS

PSPS- KOICA: Crafting Knowledge for Community Development

Transformative
PSPS-KOICA enhances me to transform knowledges and experiences into real action.

Empowerment
PSPS-KOICA understands the power of gender equality is the key of empowerment.

Initiative
PSPS-KOICA led me to think strategically.

Learn
PSPS-KOICA knows that learning is the best way of adaptation.

Career Path after PSPS-KOICA

The opportunities for networking with people working in international development and community development are immense at PSPS Yeungnam University

- 2019**
Head of Sub Division in Gender Monitoring & Evaluation in Cooperatives, SMEs and Creative Economy, Deputy Gender Equality in Economy, Ministry Women Empowerment and Child Protection Republic of Indonesia
- 2020**
Head of Sub Division in Children Health and Welfare Subdivision Region II, Deputy Children Development at the Ministry Women Empowerment and Child Protection Republic of Indonesia (MOWECP)
- 2021**
Policy Analyst at the Ministry Women Empowerment and Child Protection Republic of Indonesia (MOWE-CP)
- 2022 -Present**
Young Expert Policy Analyst & General Secretary of ASEAN Women Entrepreneurs Network (AWEN) Indonesia

DEVELOPMENT

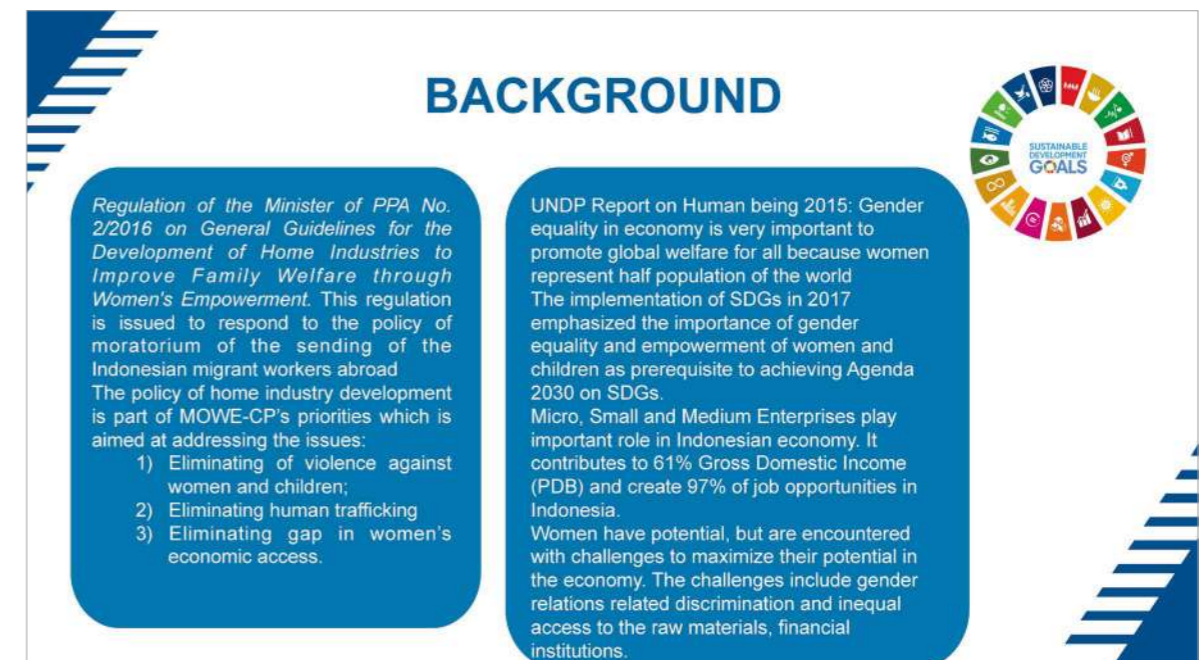
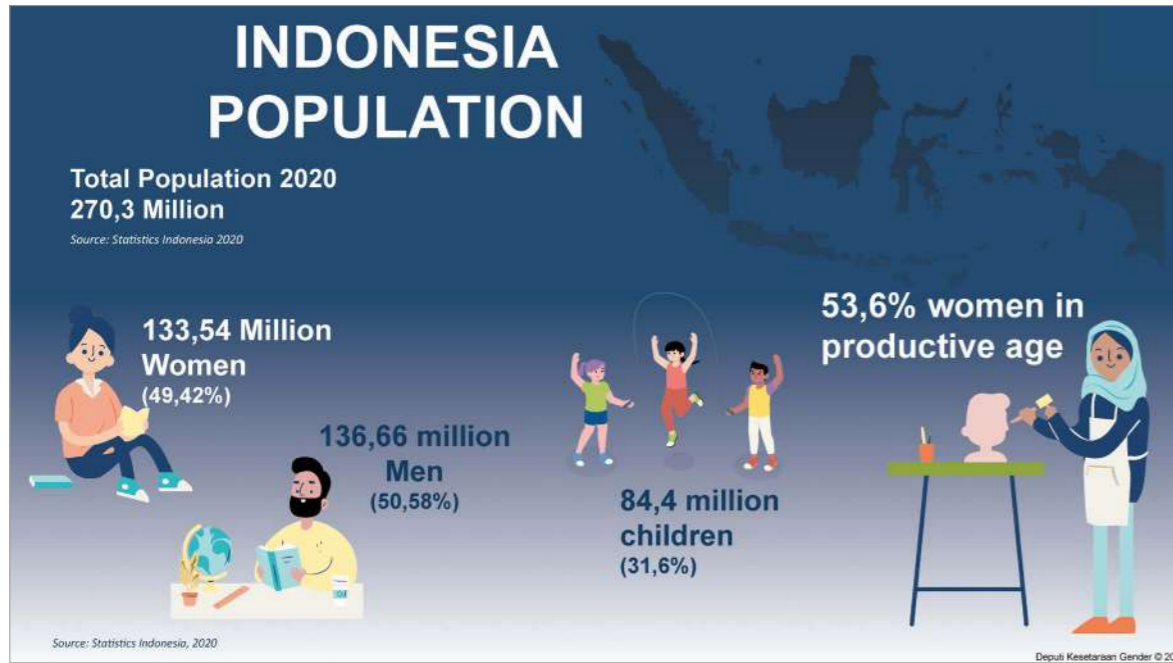
The opportunities for networking with people working in international development and community development are immense at PSPS Yeungnam University

- Speaker Business Beyond Borders International Business Meet for Women Entrepreneurs 2023 Jabalpur, India
- Young Expert Policy Analyst and appointed as Secretary of the ASEAN Women Entrepreneurship Network (AWEN) from 2022-present
- Project Overseer for APEC forum PPWE 2021 (Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy) through Workshop for Policy Makers in APEC: Strengthening Women's Empowerment and Leadership Through Digital Economy in Boosting Economic Growth
- Best Action Plan Award in 2021 held by The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family of the Republic of Korea (MOGEF)

Saemaul Undong Practice in Indonesia's through Women Economic Empowerment Home Industry Program based on Gender Mainstreaming

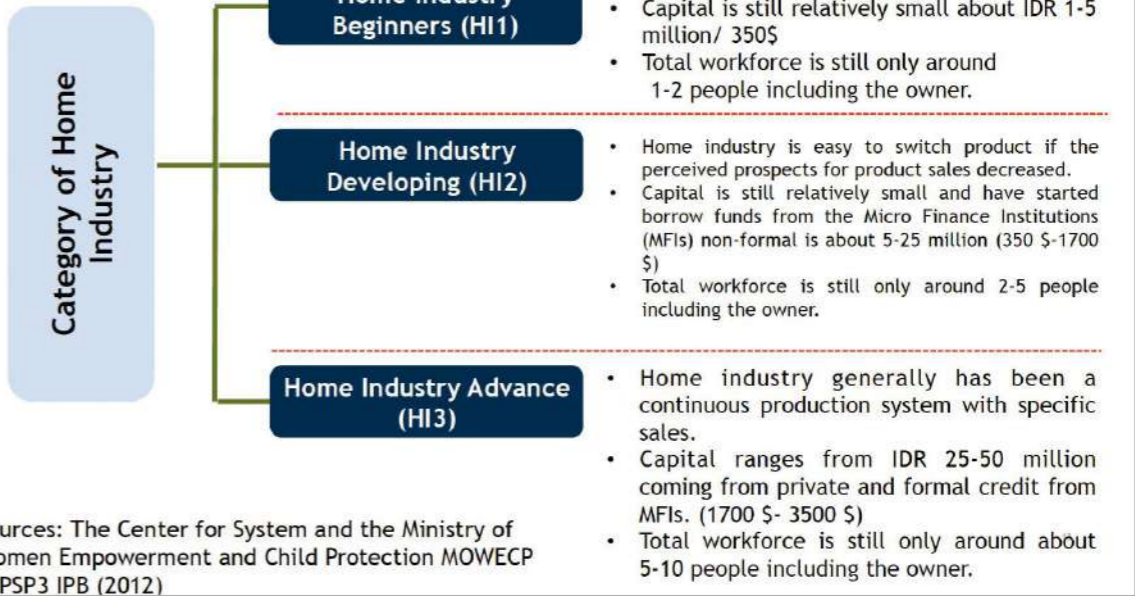
- Self Help and Create**
Through the home industry, women can accommodate themselves to create products and gain profit from the process.
- Diligent and Serve**
Women learn that the indicator of the success of the home industry is diligent. Women can learn from the process of building a business such as start a new idea, transform the idea to products, and make profit from it.
- Cooperation and Sharing**
Home industries encourage women to cooperate between them. Through the cooperation, they can share the information and knowledge of home industry and its process.

A GLIMPSE
Women Economic Empowerment, Community Development, and Gender Mainstreaming in Indonesia's through Home Industry Program

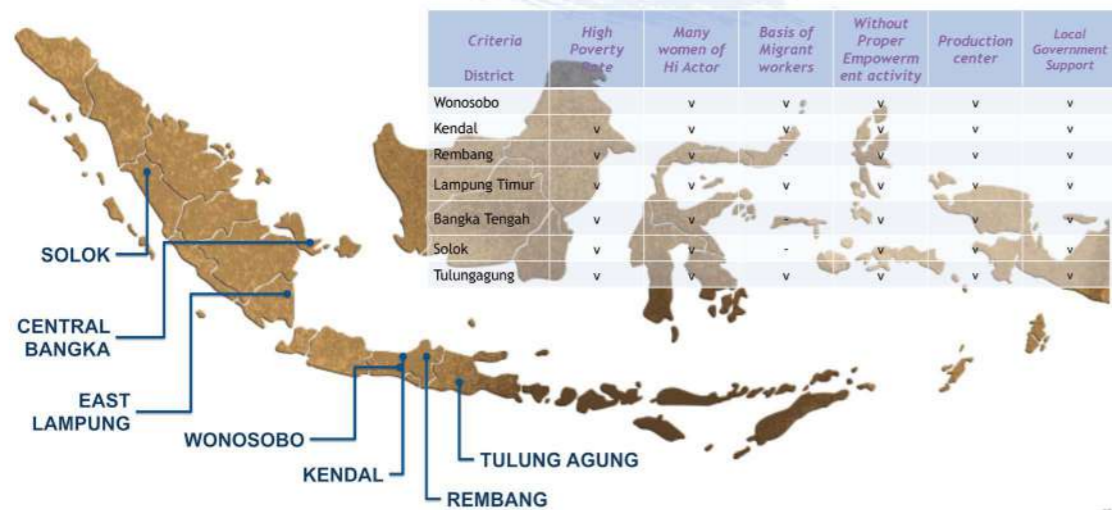


Fact about women home industry in rural areas:

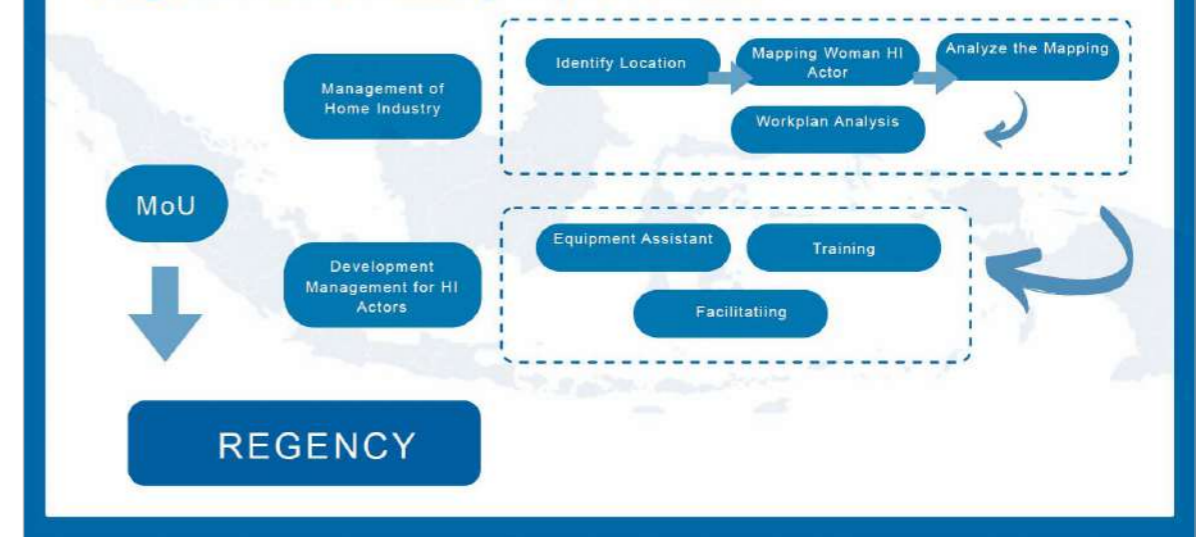
- 73% run by women with low level education.
- More than 55% located in rural areas.
- More than 70% on food products.
- More than 50 percent at very micro scale:
 - 1-3 employees.
 - Low rate of business sustainability (3-6 months)
- Limited access to resources (government programs, business information, trainings, financial)
- Lack of synergy among local government agency

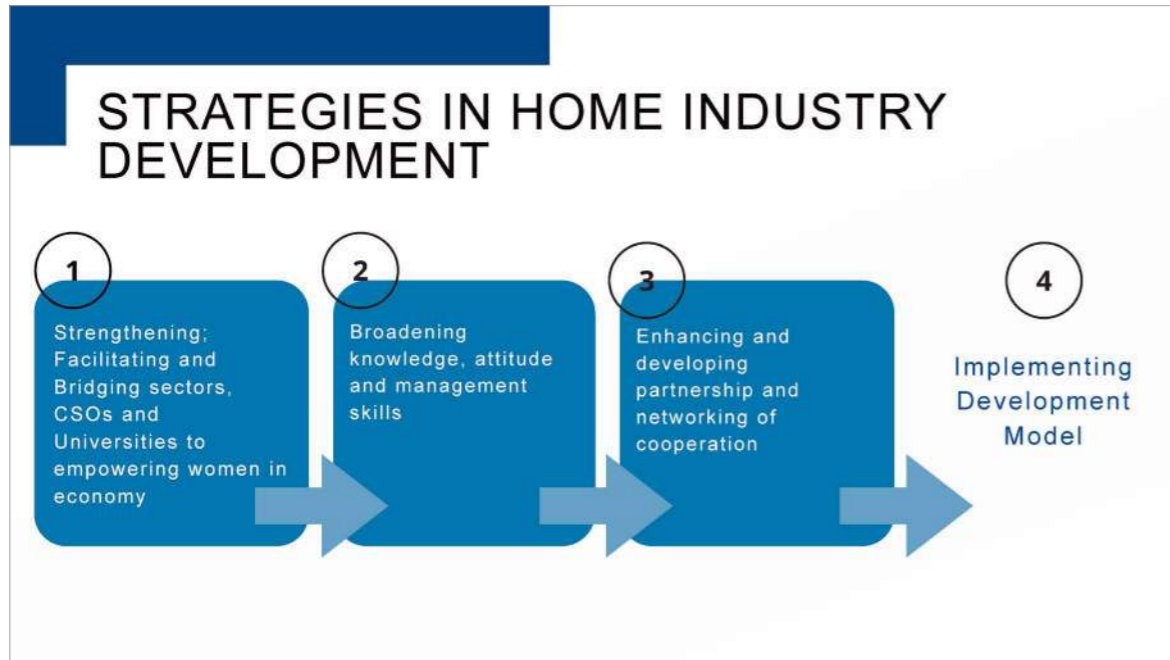


Criteria of Selecting Pilot Projects & Map of Indonesia and the Selected District



Stage of Home Industry Implementation





LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Strengthening; Facilitating and Bridging sectors, CSOs and Universities to empowering women in economy

The local governments have strong commitment to supporting the central government's flagship program on home industry development in regency.

Examples:

- The Regency of Wonosobo allocated 80 % of financial support for economy budget for home industry development program in the regency.
- In Central Bangka Regency, the local government established Forum of Domestic Violence Elimination in every village where home industry development program constitutes a core component of the activities to tackle the domestic violence issue in the Regency.

Broadening knowledge, attitude and management skills

THE ROLE OF FIELD FACILITATOR

The Role of Field Facilitator :

- Provision of support and mentorship for women home industry actor to create business model development for increasing income
- Facilitating and bridging between local government and women home industry to gain finance, training, market access
- Facilitating the training to maximize local potentials, upgrading the home industries to higher category, and establishing necessary networks of cooperation with more stakeholders to ensure sustainability of the home industries including to address the financial issues.

Multi-stakeholder Partnership in Home Industry Development

```

graph TD
    GOV[Government National, Province, regency] --- HOI[Development of Home Industries]
    CSOs[CSOs and its networks] --- HOI
    UNIV[Universities] --- HOI
    PS[Private Sector Banks, Retail Business, etc] --- HOI
    HIO[Home Industry Owners] --- HOI
    
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TRAINING MARKETING
BAGIAN 6-7 MARET 2017





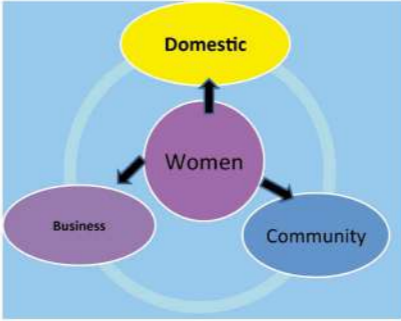


IMPACT & CHANGE

Impact of Development of Home Industries in Wonosobo Regency

Sites (Village/Town and Provinces)	Main Areas/Sector of Activities	Performance indicators						
		Number of Home Industries	Job opportunities	Increase of Capital Or access to financial resources	Increase of Income	Level Upgrading Or Awards	Granted Access to Supply Chain (Business Permit)	Institutionalization and Sustainability
Wonosobo Regency, (Ngadikusuman Village and Pagerejo Village, Wonosobo, Central Java)	Providing full financial supports for all home industry development programs by District Government. Broadening knowledge and strengthening entrepreneurship skills, and facilitating home industries to expand market of their products and the establishment of network to secure access to market.	150 (2016)	450 workers (2016)	200 % increase : IDR 5 millions	IDR 750,000 (2016)	129 HR is upgraded from IR 2 (2016) to IR 3 (2018)	80 home industries hold business permit for food and domestic industry (PIRT); 16 hold Small and Micro Enterprises Permit (IUMK)	Establishment of group of local home industries, and networking with JARPUK (women micro business network) and global market. Establishment pre cooperative-capital stimulation
		280 (2018)	840 workers (2018)	- IDR 15 millions Mandiri Bank through KUR (credit scheme for micro) IDR 25 millions - IDR 50 millions	IDR 2,500,000 (2018)			

WOMEN MICRO BUSINESS EMPOWERMENT THROUGH GENDER PERSPECTIVE MODEL



- Division of work tasks in the home, community, family and business, then address the patriarchal culture. Husband and family support their business and family resilience
- The success of the home industry by women change their mind-set about gender relation.
- Strengthening the government flagship program "Women and child friendly program" in village development

Documentation







Song-ye Kim

Department Manager, Saemaul Undong Gyeongbuk Office

Session 3-2

Saemaul Undong casework
- Youth Saemaul Undong and direction for Saemaul

Biography

This is an officer working in Gyeongsangbuk-do Saemaul Undong Center as a Saemaul Undong department manager. She graduated Park Chung-hee School of Policy and Saemaul(PSPS) in 2018 and has experiences working in Africa countries like Tanzania, Ghana and Uganda for the Saemaul Globalization.

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III 새마을 실천사례

- 청년새마을운동
- 새마을운동의 지향점

2024. 5. 29.

경상북도새마을회 운동지원과장 김송이

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01 발표자 소개

02 새마을운동중앙회의 '청년새마을운동'

03 새마을운동의 지향점

1. 발표자 소개



HELLO EVERYONE!

Introduction
차세대 새마을지도자 김송이입니다.

現 경상북도새마을회 운동지원과장
前 새마을운동중앙회 조직사업국 대학새마을동아리 담당
前 우간다 시어버터 가치사슬 강화사업 현지 사업 PAO
前 KOICA 가나사무소 인턴
前 제4기 새마을리더해외봉사단원-탄자니아

영남대학교 박정희새마을대학원 졸업
영남대학교 새마을국제개발학과 졸업

2. 새마을운동중앙회의 '청년새마을운동'

Definition
새마을운동이란?

- 근면, 자조, 협동 정신을 바탕으로 한 인식 개혁 운동
- 우리나라의 경제발전을 성공적으로 견인한 개발모델



우리의 자부심 영광의 역사

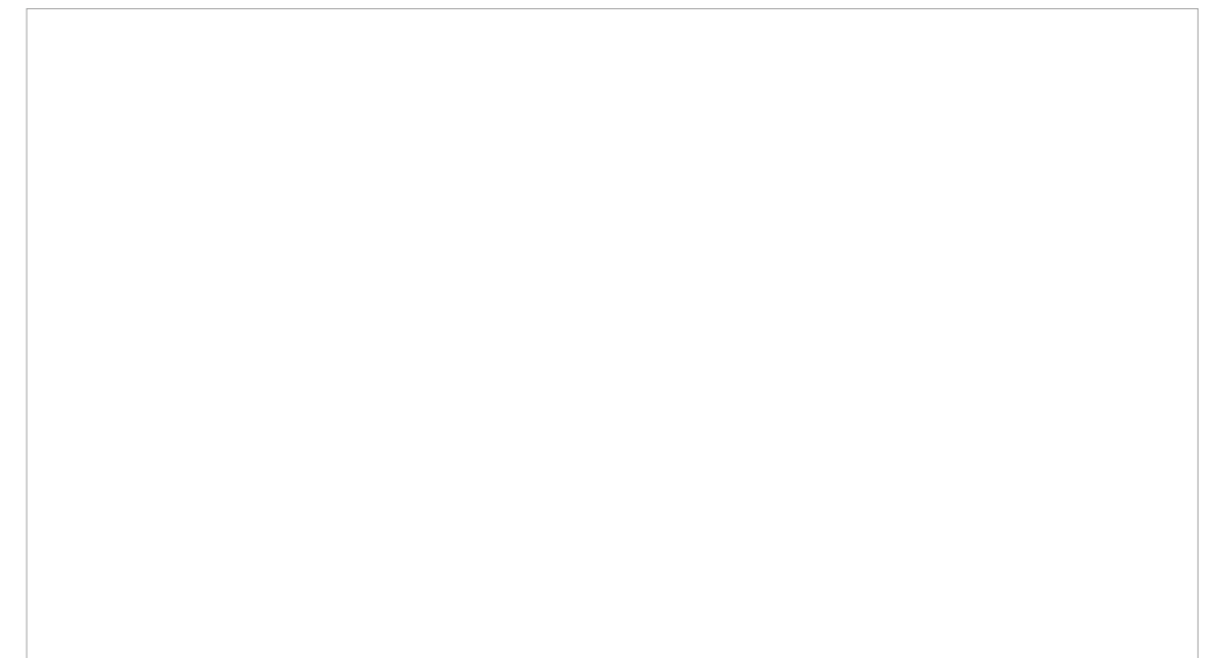
그런게 있었죠.

2. 새마을운동중앙회의 '청년새마을운동'



Nationwide
새마을운동 추진 현황

18개 시도 (이북포함)
228개 시군
180만 새마을지도자



2. 새마을운동중앙회의 '청년새마을운동'

Assignment

과제: 새마을지도자의 고령화

절고, 활력 있는 새마을운동으로 변화 위해 새로운 도약 준비

KTV SNS LIVE

2. 새마을운동중앙회의 '청년새마을운동'

Saemaul Univ. Clubs

대학새마을동아리

67 개 대학 MOU 체결

60 개 대학새마을동아리 구성

2,800 여명의 회원

2023년도 기준

2. 새마을운동중앙회의 '청년새마을운동'

Where?

어디에서 청년 새마을지도자를 모집할 수 있을까요?

- 1 청년이 많이 모여있는 곳
- 2 자유롭고 활발한 교류가 가능한 곳
- 3 선후배 간의 관계가 이어지는 곳

우리의 해답은 **대학 동아리** 입니다.

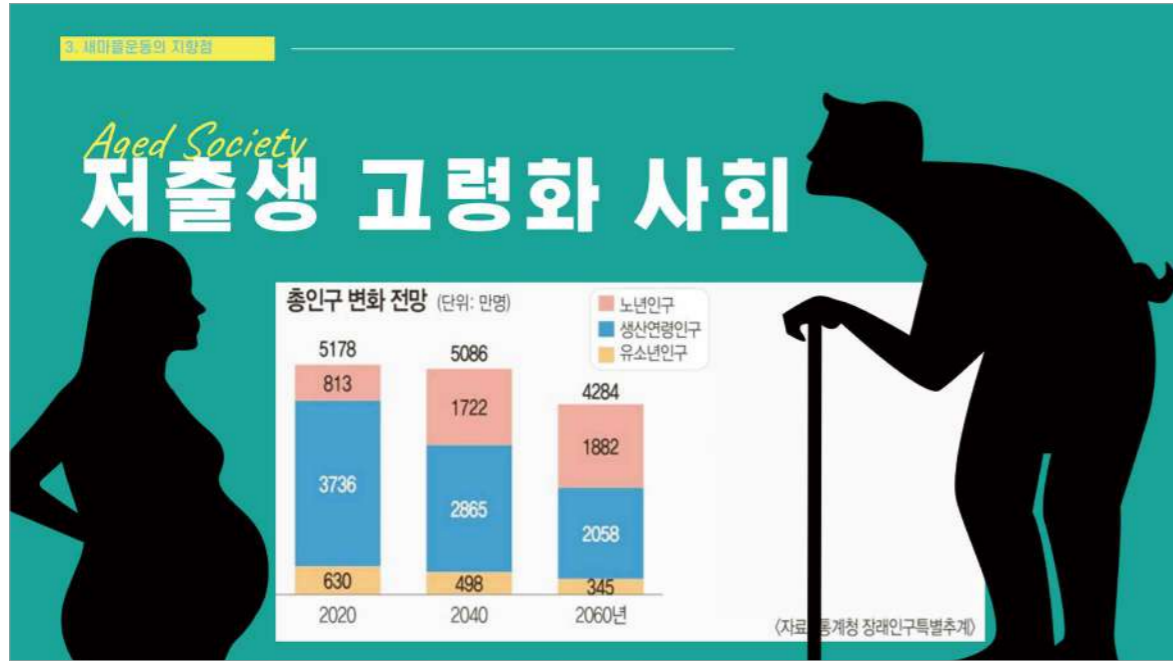
2. 새마을운동중앙회의 '청년새마을운동'

The Answer is...

청년새마을연대

4년 느슨한 연대

대학새마을동아리	[회원 자격요건] 대학졸업생, 만 45세 이하 청년 (거주지 제한 없음)
청년새마을연대	
새마을단체	



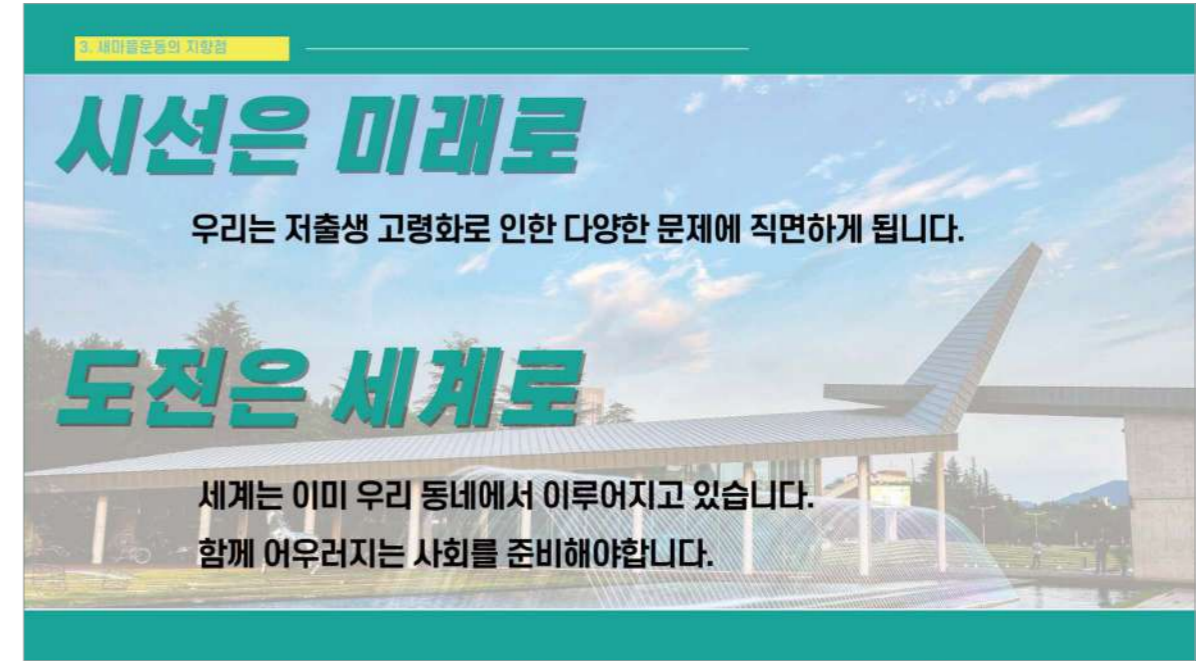
3. 새마을운동의 지향점

사회적 차별에 대한 폭동

"프랑스인 되고 싶으면 프랑스어 하고 프랑스인처럼 살아야 한다"

사르쿠지 전 프랑스 대통령 공화당 유력 대선 주자

- 프랑스 경찰, 10대 소년 운전 자에 '항당'.. 분노 시위 이어져 - 6월 29일
- 경찰 총격에 17살 소년 숨져.. 분노 시위 격화 - 6월 29일
- 프랑스 10대 경찰 총에 맞아 사망...규탄 시위 확산 - 6월 29일
- 프랑스 불타고 있을 때 마크롱 문서트 관람...시위 격화 - 6월 30일
- 프랑스 10대 사망 파장 확산...이민자 사회 분노 폭발 - 6월 30일
- 프랑스 나폴레옹 시위 격화..방화 증거 악랄 - 7월 1일
- 마크롱 불같은 격화 시위...10대 소년 사망에 돌풍은 프랑스 - 7월 2일
- 중국 관광객 '백혈' 피습..프랑스 시위 '폭동 수준..여행객 안전 주의' - 7월 2일
- 주말에만 1,500명 넘게 체포...프랑스서 시위 폭동 양상 - 7월 2일
- 프랑스 시위, 불어권 인근 나라로 번져..유럽 초긴장 - 7월 3일
- 차별에 분노한 프랑스 10대들..유족도 말린 '격렬 시위' - 7월 3일
- 벨기에 스위스로 시위 확산...수십 년 방인 이민자 분노 폭발 - 7월 3일



3. 새마을운동의 지향점

National Character
새마을 = 민족성

당신에겐 이미

새마을 DNA 가 흐르고 있다....

나라로부터 받은 은혜도 없으면서 위기가 닥치면 펼쳐 일어나는 독특한 유전자를 가진 민족이 화답하여 맞서 싸웠다.

“당신이 무슨 성취를 이루든,
 누군가가 당신을 도왔다”
 - Althea Gibson

THANK YOU EVERYONE!





Ju-hyoung Lee

Director of Institute for International Development Cooperation, Yeungnam University

Session 3-2

Income Enhancement Initiatives:
Future Challenges in Forest-Based
Tourism and Saemaul Undong

Biography

Ju-Hyoung Lee completed his master's and doctoral studies at Georg-August-Goettingen University in Germany, majoring in Forestry Management and Recreation. He derived business designs based on the success principles of Saemaul Undong in forestry restoration and ecotourism projects in Lombok, Indonesia in 2014 and Timor-Leste in 2023.

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2024 Global Saemaul Forum, Yeungnam University

INCOME ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES: FUTURE CHALLENGES IN FOREST-BASED TOURISM AND SAEMAUL UNDONG

Prof. Dr. Ju-hyoung LEE

Department of Forest Resources
Department of Sustainable Development
Yeungnam University



2024 Global Saemaul Forum, Yeungnam University



Korean War(1950-1953)
(Photo: Korea Forest Service)

Population Displacement During the Korean War
(Photo: Korea Forest Service)



Initiation of the SAEMAUL Undong in 1970 and SAEMAUL-based Reforestation



Contrasting Environmental Conditions: Past vs. Present



Downtown (Hot place) in Daegu, Korea in 1953



Downtown (Hot place) in Daegu, Korea in the present



Contrasting Environmental Conditions: Past vs. Present



Deforested land, Korea in the past



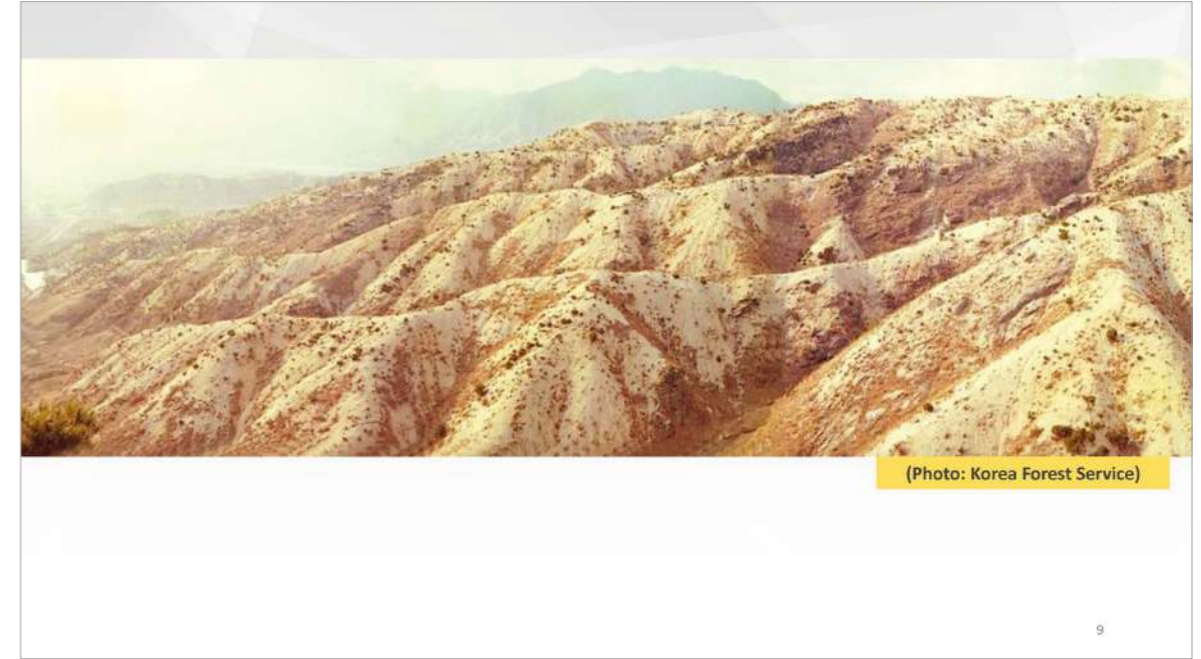
Reforested land, Korea in the present



Devastated land in the past
(Photo: Korea Forest Service)



The First National Reforestation Project (1973-1978)
and Former President Park Jung-Hee of Korea
(Photo: Korea Forest Service)



(Photo: Korea Forest Service)



Forest Landscape in Korea, Jeon-buk
(source Korea Forest Service)

1973-1987 Realizing the Dream of Complete Nationwide Reforestation

- **Changed affiliation from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the Ministry of Home Affairs**
- **Early Achievement of the First National Forest Plan: Forest Rehabilitation Project (1 million ha reforested(1.08 Mio. exactly))**
- Held the First Forest Landowners' Conference
- Completed the reforestation of degraded lands in *Yeongil* District (4,538 ha)
- Successful special reforestation of the *Daegwallyeong* Area (311 ha)
- Established the National Tree-Tending Day
- **Early Achievement of the Second National Forest Plan: Forest Rehabilitation Project (970,000 ha reforested)**
- Changed Affiliation from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

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Initiation of Forest Healing & Welfare

Saemaul Undong based Successful Reforestation

➤ The 1st and 2nd Reforestation Project ('73~'87)

After Reforestation

➤ Recreational Forest (since 1988), Forest village, Forest tourism,

Forest Culture, Recreation

➤ Forest Culture and Recreation Act ('06)
➤ Forest Welfare era ('13)

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Forest Education and National Licence of Forest Interpreter



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Forest Welfare era in Korea



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Background and Purpose of Masterplanning

Increasing interaction among the tourism industry, academia, government agencies, and non-government organizations based on international cooperation between Korea and Indonesia for forest recreation. Spreading the ideology and spirit of the 'Saemaul Movement'— a community economic development model based on the development of forest resources — to the Indonesian community and establishing a foundation for sustained development by modifying the current mindset.



Signing the Korea-Indonesia MOU	Transferring Forest Welfare Policies	Establishing Sustained Cooperative Relations
The Indonesian Minister of Forestry requesting Korea to share the Korean recreation forest model at the 21st Korea-Indonesia Forest Cooperative Committee (Jul. 4, 2013).	Revitalizing the regional economy by strengthening forest recreation and eco-tourism in forest conservation areas in Indonesia, and sharing Korea's forest welfare policies.	Spreading the ideologies and philosophies for the independent and continued development of the Indonesian community in addition to academic and technological cooperation.
Undertaking follow-up measures for the MOU on Strengthening Forest Recreation and Eco-tourism in Forest Conservation Areas in Indonesia, signed by the Administrator of the Korea Forest Service of the Republic of Korea and the Indonesian Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, with the leaders of Korea and Indonesia in attendance (Oct. 12, 2013).	Seeking to expand the scope of cooperation between the two nations, focusing on forest investment and the field of forest services. Spreading the ideologies and principles of the Saemaul Movement to develop forest and landscape resources, revitalize the regional economy, and develop the community.	Establishing advanced recreation plans in Korea based on joint research with local experts in Indonesia. Establishing basic development concepts that reflect the features of the natural landscape in Indonesia and the developmental environment of the community.

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Visitor Center in Tunak, Lombok Forest ODA area



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Accommodation in Tunak, Lombok Forest ODA area





BUTTERFLY LEARNING CENTER in Tunak, Lombok
Forest ODA area

Basic Concept of Management and Operation

Achieving economic development through community-based forest recreation & eco-tourism by reforming resident awareness and fostering leaders

Cooperation

Making Tunak a good place to live, a rewarding workplace, and a healthy society is achieved based on cooperation, balance, and coordination of interests with local autonomous bodies, government-related agencies, and commercial tourism organizations.



Hard Working

Diligent lifestyles and working behavior are based on human dignity and can be fulfilled by minimizing material wants.

Self-help

Faith in eliminating poverty and the self-help movement can be achieved by strong leadership, which indicates the necessity of fostering Saemaul leaders by local residents.

Basic Concept of Management and Operation

“Fostering Tunak Saemaul Leaders”

Implementing a training program to foster Saemaul leaders among local residents and relevant public officials.

Training and fostering Saemaul leaders

- The success of the Saemaul Movement is determined by the leaders' competence. Holistic co-existence must be achieved by fostering Saemaul leaders.
- Integrated innovation programs are required for the success of the Tunak Forest Recreation & Eco-tourism project, such as improving the living environment of the community, seeking economic development, and reforming residential awareness.



Spreading advanced management systems

- Teaching Korea's advanced forest recreation & eco-tourism management techniques.
- Increasing profitability, productivity, and efficiency.
- Building cutting edge IT systems that follow international standards.
- Training and fostering professional managers.

Reinforcement of TUNAK BESOPOQ Community CAPACITY BUILDING IN ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT



The 1st ecotourism management training in 2015 for 15 trainees in South Korea.

The 2nd training for 31 trainees : handicraft, butterflies and weaving clothes in Lombok

The 3rd capacity building program in Korea with 16 participants.

5-years change after the project

Economic and Environmental Condition of Mertak Village

	Before the Project (2013)	After the Project (2018)	Understanding
Deforestation rate (ha)	5.8	0	Very agree
Local community income *	0	IDR 411863581 (\$ 26566)	Agree
Status of village	Be left/ Innate strength	Not be left/ Self-developing	Doubt
Restaurant and KIOSK	71	106	Fair
Non-welfare families category**	1.709	235	Doubt
Road length (km)	96	98	Agree
Household electricity	84.75%	100%	Agree

Syamsi, M. N., & Lee, J. H. (2021). A longitudinal study of the local community perspective on ecotourism development in Lombok, Indonesia. *Water*, 13(17), 2398.

Institute for International Development Cooperation

INCOME ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES: FUTURE CHALLENGES IN FOREST-BASED TOURISM AND SAEMAUL UNDONG

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Department of Forest Resources
Department of Sustainable Development
Yeungnam University



2024 Global Saemaul Forum, Yeungnam University

ECOTOURISM PACKAGE OF DINING TUNAK

TUNAK SUNSET & SUNRISE

Camping Tour

2D1N

ACTIVITY
Camping, Camp Fire, Soft Trekking, Sailing.

CATEGORY
Edu-Tourism, Soft Trekking, Adventure, Sightseeing.

PARTICIPANTS
Kids or Adult (Individual or Group)

LEVEL OF FITNESS
2, 5/5

Itinerary Highlight

DAY 1

- Information Center
- Butterfly Learning Center
- Deer Sanctuary
- Sunset at Teluk Ujung Beach
- Camping at Bile-Sayak Beach & Dinner
- Camp fire

DAY 2

- Sunrise at Light House Tower
- Soft trekking to Merang Hill & Swimming at Sari Gwang Beach
- Cliff Jumping
- Sailing to Bumbang Bay

DAY 1

- Register at Visitor Centre of TWA Gunung Tunak.
- Short briefing about rubbish and environmental management.
- Go to Sari Perempung by motor bike or bicycle (optional).
- Visit the Butterfly Learning Center.
- Visit the Deer Sanctuary.
- Go to Teluk Ujung Beach.
- Enjoy the sunset from Teluk Ujung Beach.
- Go to Bile-Sayak Beach.
- Dinner & Camp fire.
- Acoustic music (optional).
- Rest.

DAY 2

- Morning call.
- Private activity.
- Breakfast.
- Enjoy the sunrise from Bile-Sayak Light House Tower.
- Soft trekking to Merang Hill & Sari Gwang Beach.
- Free activity at Sari Gwang Pool Beach.
- Cliff Jumping, Swimming, Snorkeling, Fishing.
- Explore Tunak Beach by boat.
- Tour end at Bumbang Bay.

INCLUDES

- Welcome drink (fresh young coconut).
- Guide & porter.
- Set up Camping gears (Tent, mattress, sleeping bag, lamp).
- 1 x Dinner (grilled chicken / grilled local fish) serve with steamed rice.
- 1 x Breakfast (fried rice with egg / toast).
- 1 x coffee or tea at breakfast time.
- Transport from Tunak Visitor Center to Bile-Sayak Beach (starting point).
- Ticket entrance fee to Gunung Tunak Ecotourism park.

Number of Participants

- 2 - 4 pax: IDR 233.000
- 5 - 8 pax: IDR 205.500
- 9 pax - up: IDR 198.500

*Picture Tunak by Hour (Copyright) © 2019-2020

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Publication Date 2024. 5. 28
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Global Saemaul Forum
77th Anniversary of Yeungnam University

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