

A group of people, including men, women, and children, are working in a field. They are using tools like hoes and shovels to dig the soil. The background shows a hazy landscape with mountains and a small town. The scene is captured in a wide-angle shot, emphasizing the scale of the community effort.

Gyeongsangbukdo's Saemaul Undong Globalization Projects as a Practical Model of Regional Development and Governance

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Gyeongsangbuk-do' s Saemaul Globalization

- 1. Background**
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1

Background

Heightened international interest
in SMU in the 2000s

Growing requests to share
the SMU experience
since the late 2000s

Gyeongsangbuk-do initiated the SMU
Globalization Project in 2005

*** SMU : Saemaul Undong

2

Progress Report

Establishment of Saemaul Pilot Villages

The first Saemaul Pilot Villages were initiated in Africa in 2010, and expanded to Asia in 2013

As of June 2014, we have built a total of 24 Saemaul Pilot Villages in 8 countries

Asia (9)

Philippines(3), Vietnam(3), Sri Lanka(2), Uzbekistan(1)

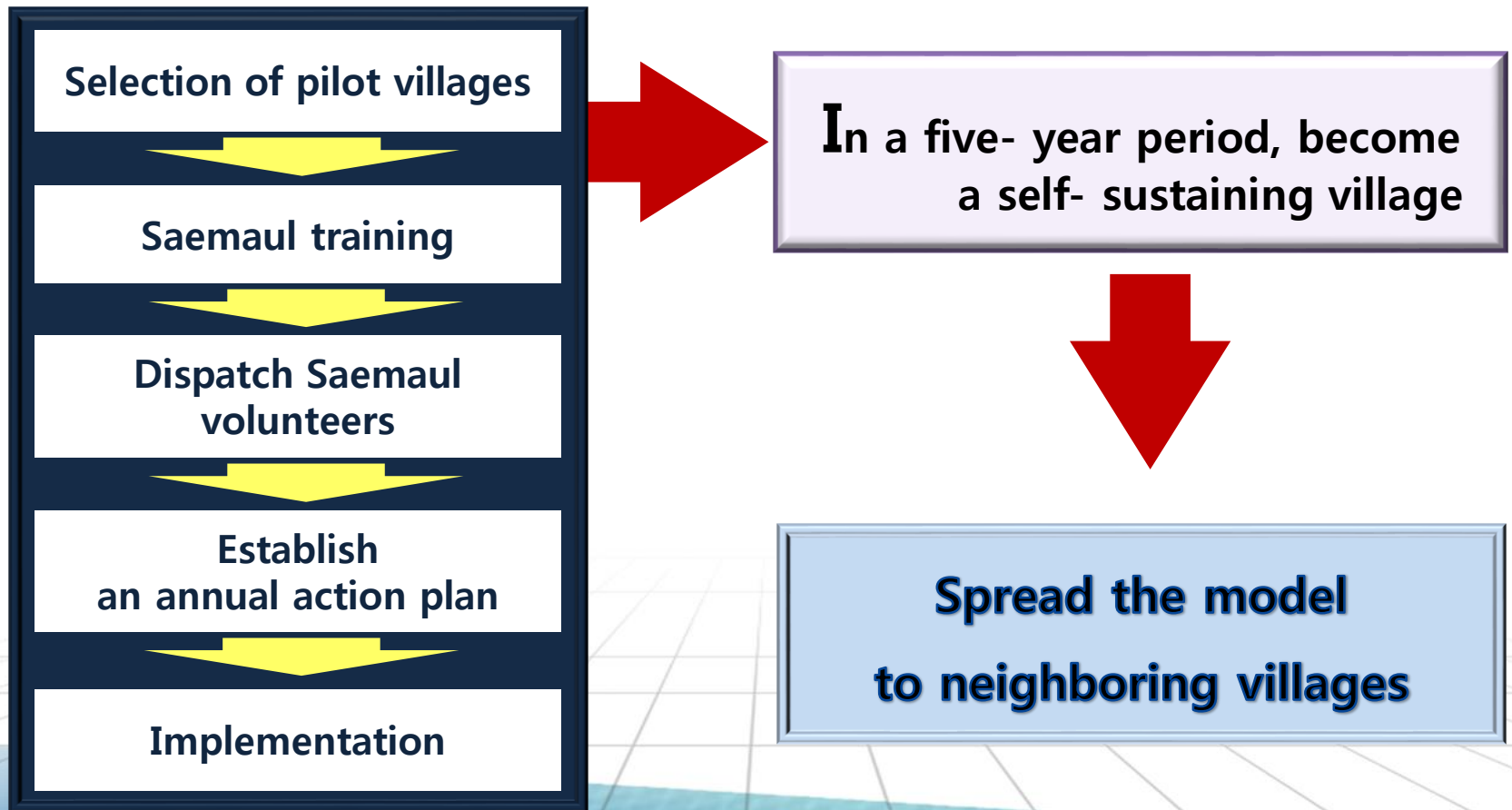
Africa (15)

Ethiopia(5), Rwanda(4), Tanzania(4), Senegal(2)

2

Progress Report

Establishment of Saemaul Pilot Villages

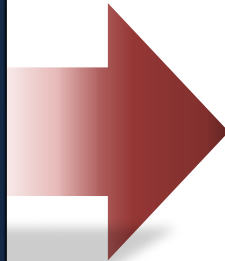


2

Progress Report

Offering Saemaul training programs to the international community

Every year, 200 to 300 international candidates are invited to join the program (1 to 3 weeks)



As of 2013, approx. 1,000 trainees from 55 countries have completed this program

In 2014, 230 trainees are estimated to attend the program

2

Progress Report

Difference between ODA & SMU

ODA

**Donor –oriented,
focused on materialistic or
financial aid**

SMU

**Recipient-oriented collaboration
effort at the village level**

**Helps villagers build a sense of
ownership, become self-reliant
and independent**

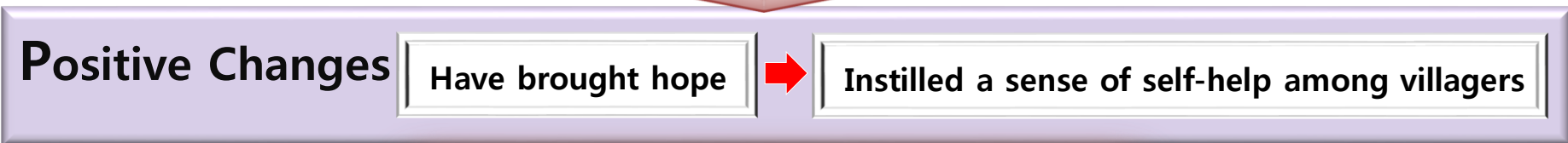
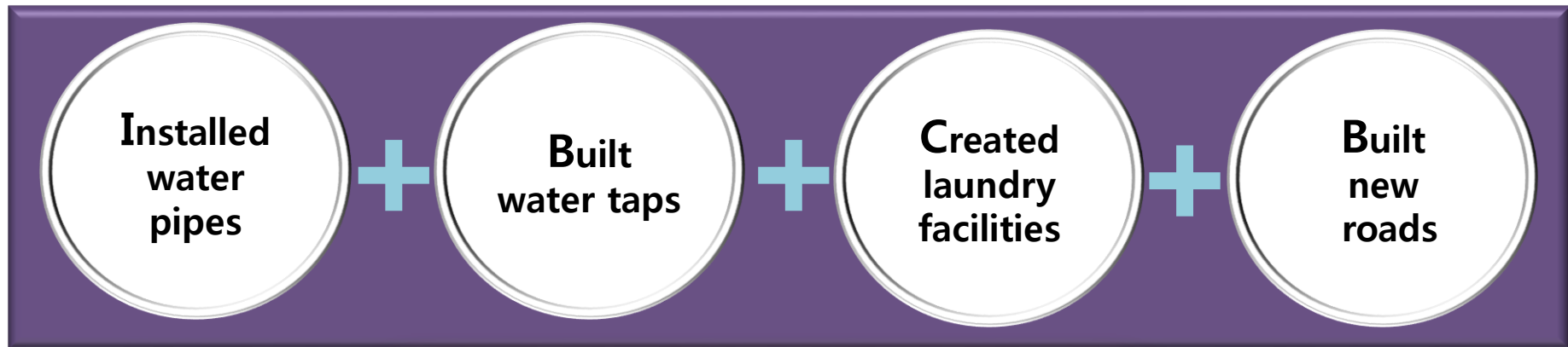
Results in sustainable growth

3

Case Studies

[Adulala, Ethiopia]

Women and children used to walk 6km round trip everyday to fetch water



Villagers have become increasingly confident of future possibilities

3

Case Studies

[Gihogwe, Rwanda]

Up until 2010 Gihogwe suffered from absolute poverty due to lack of arable land

2013 Each household was allocated 1000m² of rice paddy
Entire family became devoted to rice farming

2012 Launched a rice-farmers' cooperatives (337 households), worked together to grow rice
Resulted in 20 tons of rice harvest

2011 Transformed an 18-hectare swamp area to rice cultivation paddies
Built agricultural waterways
Learned agricultural skills
Began to grow rice

Spread SMU to neighboring villages

The government of Rwanda benchmarked Gihogwe as a successful case study

3

Case Studies

[Kibokwa, Tanzania]

Rice cultivation was only possible during the main rainy season due to a lack of constant water supply

Reclaimed arid lands
into farmlands

Installed
irrigation canals

Enabled the village
to harvest
three times a year

This experience
reformed the minds
of the villagers &
taught them how to
overcome drought and
poverty

II

Necessity to apply Saemaul Undong as a Practical Model for Regional Development /Governance and Major Challenges

1. Necessity to apply Saemaul Undong
2. Major Challenges

1

Necessity to apply Saemaul Undong

Outcomes of Gyeongsangbuk-do's Saemaul Globalization Project since 2005

In the early stages of SMU implementation, the majority of villagers were skeptical or

After witnessing tangible results, they became active

participants

Dramatic improvement of living conditions & income increasing were observed in several cases

SMU spread to neighboring villages & regions

Ethiopia's government opted to promote SMU throughout the country as their own initiative

1

Necessity to apply Saemaul Undong

Improvement of aid effectiveness and establishment of global partnership for development cooperation

S M U

Seeks to reform the awareness
of the local population,

Seeks to help them become self-reliant
and achieve sustainable growth

Is a collaborative movement
Jointly implemented among the partners



**Contribute to
enhancing
aid effectiveness**

**building global
partnerships**

1

Necessity to apply Saemaul Undong

Promotion of governance

The implementation of SMU

Based on village units

Villagers are engaged in mutual consultations in village meetings to allocate roles & responsibilities among villagers

SMU serves as a good example of desirable community governance paradigm

2

Major Challenges

Enhancing the interest and encouraging the active participation of central and local governments of the recipient countries

The best results can only be achieved with the active support & participation of the recipient nations' central and local governments.

The elements of success to Korea's SMU in the 1970s

Timely support by the government

Dedication of Saemaul leaders

Proactive participation of community

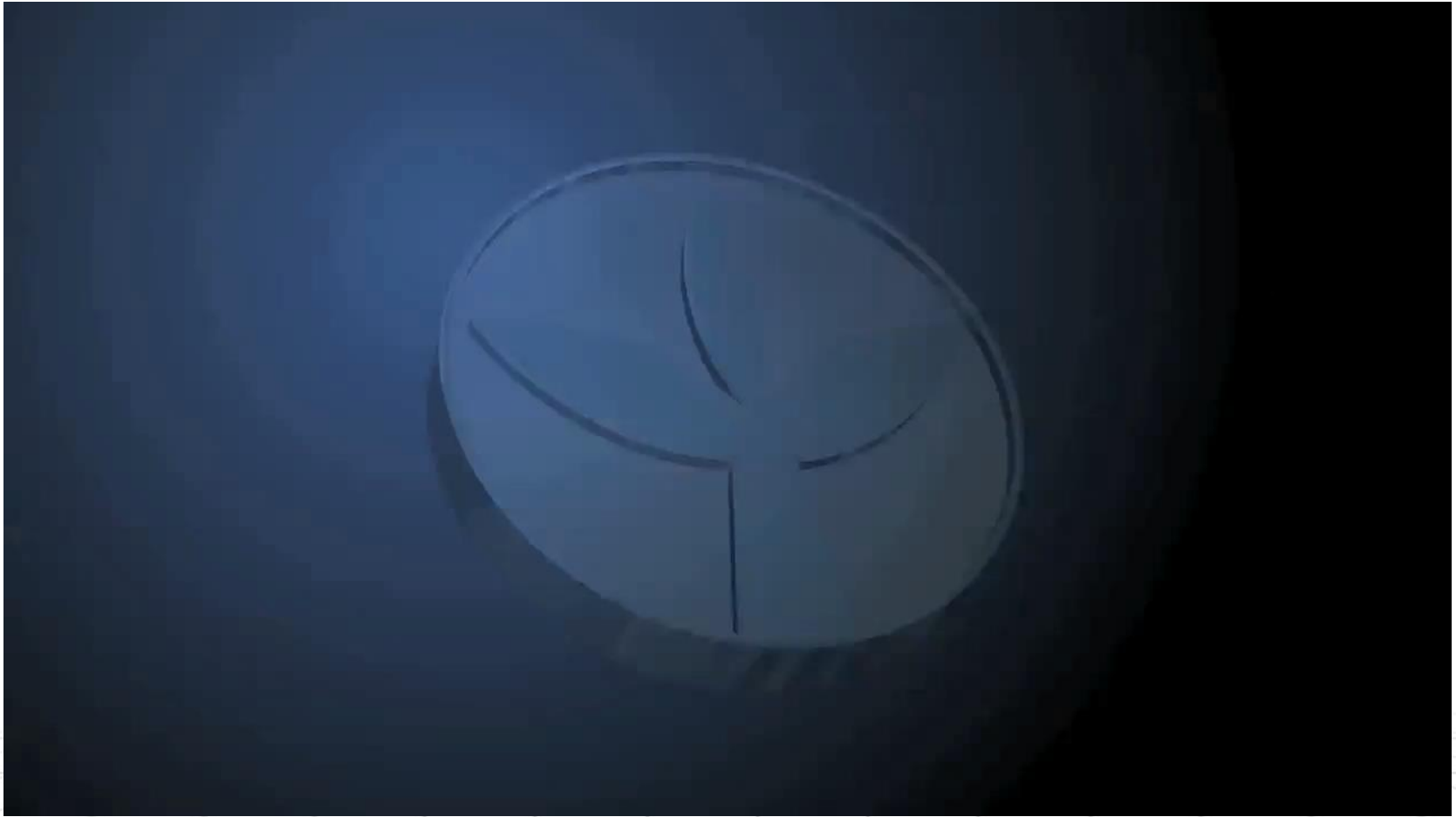
Gaining full support of recipient nations' central and local governments is the key to the success

2

Major Challenges

Push forward a global SMU project based on global partnerships to eradicate poverty and hunger of human society.

Let's take a look a video clip



The slide features a blue color scheme. The top half is divided into a dark blue horizontal bar and a light blue horizontal bar. The text 'THANK YOU' is centered in the light blue bar in a bold, blue, 3D-style font with a reflection effect. The bottom half of the slide is a white area with a perspective grid of thin grey lines that recedes into the distance. A dark blue, wavy shape is at the very bottom, partially overlapping the grid.

THANK YOU