

**Efforts to Expand Cooperation with Major
International Organizations, Including the
OECD Development Centre, the Asian
Development Bank, the Asian Development
Bank Institute, and the World Bank Institute.**



OECD-Korea Policy Centre

Health and Social Policy Programme



KDI School of Management

Contents

- I. *Introduction*
- II. *The OECD- Korea Policy Center, Health and Social Policy Programme*
- III. *A Brief Note on South-South Cooperation and the Changing Development Landscape*
- IV. *The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)*
- V. *The Asian Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank Institute*
- VI. *The World Bank Institute*
- VII. *Narrowing Development Gaps in Southeast Asia: A Policy Dialogue on Inclusive Growth*
- VIII. *Recommendations and Conclusion*
- IX. *References*

Part I.
Introduction

In November 2010, G20 leaders gathered in Seoul for their Fifth Summit. One of the main outcomes of the meeting was the Seoul Development Consensus, a multi-year action plan on development. Among the key pillars of this document is commitment to knowledge sharing, as such cooperation “contributes to the adoption and adaptation of the most relevant and effective development solutions.”¹ In making its recommendations, the G20 requested that various development organizations recommend how knowledge sharing activity, including North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, might be improved and advanced.

Despite the high-profile proclamations of the G20, South-South knowledge sharing is nothing new: in fact, the movement has been gaining traction in the development community for a number of years now as frustration with traditional “donor-driven” aid models – supposedly guided the Washington Consensus - has grown. The 2005 Paris Declaration,² the

¹ *Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth*. Rep. Seoul, South Korea: G20 Seoul Summit, 2010.

² *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*. Paris: High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, 2005.

2009 Nairobi Declaration³ and the 2010 Bogota Statement⁴ all reflected a growing demand for knowledge transfer and cooperation among developing countries. Moreover, while momentum has flagged in recent years - with some declaring that “implementation of the Paris Declaration has lost steam”⁵ – the 2011 High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4, held in Busan, Korea) offered hope of a recommitment to South-South development cooperation and, in many ways, signaled a reshaping of the global development agenda. Following the Busan conference, OECD Secretary General Angel Gurría noted that this shift in the development dialogue is the natural outgrowth of shifting global wealth. Stressing the need for new knowledge sharing partnerships, Gurría remarked that the OECD, under his leadership, is prepared to work with any credible partner toward the goal of more inclusive growth.

“Regardless of whether they are members of the OECD or not,” remarked Gurría in an interview with the *Joong Ang Daily* of Seoul, “that is not as important as the fact that we work with them.”

³ *Nairobi Declaration on the African Process for Combating Climate Change*. Nairobi: Special Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, 2009.

⁴ *Bogota Statement Towards Effective and Inclusive Development Partnerships*. Bogota: High-Level Event on South-South Cooperation and Capacity Development, 2010.

⁵ Engberg-Pedersen, Lars. "DIIS Comment: Are Horizontal Partnerships the Key to Move the Paris Declaration Forward in Busan?" *Danish Institute for International Studies*. 13 July 2011. <<http://www.diis.dk/sw109929.asp>>.

Gurria went on to praise Korea for its development model, which he labeled the “best success story ever.” Though he warned that such praise could make Korea and its policymakers overconfident of their own abilities, he nevertheless stressed the need to disseminate the lessons learned from Korea’s rise.⁶ Clearly, then, there is within the OECD a growing knowledge of Korea’s development successes and a desire to test these lessons in other developing nations.

Away from the limelight of international conferences, numerous international organizations have been working to implement the ideas associated with South-South cooperation. In particular, the Development Centre of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-DC), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), and the World Bank Institute (WBI), and the United Nations Development Program all operate programs associated with South-South knowledge transfer and cooperation. In addition, the Korea Development Institute (KDI) oversees its own Knowledge Sharing Program, which was established in 2004 in an attempt to share Korea’s development experience with other developing nations. Meanwhile, the KDI School of Public Policy and Management (KDI School or KDIS) recently established the Development Research and Learning Network, which undertakes

⁶ Moon, Gwang-lip. "OECD Chief Welcomes New Partners." *Korea Joongang Daily*. 14 Dec. 2011. <<http://koreajoongangdaily.joinsmsn.com/news/article/html/522/2945522.html>>.

development case studies as well as impact evaluations on aid programs – especially, but not exclusively, from the Korean experience – and tests the feasibility of applying them in contemporary instances in the developing world.

Certainly, if any country can lay claim a history of successful economic development, it is Korea. Following World War II, the nation was one of the poorest in the world, and few observers predicted that the country would ever amount to much. Indeed, United States President Harry Truman remarked:

*South Korea, basically an agricultural area, does not have the overall economic resources to sustain its economy without external assistance...Prospects for developing sizable exports are slight...The establishment of a self-sustaining economy in South Korea is not feasible.*⁷

Today, however, Korea is the world's 14th largest economy, with an annual GDP of more than US\$1 trillion.⁸ So remarkable has the nation's economic development been, in fact, that Korea now regularly hosts

⁷ Quoted in Eberstadt, Nicholas. *Policy and Economic Performance in Divided Korea during the Cold War Era: 1945-91*. Washington, D.C.: AEI, 2010.

⁸ "Gross domestic product (2010)". *The World Bank: World Development Indicators database*. World Bank. 1 July 2011. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/GDP.pdf>. Retrieved 2011-07-01.

students and bureaucrats from other developing countries, who travel to this small corner of Northeast Asia to learn about the Korean experience. In November 2009, Korea joined the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD and became the first country to have transformed itself from an aid beneficiary to an international donor.

As a sign of its ascension to the ranks of developed nations, Korea had joined the OECD in late 1996. As a condition of its membership, the Korean government established the OECD Korea Policy Center (KPC), which comprises four separate programmes (Health and Social Policy, Tax, Competition, and Public Governance) as of 2008. The Korea Policy Centre occupies a unique space within the OECD family, as it is one of only two OECD offices in the Asia Pacific region and the only one actively contributing to the research and policy dialogue of the region (the OECD Tokyo Centre serves primarily as an information centre and outreach liaison office for the Japanese community).

To date, the KDI School and the KPC have elevated their standing in the international development community by steadily improving their research capacity and by conducting knowledge dissemination events with a variety of regional and global organizations. At present, however, the KPC is seeking to expand its roles in the international arena by entering into cooperative working relationships with other development organizations. Given the recent emphasis on South-South cooperation – and, in particular,

its explicit emphasis at the Seoul G20 Summit – as well as the growing respect for the Korean development model in global development community, the KPC is uniquely positioned to combine their established relationship with the OECD with a unique local knowledge of Korea’s successful economic and political transformation to provide a fresh approach to development challenges.

In particular, the Health and Social Policy Programme of the KPC has established itself as a source of insightful research and productive policy dialogue on some of the most important issues facing the Asia Pacific region today, such as health, social policy, and pensions. In its short history, the HSPP has collaborated with such international organizations as the OECD, the Asian Development Bank, the International Labor Organization, and the World Bank. Such a collaborative foundation, in tandem with Secretary Gurría’s stated desire to improve the OECD’s cooperative relationships, presents a prime opportunity for the Health and Social Policy Programme to share its own knowledge with the wider Asia Pacific region.

Such cooperation, both existing and potential, is what motivates this report. By identifying the strengths and opportunities of the KPC, as well as the recent activities of a select few international organizations, this report seeks to identify possible, promising and significant avenues of cooperation. The organizations to be included (in addition to the KPC) are the OECD-DC, the ADB, and the WBI. In light of the KPC’s existing relationship with

the OECD, as well as the KPC's previous cooperation with the Asian Development Bank community, this report will emphasize these two organizations as cooperative partners of the highest priority. In doing so, this report will form the basis of a blueprint for long-term policy directions and an expansion of projects within the OECD-Korea Policy Centre, assisting the KPC in its goal of disseminating knowledge based on the success of Korea's recent and rapid development.

Part II.

Introduction to the OECD-Korea Policy Center: Health and Social Policy Programme

The purpose of this study, which offers an overview of the Health and Social Policy Programme's knowledge products, services, and activities, is to draw strategic lessons for future cooperation with other international development organizations. This section of the report will cover two key areas: (i) research and publications, and (ii) events. The evaluation scope covers the period from the formal establishment of the Health and Social Policy Programme (2005, when it was known as the OECD-Korea Regional Center for Health and Social Policy) to the upcoming Policy Dialogue, to be organized by the Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-DC) and the KDI School, in February 2012.

The OECD-Korea Policy Centre (KPC) was officially established in July 2008 when the four constituent programmes (Tax, Governance, Competition, and Health and Social Policy, individually established in the preceding years) were merged under one umbrella in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the Korean government and the OECD.⁹ The mission of the KPC is to disseminate advanced policy systems

⁹ The OECD-Korea Multilateral Tax Center (under the Ministry of Finance and Economy) was established in May 1997. The OECD-Korea Regional Center for Competition (under the Fair Trade Commission) was established in February 2004. The Asian Centre for Public Governance (under the

to the nations in the Asia Pacific region in cooperation with the OECD. In doing so, the KPC seeks to enhance Korea's image around the world as a potential role-model for developing nations; to create a network of policy experts within the Asia Pacific region; and to facilitate the exchange of knowledge-based industry in the region. The KPC pursues this goal by hosting international OECD seminars and workshops in the policy areas of taxation, fair competition, public governance, and health and social policy, as well as by cooperating with the aforementioned network of policy experts and by remaining abreast of trends within the OECD development community. For its part, the Health and Social Policy Programme has three areas of core competency: pension reform, health statistics, and social expenditure policy.

As this report has no precedent in its attempt to evaluate the performance of the KPC as a knowledge institution, it lacks the benchmarks necessary for a full evaluation of the Centre's performance. As such, this study does not seek to assess the KPC's impact with respect to the aforementioned mission. To be fair, this dearth of measurable benchmarks characterizes much of the international development field, wherein the significance of the myriad activities, executed by many different organizations, is virtually impossible to quantify. After all, how does one

Ministry of Government Affairs and Home Affairs) was established in March 2005. The OECD-Korea Regional Center for Health and Social Policy (under the Ministry of Health and Welfare) was established in September 2005.

determine the impact of a particular seminar, publication, or dataset on the economic development of a particular country or region? This report, then, will provide an overview of recent activities and outputs of the Health and Social Policy Programme (HSPP), as well as of four current and potential future partners for HSPP collaboration, namely the OECD-DC, the World Bank Institute (WBI), and the Asian Development Bank, and ADB Institute, the latter two of which will be treated as one interconnected organization. Based on this survey, this report will offer suggestions for future HSPP activities.

The OECD Korea Policy Centre, Health and Social Policy Programme: Research, Publications and Events

HSPP performance has been evolving since its establishment in 2005. Its activities have included preparation of research products under the guidance of each director; collaboration with a broad range of professionals in the Asia Pacific region on various conferences, seminars, and workshops; and interaction with the responses of the participants in these activities. The composition of those organizations which have been involved in the HSPP's activities has remained diverse in both geographical and organization terms. Since 2005, the HSPP has collaborated on projects and events with, among others, the OECD, the International Labour Organization, the ADB, the ADBI, and the World Health Organization. Such partnerships have laid the groundwork for fruitful future cooperation between the HSPP and its international network.

In terms of research and publications, the HSPP has been particularly active in collaborating with the OECD to prepare, translate and publish a variety of publications on social, pension, and health policy (Table I). For instance, *Society at a Glance*, a joint, biannual publication produced by the HSPP and the OECD, was first released in 2009 (as *Society at a Glance – Asia/Pacific*). This publication uses an array of economic and social

indicators¹⁰ to offer a wide-ranging overview of the condition of Asia Pacific economies, thereby helping to shape and inform policy on a variety of social issues. This report also shows how social indicators can be used to measure ‘well-being’ in Southeast Asian nations.

Pensions are a second area of expertise within the HSPP, and an area in which Korea has had particular success in the Asia Pacific region. The OECD has developed international standards and data to assist countries in monitoring their pension industries. As part of the OECD network, HSPP has collaborated with the OECD and the World Bank to publish *Pensions at a Glance*. This report analyzes the retirement income systems of several Southeast Asian economies and provides a reference for pension comparison throughout the region. The HSPP has worked with the OECD to translate and produce 2011 editions of both *Pensions at a Glance* and *Society at a Glance*.

Additionally, drawing on its work in the field of health policy, the HSPP has worked with the OECD to produce a series of green papers and datasets on the implementation of the System of Health Accounts (SHA) in fifteen countries in the Asia Pacific region.¹¹ First published as an OECD manual in 2000 and revised in 2011, the SHA “provides a standard

¹⁰ These include migration, employment, unemployment, poverty and inequality, gender wage gap, social and health care expenditures, prison population, drug usage, and work/life satisfaction.

¹¹ Australia, Bangladesh, China, Chinese Taipei, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Hong Kong SAR, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The papers and datasets can be found at: < http://www.oecd-korea.org/social/board/list_eng.asp?BoardCd=5006>

framework for producing a set of comprehensive, consistent and internationally comparable accounts to meet the needs of public and private-sector health analysts and policy-makers.”¹²

In addition to its research and publications, the HSPP also serves as an active source of knowledge dissemination by hosting and participating in various conferences, seminars, and workshops (Table II). These events have covered all three areas of the HSPP’s core competency, featuring discussions on health, social and pension policy.

Since 2005, the HSPP has hosted the annual OECD/Korea Policy Centre-APNHAN Meeting of Regional Health Accounts Experts and Technical Workshop. These events typically focus on such topics as private health expenditures, financing indicators and discussions of the OECD’s *Health at a Glance* publications.¹³ Since the first such event, held in 2005, participation has grown from around 30 to approximately 50 members representing 18 countries and three organizations (OECD, WHO, WHO/WPRO). In addition, the HSPP has also co-hosted an event entitled “Health Care Quality Improvement in the Asia-Pacific Region: The Potential of a Network,” held most recently in September 2011.

¹² "A System of Health Accounts." *Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development*. 24 Dec. 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3746,en_2649_37407_2742536_1_1_1_37407,00.html>.

¹³ More information on each of this series of events can be found on the Asia-Pacific National Health Accounts Network website: <<http://www.apnhan.org/events/networkmeetings.htm>>

On the topic of pensions, the HSPP has, since 2008, co-hosted a series of workshops with the Asian Development Bank on the subject of pension reform in Asia. Given Korea's success in establishing a public pension system, combined with the challenges of an aging population and low birthrate, this is an area in which Korea is well positioned to lead the regional, and perhaps global, discussion.

As evidenced by these publications and events, the Health and Social Policy Programme of the Korea Policy Center has maintained an active presence within the Asian-Pacific development dialogue since its inception, in the process developing a reputation for scholarly research, reliable data and thought-provoking events. As the HSPP moves forward, it must continue to expand its imprint in this arena by cooperating with other development actors and by striving to make its research and events increasingly relevant, accessible and stimulating for fellow members of the development community. The following chapters of this report should provide the basis for such future endeavors.

Table I
Translations and Productions of OECD Publications from the
Health and Social Policy Programme, 2005-2011

Health Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Health at a Glance 2005, 2007, 2009 Translation/Publication</i> - <i>Health at a Glance Asia-Pacific 2010 1st Edition/Translation</i> - <i>Green papers on 15 issues</i> - <i>Health Care Systems Efficiency and Policy Settings Translation</i> - <i>Improving Value in Health Care Measuring Quality Translation</i> - <i>Value for Money in Health Spending Translation</i>
Social Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>"Social Protection Index: for Committed Poverty Reduction"</i> <i>(Translated and published in six languages)</i> - <i>Growing Unequal 2010 Translation/Publication</i> - <i>Babies & Bosses 2008 Translation/Publication</i> - <i>Society at a Glance: OECD 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011</i> - <i>Society at a Glance: Asia/Pacific 2009 (1st Edition)</i> - <i>Social Technical Paper; Korea</i> - <i>Doing Better for Families Translation/Publication</i>
Pension Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Pensions at a Glance 2009,2011 Translation/Publication</i> - <i>Pensions at a Glance: OECD 2005, 2007</i> - <i>Pensions at a Glance: Asia/Pacific 2007 (1st Edition)</i> - <i>Facing the Future: Korea's Family, Pension and Health Policy Challenges 2007</i>

Source: OECD/Korea Policy Centre

Table II
Health and Social Policy Programme: Recent Experts Meetings

<i>2011</i>			
Event Name	Theme / Notes	Date / Location	Number of participants
Inception Workshop on Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index	<i>Develop the SPI database and computing the final SPI</i>	<i>April 6-7, 2011 Seoul, Korea</i>	45
Technical Workshop and the 7th Joint OECD Korea Policy Centre-APNHAN Meeting of Regional Health Accounts Experts	<i>Recent trends in health care expenditures (WHO/ WPRO)</i>	<i>June 28-29, 2011 Seoul, Korea</i>	49
Health Care Quality Improvement in the Asia-Pacific Region: The Potential of a Network	<i>Explore the potential for a more extensive exchange of developments on quality of care policies in the Asian region and discuss the establishment of a more structural form of network for Asia.</i>	<i>14 September, 2011 Hong Kong</i>	15
The 6th Pension Experts' Meeting in Asia and the Pacific	<i>Reporting the trend of international pension reform and exchanging information on countries' pension reform (ADB)</i>	<i>November 23-24, 2011 Seoul, Korea</i>	30
<i>2010</i>			
The Third Experts Workshop on East Asian Welfare Model	<i>To advertise OECD/Korea Policy Center by sponsoring the Experts Workshop on East Asian Welfare Model which takes place in China, Japan, and Korea in turn and to promote research and interactions with domestic & international experts.</i>	<i>3-4 July, 2010 Seoul, Korea</i>	30
Technical Workshop and the 6th Joint OECD Korea Policy Centre-APNHAN Meeting of Regional Health Accounts Experts		<i>13-14 July, 2010 Seoul, Korea</i>	55

The OECD-Korea Policy Centre: Health and Social Policy Programme
Efforts to Expand Cooperation with Major International Organizations

5th International Conference on Pension Reform in Asia and the Pacific	<i>Developing Asia's Pension Systems: Overview and Reform Directions (ADB)</i>	22-24 November, 2010 Seoul, Korea	23
The Fifth Social Experts Meeting on Social Indicators in Asia		24-25 November, 2010 Seoul, Korea	30
2009			
Technical Workshop and the 5th Joint OECD Korea Policy Centre-APNHAN Meeting of Regional Health Accounts Experts		15 June, 2009 Seoul, Korea	53
2nd WHO regional consultation meeting on the revision of Social Health Accounts manual	<i>Contributing to the global process of revision of the SHA manual.</i>	6-8 May, 2009 Seoul, Korea	26
2008			
ADB/ILO/OECD Korea Policy Centre meeting on Social Policy Indicators' Experts in Asia		November, 2008 Seoul, Korea	N/A
The 4th Asian-Pacific Regional Meeting on Health Accounts		9-10 July, 2008 Seoul, Korea	67
OECD-World Bank International Conference on Pension Reform in Asia and the Pacific		25-26 June, 2008 Seoul, Korea	N/A
2005-2007			
OECD-Korea Policy Centre-ADB conference on Social Protection Index for Committed Poverty Reduction		December, 2007 Seoul, Korea	N/A
The 3rd Joint OECD/Korea RCHSP - APNHAN Meeting of Regional Health Accounts Experts		18-20 June, 2007 Seoul, Korea	39
The 2nd Joint OECD/Korea RCHSP - APNHAN Meeting of Regional Health Accounts Experts		26-28 July 2006 Seoul, Korea	34
The 1st Joint OECD/Korea RCHSP-APNHAN Meeting of Health Account Experts		4-6 December 2005 Seoul, Korea	31

Source: OECD/Korea Policy Centre

Part III.

A Brief Note on South-South Cooperation

Along with the recent emphasis on knowledge sharing has arisen an interest in so-called South-South cooperation, that is, a form of development collaboration in which developing countries partner with each other to share success stories and ideas for future solutions.

Since the beginning of development economics as a field of study (commonly dated to the years immediately following World War II), international development cooperation has been most often viewed in the context of North-South relations. According to the dominant development paradigm, the developed North has the capital and technical skills lacking in the South – a fact which supposedly explains the South’s lack of economic development. Thus, under this narrative, the North has both the ability and a moral obligation to promote development by extending economic, technical and, crucially, financial assistance to the South.

In recent years, however, the concept of South-South development cooperation has gained steam as developing countries like China, India, Russia, and Brazil – which combine to form 40% of global population and roughly 25% of the world’s GDP¹⁴ – have emerged as important players on

¹⁴ "Gross domestic product (2010)". *The World Bank: World Development Indicators database*. World Bank. 1 July 2011. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/GDP.pdf>.

the world stage. Indeed, while members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) continue to be the primary source of official development assistance (ODA), new development partners – such as the BRICs countries – now contribute more than \$11 billion in development assistance, equal to approximately 8-10% of total official ODA.¹⁵ Most estimates have this figure doubling over the next five years. Longstanding, as well as new, challenges such as climate change, rising energy and food prices, and health concerns such as HIV and H1N1 influenza have spurred Southern countries to more closely cooperate via global, regional, and subregional networks.

Developing countries and development experts have long criticized the ways in which ODA is seemingly used by developed countries as leverage to impose conditionality on developing nations by tying aid to military, political, or commercial interests of actors in the donor nation. By contrast, South-South cooperation is presumed to be based on solidarity and on the need for an empathetic perspective to the challenges of the developing world. Thus did the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, issued following the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, state:

¹⁵ Catherine Gwin. *Support for South-South Cooperation: Lessons from the South-South Experience Exchange Trust Fund*. Rep. Copenhagen: Government of Denmark, 2011.

“South-south cooperation on development aims to observe the principle of non-interference in internal affairs, equality among developing partners and respect for their independence, national sovereignty, cultural diversity and identity and local content. It plays an important role in international development cooperation and is a valuable complement to North-South cooperation.”¹⁶

Despite being a member of the OECD and its Development Assistance Committee (*the club of developed nation donors*), Korea has lately positioned itself as a cooperative partner in South-South knowledge exchange activities. Given its recent history of rapid economic, political and social development, many developing nations view Korea as a model for their own development. In addition, Korea has none of the colonial baggage which bedevils many of the traditional aid donors in their attempts to interact with the developing world.

In addition, as this report will discuss further in the following section, the OECD has emphasized the need to deepen cooperation and knowledge sharing with the global South in its latest development strategy. Specifically, the strategy report pledges to “facilitate mutual and continuous learning with developing countries by enhancing existing policy sharing mechanisms and by promoting peer learning in a broad range of areas.” In addition, the

¹⁶ *Accra Agenda for Action*. Accra: Accra High Level Forum (HLF3), 2008

OECD states that its actors will “learn from experiences of developing countries on south-south and triangular co-operation, on different development paths and new sources of finance.”¹⁷ One method of encouraging this type of cooperation is via the use of policy dialogues, which encourage experts and policymakers from various countries to engage in closed-door discussions of current policy conundrums and to exchange ideas on how best to solve these problems. Such seclusion allows participants to more freely enter into intensive, in-depth conversation, allowing for greater progress on the issue at hand. This approach to global development has been steadily gaining preeminence, as will be seen in the sections detailing the recent activities of the OECD and the Asian Development Bank Institute.

The World Bank Institute, also featured in this report, additionally emphasizes South-South cooperation as a part of its development strategy. In particular, the WBI supports the Task Team for South-South Cooperation (TT-SSC). As the section of this report on the WBI will illustrate, the WBI has sought to be the central clearinghouse for World Bank resources on the design, development, and delivery of knowledge exchange events, research and strategies.

Clearly, then, in addition to knowledge-sharing as a general strategy, the desire for improved South-South cooperation on development has

¹⁷ *Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level: Framework for an OECD Strategy on Development*. Publication. Paris: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development: Development Cooperation Directorate & Development Assistance Committee, 2011.

gained steam, and Korea is uniquely positioned to act as a bridge both between developing countries and between developed and developing countries. The Korea Policy Centre, which aims to be the OECD's main point of contact in the Asia-Pacific region, should thus strive to be a key player in this new form of development cooperation. Working together with institutions like Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank Institute, and the World Bank Institute, as well as with other local and regional partners, will be crucial in achieving this goal.

Part IV.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD)

Founded in 1961, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) today comprises 34 member countries committed to democratic government and the market economy, providing a forum where governments can compare and exchange policy experiences in order to identify best practices and promote decisions and recommendations. Dialogue, consensus, and peer review are central to the OECD and its efforts to help governments and society reap the full benefits of globalization while tackling the attendant economic, social, and governance challenges.

The OECD is unique among the international organizations surveyed in this study in that it, unlike the World Bank Institute, the Asia Development Bank and the Asia Development Bank Institute, the OECD is not a bank (or a bank subsidiary) and does not fund development projects. Instead, the OECD emphasizes research and the aforementioned policy dialogue, both among member states and between members and non-member states. Within the international development community, demand has been rising for intensive policy discussions, in which experts gather to exchange ideas on policy problems and possible solutions. This increasing emphasis on peer learning, combined with the OECD's comparatively long

history of activity, will likely elevate the OECD to new levels of preeminence, particularly within the developing world.

The Korea Policy Centre's association with the OECD is especially fortuitous in light of the OECD's growing prominence in the international development discourse. Justified or not, development organizations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations, and the Asian Development Bank have attracted extensive criticism in recent years for their relations with the developing world. Such a contentious atmosphere likely hinders the design and implementation of productive activities. By contrast, the OECD is emerging as a neutral forum wherein developing countries and donor nations can meet to exchange policy ideas in an atmosphere which is provocative but also fruitfully cooperative. For the KPC, the opportunity to further participate in such a community is one which must be seized.

Within the OECD are numerous "Special Bodies" which are typically financed via voluntary contributions by member and non-member states. Examples of these Special Bodies are the Development Centre, the Sahel and West African Club, the Partnership for Democratic Governance, the African Partnership Forum, and the International Energy Agency, among others. This paper will pay special attention to two key components of the OECD's so-called "Development Cluster," specifically, the Development Assistance

Committee (DAC) and the Development Centre (OECD-DC) as platforms for cooperation and dialogue involving Korea and the Asia Region.¹⁸

The Development Assistance Committee

Together, the DAC and the OECD-DC host the Global Forum on Development, one of several annual OECD forums and one which brings together stakeholders from within and beyond the OECD to work on specific themes. These Global Forums are not official OECD bodies, that is, they neither make decisions nor do they deliver formal policy recommendations, but instead serve to advance the OECD's goal of driving development through open dialogue by bringing together international stakeholders beyond the core group of OECD member and observer nations. The Global Forum on Development was initially launched in 2006 in order to promote dialogue on pressing development issues among OECD and non-member governments, the private sector and civil society. The next Global Forum on Development, scheduled for February 2012, will feature as its main theme the issue of "Public Expenditure."

Among the approximately 250 committees of the OECD – many of which focus on matters related to development – the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), which Korea joined as a member in 2009, is

¹⁸ The Development Cluster consists of the DAC, the Development Centre, the Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit, the Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members, Paris 21, and the Sahel and West Africa Club.

the principal forum through which donors (DAC members and observers) discuss issues related to the volume and effectiveness of development cooperation.¹⁹ Founded in 1960 as the Development Assistance Group and merged into the OECD in 1961, the DAC is unique in that it brings together governments and multilateral organizations – including the World Bank and the United Nations – to help developing countries reduce poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The DAC’s mandate is to “promote development co-operation and other policies so as to contribute to sustainable development, including pro-poor economic growth, poverty reduction, improvement of living standards in developing countries, and to a future in which no country will depend on aid.”²⁰

In the meantime, the DAC operates as a community of policy professionals who work together to coordinate approaches in official development assistance (ODA), also known as aid or development cooperation. These funds are designed to improve the economic and social emergence of developing countries. To this end, the DAC serves as a forum wherein participants can share ideas, information, and best practices through its extensive system of networks and working groups in order to generate ongoing learning and to exert peer pressure. The belief is that this format

¹⁹ "Who Does What." *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*. 23 July 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/pages/0,3417,en_36734052_36761791_1_1_1_1_1,00.html>.

²⁰ "The Development Assistance Committee's Mandate." *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*. 24 May 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/document/62/0,3746,en_2649_33721_1918654_1_1_1_1,00.html>

contributes to shaping the evolving consensus on practices and performance among aid donors.

Specific activities carried out by the DAC include the aforementioned Global Forum for Development as well as peer reviews, research and work on untying aid, aid effectiveness, aid architecture, and financing and policy coherence for development.

In addition to the Global Forum on Development, the peer reviews may also be of interest to readers of this report. Each year the DAC conducts regular peer reviews of four or five members' development policies, strategies and activities. These reviews examine how members are putting into practice the policy work carried out by the DAC and its subsidiary bodies, as well as at how members are responding to international commitments and what they are doing to live up to their own national goals and commitments. Peer reviews are designed to encourage mutual learning and to raise the overall effectiveness of the development plans for the DAC members. By using discussion forums, the DAC promotes what can often be difficult changes in development policy. The recommendations made in any given DAC peer review are revisited 5-6 years later in order to review progress in the next cycle of peer reviews. The DAC, it is important to note, is the only official international forum that regularly examines and critically

reviews key bilateral development cooperation systems (including the donor funding of multilaterals) and offers commentary for their reform.²¹

It is worth noting, however, that the recent Busan High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness may well reshape the DAC's role in global development policy, especially as it pertains to ODA. Indeed, the so-called "Busan Agreement" abolishes the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (a subcommittee of the DAC founded in 2003), replacing it with a new "Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation," to be supported jointly by the OECD and the United Nations Development Programme. Writing soon after the Busan conference, Owen Barder, a senior fellow at the Center for Global Development, wrote:

*Though it may seem impolite to point this out, this change relegates the DAC back to the role of a caucus of traditional official donors, representing a dwindling proportion of aid, in defiance of its aspirations to lead reforms of the global governance of development cooperation.*²²

²¹ "Peer Reviews in Development Co-operation." *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*. 11 Aug. 2011.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3746,en_2649_34603_46582825_1_1_1_1,00.html>

²² Owen Barder. "What Happened in Busan?" *Owen Abroad*. Web. 11 Dec. 2011.

<<http://www.owen.org/blog/5131>>.

This change should not come as a total surprise, given the growth in importance of “new donors” (China, India, Brazil, etc.), as discussed in Section II. Though this shift in the origin of aid funds will necessarily serve to reshape the ways in which it is dispersed and monitored, such changes will likely present an opportunity for recently-developed nations like Korea to bring to the development dialogue new ways of thinking about the challenges of the developing world.

The life of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness, however, has been extended until June 2012, allowing it to help develop and steer the development of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Beyond that, however, the involvement of the OECD Development Cluster in the foreign aid and development community will likely change, with OECD activity on these areas shifting to the Development Centre.

The OECD Development Centre

A key partner of the DAC – and a focal point for future Korea Policy Centre cooperative activities – the OECD Development Centre (OECD-DC) was proposed by United States President John F. Kennedy in 1961 and formally created by the OECD in 1962. The OECD-DC is unique in that it is open to both OECD and non-OECD countries, and while

member nations of the OECD set the bi-annual Programme of Work (and finance the Centre), the primary goal of the OECD-DC is to link OECD members with developing and emerging economies.

In its activities, the OECD-DC acts as a bridge between OECD members and partners, with a governing board that is open to non-OECD nations. At present, of the 42 countries represented on this board, 25 are OECD members and 17 are non-members. In addition, the OECD's Development Centre is able to act as an autonomous, intellectual source of research and policy knowledge, and as a forum where participants may air their ideas and concerns without an obligation to reach consensus. The Development Centre also engages a multitude of policy communities, rather than focusing exclusively on the issue of foreign aid, and seeks to engage actors from every sector (public, private, etc.) in dialogues on these issues.

Meeting in May 2011, OECD Social Policy Ministers emphasized the need for new strategies that will promote employment equality and social cohesion. In pursuit of such fresh approaches, the Ministers noted the key role played by dialogue between governments and social partners and pledged to promote "a continued social dialogue to identify the most suitable social policy packages for the recovery and beyond."²³ This is in line with a

²³ "OECD Social Policy Ministerial: Social Policy Ministers 'get the Message' but Will Finance Ministers Listen?" *Trade Union Advisory Committee*. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.
<http://www.tuac.org/en/public/e-docs/00/00/08/DC/document_news.phtml>.

general trend in recent years within the OECD Development Centre to strengthen its network of policy dialogue and knowledge sharing activities within the Asian region.

To facilitate this interaction between OECD members and non-members, the OECD-DC hosts a series of Policy Dialogue events, the topics of which are drawn from the Programme of Work of the Development Centre and which reflect member priorities. These forums, drawing as they do on the viewpoints of multiple stakeholders, are an opportunity for open debate and innovative policy solutions based on the needs of the developing world and its relationship with OECD members. Furthermore, by cooperating with a wide array of partners (policy makers, the private sector, civil society, international financial institutions, research bodies, and intergovernmental organizations), the OECD-DC is able to offer rich and nuanced approaches to the challenges of development.

In recent years, the OECD has sought to revamp its approach to development strategy to better address the needs of a changing global landscape. Emerging and developing economies are becoming an increasingly important source of global economic growth and trade, investment, and development cooperation and knowledge. Indeed, this “shifting wealth” inspired the theme and name of the OECD Development

Centre's 2010 *Perspectives on Global Development*, one of the Centre's flagship publications (along with its regional *Economic Outlooks*).²⁴

With rapid economic change, however, come new challenges. Economic growth has brought increased opportunity to billions of people throughout the developing world, but this success has not been felt by everyone and, as a result, social turmoil has often resulted. The concept of "social cohesion" thus took on added salience in early 2011, as the world witnessed mass protests across the Middle East and North Africa. In these countries, citizens demanded improved political participation, government transparency, and improved socioeconomic opportunities. In some of these countries, such as Libya and Yemen, citizens were motivated not only by repressive regimes, but also by years of economic stagnation. In nations like Tunisia and Egypt, however, economic growth rates have been healthy in recent years, but poverty and corruption persisted, provoking uprisings and, ultimately, regime change. For its 2011 *Perspectives on Global Development* publication, then, the Development Centre is focusing on social cohesion.²⁵

With "social cohesion" as its guiding light, the OECD-DC began 2011 with a series of events in numerous venues around the world aimed at exploring the numerous dimensions of the issues which comprise this subject. Indeed, the OECD-DC kicked off the year by hosting a two-day

²⁴ OECD (2009), *Perspectives on Global Development 2010: Shifting Wealth*, OECD Publishing.

²⁵ OECD (2011), *Perspectives on Global Development 2012: Social Cohesion in a Shifting World*, OECD Publishing.

“International Conference on Social Cohesion and Development,” which sought to deepen understanding of the relationship between a cohesive society and successful economic development and which included such notable speakers as Richard Freeman (Harvard University), Michael Woolcock (World Bank), and Cassam Uteem (former president of Mauritius). The conference, taking place only a few months before the ignition of protests in the Middle East, opened with a remarkably prescient overview of the importance of social cohesion as a goal of development:

“While rapid growth in emerging economies has lifted millions of people out of poverty, it also has led to a growing divide between rich and poor. Many groups in society such as migrants, minorities and the elderly have been largely excluded from the benefits of growth, leaving them more vulnerable to the shocks that come with the opening up of economies. For people living in poor and fragile states – the ‘bottom billion’ – the frustration of persisting poverty and destitution is a recipe for conflict and social unrest.”²⁶

Similar events followed in which participants discussed in more detail the relationship of social cohesion to such issues as inequality, gender,

²⁶ OECD Development Centre Seminar Series on Social Cohesion 2010/11. OECD.
<http://www.oecd.org/document/33/0,3343,en_2649_33959_46180577_1_1_1_1,00.html>.

financial crises, and the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals. For its part, the OECD-DC has specified three components of Social Cohesion for its own work: inclusion and the social contract; the informal economy; and identifying and measuring progress beyond GDP.

There is, quite simply, a growing consensus that inclusive and accountable institutions (political, financial, legal) can lead to better policies, defined as a stable and open macroeconomic environment; investments in health, education, and a social safety net; and rights to free speech and association. Such programs can ultimately help to engage what is perhaps the most important institution, civil society, and give greater opportunity and voice to previously marginalized groups.

For the purposes of the OECD-KPC, and especially its Health and Social Policy Programme, an attention to the public health, pension, social policy needs of developing countries stands to pay great dividends in this quest for a cohesive society. In its own development, Korea achieved remarkable improvements in the health and welfare of its citizens by working to eradicate disease, reduce infant mortality, provide clean sources of water and sanitation, and educate a generation of health care professionals capable of disseminating this knowledge within their community. Such improvements in health allow individuals to become more productive members of their community and, in the long term, contribute more to the economic growth of their nation. Moreover, the belief that one's health is

not purely a function of social or economic caste can be a powerful contribution to the sort of cohesive society mentioned above. The Health and Social Policy Programme has already made invaluable contributions to this effort in its contributions to OECD publications such as *Health at a Glance*, *Society at a Glance*, and *Pensions at a Glance*. By further cooperating with partners in Korea and abroad, the KPC has a profound opportunity to bring Korea's success story to the rest of the world.

Several upcoming events offer a chance for the KPC to do this, in conjunction with KDI and the KDI School, and may lay the groundwork for deeper cooperation in the future. The first, to be held in February 15-16, 2012, is a policy dialogue to be jointly hosted by the Korea Policy Center, the OECD Development Centre and the KDI School. Its title will be "Narrowing development gaps in Southeast Asia: A policy dialogue on green, inclusive and balanced growth."

The objectives of this policy dialogue are, first, to present the findings of the latest *Southeast Asian Economic Outlook*, released in November 2011, on medium-term prospects and the green growth agenda in the region and, second, to identify opportunities and bottlenecks in designing strategies and adopting policies that will promote a green, inclusive and balanced growth and contribute to reducing the development gaps within and between countries of the Asia-Pacific region. Ideally, this will allow identifying issues to be addressed in the next volume of the *SAEO* – to be launched in April,

2012 - and other related activities. Moreover, a successful staging of this event could set the stage for an annual cooperative event to be co-hosted by the Korea Policy Centre.

As 2012 will mark the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the OECD Development Centre, the OECD plans to launch an OECD ministerial on development that would recur every year or every two years. This ministerial is tentatively expected to consist of four sessions: development strategies, growth, making reform happen, and the OECD development strategy. The Korea Policy Centre, KDI, and the KDI School may find here an opportunity to host a session on the political economy of reforms. The OECD and KDI have been undertaking case studies on this very subject, and representatives from other nations with successful histories in this arena might also be invited to present.

Additionally, the Development Finance Network (DeFiNe), an informal network of 39 think tanks, provides input on the agenda of the annual Global Forum on Development (GFD) as well as on other OECD events (including the OECD-KDI Seminar on Knowledge Sharing and the Busan HLF-4) and, more generally, on the work of the OECD-DC. The Korea Policy Centre should thus explore opportunities to work more closely with DeFiNe, in particular by participating in DeFiNe's annual meeting and the GFD. The most imminent of these meetings are to be held back-to-back in February 2012. In addition, at least five DeFiNe member institutions are

slated to participate in the February Policy Dialogue, to be co-hosted by the OECD Development Centre, the Korea Policy Centre, and the KDI School.

Finally, the Korea Policy Centre should not hesitate to bring its own ideas for collaboration to the OECD. Given the OECD's expressed interest in Korea as a potential model for currently developing nations, the KPC might take advantage of its long-standing relationship with KDI and KDI School to systematize and publicize the substantial collection of case studies on Korea's development, perhaps via the OECD. An organization with the reputation and global reach of the OECD could bring the knowledge contained in these case studies to a much larger audience than either KDI or the KPC could achieve on their own, thus allowing a wider array of development actors to benefit from the lessons of one of the most successful development cases in human history.

In designing such collaborative efforts, it is critical to remember that organizations such as the Korea Policy Centre must not become so focused in simply expanding their activities and burnishing their own image that they lose sight of the ultimate goal: giving stakeholders in developing nations the knowledge and tools that will help raise the living standards of their citizens. Two questions, then, should remain always at the forefront: In the event that the above events and collaboration do take place, what will be their measure of success? What will be the definition of efficacy? By answering these

questions, these KPC will find itself better able to meet the needs of developing nations.

Table III
Recent OECD Publications: Social Issues, Migration, Health (2010-2011)

Title	Publication Date
Pensions at a Glance Asia/Pacific 2011	January, 2012
The future for low-income families and social cohesion	December, 2011
Society at a Glance: Asia/Pacific 2011	December, 2011
Starting Strong III: A Quality Toolbox for Early Childhood Education and Care	December, 2011
Divided We Stand: Why Inequality Keeps Rising	December, 2011
Southeast Asian Economic Outlook	November, 2011
Health at a Glance 2011: OECD Indicators	November, 2011
Perspectives on Global Development 2012: Social Cohesion in a Shifting World	November, 2011
Tackling the Policy Challenges of Migration: Regulation, Integration, Development	November, 2011
Health Reform: Meeting the Challenge of Ageing and Multiple Morbidities	November, 2011
How's Life?: Measuring Well-Being	November, 2011
A System of Health Accounts 2011	October, 2011
OECD Employment Outlook 2011	October, 2011
International Migration Outlook 2011	July, 2011
Help Wanted?: Providing and Paying for Long-Term Care	May, 2011
Doing Better for Families	April, 2011
Labour Force Statistics 2010	January, 2011
Health care systems: efficiency and policy settings	December, 2010
Open for Business: Migrant Entrepreneurship in OECD Countries	November, 2010
Sickness, Disability, and Work: A Synthesis of Findings Across OECD Countries	November, 2010
Tackling Inequalities in Brazil, China, India and South Africa	October, 2010
Improving Value in Health Care: Measuring Quality	October, 2010
Value for Money in Health Spending	October, 2010
Improving Health and Social Cohesion Through Education	September, 2011

Note: *Titles in bold are co-publications with the Korea Policy Center*
Source: www.oecd.org

Table IV
OECD Development Centre: Selected Events (2010-2012)

Event	Venue	Date
Global Forum on Development	<i>OECD, Paris</i>	<i>28-29 February, 2012</i>
Presentation of the Latin American Economic Outlook 2012	<i>Berlin, Germany</i>	<i>7 February, 2012</i>
Out of the crisis: labour market recession and the threat to social cohesion	<i>TBA</i>	<i>Upcoming (Date TBA)</i>
Regional Seminar: The Economic Outlook and Policy Challenges of Southeast Asia.	<i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	<i>29 November, 2011</i>
Launch of the <i>Perspectives on Global Development 2012: Social Cohesion in a Shifting World</i>	<i>OECD, Paris</i>	<i>21 November, 2011</i>
Launch of the <i>Policy Challenges of Migration: Regulation, Integration, Development,</i>	<i>Washington, DC, USA</i>	<i>17 November, 2011</i>
Social Cohesion in Southeast Asia: Experts Meeting	<i>Bangkok, Thailand</i>	<i>21 July, 2011</i>
Knowledge Sharing Workshop	<i>OECD, Paris</i>	<i>11-12 July, 2011</i>
Social Cohesion in Africa: Experts Meeting	<i>Rabat, Morocco</i>	<i>13 April, 2011</i>
ADB-OECD joint seminar: “Asian Development Outlook 2011”	<i>OECD, Paris</i>	<i>8 April, 2011</i>
Social cohesion, inequality and financial crises	<i>OECD, Paris</i>	<i>15 March, 2011</i>
Presentation of <i>Perspectives on Global Development 2010: Shifting Wealth</i> and the <i>Southeast Asian Economic Outlook 2010: Rebalancing Growth</i>	<i>Seoul, Korea</i>	<i>28 February, 2011</i>
Gender equality and social cohesion in Africa	<i>OECD, Paris</i>	<i>24 February 2011</i>
Presentation of the Latin American Economic Outlook 2011	<i>Bogota, Colombia</i>	<i>3-4 February, 2011</i>
International Conference on Social Cohesion and Development	<i>OECD, Paris</i>	<i>20-21 January, 2011</i>
Labour markets and labour disputes: New challenges in China	<i>OECD, Paris</i>	<i>29 November, 2010</i>
Just Give Money to the Poor: The Development Revolution from the Global South	<i>OECD, Paris</i>	<i>21 October, 2010</i>

Table V

OECD: Selected Upcoming Events (2012)

Event Title	Location	Date
Green Growth: Addressing the Knowledge Gaps (Inaugural Conference)	<i>Mexico City, Mexico</i>	<i>12-13 January, 2012</i>
Starting Strong: Implementing Policies for High Quality Early Childhood Education and Care	<i>Oslo, Norway</i>	<i>23-24 January, 2012</i>
High Level Meeting for the 50th anniversary of the OECD Development Centre.	<i>OECD Headquarters, Paris</i>	<i>1 March, 2012</i>
Launch of Going for Growth 2012.	<i>OECD Headquarters, Paris</i>	<i>6 March, 2012</i>
Interim Assessment of the OECD Economic Outlook	<i>OECD Headquarters, Paris</i>	<i>17 March, 2012</i>

Source: www.oecd.org/dev

Part V.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)

This project has thus far emphasized the need for deeper cooperation between the KPC and the OECD due to an official linkage between the two organizations as well as the OECD's long-term development emphases. In addition, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), as arguably the most established sources of development knowledge and finance in the Asian region, are bodies with which the Korea Policy Centre may well find numerous opportunities for cooperation. Indeed, as a part of its *Strategy 2020: the Long-term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank*, the ADB has pursued a research and education agenda very much aligned with that of the OECD and the WBI. Specifically, the ADB is committed to knowledge partnerships which promote solutions on such issues as inclusive growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.²⁷ This section, then, will provide an overview of recent ADB and ADBI activities, as well as suggestions for ways in which the KPC may cooperate with these organizations in the future.

²⁷ *Strategy 2020: the Long-term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank 2008-2020*. Mandaluyong City: Asian Development Bank, 2008.

The Asian Development Bank

Established in 1966, the Asian Development Bank now serves as a major source of development financing for the Asia Pacific region with more than \$17.5 billion in approved financing.²⁸ In addition to its financing activities, the ADB also maintains an extensive research department which aims to increase the efficacy of its lending programs as well as to share policy experiences between member countries. Its role in financing development projects clearly distinguishes the ADB from an organization like the OECD, which does not act as a bank, and has left the ADB open to criticism at various times, more on which later in this section. The ADB's extensive network within the Asia Pacific region, combined with its history of cooperation with the OECD and the Korea Policy Center, make it a prime candidate for future cooperation.

At present, the ADB is operating in accordance with the vision laid out in the aforementioned *Strategy 2020*, which emphasizes that, to alleviate poverty in the Asia-Pacific region, rapid growth and social development must be more inclusive, a goal to which the ADB will contribute by playing a larger role in knowledge development, exchanges and partnerships. Through its Regional Capacity Development Technical Assistance program (RCDTA), the ADB will facilitate the development and exchange of the latest

²⁸ *About ADB*. Asian Development Bank. Web. <<http://beta.adb.org/about/main>>.

knowledge on poverty and inclusive growth between the leading institutions in Asia. In addition, the ADB plans to establish an online, regional knowledge forum which will disseminate the latest knowledge of this sort via the internet.

Asia, of course, has been at the epicenter of the explosive global economic growth of the past three decades. The region's experiences in poverty reduction, however, have varied greatly across countries. This has created a demand for better cooperation within the region toward a more efficient, effective manner of sharing the best practices from nations which have successfully addressed specific issues related to poverty. Much of the data and research on successful experiences, however, are not available in easily-shared formats (such as succinct, synthesized, high-quality English materials) for use beyond academic circles. In addition, many countries have competent knowledge and policy research institutions, but their research is too often circulated in a limited manner and with scant influence on the international policy dialogue. The ADB, however, as an organization claiming all regional states as members, is in a unique position to facilitate the sort of exchanges that can overcome these challenges.

The emergence and increased prevalence of new internet technologies offer a remarkable array of options for bridging this gap in global and regional knowledge sharing. For its part, the ADB has pledged to promote the use of modern e-networks and communication technologies

(websites, e-newsletters, videoconferencing, etc.) to support sustainable knowledge networks which are not only more environmentally-friendly but which also reduce the costs associated with on-site programs.

For programs associated with the ADB's emphasis on knowledge sharing, KDI has been designated to coordinate activities within the Republic of Korea. The latest cooperative venture in this relationship came in October, 2011, when the ADB and KDI co-hosted the Conference on Knowledge Sharing and Development Effectiveness in the Asia and Pacific Region, which highlighted the experiences and lessons learned in knowledge sharing activities between Korea, the ADB, and other institutions in the Asia-Pacific region. Speakers at the conference, echoing the development emphasis of the OECD Development Centre, emphasized the importance of bringing developing countries into the development dialogue and to improve the delivery of knowledge sharing programs for greater effectiveness in these nations. In line with its goal to better utilize modern technologies in knowledge dissemination, the ADB made this conference available through interactive, real-time videoconference in collaboration with the World Bank's Global Development Learning Network.

As mentioned, the ADB community has hosted a number of events which have either included the Korea Policy Centre or which may provide models for future KPC activities. In April 2011, the ADB staged its Inception Workshop on Updating and Improving the Social Protection

Index, a conference which the KPC helped to organize and to host. In February 2011, the ADB hosted a Regional Workshop on Social Protection for Older People in Asia. Given the success of Korea's National Pension Service over the past twenty-five years, and that staff from the NPS often serve in the KPC, such events would be an opportunity for Korea to share its own history of success with the rest of Asia. Indeed, in November 2011, the Korea Policy Centre did just this as it helped to organize and co-host the Conference on New Social Security Thinking in Asia with the Asian Development Bank Institute.

Such recent and successful collaborative efforts between the KPC, the ADB, and the KDI communities are the starting point for future activities in which the KPC can share the details of Korea's successful development. That the ADB and the OECD, in their framework for the next decade, emphasize similar approaches to development – inclusive growth, knowledge sharing, South-South cooperation – offers the possibility of a rewarding relationship with their Korean partners.

In its role as a lender, the Asian Development Bank has not been free from criticism related to its activities. For instance, although officially an independent institution, the ADB is widely seen as adhering closely to the interests of its two largest donors, Japan and the United States. Indeed, some suggest that donor interests more heavily influence the ADB than the World

Bank, on which the ADB was closely modeled.²⁹ If this is the case, one might justly question the economic merits of the ADB, separate and apart from its political function.

The ADB, which operates at a global level, has also come in for criticism over its reputed inattentiveness to the needs of local communities and for reportedly damaging the environment with its projects. Action Aid International, for instance, has charged that “ADB policy has destroyed their livelihoods, created more environmental damage, and really has exaggerated poverty.”³⁰ One of the ADB’s most controversial projects has been the Mae Moh coal-fired power station in Thailand. Since the 1970s, the ADB has provided more than \$500 million to the project even as Greenpeace estimates the plant to be among the largest producers of sulfur dioxide in Southeast Asia.³¹

To some extent, such concerns are inevitable when an institution becomes one of the largest in its field and attempts to expand its activities. Nevertheless, the concerns are real and justified. As such, they provide both a cautionary note as well as an opportunity for the Health and Social Policy Programme of the Korea Policy Centre. As it expands its own influence and

²⁹ Christopher Kilby. "What Determines the Size of Aid Projects?," Villanova School of Business Department of Economics and Statistics Working Paper Series 10, Villanova School of Business Department of Economics and Statistics, 2010.

³⁰ Rosslyn Hyams. "NGO Criticises ADB and Questions Its Ability to Reduce Poverty." RFI, 5 May 2009. Web. <http://www.rfi.fr/actuen/articles/113/article_3679.asp>.

³¹ Eric Johnston. "Large-scale ADB Projects Draw Criticism." *The Japan Times*, 8 May 2007. <<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20070508a5.html>>.

reach within the development community, the KPC must take care to avoid creating situations similar to those which have aroused the ire of the ADB's critics. This will be best achieved by emphasizing an atmosphere of dialogue and consensus between relevant stakeholders. These criticisms of the ADB are thus an opportunity for the Korea Policy Center, both in its own activities and in its collaborative relationships, to fill a gap in the development dialogue and to address the needs and concerns of those individuals groups which have been under-represented in recent times.

Table VI
Selected ADB Social Policy Events: 2010-2012

2012		
<i>Title</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>
The 2nd ADBI-OECD Roundtable on Labor Migration in Asia: Managing Migration to Support Inclusive and Sustainable Growth	ADBI, Tokyo	18-20 January, 2012
2011		
Gender Equity CoP: Gender Mainstreaming in National Statistics Systems in Central and West Asia DMCs	ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	15 December, 2011
Seminar by Douglas Brooks - Toward Higher Quality Employment in Asia	ADBI, Tokyo	6 December, 2011
Gender Equity CoP: Girl Hub-- Empowering adolescent girls	ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	11 October, 2011
Korea-ADB Conference on Knowledge Sharing and Development Effectiveness in the Asia and Pacific Region	ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	7 October, 2011
Social Dimensions of Climate Change	Millennium Seoul Hilton Hotel, Seoul, Korea	4 October, 2011
Social Inclusiveness in Asia's Emerging Middle Income Countries (MICs)	Jakarta, Indonesia	13 September, 2011
ASEAN 2030: Growing Together for Shared Prosperity Conference: ASEAN 2030 - Drafting the Report	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	11-12 July, 2011
Seminar on Gender Equity in Asia 2011	ADB Headquarters	28 June, 2011
Labor, Trade and Inclusive Growth: Sustaining a Dynamic Asia	ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	18-19 April, 2011
ADB Inception Workshop on Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index (co-hosted by the KPC)	Seoul, Korea	6-7 April, 2011
ADBI-OECD-APEC Symposium and Roundtable on Investment for Balanced and Sustainable Growth	Melbourne, Australia	5-8 April, 2011

Regional Workshop for Social Protection of Older People in Asia	ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	24-25 February, 2011
Joint Gender Equity and Health CoP Seminar on Gender and HIV in the Asia and Pacific Region	ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	8 March, 2011
Impact Forum for Social Change	Dhaka, Bangladesh	10-11 January, 2011
2010		
Conference on Post-crisis Employment and Social Policies in Developing Asia	ADBI Tokyo	15-17 December, 2010
Brownbag Discussion: Enhancing and Updating the Social Index	ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	2 December, 2010
ADBI-OECD Roundtable on Innovation for Balanced and Sustainable Growth	ADBI Tokyo	24-26 November, 2010
Stakeholders' Workshop on the Proposed South Asia Pension Forum	ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	23-24 September, 2010
Public-Private Collaboration for Regional Health Security	Shanghai, China	28-29 July, 2010
Gender Equity Seminar: Global Challenges and Opportunities in Pension Protection for Women	ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	21 June, 2010
Regional Conference on Enhancing Social Protection Strategy in Asia and the Pacific	ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	21-22 April, 2010
ADB-UNICEF Regional Workshop: The Role of Non-State Providers in Delivering Basic Social Services for Children	ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	19-20 April, 2010
ADBI-OECD Roundtable on Asia's Policy Framework for Investment: Investing in a Stronger, Cleaner, and Fairer Asian Economy	ADBI, Tokyo	6-8 April, 2010
Gender and Development Knowledge Sharing Event	ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	9-10 March, 2010

Table VII

Selected ADB Publications: Health (2008-2011)	
<i>Title</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>
Reducing Child Malnutrition through Social Protection in Nepal	Dec-11
Reducing Persistent Chronic Child Malnutrition in Mongolia	September, 2011
Strategic Directions Paper on HIV/AIDS 2011-2015	August, 2011
Accounting for Health Impacts of Climate Change	July, 2011
The Socioeconomic Implications of Population Aging in the People	October, 2010
Approaches to Combat Hunger in Asia and the Pacific	August, 2010
Improving Health and Education Service Delivery in India through Public-Private Partnerships	August, 2010
Operational Plan for Sustainable Food Security in Asia and the Pacific	December, 2009
Investing in Children in Indonesia: A Step Toward Poverty Reduction	December, 2009
Why is Access to Basic Services Not Inclusive? A Synthesis with a Special Focus on Developing Asia	May, 2009
Investing in Maternal, Newborn and Child Health: The Case for Asia and the Pacific	April, 2009
A New Vision for the Health Sector in Tonga	December, 2008
An Operational Plan for Improving Health Access and Outcomes Under Strategy 2020	October, 2008

Table VIII

ADB Publications: Social Development & Protection (2008-2011)	
<i>Title</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>
Supporting the Development of a Social Protection Framework in Nepal	December, 2011
Pension Systems and Old-Age Income Support in East and Southeast Asia: Overview and Reform Direction	December, 2011
The Aftermath of Structural Pension Reform: Managing Legacy Costs of Defined Benefit Pensions in India	December, 2011
Equity and Well-Being: Measurement and Policy Practice	November, 2011
Why Does Population Aging Matter So Much for Asia? Population Aging, Economic Growth, and Economic Security in Asia	October, 2011
Social Protection of the Vulnerable in the Pacific	October, 2011
Pensions and Pension Reform in Georgia	September, 2011
Evaluating Social Protection Programs in Tajikistan	September, 2011
ADB and Social Protection: Challenges and Opportunities	August, 2011
Reforming the Social Security System in Indonesia	April, 2011
Enhancing Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific	February, 2011
Protecting the Health Status of the Poor During the Financial Crisis in Mongolia	December, 2010
Reforming Asia's Pension Systems	December, 2010
Human Capital Development	October, 2010
The Socioeconomic Implications of Population Aging in PRC	January, 2010
Enhancing Mongolia's Pension System	December, 2009
Reforming the Pension System in Thailand	December, 2009
Inclusive Growth, Full Employment, and Structural Change: Implications and Policies for Developing Asia	October, 2009
Improving Mongolia's Social Security Sector	October, 2009
Strengthening Pakistan's Pension and Insurance Systems	October, 2009
Reconstructing Tajikistan's Social Protection System	October, 2009
Ageing Asia's Looming Pension Crisis	July, 2009
Aging in Asia: Trends, Impacts and Responses	February, 2009

The Asian Development Bank Institute

The Asian Development Bank Institute was established in 1997 as a research and training arm of the larger Asian Development Bank community. The objectives of the ADBI are (i) to identify effective development strategies, and (ii) to improve the capacity for sound development of the agencies and organizations in ADB's developing member countries (DMCs). To achieve this, the ADBI emphasizes applied research, policy seminars and dialogues designed to share information on best practices, and a variety of capacity building and training activities. As a mark of its reputation within the global policymaking community, the ADBI was recently ranked #10 in a survey of the best government-sponsored think tanks from around the world.³² Within the Asia Pacific region, the ADBI has been one of the most active organizations in fields which overlap the KPC's areas of specialization, making it a potentially productive partner for collaboration.

In its research organization, the ADBI has aligned its framework with the strategic focus of the ADB since 2008 (*Strategy 2020*). As such, the mission and mandate of ADBI and ADB headquarters have been essentially convergent and complementary with one another. Prior to 2008, the ADB had articulated poverty reduction as its core goal. In 2003, the ADBI's research and capacity building activities were organized into four general

³²James G. McGann. *The Global Go To Think Tanks Report 2011*. Philadelphia: International Relations Program, University of Pennsylvania, 2012.

areas: poverty reduction, regional cooperation, private sector development, and governance. While the ADBI's overall mission and mandate have not changed since its inception, the changing economic climate, combined with increasing concerns about climate change, have influenced the choice of research agenda.

In recent years, the research culture at the ADBI has increasingly emphasized policy dialogue with policy makers at various stages of the research process. The ADBI's recent flagship research products have reflected this process by involving high-level policy makers at critical stages of the research development rather than merely discussing the research upon its completion. Two of the ADBI's flagship studies, *Global Financial Crisis* and *Infrastructure for Seamless Asia*, were cultivated using some or all of the following formats: panel discussions, roundtables, brainstorming for policy recommendations, forums on specific issues, background papers, advisory boards, and working groups which include ADB staff. It should be noted that these policy dialogues are in addition to, rather than instead of, the regular dissemination conferences, seminars, and policy forums which regularly occur upon the completion of a research project.

With its emphasis on development strategies better-tailored to the needs of the developing world, the ADBI, in June and September of 2011, hosted a pair of global workshops dedicated to enriching South-South and Triangular Cooperation, in cooperation with the Task Team on South-South

Cooperation, which the World Bank Institute also supports. These workshops were built upon a series of regional meetings around the world and brought together researchers and policymakers involved in case study development to review and define the best practices in South-South cooperation.³³

In addition, as shown in the tables at the end of this section, the ADBI has hosted numerous recent events on topics of mutual interest with the KPC's Health and Social Policy Programme. In November 2011, for example, the ADBI hosted two events on which Korea is well qualified to offer and exchange knowledge lessons, specifically "Economic Opportunities from the Ageing Society: Policies and Challenges" and the "Conference on New Thinking on Social Security in Asia." Given Korea's looming demographic contraction, as well as its success in implementing a public pension program, the Korea Policy Center may wish to seek involvement in similarly-themed events in the future.

The ADBI has also published numerous documents in the fields of health and social development. In its research, the ADBI address issues from both a macro viewpoint, such as in its 2010 study of malnutrition and food security in the Asia Pacific region, as well as from the perspective of individual countries dealing with specific problems, as seen in its 2011

³³ "The South-South Knowledge Exchange: Global Workshop – Toward Good Practices for Busan" and "Learning from South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Sharing Knowledge for Development"

publication on innovative approaches to maternal health in India, or its study of the poverty and health status of Bangladeshi villagers. In addition to making a valuable contribution to the existing body of research in the development community, such topics may also form the foundation for future policy dialogues, wherein policymakers from these and other nations could share ideas and solutions on such topics.

Given that it is headquartered in Tokyo, it is not surprising that the Asian Development Bank Institute collaborates most frequently with Japan-based knowledge partners. However, the ADBI also often works with international organizations, including the OECD, with which it regularly co-organizes events. As the KPC seeks to become the OECD's primary knowledge outlet in the Asia Pacific region, then, the Health and Social Policy Programme would do well to seek further, deeper cooperation with organizations such as the ADBI. At the time of this writing, the ADBI has released little information regarding its 2012 schedule of research and events, but its recent history suggests that numerous opportunities for collaboration between the KPC and ADBI will occur in the coming months and years.

Table IX
ADB Social Policy Events: 2009-2011

2011		
<i>Title</i>	<i>Venue</i>	<i>Date</i>
Economic Opportunities from the Ageing Society: Policies and Challenges	ADB, Tokyo	18 November, 2011
Conference on New Thinking on Social Security in Asia	ADB, Tokyo	17 November, 2011
High-Level Policy Dialogue on Gearing Up for a Higher Quality of Life in Asia	Manila, Philippines	5 October, 2011
Learning from South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Sharing Knowledge for Development	Bogota, Colombia	26-27 September, 2011
ADB-ADB Social Policy Seminar on the Asian Development Outlook 2011	ADB, Tokyo	18 April, 2011
ASEAN 2030: Growing Together for Shared Prosperity	American University, Washington D.C.	7 February, 2011
ADB-ADB Roundtable on Labor Migration in Asia: Recent Trends and Prospects in the Post-crisis Context	ADB, Tokyo	18-20 January 2011
2010		
Conference on Post-crisis Employment and Social Policies in Developing Asia	ADB, Tokyo	15-17 December 2010
World Bank and ADB Social Policy Seminar - Can a Social Democratic Resolution resolve issues of Inequality and Incentives in India?	World Bank Tokyo Office	26 November, 2010
Policy Recommendations to Secure Balanced and Sustainable Growth in Asia - Dissemination Seminar	ADB Headquarters, Manila	3 November, 2010
ADB/ADB Social Policy Study: Role of Key Emerging Economies—ASEAN, PRC, and India—for a Balanced, Sustainable and Resilient Asia	ADB, Tokyo	19 October, 2010
Reforming Services for Inclusive and Sustainable Development of Asia and the Pacific	Bali, Indonesia	11-12 October 2010
ADB Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2010: The Rise of Asia's Middle Class (Dissemination Event)	ADB, Tokyo	31 August, 2010

2009		
Conference on Employment in the Post-crisis Context	ADB, Tokyo	15-17 December 2009
Annual Conference on Effects of Social Policy on Domestic Demand	ADB, Tokyo	4 December, 2009

Source: <http://www.adb.org>

Table X

Selected ADBI Publications: Health (2008-2011)	
<i>Title</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>
Understanding the Impact of the Economic Crisis on Child and Maternal Health among the Poor: Opportunities for South Asia	July, 2011
Reaching out by reinventing the scaling-up process: Negotiating a wider space for health MDGs in the Philippines	February, 2011
Maternal Health Care in India: Innovative Measures	February, 2011
Affordable Health Services, Innovative and Best Practices	February, 2011
A pioneering model of public private partnership in the health sector	February, 2011
Poverty and Health Status of Bangladeshi Villagers	February, 2011
Innovation in Delivery of Mid-Day Meal Scheme Through Private Public Partnership	February, 2011
Mobile Community Viewing Activities in India: A Promising Model for Public Health Education and Service Delivery	February, 2011
Information Governance for Effective e-Health	February, 2011
Health in Afghanistan: Significant Progress on a Long and Challenging Road	February, 2011
Malnutrition and Food Security in Asia and the Pacific	November, 2010
Does Organic Agriculture Lead to Better Health among Poor Farmers? An Investigation of Health Expenditure among Organic and Conventional Farmers in Thailand	December, 2008

Source: <http://www.adbi.org>

Table XI

Selected ADBI Publications: Social Development (2009-2011)	
<i>Title</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>
Pension Reform and Policy Options to Strengthen Retirement Income in DC pensions	November, 2011
Growth of Asian Pension Assets: Implications for Financial and Capital Markets	November, 2011
Presentation - An analysis of social pensions and non-contributory pension schemes in Asia	November, 2011
Social Protection for Cross-Border Workers in East Asia	November, 2011
Coordinating Healthcare and Pension Policies: An Explorative Study	November, 2011
Inclusive Social Growth through ICT: A Case Study	February, 2011
Post-crisis Employment and Social Policies in Developing Asia	January, 2011
Social Cohesion: A Key Component in Managing the Philippine Crisis Recovery Strategy	January, 2011
Youth Unemployment in Korea: Challenges and Policy Options	January, 2011
Green Job Creation in Korea : Issues and Policies	October, 2010
Can Social Security Boost Domestic Consumption in the People's Republic of China?	May, 2010
The Global Economic Crisis: An Opportunity for Strengthening Asia's Social Protection Systems?	February, 2010
Demographic Changes and Pension Reform in the Republic of Korea	April, 2009

Source: <http://www.adbi.org>

Part VI.

The World Bank Institute (WBI)

In addition to the OECD, the Korea Policy Centre may also wish to explore cooperative opportunities with the World Bank Institute. The WBI's long relationship with the Korea Development Institute and the KDI School, combined with the activities of the WBI, offers a preexisting platform for fruitful cooperation, with the KDI School providing a gateway for KPC-WBI cooperation. Moreover, the WBI's activities in the area of health systems would benefit from the Health and Social Policy Programme's participation.

Originally established in 1955 as the Economic Development Institute, and initially designed to serve as the World Bank's staff college, the World Bank Institute is now the main training and educational unit of the World Bank Group. The WBI conducts training sessions and policy consultations, and creates and supports knowledge networks related to international economic and social development. The WBI focuses on distance learning and the use of technology in its education and training, using such formats as webinars, e-courses, and e-communities, many of which are administered by the WBI's e-Institute. The WBI serves member countries, Bank Group staff members and clients, and other people working in the areas of poverty reduction and sustainable development. The WBI has

programs focusing on AIDS, poverty reduction, education, the financial sector, governance and the public sector, health and population, infrastructure, knowledge for development, macroeconomics and policy assessment, the private sector and corporate governance, social protection, sustainable development, trade and investment, and urban and city management.

The WBI is unique in this study in that its primary mission and objective is to be a global facilitator of capacity development via the delivery of training courses and seminars. Thus, while the WBI is backed by the considerable research capacity of the larger World Bank Group, the WBI publishes very little research of its own, unlike the OECD Development Centre and the Asian Development Bank Institute. It is important to note, as well, that the World Bank Institute has come in for criticism in recent years for a supposed lack of quality control of its own training programs, leading to uneven or uncertain outcomes.³⁴ Nevertheless, in a recent report by the University of Pennsylvania, the World Bank Institute was ranked as the third-best government sponsored think tank in the world, which indicates that its work is both visible and valued in the policymaking community.³⁵ Moreover, given the World Bank Group's global reach, however, as well as a

³⁴ *Using Training to Build Capacity for Development: An Evaluation of the World Bank's Project-based and WBI Training*. Washington (D.C.): World Bank, 2008.

³⁵ James G. McGann. *The Global Go To Think Tanks Report 2011*. Philadelphia: International Relations Program, University of Pennsylvania, 2012.

recent, stated desire of the WBI to increase its cooperation with regional and national think tanks, training institutions, and universities to support capacity development programs, the Korea Policy Centre may find that it can contribute to the preexisting KDI-WBI partnership and help all institutions involved improve their contributions to global development.

Of note for the KPC Social & Health Policy Programme are two WBI activities aimed at improving health outcomes in the developing world. The Health, Nutrition, and Population Team (HNP Team), designed by the WBI at the behest of the World Bank, develops and delivers training courses and seminars and provides policy services in collaboration with country institutions, other bilateral and multilateral partners, and World Bank regional staff. By using face-to-face global or regional courses, as well as distance learning, the HNP Team is able to reach policymakers, technical staff, local officials, NGOs, and other key stakeholders throughout the world

The WBI also sponsors the annual Flagship Program on Health Sector Reform and Sustainable Financing, which began in 1996. The main goal of this program is to provide the latest state-of-the-art knowledge and training on options for health sector development, including lessons learned and best practices from country experience. The goal of the Flagship Program is to complement World Bank lending programs by developing local capacities to deliver health care to the poor, and to empower countries to implement equitable, efficient and sustainable public health programs.

Given Korea's successes in the area of public health and disease eradication during its period of rapid economic development (indeed, improving the health of the nation's citizens contributed to the economic growth), the Korea Policy Center will likely find that it has much to contribute to programs such as the Health, Nutrition and Population Team and the Flagship Program on Health Sector Reform and Sustainable Financing. By combining the KDI community's extensive and still growing library of case studies with the OECD's resources and reach, the Korea Policy Center is in a unique position to bring the lessons of the Korean success story to developing countries in Asia and beyond.

For example, the KPC might take as a model of cooperation the 2010 Flagship Course on Health Sector Reform and Sustainable financing, co-hosted by the WBI and the Harvard School of Public Health. As described by the WBI:

“The course introduces a practical and comprehensive framework for understanding health systems and their performance and a structured approach to developing health system reform policies to improve that performance.

Specific course modules examine the theoretical and empirical basis for reform strategies in such diverse areas as health financing, payment systems, organizational change, regulation, and population and provider

*behavior, making extensive use of case materials from countries in all regions and at all levels of development.*³⁶

Looking ahead, the WBI is seeking to collaborate with external partners to update its program of case studies and technical tools and to create an Asian network of institutions which will promote knowledge exchange between countries in the developing world and deliver locally-focused learning activities.³⁷

As mentioned, the WBI has a well-developed distance learning program, allowing it to reach partners around the world at a lower cost than required by on-site programs. As a complement to its programs with the OECD, then, the KPC should explore the possibility of collaborating with the WBI and the KDI School on a network of e-training events aimed at policy stakeholders in developing nations. Such training events could serve as preparation or follow-up to on-site events, or they may simply be independent and valuable in their own right.

Ideally, the Korea Policy Center will work together with the WBI and KDI School to focus on training and research in certain target areas,

³⁶ "2010 Flagship Course on Health Sector Reform and Sustainable Financing (October 18 - November 5, 2010), Washington, DC | World Bank Institute (WBI)." *World Bank Institute (WBI)*. Web. 31 July 2011. <<http://wbi.worldbank.org/wbi/news/2010/09/14/2010-flagship-course-health-sector-reform-and-sustainable-financing-october-18-novem>>.

³⁷ "WBI in Action: Partnerships for Learning Produce Results in Health Systems | World Bank Institute (WBI)." *World Bank Institute (WBI)*. Web. 14 Sept. 2011. <<http://wbi.worldbank.org/wbi/stories/partnerships-learning-produce-results-health-systems>>.

such as industrial policy, social development policy, and economic and political reforms. As a rapidly changing and growing region, Asia offers numerous opportunities to share the Korean development experience with transition economies. Nations beyond the Asian region – such as those in the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa – may also have a strong interest in the Korean story.

In addition to distance learning programs, cooperation may take one of several forms. For instance, workshops and policy consultations on specific topics (and customized to meet a specific demand) could be held to address issues of importance to one or more countries (e.g. rural health, public education, joining the WTO), as suggested by the stakeholders of that country. Alternatively, country officers of the World Bank or WBI may also wish to suggest training programs which Korea is uniquely qualified to conduct. Of a similar format – albeit on a larger scale – the KPC and KDI School may wish to join with the WBI to offer workshops or training sessions related to advanced level topics affecting the broader Asian region, such as social security and pension agreements, economic development policies, public governance reform, or any number of other topics.

Finally, if something more ambitious is desired, the KPC and KDI School may seek to cooperate with the WBI on the establishment of a regional — if not global — training center, located in Seoul and serving the Asia-Pacific region. The KDI School, with its experience and excellence in

education and research, is well positioned to design a training program and its topics, as well as to select qualified lecturers and trainers. For its part, the WBI may work together with KDI School to design the curriculum, while also recommending participants and lecturers. Finally, by leveraging its relationship with the OECD Development Centre (and other divisions of the OECD community), in addition to its knowledge of the Korean experience, the Korea Policy Center can serve as an additional bridge between Korea and the developing world.

Table XII
WBI Health Systems Events: 2010-2011

<i>Title</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>
Strategies for Private Sector Engagement and Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Health	Bangkok, Thailand	30 May, 2011
Achieving the Millennium Development Goals: Poverty Reduction, Reproductive Health and Health Sector Reform	Budapest, Hungary	2 May, 2011
Health Outcomes and the Poor	Web-Based Course	16 February, 2011
Strengthening the Essential Public Health Functions	Web-Based Course	2 February, 2011
Basics of Health Economics	E-Learning Course	26 January, 2011
2010 Flagship Course on Health Sector Reform and Sustainable Financing	Washington, DC	18 October - 5 November, 2010

Source: <http://wbi.worldbank.org>

Table XIII

Selected WBI Publications: Social Development (2009-2011)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>
Creating a Multi-stakeholder Platform to Address Health Rights	September, 2011
Multi-stakeholder Coalition Platform to Address Health Rights	September, 2011
Using a Multi-Stakeholder Approach to Improve Governance in Pharmaceutical Procurement	February, 2011
Achieving the Millennium Development Goals	October, 2010
Building Capacity for Healthy System Strengthening: A Strategy That Works	January, 2009

Source: <http://wbi.worldbank.org>

Part VII.

Narrowing Development Gaps in Southeast Asia: A Policy Dialogue on Inclusive Growth

As this report has stated, the current development discourse emphasizes the need to support local processes and priorities in developing nations. Understanding what these entail, and finding the best ways to achieving them, will mean improving communication by bringing together various stakeholders in the development process. In recent years, therefore, the concept of policy dialogue has gained increasing prominence as a process for promoting consensus-driven, equitable, and sustainable development. In the Asia Pacific Region, where development has been robust but uneven, policy dialogues offer a chance to make globalization work better for all countries by allowing policymakers from various nations learn from each other. Each of the organizations surveyed in this report have made frequent use of policy dialogues in an attempt to address the thorny issues that bedevil policymakers working in the development field. As an organization which prioritizes consensus-driven development, the OECD has been at the forefront of this trend.

Not surprisingly, given its role as the home of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the OECD regularly hosts forums for

bilateral donors. Increasingly, however, the OECD, and particularly its Development Centre, has prioritized the engagement of non-member countries in dialogue and cooperation toward shared development objectives. As such, in February 2012, the OECD Development Centre, along with the Health and Social Policy Programme of the Korea Policy Centre and the KDI School, will co-host a policy dialogue on inclusive growth in Seoul, Korea. The objective of this event, entitled “Narrowing Development Gaps in Southeast Asia,” is to present the macroeconomic findings of the latest OECD *Southeast Asian Economic Outlook* (SAEO), including its in-depth study on green growth. This presentation will serve as the launching pad for a discussion on ways to narrow the development gap, both within and between countries in the Asia Pacific region. These discussions will be based on the findings of the latest edition of the OECD’s *Perspectives on Global Development* (PGD), which took as its theme “social cohesion.” The second and final day of the event will feature a workshop which will enable brainstorming on how to best measure and evaluate policies geared toward fostering social cohesion.

With participants from ten countries,³⁸ as well as from the OECD Development Centre, this event will serve as a model for future forms of triangular cooperation. By bringing together a group of countries from various economic and social development levels, this policy dialogue will enable the deliberate and voluntary sharing of knowledge, skills and

³⁸ Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Japan and Korea.

capabilities between regional partners. Additionally, the event may engender future cooperative activities, either between two or more developing countries, or between developing countries with OECD members such as Japan and Korea acting as supportive third partners capable of adding financial, technical or logistical resources. This event is thus an opportunity for the Korea Policy Centre to showcase its abilities and potential as a development partner, especially in the areas of health, social, and pension policy.

This event – and future policy dialogues – offers several additional benefits as well. First, it is a chance to highlight Korea’s development experience and its capacity as a development partner. Second, it will allow the Korea Policy Centre to offer a supporting hand to the policy processes of its regional neighbors, with the intention of improving the quality and strength of those policies. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, this policy dialogue will contribute to the building of relationships and trust, which are ultimately at the core of all successful collaboration.

More tangibly, by supporting this policy dialogue event, the Korea Policy Centre and the KDI community will be actively contributing to one of the OECD’s most prominent international publications, the *Southeast Asian Development Outlook*, both by stimulating discussion of the current edition as well as by providing perspectives that will shape future editions of the *SAEO*. Ideally, the discussions which take place at this policy dialogue will identify

specific empirical realities – and the best manner of accurately assessing them – in the developing nations of Southeast Asia. Having done this, participants can then discuss and debate the sources of these challenges and swap ideas on how best to address, or even solve, them. As the networks and relationships engendered by this event take shape, further collaborative research projects and policy exploration projects may emerge.

As a recent ascendant to the OECD group of advanced economies, Korea is well-positioned to act both as a supplier of development assistance and as an intermediary between more established donors and recipient countries as part of a new era of cooperation and dialogue in the development community. In building partnerships for development in the Asia Pacific region, organizations such as the Korea Policy Centre may play a valuable role by enhancing a developing nation's "bargaining capital," that is, by working with developing nations in private (without the donor present) to evaluate what they believe to be important in a given development program or aid relationship. This would enable the policymakers in such countries, when they attend larger, official events, to have a clearer idea of what they desire, what they wish to improve, and what their future priorities might be. The policy dialogue format offers an opportunity for just this type of conversation and clarification.

Although it has suffered less than Europe and North America, the Asia Pacific region continues to feel the effects of the global financial crisis. In comparison with the Great Depression, policymakers are now acting in a much more interconnected world, under the watchful eye of a better-informed media and citizenry. Unfortunately, as states and populations wrestle with the scale of the current global economic woes, a common tendency is to revert to insular and protectionist mindsets. In such an environment, the aid and development sectors of advanced nations have become the subject of increased scrutiny. In an effort to enhance the efficacy of development spending and activities, the refrain within the development community has shifted to one of shared responsibility and achieving goals through joint responsibility via partnerships.

Until recently, “policy dialogue” amounted to little more than donor nations informing recipient countries about why a particular piece of policy advice was in the recipient’s best interest. In essence, a large loan from one of the multilateral development banks came with a list of policy conditions rather than a genuine policy dialogue to discuss the best possible approach to local challenges. This sort of heavy-handed conditionality, not surprisingly, not only soured relations between what should have been development partners but it also produced outcomes of questionable quality. More recently, however, the Accra and Busan Declarations, produced by successive High Level Forums on Aid Effectiveness, have laid the

groundwork for a new age of cooperation between donor countries, developing nations, and international organizations like those surveyed in this report. Such pledges mark the beginning of a reform process which stands to substantially improve the relations between countries and, as a result, development.

The Korea Policy Centre has a proven strength in accessing world-class academic and technical resources, and together with other international organizations (the OECD, the ADB, the ILO, etc.) it has produced a wealth of research material and policy discussion on the Asia Pacific region. As is the case in much of the development community, however, too much of this material ends up gathering dust on a bookshelf or sitting unnoticed on a computer server. Simply producing quality information, then, is not enough, as information alone does not necessarily lead to action. Building a compelling argument for new modes of development requires basing the literature in a live policy debate, which is best achieved by connecting to energetic networks, which succeed by stirring the right people to discuss the right topics at the right time.

One final challenge that bears note is that of post-event knowledge dissemination. In bringing together a stable of renowned experts at the Seoul policy dialogue event, the Korea Policy Centre has laid the foundation for fruitful discussion and development solutions. These experts in the past occasions often hailed from the academic and think tank communities in

their respective countries. Thus, while the roster of attendees at the event represented a wealth of knowledge, there remained the challenge of transferring that knowledge to the relevant policymakers who were in a position to enact the necessary reforms. Hence, knowledge that could have been valuable in shaping important policy frequently stayed locked in the heads of private, academic, or think tank actors and was thus underutilized. To address this issue in the upcoming February 2012 policy dialogue, the Korea Policy Centre in close cooperation with the KDIS and the OECD-DC has made extra effort to invite at least one relevant policymaker from each of the participating countries. In addition to bridging gaps between sectors of society, this would assist in the transfer of knowledge and, ideally, speed the adoption of important reforms.

In light of the recent events in the Middle East and North Africa, combined with the concerns over uneven development in the Asia Pacific region amidst an on-going economic crisis, the upcoming policy dialogue on social cohesion could scarcely come at a better time. Engaging directly in policy dialogue will lead to a comprehensive improvement in the manner in which Korea – and, specifically, the Korea Policy Centre – approaches aid and development. It will result in enhanced knowledge sharing, improved returns on development activities, and to higher quality research. By providing a stage for more inclusive policy debate and engagement in national regional matters, the Korea Policy Centre will stimulate greater

energy among policymakers to pursue effective development outcomes which benefit all members of their societies. In time, with better dialogue will come a meeting of minds on the common development expectations—along with a means to achieve them.

Part VIII.
Recommendations and Conclusion

The performance of the Korea Policy Centre's Health and Social Policy Programme has been evolving since its inception 2005. In a short period of time, the HSPP has been able to move quickly forward, with the staff building on past accomplishments and gradually increasing the Programme's contributions in the fields of health, pension, and social policy. The activities of the HSPP have included preparation of research products and collaboration with a broad range of international organizations and professionals on events in the Asia Pacific region. Given its short history, the accomplishments of the Korea Policy Centre are truly commendable.

The goal of this report was to provide an overview of these accomplishments, as well as a survey of the activities of similarly-themed organizations, and to offer suggestions for future cooperative activities among these various actors. The OECD, as an official partner of the Korea Policy Centre, was a natural choice for inclusion in this report, and the Development Centre and Development Assistance Committee provide numerous avenues for Korea Policy Centre contributions in the coming years. The Asian Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank Institute, with which the KPC has collaborated previously and which offer

arguably the deepest knowledge of and engagement with the Asia Pacific region, are similarly promising in terms of partnership opportunities. Finally, the World Bank Institute, which shares a long-standing relationship with the KDI community, offers intriguing possibilities for training and capacity building programs in the region.

General Recommendations

The Korea Policy Centre will do well to undertake any institutional changes which might improve the effectiveness and visibility of the KPC's knowledge products and which would strengthen the Centre's links with the OECD, particularly the Development Centre and the Development Assistance Committee. As a part of this growth, the KPC should take greater advantage of its strategic location in Seoul, Korea – which sits at the center of Northeast Asia – by fortifying its relationships with notable policy-oriented and academic think tanks and institutions, both in Korea and abroad. By increasing its prominence in the Asia Pacific region, the KPC will be better positioned to support broader OECD development goals.

To begin this era of enhanced collaboration, there is scarcely a better place to begin than the KDI community. Given the close cooperative relationship that the KPC has with the KDI community and especially KDIS, it has ample opportunity to go beyond the formal organizational relations

and to establish a successful working relationship by combining the Korea Policy Centre's strengths as a commissioner of research and disseminator of knowledge with KDI and KDI School's staff of renowned researchers and a wealth of research materials on the Korean development experience. As mentioned in the introduction, KDI presently operates a Knowledge Sharing Program, designed to share Korea's development experience with developing nations. As well, the KDI School recently established the Development Research and Learning Network, which undertakes development case studies as well as impact evaluations on aid programs – especially, but not exclusively, from the Korean experience – and tests the feasibility of applying them in contemporary instances in the developing world. Moreover, the KDI community's established relationships with the ADB and WBI can serve as a foundation for future triangular cooperation. In crafting a deeper KDI-KPC relationship, the KPC should look for ways to cooperate in such programs as well as to utilize their outputs in its attempt to bring the knowledge therein to the wider world, perhaps via the other international organizations surveyed in this report. Such cooperation stands to make the Korea Policy Centre a hub of systematized research and knowledge dissemination on subjects relating to Korea's unique successes in social and health policymaking.

For its research products, the KPC is encouraged to maintain an effective database through which it can monitor and track the usage of its

research products and programs. This may include tracking citations by policymakers and academics or references in policy-making processes. This monitoring should also include collecting the views, via survey, of policymakers on KPC research products and obtaining feedback from participants in policy dialogue events. This sustained vigilance will help the KPC enhance its relevance and usefulness among policymakers.

In hosting such policy dialogue events, the Korea Policy Centre should seek to engage the participation of actors from multiple sectors of society, particularly the relevant policymakers. As mentioned earlier, the knowledge shared at these events too often remained locked away in the heads of the academics and researchers, without being adequately incorporated into policymaking and the formulation of important reforms. To overcome this problem, the Korea Policy Centre should now make sure that at least one policymaker from each of the invited countries participate at such events, as it already has for the upcoming February 2012 policy dialogue.

By increasing coordination with other regional development institutions, the Korea Policy Centre will be better positioned to support solutions to the medium- and long-term development challenges in the Asia Pacific region by giving greater reach to its own cutting edge research knowledge. This collaboration could include seeking more opportunities for joint enterprises (such as shared publications between the KPC and partner institutions) and more involvement in regional policy dialogues, more on

which below. In addition to the organizations surveyed in this report, the KPC might also wish to explore deepening its cooperation with similarly themed, country-level organizations across the Asia Pacific region as a way to increase its effectiveness and visibility.

Cooperation with the OECD

The most obvious and immediate partner for expanded KPC activities is the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. The existing, official relationship between the two organizations, along with previous collaborations on publications and research (the *At a Glance* publications and a green paper series on the implementation of the System of Health Accounts), has produced a fruitful relationship built on trust and respect. This has allowed the KPC to play a key role in the upcoming policy dialogue (15-16 February, 2012), a high-profile event which not only addresses important issues in the field of development but which also sets the stage for future OECD-KPC collaboration.

As Korea emerges as a prominent voice on development matters, the Korea Policy Centre will be called upon to lend its capabilities and experience to the regional and even global discussion. In light of the rising importance of policy dialogue in the development process, as highlighted by the outcomes of the recent Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, the February 2012 event offers the Korea Policy Centre a unique opportunity

demonstrate its competence in the fields of research and knowledge sharing. Ideally, this forum will serve as a pilot case for a series of regularized policy dialogue events and joint research projects, through which the KPC will be able to represent the OECD Development Centre in the Asia Pacific region and to work as a partner for other countries in the region.

In a broader sense, this policy dialogue is emblematic of the OECD Development Centre's unique role within the community of development policymakers. Unlike the World Bank Institute and the Asian Development Bank bodies surveyed in this report, the OECD is not a development bank and, as such, does not engage in the funding of development projects. Organizations such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, by contrast, have come in for criticism for their funding practices, which are alleged to include an inattention to, or even contempt for, local concerns, the imposition of "solutions" against local objections, and the channeling of money through unsavory political regimes. The OECD, meanwhile, has managed to maintain its reputation as a neutral forum for stakeholders from various nations and sectors of society to meet and engage in substantive, constructive dialogue toward workable solutions to development dilemmas.

In addition to its efforts on policy dialogue events, then, the Korea Policy Centre should seek any available opportunities to collaborate with the OECD on its development activities, such as the Global Forum on Development, peer reviews, and the Development Assistance Committee's

extensive work and research on untying aid, aid effectiveness, aid architecture, and financing and policy coherence for development. Such cooperation will enhance the standing of the Korea Policy Centre, deepen ties with the OECD, and contribute to a greater sense of shared purpose within the development community.

As the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the OECD Development Centre, the year 2012 is an important milestone for the OECD community. To mark this occasion, the OECD is planning to launch an OECD ministerial on development which would recur every two or three years. This ministerial is tentatively expected to consist of four sessions: development strategies, growth, making reform happen, and the OECD development strategy. The Korea Policy Centre may find here an opportunity to host a session on the political economy of reforms. The OECD and KDI have been undertaking case studies on this very subject, and representatives from other nations with successful histories in this arena might also be invited to present.

The KPC should also examine opportunities to work with the Development Finance Network (DeFiNe) of the OECD, an informal network of 39 think tanks, provides input on the agenda of the annual Global Forum on Development (GFD) as well as on other OECD events (including the OECD-KDI Seminar on Knowledge Sharing and the Busan HLF-4) and, more generally, on the work of the OECD-DC. As at least five

member institutions of DeFiNe will participate in the upcoming February 2012 policy dialogue in Seoul, this event offers an opportunity to strengthen relationships for further cooperation under the DeFiNe umbrella.

In addition to partnering with the OECD on existing events, the KPC is encouraged to be creative and proactive in suggesting new lines of cooperation with its OECD partners, such as research, future policy dialogues, or other forms of knowledge cooperation.

Cooperation with the Asian Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank Institute

Arguably the most established source of development knowledge and finance in the Asian region, the Asian Development Bank has proven to be a strong collaborative partner for the Korea Policy Centre, a relationship that the KPC should seek to strengthen. Similarly, the KPC should look to work more closely and more often with the ADB's subsidiary research body, the Asian Development Bank Institute. For the Korea Policy Centre to expand its activities in the Asia Pacific region, working together with the Asian Development Bank community will be of great benefit.

In its work on the System of Health Accounts and other OECD projects aimed at improving the measurement of social indicators, the Korea Policy Centre's Health and Social Policy Programme has proven itself adept at assembling and disseminating important statistical knowledge. In April

2011, the KPC used this competency to co-host and contribute to the “ADB Inception Workshop on Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index,” held in Seoul. Clearly, then, the ADB recognizes the KPC’s talents in this area, and the KPC should look for future opportunities to bring its data skills, in tandem with the research capacity of the KDI community, to bear on ADB activities. This will be especially important as Asia Pacific nations seek to equitably disperse the benefits of growth by establishing new social, health and pension programs.

Additionally, as it seeks to become the face of the OECD in Asia, the Korea Policy Centre must take every opportunity available to be involved in OECD-ADB collaborations. For instance, in April 2011, the OECD, the ADBI, and APEC hosted the “Symposium and Roundtable on Investment for Balanced and Sustainable Growth” in Melbourne, Australia. Given the OECD’s current emphasis on social cohesion and the narrowing of development gaps, the KPC should seek to proactively contribute to any similar future events in the region. On topics such as these – in contrast to topics such as health, pensions, and welfare, which are overseen by entire government ministries – the KPC has an opportunity to create a niche for itself and its contributions in Korea.

As a project lender, the ADB must take the lessons learned from such events and apply them on the ground for its various development projects. As mentioned in Part V of this report, the ADB has come under

fire for certain projects, with critics charging that the ADB often fails to pay heed to the needs of the poor and of the environment. As Korea gains prominence in the development community, its policymakers and researchers will have more chances to participate in the crafting of policy at such regional institutions, and by collaborating with the ADB the KPC has an exciting opportunity to contribute to a more efficacious allocation of development resources.

The Asian Development Bank Institute, a relatively small but active organization that has won plaudits for its work, provides the opportunity for a more intimate working relationship. The ADBI's emphasis on research and policy dialogue events dovetails nicely with the stated desire of the OECD and the KPC to more actively engage with developing nations in the Asia Pacific region and to seek consensus-driven development solutions. Moreover, the ADBI's extensive work on social policy – particularly on health, pensions, and inequality – make it a natural partner for future KPC research and events.

A pair of 2011 events, both hosted by the ADBI in Tokyo, offer examples of policy dialogue events on which the KPC and the ADBI might collaborate in the future. Both “Economic Opportunities from the Ageing Society: Policies and Challenges” and the “Conference on New Thinking on Social Security in Asia” touched on subjects of KPC expertise – that is,

pensions – and the KPC will doubtlessly have much to add to any such events in the future.

Much may also be gained through cooperation between the ADBI and the KPC on research. In light of the ADB's role as a project lender, it is not surprising that the ADBI frequently undertakes research projects relating to specific countries and regions within countries, often as a part of a larger ADB funding program. Provided adequate resources and opportunities are available, the KPC research staff may wish to contribute to these studies in an effort to improve the quality of the research, the efficacy of the ADB's project funding, and the institutional knowledge capacity of the Korea Policy Centre.

Quite simply, apart from the OECD, the Asian Development Bank community offers the Korea Policy Centre the best combination of previous cooperation experience, mutual interests, and regional expertise. The KPC will thus do well to explore ways of deepening its relationship with these organizations. In doing so, it will bring its OECD pedigree, which emphasizes neutral knowledge sharing and dialogue, to an institution and region which could greatly benefit from such an approach to development.

Cooperation with the World Bank Institute

The World Bank Institute is unique in this report in that it does not have a substantial history of cooperation with the Korea Policy Centre.

Moreover, while the WBI has been recognized as one of the best government-sponsored think tanks in the world, it focuses primarily on training and conducts very little of its own research. However, the WBI shares a long relationship with the KDI community, with which the KPC has extensive ties, both formal and informal, and this may well serve as a bridge to future WBI-KDI-KPC collaboration. Thus, while the cooperation with the WBI may at first glance appear to be a long-shot, it nonetheless deserves exploration.

The Health and Social Policy Programme will be best able to contribute to events originating in the WBI's Health Systems and Social Development departments. Over the past several years, the WBI has emphasized the use of e-learning and online programs as a way to reduce pressure on the budgets of developing nations associated with travel costs, while at the same time delivery timely and useful development knowledge. As the Korea Policy Centre will eventually need to make better use of the ever-increasing array of technological possibilities available for knowledge dissemination, the WBI's experience in this realm may well be an excellent entrée to this realm. By seeking to both coordinate and support WBI programs on health and social policy – perhaps working with KDIS faculty to utilize Korean case studies on related issues – the KPC could both contribute to the capacity of developing nations while also increasing its own ability to deliver knowledge solutions via a new generation of technology.

Concluding Remarks

As the balance of economic influence continues to shift from Europe and North America to Asia and the “global South,” development policy will necessarily change as well. As the recent Busan High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness shows, the design and implementation of development assistance will no longer be the sole province of DAC members. Actors such as the BRICs nations and Korea are increasingly being viewed as sources of development knowledge in light of their rapid, recent successes. By providing an overview of three important organizations in the global development field – the OECD, the ADB community, and the WBI – this report has provided a starting point for expanding the activities and influence of the Korea Policy Centre within this shifting landscape.

Thus, as countries like Korea assume a greater role in the global development dialogue, they must take care not to repeat the mistakes made by aid donors and development banks over the past five decades. In his opening remarks at the Busan forum, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría alluded to this very point:

While maintaining and even raising financial contributions to development aid is absolutely essential, it will only give its best results if we engage in a global effort to optimise the quality of

*official development assistance, the so called ODA... Busan offers a new opportunity we must seize to continue and strengthen these efforts.*³⁹

Having recently risen to the ranks of developed nations largely on the virtues of its own judicious policies, Korea has the opportunity to assist other nations in the development of institutions that will enable them to follow a similar path. As its present level of development illustrates, Korea has clearly had an institutional environment conducive to its success. While it is unclear how much of this is due to unique and intangible cultural factors, the Korea Policy Centre should nevertheless seek opportunities to communicate the specific, tangible lessons from Korea's development story, particularly in the following areas: the creation of a competent, trustworthy civil service through various public sector reforms; the eradication of disease through public health and sanitation initiatives; the establishment of a high-quality system of public education; the delivery of pensions and other social services; and in bringing about rural development. While none of these, individually, guarantees a nation's successful economic or political development, each is a key piece of the groundwork for future prosperity.

³⁹ Angel Gurría. "Aid Effectiveness: From Words to Action." Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. Busan. 2 Dec. 2011. Address.

The present trends and emphases within the global development community offer the KPC a rare opportunity to engage with the world. By partnering with international organizations like the OECD, the ADB, and the WBI, all of whom have pledged to facilitate improved North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation initiatives, the Korea Policy Centre will be able to combine its own local knowledge of Korea's development history with the global resources necessary to disseminate such knowledge.

Part IX.
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