

Development and Issue

Discourses and Implementation Efforts to Achieve SDG16(Peace) in the ROK Contexts: KOICA's Role for Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace

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I. Introduction

After the process of post-independence statebuilding and the post-Korean War peacebuilding efforts, the Republic of Korea (ROK) achieved remarkable economic revitalization during 1960–70s though it finally implemented the democratic governance in 1980s. As a country that led the recent peace process of the Korean peninsula, the case of ROK attests to the successful implementation of the Humanitarian–Development–Peace (HDP) Nexus.

In parallel with the active engagement of the agenda for peace by the R.O.K. government, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) has termed values of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 as "peace, human rights and democratic governance." In an effort to support dialogues around SDG16, KOICA hosted and sponsored the five international forums and conferences in ROK including Busan Democracy Forum (Jan. 22–24, 2018) and Pyeongchang Global Peace Forum (Feb. 9–11, 2019). These were opportunities for KOICA to promote the government's will and vision of SDG16 to both national and international stakeholders including

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governments of partner countries, international organizations, and civil society organizations (CSOs). The recent research, commissioned by KOICA – Implementation Plan and Strategy of SDG16 for KOICA (Gwak, et al. 2018) – suggests following five directions for approaching SDG16: value-oriented, political-diplomatic, programming, regional and in solidarity with the civil society. A concrete implementation plan for peace, human rights and democracy, is on its way.

This research therefore addresses following topics. First, it will explore how the post-war statebuilding might be reflected in the process of peacebuilding. Second, it will analyze the outcome of five conferences and forums held by KOICA for the past two years in order to draw a referential outline for KOICA in its implementation of SDG16 in the context of ROK. Third, it will lay out a road-map for KOICA's implementation of ODA that promote the agenda for peacebuilding and sustaining peace through cooperation with stakeholders in Korea and with international organizations.

This research adopts a three-step research strategy, which starts from classification of sub-topics, analysis of implementation, and deduction of appropriate strategies. Its methodology uses literature review, interviews with stakeholders, and a discussion forum that the research team held with staffs at CSOs. The limitation of this research can be found in the lack of in-depth analysis of the project strategy by international organizations; this was because the research team's originally-planned field survey and interviews were replaced with literature review.

II. Implications of Statebuilding and Peacebuilding of ROK (1945~1961)

While ROK gained independence after World War II, the country got separated to South and North due to ideological conflicts between two sides, which resulted to the Korean War (1950–3). After the Korean War, adopting liberal democracy as its governing ideology, ROK became the first beneficiary where the concept of large-

scale international peace and security mechanism endorsed by the UN and its member states, were applied.

The United Nations (UN), based on Security Council Resolution 83, adopted on July 27, 1950, intervened with Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)'s occupation of the ROK through military intervention. In cooperation with the United States, the UN established agencies of relief and reconstruction to provide vital political and economic support (Brady, 2018).

Various types of humanitarian assistance were provided to the ROK by bilateral and multilateral organizations, international NGOs, and faith based organizations, leading ROK to overcome its post-war crisis. Through socioeconomic reconstruction, Korean economy got stabilized, thereby leading to the economic development starting from 1961 (Lee, 2004:32).

The United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK) specifically contributed to this by providing Government Aid and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) and Economic Rehabilitation in Occupied Areas (EROA) and supporting of Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC), which was established in the aftermath of the US military administration (Lee, 2004:35–36).

The United Nations Reconstruction and Development Unit – UNKRA was primarily responsible for the socioeconomic reconstruction of the private sector. Its full-scale activities began in 1953 after the ceasefire, with 260 projects that cost USD 1.27 million the fields of industry, mining, agriculture, education, housing, and health. This contributed to the mid and long-term development of ROK after the war. Other than UNKRA, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) established five-year plans for agriculture, health and education, respectively (Lee, 2004:43).

During the War, civilian aid organizations participated in fundraising and directly provided the relief aid in Busan, the temporary capital. They collected contributions from individuals and organizations, and donated to the UN from July 1950, which reached USD 10.9 million (KAVA, 1995).

〈Table 1〉 Scale of projects and programs supported by major institutions (1945-1962)

(Unit: USD in thousand)

	GARIORA	ECA	CRK (UNCACK)	UNKRA	ICA	PL480 ¹	AID
Period	1945-1948	1949-1953	1950-1956	1951-1960	1953-1961	1956-1962	1962
Budget	409,394	201,867	457,378	122,084	1,743,929	269,956	165,001
Total	3,369,609						

Source: SUH (1963) p.33

Note 1. Public Law 480 is a multi-purpose aid that supports the food crisis of developing countries, processes the surplus agricultural products, and expands the agricultural trade by supporting agricultural products based on the Agricultural Trade Development Assistant Act.

〈Box 1〉 Case Study: Credit Union Movement in Republic of Korea

After the Korean War, there was weak public financial system in Republic of Korea. The economic system was heavily dependent on relief goods from the United States, and high interest moneylender became the only source of financing for the poor. In response to this, the Korean and foreign Catholic activists began Credit Union Movement from the late 1950s. Sister Mary Gabriela of Maryknoll Sisters founded the Holy Cross Credit Union with members of the staff and 27 friends of Maryknoll Hospital in Busan on May 1, 1960. In June of the same year, Father Dae-Ik Chang established the Central Credit Union with Catholic members.

From the early years of establishment, the Korean credit unions adopted democratic governance – as an alternative economic system of capitalism – thereby having members at the center of the movement and abiding by following principles of the international credit union operation:

- The credit union belongs to and is controlled by its members; the credit union shall be managed democratically.
- Services for members provided by the credit union include financial inclusion, financial sustainability, and maximization of member's economic benefits.
- The credit union shall enhance members' literacy of finance in the realm of social responsibility, encourage networking with credit unions and other cooperatives, and promote the union's responsibility for the local community and global vision.

In the 1960s, the credit union movement puts importance on the education for the adult. It provided systematic educational programs ranging from training of credit union members to board members

and the employees. The process was cordially supported by the UNDP, bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, and international civilian organizations that were part of the international credit union system. In the 1960s and '70s, external funds were included following agencies:

- Asian Foundation – education and organization of new credit unions
- United States Association of Credit Union (CUNA) – education and training
- US Agency for International Development (USAID) – technical assistance of legislation of Credit Union Act and support of central financial facility of among credit unions
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – education of rural leaders in Yongin County
- CUNA Mutual – mutual insurance business
- German Catholic Bishops' Organisation for Development Cooperation (MISEREO) Foundation, Germany – construction of the building of the National Credit Union Federation of Korea (NACUFOK) and training center
- Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Germany – rural development
- RABO Bank, Netherlands – education for staffs in public relations

In the process of organizing credit unions and establishing provincial associations and national federation, a sense of autonomy and ownership for development emerged amongst credit unions. Rather than depending on external aids by donors, credit union leaders were motivated to enhance self-sustaining from inside out.

From the 1970s, the movement grew rapidly, and impacted other countries in Asia. In 1971, it played a major role in the establishment of the Association of the Asian Confederation of Credit Unions. During the transitional period of the Eastern bloc in the early 1990s, the NACUFOK supported the establishment of new credit unions in three northeastern provinces of China, carrying out a triangular cooperation amongst the World Council Union Council (WOCCU), the US and Canadian credit unions. Now, there are executive exchange programs for top leaders of the Asian credit union, mid-level management leadership training, and technical assistance programs to strengthen the capabilities of developing countries' credit unions, mainly Asia.

As of December 31, 2017, there are 5.9 million union credit members, 898 credit unions, 82.9 trillion won in assets, and 9,190 employees, making it the 4th largest of the WOCCU Members.

Source: NACUFOK (2011)

While the reconstruction and revitalization of the economy were remarkable, the process of political democratization and governance, rule of law and security in the components of peacebuilding were relatively unstable.

Before the independence, the US military government defined ROK as a defeated country. While the country was subject to "divide and rule" implemented by the US and Soviet Union, the US military administration was not well prepared to govern the occupied country. As a result, it failed to embrace the publically recognized leaders who belonged to the stratum of the middle-way socialism to the political structure. Instead, with an aim of stabilizing the country within a short period of time, the administration rehired the unpopular group who used to be the pro-Japanese Imperialism, thereby failing to establish a government that encompasses both the left and right. It resulted from the US military administration's little understanding of the context of the Korean political context.

With regard to rule of law, positive achievements were made including establishment of legal enforcement through the independence of judicial power. At the same time, there were adverse functions such as failure to apply the law equally to all people, lack of accessibility to justice and law, and lack of protection of human rights.

Maintenance and partial improvement of the existing law enforcement system led to the so-called stable transfer, but unable to meet the public's expectations of fundamental changes in public security by reforming the policy. Such trajectory shaped the security apparatus to use violence in oppressing the left-wing groups who called for national autonomy, thereby igniting the April 3rd Uprising in Island Jeju and Yeosu-Suncheon Rebellion in 1948 and eventually the Korean War. This incomplete process of peacebuilding resulted in a long-term conflict between the two groups, structuralizing violent repression and human rights abuses by the state.

From the 1980s and onward, ROK achieved improvement of human rights protection and political democratization through relentless movements for democracy by citizens and CSOs. Afterwards, it made a transition from being a recipient to a donor country. Today, ROK became one of the key donor countries partaking in funding peace operations by the UN. It also contributes to stabilization and reconstruction of

conflicts by deploying competent and well trained forces to UN peacekeeping operations. The country served as a vice-chairmanship of the UN Peacebuilding Commission in 2009 and 2016 and as chairmanship in 2017. Finally, the ROK has positively played a catalyst role in international peace and security as well as international development and human rights.

III. Key Discussions on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace in the ROK's Context

A. Busan Democracy Forum (2018)

Busan Democracy Forum (January 22–24, 2018), held under the theme of "promotion of a peaceful, just, and inclusive society in Asia and the international community," was attended by 300 people around Asia. It was in spirit of continuing the legacy of democracy, originated from people's movement of struggle for democracy and sustainable development after the ROK was liberated. The forum underlined the implication of the recent Candlelight Civil Revolution (2016–2017) in ROK, and led discussions on democracy and improvement of human rights for implementing the SDGs.

Various actors from the civil society, academia, and government agencies in Asian countries attended, and held in-depth discussions of the SDGs and its relationship with social movements in ROK. For instance, one session of the forum was on the reflection of the role of the Korean civil society in achieving Sustainable Development Objective 16: Global Voluntary Complementary Framework, initiated by the Standing Committee for Democratic Community (PSCD). One shared view was how SDGs were inter-related with each other, and could inspire social movements for democracy. Various suggestions were also made during the forum including the need of civil societies in Asia to actively cooperate with one another for promoting democracy and human rights across Asia.

Finally, the draft of national indicators for Civil Society Monitoring of the SDGs at

the Country Level and the guideline for participating in voluntary national reviews (2018–2019, VNR) of the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) were discussed.

B. World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF), Gwangju (2018)

The World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF) in Gwangju – a city well known for its historical legacy of achieving democracy in Korea – was held to discuss the role of "human rights cities" like Gwangju in promoting the SDGs for human rights and peace. Policymakers, researchers, national and international human rights organizations, and public institutions participated in the forum (October 18–20, 2018). One thematic session of the forum dealt with the mid to long-term goals of the human rights cities that were committed to improving issues of human rights, housing, peace, migration and refugee issues, and achievement of the SDGs. As a result of the discussion, the forum adopted a joint action framework that included following points:

- Improvement of human rights is not only an important agenda for creating solidarity amongst different countries but is a practical way to increase the regional cooperation between local and regional governments.
- Establishment of governance that connects the central and regional governments is necessary to realize the value of inclusiveness and peaceful coexistence in society.
- It is important to seek practical ways of promoting diversity, inclusion and peace for realizing the goal of human rights community.
- The forum supports the Gwangju Migrants Declaration of Human Rights.
- Human rights, the foundation of peaceful coexistence, are a key factor in dismantling discriminations against minority groups and conflicts between ethnic and religious groups. And it plays a critical role in engaging mutual participation in improving human rights.
- It is necessary to set agendas and agreement for action by human rights cities.

During the forum, it was declared that "The forum welcomes the partnership with

KOICA and will actively support efforts of KOICA and local governments in implementing projects for promoting the UN SDGs, HABITAT agendas of new cities, and human rights and peace." This was a meaningful achievement in that a partnership between KOICA and local governments was established for implementing the SDGs.

C. Seoul ODA International Conference (2018)

The Seoul ODA International Conference has been a leading platform in which many actors in the field of international development cooperation gather and share their various perspectives on the contemporary agenda. The 12th Seoul ODA International Conference was held in Seoul on September 13, 2018 and approximately 1,000 participants from donor and partner governments, international organizations, CSOs, academia and private sectors from 78 countries. Under the theme "Inclusive ODA for Global Peace, Democracy and Human Rights," it aimed to shed light on the importance of the nexus between peace and development and the role of ODA in promoting democracy and human rights by utilizing partnerships with civil societies in development projects.

Main points of the forum were as follows:

- The recent change in the landscape of the national conflict is demanding changes in measures of responses to the conflict.
- ODA can still play a major role in implementing peace and security or statebuilding by designing long-term interventions, which the private sector cannot do. ODA can in particular mobilize resources and take a comprehensive approach in developing countries across various sectors.
- Integration of humanitarian aid and development is one of the main strategies in dealing with long-term crises.
- Ensuring a successful nexus for peace and development requires an integrative approach in the multinational context as well as within a nation.

- The role of the ODA in supporting CSOs is to change from "service delivery" to "advocacy." This means engaging people on the street, critical media, organizing discussions and rallies. Thus, while development can lead to conflict, it can contribute to a nonviolent transformation of the civil society.
- Theoretically, development and ODA are considered as constituents of a positive feedback loop for promoting the democratic governance. However, in reality it is difficult to prove because they lie in different contexts, where the nature of the conflicts is different, thereby requiring a sophisticated understanding of the local political system as well as the use of an effective institutional platform to provide opportunities for working with civil society as well as the government. In other words, it is through multilateral cooperation of "learning from a colleague."
- Achievement of human rights and gender equality is a section and a goal of ODA.

D. Seoul Peace Forum (2018)

The Seoul Peace Forum was held on September 20, 2018, in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 37th anniversary of the UN World Peace Day. The theme of the forum was "Cooperation for Peace for the Korean Peninsula and International Community and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): ODA and the role of the rights to peace". The forum discussed the implication of the right to peace in the context of human rights and in reflection of the new era of peaceful cooperation in the Korean Peninsula. It also engaged discussions about the SDGs to develop a global agenda for public diplomacy for peace and cooperation and developing main agendas for international development and cooperation.

The main contents of the adopted declaration in the forum are as follows:

- The forum welcomes the adoption of the Declaration of Right to Peace by the UN General Assembly in 2016. The right to peace should be expanded.

- The forum supports the UN Security Council Resolution 2018 and UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and 2250 (2015).
- The forum supports the UN Secretary General's 2018 Campaign to Ensure a Common Future for Humanity and reaffirms the indispensability of a full-scale disarmament for the peace of humankind.
- The forum supports the Path to Peace Report (2018), which addresses an inclusive approach to the prevention of violence by the United Nations and the World Bank.
- Various actors including local and regional governments should contribute to promotion of peace, human rights, democracy and gender equality through public diplomacy that uses ODA.
- Peace and human rights education should be linked to and integrated with global citizen education and environmental education.
- It is important to pay attention to the impact of the Paris Climate Accord on peace and human rights.
- The UN SDGs (SDGs) should be practiced through education and promotion.
- There should be a peace forum that revitalizes the purpose of Pyeongchang Olympic.
- The forum supports the peace process stated in the North-South summit on April 27, 2019, the North Korea-United States summit on June 12, 2018, and the declaration at the North-South summit in October 2018.

E. Pyeongchang Peace Forum (2018)

The 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics, provided an opportunity where delegations of South and North Korean governments – historically in a tense relationship – both participated, South and North entered together at the opening ceremony, and played at the ice hockey league as a united team of women, thereby adding to the meaning of peace implicated in slogan of One Passion of the Olympics. The Olympics was a pivotal moment that led to a change in the tension in the Korean peninsula. The relationship of South and North was seen in context of peace not in threat of war, and started spreading across the globe. The 2019 PyeongChang Peace

Forum was held in Pyeongchang, Gangwon Province to celebrate the first anniversary of the PyeongChang Olympics and the 20th anniversary of the 1999 Hague World Peace Contest. At the forum, 115 participants from 103 countries, 49 participating countries, 220 participants from 144 national organizations, and about 100 citizens gathered to discuss the challenges and roadmap for the Korean peninsula and world peace.

Topics included peace and disarmament, poverty and SDGs, economics, ecology and sports, gender, youth and religion, human rights and humanitarianism, peace on the Korean peninsula and Asia. Discussions included practical ways of cooperating on national and continental levels.

The forum adopted a declaration of Sustainable Future for All: end of war and guarantee of peace." The contents can be summarized as follows:

- The Candlelight Revolution of South Korea, rooted in the revitalization of civil society, and its achievement of democratization were the foundation of the peace process on the Korean peninsula, and has become a global inspiration for peace.
- The process of peace on the Korean Peninsula is of great significance, and its beginning is the end of the war.
- The spirit and agenda of the 1999 World Peace Conference in Hague should continue.
- Peace is an order of the mankind, as the threat to peace is an obstacle to sustainable development.
- The realization of sustainable development goals and the realization of peace are indivisible, and the government and public institutions are accountable for this.
- The forum expresses concerns about the level of responsibility and actions by the five UN Security Council permanent member countries to end the war and reduce conflicts.
- Full recognition and immediate implementation of the right to peace is needed.

- Along with the advancement of peace and security governance, women's role and rights should be more recognized in the field of peace and security.
- The important and constructive role of the youth in maintaining and promoting peace and security should be acknowledged.
- Transnational people power, cooperation, solidarity, mutual supplementation, civil exchange, and peace education enable grassroots peace.
- The development of nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction and the use of space weapons should be prevented. In addition, all governments must strengthen their support and commitment to international disarmament treaties, and stop their investment in arms race, nuclear weapons and military industries.
- International conventions and institutions for peace should be strengthened and universally approved.
- The realization of the right to self-determination for peace leads to peace and security of the world.

F. Analysis and Policy Implication

By co-hosting and sponsoring the above mentioned forums and international conferences, KOICA contributed to creation of various discourses for the implementation of SDG16 in Korea and abroad. It also played a major role in reclaiming the responsibility of the actors in the field of development cooperation. The agendas highlighted or repeated in the statements adopted in the forums and the tasks that will need to be accepted as policies can be summarized as follows:

<Table 2> Agenda and Tasks drawn from the Forums and Conference (2018-2019)

Agenda	Tasks to be adopted in the ODA policy
Human rights	• It is a driving force of international cooperation. • It is a practical way of supporting inter-regional cooperation. • It is a foundation for peaceful coexistence. • It is the basis of governance based on diversity and inclusiveness. • It will mediate conflicts through elimination of discriminations. • There is a need to develop detailed agendas linked to other agendas.
Conflict/ disputes	• There is a change in the landscape of the conflict between the South and North. • There is a change in the influences of conflict/disputes. • New measures in dealing with conflict/disputes are required
Peace	• It is the agenda that is the most underestimated in peace agenda. • There is an inseparable relationship between sustainable development and peace. • It is an essential element in the process of forming a human rights community. • There is a need to recognize and extend the right to peace. • The right of self-determination for peace is the main basis for peace and security. • The roles of women and youth role should be more highlighted. • There is a need for disarmament including the prohibition of nuclear weapons, new weapons, and space weapons. • End of war and preventive approach should be sought after. • ODA for peace, human rights, democracy, and gender equality is needed. • There is a role in global citizenship education. • It is important to acknowledge the impacts of climate change. • There is a global implication of the peace process on the Korean Peninsula • Comprehensive peace agendas are needed. • International peace governance was failed, and there is a need to strengthen it from crises. • Transnational cooperation, solidarity, civilian exchanges and peace education are the foundation of peacebuilding.
ODA	• The path of development is non-linear and has a low predictability • ODA is important in the field of peace, security, reconstruction, democracy. • It supports crisis response. • It mobilizes resources in various fields. • It can have long-term goals in intervention. • Multilateral integration approach is required. • It should play a role of supporting and advocating the civil society. The effects of institutional reforms and cooperation of CSOs should combine; human rights and gender equality sector need to be treated as independent fields.

As a suggestion for better policy framework of SDG 16, an in-depth understanding of global or regional contexts of conflict and disputes should be prioritized. This involves acknowledgement of tendencies, causes and structures of recent conflicts and understanding of the evolving strategies for peacebuilding.

While the forums mainly highlighted the function of the ODA, the necessary changes to supplement the ODA policy on an institutional level were not been fully addressed. For example, it is imperative to supplement discussions on macroeconomic policy changes at the national level.

Finally, whereas roles of women and youth in civil society for the implementation of the SDGs were emphasized, concrete discussions are needed to acknowledge their specific roles and rights across various social issues including protection of the right to peace, arms competition and its impact on women, arms competition and its impact on the youth.

IV. ROK's Implementation Strategy

This research finds the following as key policy and program concepts from the analyses of the international peace and ODA forums, international peace agenda, and the strategies of two leading international development agencies: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Department for International Development (DFID).

<Table 3> Agenda and Tasks drawn from the Forums and Conference (2018-2019)

	key policy and program concepts
peace/ ODA forums	Nexus Response to Crisis, RB approach, Prevention First, Spill-over of violent conflict, Impact of Climate change, Right to peace, Disarmament, Integrated peace agenda, Priority of Women and Youth in peacebuilding, Macro-policy coordination
int'l peace agenda	Peace-making-keeping-building, Sustaining peace, New strategy to new crisis, state-society building, SDG+, Governance for peace, Disarmament as humanitarian concern, Inclusive Prevention, Transformation of structure and culture of violence, Human rights to peace, Peace by peaceful means, Role of civil society, Inclusive conflict analysis, Change security paradigm, Government-civil peacebuilding capacity, Priority of women and youth roles, Mainstream peace education, Multi-dimensional peacebuilding

WB SPF	Crisis-based approach, Evaluate resilience, Actor resilience, Crisis responding capacity, HDP nexus approach, Development approach to forced migration, Human rights approach, Security-justice sector reform, Joint planning and implementation, Needs-based finance
Germany BMZ	Local partnership, Partnership with multilateral agencies, Bilateral cooperation, Inter-agency cooperation and guideline, Cooperation with civil society
UK DFID	Respond to causes and effects of conflict and fragility, Introduce conflict resolution mechanism, Inclusive political solution and process, Enhance key state functions, Respond to social needs

Taking lessons from the foregoing, global and local examples and deliberations, the core program categories and type of interventions that KOICA may essentially employ are as follows:

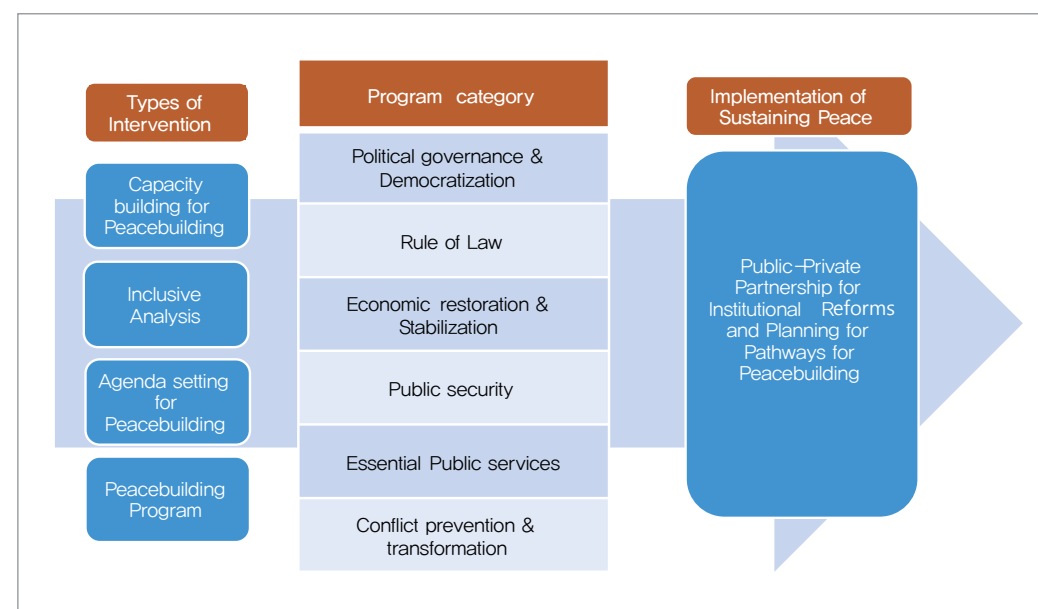
<Table 4> Peacebuilding Programs and Types of Intervention

program category		types of intervention	
Democratic governance,	Inclusive political process, Needs-based accountable institutions, Anti-corruption, Conflict resolution mechanisms, Political dialogues, peace agreements, State capacity for conflict resolution and peacebuilding	Inclusive analysis, Risk assessment (inequality, exclusion, collective grievances), Policy dialogue and research	
		Agenda setting for peacebuilding – Democratic inclusion – Local–National–Regional level specificity – Public awareness	
Rule of Law	Rule of law, Justice, Human rights, Youth empowerment	Capacity building for peace-building	Inclusive risk assessment
Economic Recovery & revitalization	Peace dividend through economic vitalization		Conflict resolution, political dialogue, other interventions
Public Security	public safety, human security, prevention of violent extremism		Inclusive partnership, Partnership building capacity
		Capacity for training and education	

Essential public services	health and other key services, Services for each peace agenda	Various on-site programs for peacebuilding
Conflict Transformation	Post-conflict restoration and reintegration	
Agenda setting	Local-based agenda, agenda capacity building	Public-Private Partnership for institutional reforms and planning for pathways for peacebuilding

KOICA needs to strategize those programs and interventions in the way so that the grand objective of grounding peacebuilding, and therefore achievement of positive peace, can be specifically formulated into the following strategy scheme.

<Figure 1> Process of Peacebuilding Programs and Type of Intervention



KOICA will be best equipped for this strategy when there is a collective expertise for peacebuilding, a Peacebuilding Working Group (PBWG), which will provide professional advice and service in the following key areas.

〈Table 5〉 PBWG's Advice and Consultancy on Issue Areas

Integrated Agenda	Governance (Diversity, Inclusion, Democracy, Human Rights Based)	Peacebuilding Capacity	Violence and Conflict	Applying Peace Activities
• Development–Peace–Democracy–Human rights–Crisis response Nexus • Peace–Democracy integrity in Korea	• Human Rights Based Cooperation • Rights Based changes (basic rights to peace and development) • Peaceful Coexistence • State–society building • Inclusive prevention • Culture of Peace • Peace Governance	• Strengthening women and youth capacity • Agenda setting capacity • Public–Private Peacebuilding Capacity • Training and Education • Strategizing and Planning • Inclusive Conflict analysis and Prevention	• Impact of Violent conflict • Impact of Climate change • Disarmament and Humanitarian concerns • Conflict Prevention and Mediation • Change in Security Paradigm	• Preventive Diplomacy • Peacemaking • Peacekeeping • Post–Conflict Peacebuilding

In summary, the PBWG will fulfill the following roles.

- Advise for KOICA's strategic objectives and planning of programs
- Review potential partners and support partnership
- Make guidelines for program implementation
- Give training, educational, and consultation to carrier organizations of each program
- Study ways to enhance investigation, planning, assessment, and supporting programs
- Advise for multilateral program agreements
- Monitor and assess key programs

It is anticipated that there are also important challenges for KOICA in carrying out its ODA for peace.

〈Table 6〉 KOICA's Anticipated Challenges on Implementation of Peacebuilding

anticipated challenges	
Inter–agency coordination	• grand policy coordination, legal and policy support, inter–agency response to crisis
KOICA capacity development	• policy priority decision, country–local specialization, experts pool, country crisis analysis, development of program tools, local and overseas partnership development, core strategic group, research enhancement, human resources and capacity
New policies for SDG16	• situation assessment, setting strategic objectives, communication among partners, strategy making, human resources and capacity
Programming	• agenda–integrative programming, process for conflict transformation, process for peacebuilding, strengthen civic peacebuilding capacity of fragile countries, social dialogue on dispute issues
Finance and accounting	• reformed finance and accounting system for long–term local ownership and wide partnership

In KOICA's ODA for Peace strategy, the core part of peacebuilding will be conflict prevention and conflict transformation. The core part will be composed for four program areas.

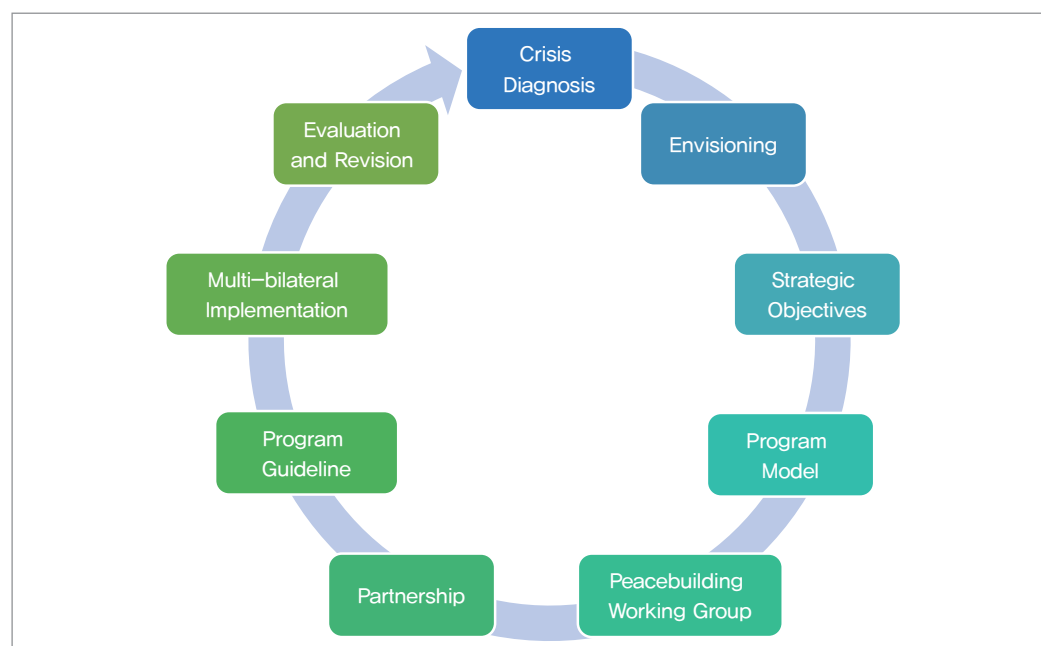
- Responding to root causes and trigger factors of conflict
- Building institutions and capacity of individuals and groups in managing conflict and providing basic services in grievance areas
- Promoting social integration and building trust among divided social groups
- Building trust and legitimacy of the government (restoring state–society relations)

By having conflict prevention, conflict transformation as the core of its peacebuilding strategy, KOICA is recommended to set the following as core program categories.

- Enhance capacity for risk management: participatory assessment and strategy-planning on cases of collective grievance
- Mainstreaming conflict preventive approach in development cooperation
- Enhance legitimacy and inclusion in politics and governance
- Enhance comprehensive safety for people
- Promote legal justice
- Promote economy for peace (peace dividend)
- Building capacity and partnership for peacebuilding

We propose that KOICA take the following stages in implementing the strategy.

〈Figure 2〉 Cycle of Implementation Strategy



When planning each program, the following principles should be observed to meet the objectives of the strategy.

- Core norms: participation, inclusive approach, respect for diversity, inter-dependency, prevention first
- Inclusive processes with multiple-party communication
- Multi-sector cooperation and short- and long-term peacebuilding plans
- Prioritize areas of inequality, exclusion and collective grievances
- Focus on capacity building for civil society actors from the first phase of implementation

In summary, the whole process will take the following steps as basic stages of strategy implementation.

〈Table 7〉 Stages of Key Implementation

stage	key implementation
1	Adoption of Strategy for ODA for Peace
2	High-level, Inter-Ministerial Policy Coordination
3	Establishment of Peacebuilding Working Group(PBWG)
4	Setting Objectives and Programs (Investigation, Priority in Country, Locality, and Agenda)
5	Strengthening Partnership, First Phase
6	Program Planning and Program Guidelines
7	Cooperation with International Agencies
8	Program Implementation and Participation
9	Evaluation

V. Conclusion

Historically, ROK seems to be a good example as a consumer country of international peace and security mechanism in 1950s, related to peace, one of the three core agendas of SDGs. This study first shows the role of the aid in state-building and post-war peacebuilding, which significantly contributed to economic recovery and revitalization from 1960s to upward. On the contrary, ROK also demonstrated negative impacts in politics, rule of law and public safety for a considerable time that resulted in human rights violations and oppressive law enforcement. It also presents important implications for integrated peacebuilding in that the country finally achieved people-led democratization and good governance from the 1980s.

Secondly, the study stresses that substantial deliberation and integrative discourses have emerged since 2018 through a series of peace conference held or sponsored by KOICA. That holistic understanding of conflicts and disputes, and discussions for comprehensive peacebuilding were rather lacking though, as the study finds, suggest the importance of structural and cultural analysis for peace and how peacebuilding should be grounded to contextual conflict resolution. In this regard, anticipation, respect for diversity and recognition of interdependency must become guiding principles and basis for capacity building and orientation of peacebuilding work.

Thirdly, this study proposes a set of interventions as strategies and practices for KOICA's implementation of ODA for Peace, such as cross-sectoral peacebuilding in political, legal, and economic sectors as well as in public safety, and public services geared to joint transformation of conflict parties, institutions and social structures. As one of the first steps for implementing the interventions, the study proposes establishment of a peacebuilding working group (PBWG) to KOICA, which participates and supports essential analysis, program development and implementation, monitoring and evaluation of KOICA's ODA for Peace, under the coordinated high-level policy coordination.

In conclusion, the study indicates that KOICA is mandated to commit concrete peace agenda as an official donor agency of a stakeholder country in a geopolitical

conflict situation the Northeast Asia, in order to eventually create a new foundation of positive interaction between the democracy-base peace process in the Korean peninsula and its genuine contribution to peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the world through multi-level partnerships.

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