



Call for Papers

KOICA Development Research Award 2014

The [Global Development Network \(GDN\)](#) invites researchers from developing countries¹ to submit **completed research papers** on the theme of 'Relevance of Korea²'s Development Experience for Developing Countries' for the **KOICA Development Research Award 2014**.

THE AWARD

The KOICA Development Research Award (KOICA Award) is a competitive prize administered by GDN and funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). The award identifies and **recognizes completed research papers** that engage in promising growth studies that investigate the salient features of **Korea's growth experience** and provide an interesting analytical benchmark to analyze growth issues and prospects in developing countries. The authors of the papers must be nationals of any of the developing countries listed on the next page.

The KOICA Development Research Award will be given out in the following prize categories:

- **First Prize: USD 8,000**
- **Second Prize: USD 6,000**
- **Third Prize: USD 4,000**

In addition, there are three special prizes:

- **KOICA President's Award for the Best Submission from a researcher or team of researchers from the 26 Priority Partner Countries of KOICA³: USD 4,000**
- **KOICA Award for the Best Submission from a Young Researcher/Team (the individual researcher must be under 30 years; in case of a team submission, at least one researcher must**

¹ Only those who are nationals of any of the eighty nine eligible developing countries listed on the next page of this document are eligible to apply.

² Korea refers to the Republic of Korea or South Korea.

³ The KOICA's 26 Priority Partner Countries are named in **bold** as well as *italics* within the list of eligible countries.

be under 30 years of age and all other team members must be under 35 years of age): USD 3,000

- KOICA Award for the Best Submission from a Woman Researcher/Team of Women Researchers: USD 3,000.

The winners of this competition will also be provided an opportunity to travel to Seoul, Korea in late summer 2014 to attend the prize distribution ceremony. Travel and other related expenses for the winners to attend this event will be borne by GDN. The prizes will be awarded based upon the academic quality, usefulness of the findings and conclusions and literary quality of the papers. The submissions are accepted until **15 April, 2014 (Indian Standard Time 6:00 PM)** only via the dedicated Online Platform (www.gdn.int/kdra2014). Submissions via email will not be accepted. The winners of this competition will be announced in mid-July 2014.

LIST OF ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES

Nationals of the following eligible developing countries can apply to this competition. KOICA's 26 Priority Partner Countries are given in **bold & italics**.

Eligible Countries	
Africa	Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon ; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo, Democratic Republic of ; Congo, Republic of; Cote d'Ivoire; Eritrea; Ethiopia ; Gambia, The; Ghana ; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique ; Niger; Nigeria ; Rwanda ; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; Sudan; South Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda ; Zambia; Zimbabwe.
Central Asia	Kyrgyz Republic; Tajikistan; Uzbekistan
Eastern Europe	Armenia; Azerbaijan ; Georgia; Moldova; Ukraine
East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia ; Indonesia ; Kiribati; Lao PDR ; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Fed. Sts.; Mongolia ; Myanmar; Papua New Guinea; Philippines ; Samoa; Solomon Islands ; Timor-Leste ; Tonga; Vanuatu; Vietnam
Latin America and Caribbean	Belize; Bolivia ; Colombia ; El Salvador; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Nicaragua; Paraguay ; Peru
South Asia	Afghanistan; Bangladesh ; Bhutan; Nepal ; Pakistan ; Sri Lanka
Middle East and North Africa	Djibouti; Egypt, Arab Republic of; Iraq; Morocco; Palestine; Syrian Arab Republic; Yemen, Republic of

Note: The countries listed above in **bold** and *italics* are KOICA's 26 Priority Partner Countries.

THEME OF THE COMPETITION

The theme of the competition is '**Relevance of Korea's Development Experience for Developing Countries**'. Completed research papers only in this theme will be considered under this competition. The description of the theme is given on [Page 7](#).

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- 1) **Nationality:** The competition is open only to the nationals of eligible developing countries (refer to Page 2). The applicants (including team members) can be asked to submit proof of their nationality and residency through documents with legal standing, at any point during the competition. Please note that all personal information details as provided in the application (and CVs) should be factually correct, else the application will be liable for disqualification. The documents submitted for the purposes of establishing applicant's residency and nationality will remain strictly confidential with GDN.
 - Residents: Nationals of the list of eligible developing countries currently residing in a foreign country are eligible to apply provided they have not been living in the foreign country for more than 5 consecutive years as of 15 April 2014. **This should be clearly shown in the CV and personal information provided.** In case any information is found to be incorrect, the proposal is liable for disqualification during any stage of the competition.
 - Curriculum Vitae: The **CVs for the main author and all co-authors must be included in the application.** The CVs should clearly state the age of all team members, the nationality for all team members and the country of residence for the past five years for all team members and the current institutional affiliation for all team members. These details are mandatory and the application will be deemed incomplete if these details are not submitted.
- 2) **Individual and Team Applicants:** Submissions to the competition can be made by individual applicants or a team of applicants with the requirement that the team consists of no more than three members and the eligibility criteria will apply to all team members.
- 3) **Women applicants:** Applicants (especially, women researchers) are strongly encouraged to apply. In the case of a submission by a team that qualifies for the award for women researchers, all team members (co-authors) must be women.
- 4) **Age:** Qualifying individual applicants, specifically those who are under the age of 30 years as of 15 April 2014, will also be considered for the award for young researcher(s). Teams can also compete for this award provided that at least one team member is under 30 years of

age and all team members are below 35 years of age as of 15 April 2014. GDN may request for the age proof for all authors that are shortlisted (including team members) at any time during the life of the competition. When requested by GDN, such a proof should be submitted via return email in the form of scanned copy of government recognized identity proof (such as birth certificate, passport, driving license etc.) showing the name of the applicant(s), address and date of birth. The information on the Identity Proof will remain strictly confidential with GDN and will be used for the purposes of the competition only.

5) **Staff:** The guidelines related to eligibility of staff are:

- Current or former employees of KOICA and the Global Development Network who have been employed with the organizations over the past five years are not eligible to apply.
- Staff members of multilateral and bilateral organizations (The World Bank, IMF, IADB, UN agencies, DFID, AusAID, etc.) are eligible to apply with the requirement that the applicants are nationals of eligible countries working at the bilateral and multilateral organizations for no more than 5 consecutive years. This specific information should clearly be provided in the CV submitted and can be validated at any point in time.

6) **Reviewers:** Reviewers and selection committee members (for this specific competition) are not eligible to take part in the competition.

HOW TO APPLY

Please follow the steps given below:

- 1) Before starting your application, ensure that either one of the **following web browsers** is installed on your computer:
 - Chrome version 22.x (November 2012) or higher ([Download](#))
 - Firefox version 16.x (November 2012) or higher ([Download](#))
 - Internet Explorer Version 9.x (March 2011) or higher ([Download](#))⁴
- 2) Logon to **GDN's dedicated Online Submissions Platform** using the following link: www.gdn.int/kdra2014
- 3) Click on '**New User? Register Now!**' to create a new profile. You will be directed to a new page to register your profile. You will receive an email confirming the successful registration of your profile.
- 4) Under the tab titled '**Dashboard**', click on the '**Add New Submissions**'.

⁴ Please note that GDN does not endorse any particular browser but all of the above stated browsers are best compatible with the online platform,

- 5) You will be directed to a new application page where you will be asked to provide the details of the paper and applicable personal details of each author of the paper.
 - a. Uploading your CV: Click on '**Select file**'. **Browse** and locate the CV on your computer and click 'open'.
 - b. Uploading your research paper: Click on '**Select file**'. **Browse** and locate the research paper on your computer and click 'open'.
- 6) Once you have completed your application, click on 'Save and Submit'. You will receive an email notifying you on the successful submission of your application.
- 7) In case you need to exit the application as complete in at a later time, click on '**Save and Continue Later**'. You may return and complete your application on the online platform before 15 April, 2014.
- 8) Please submit a **specific application only once**. In case you have difficulties accessing or navigating the online platform, please contact gdnkoica@gdn.int.

Please note that the submission of all documents is mandatory for your application to be treated as complete and eligible. For a paper with more than one author, only the primary/lead author should submit an application. However, the details of all co-authors including institutional affiliation, position/designation, e-mail address, citizenship and residence of each co-author MUST be included within the application in the specified fields.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

SUBMISSION:

- All applications and documents must be submitted as electronic files through www.gdn.int/kdra2014. **PLEASE NOTE THAT GDN ACCEPTS APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE ONLINE PLATFORM ONLY.**
- Applications must clearly belong to the theme. Research papers that do not belong to the theme identified for the competition will **NOT** be considered.
- If you are not able to submit your application through the online platform, please contact GDN on gdnkoica@gdn.int, with the subject line: 'KOICA Award – Application Request'. For all other queries, please refer to **Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)**.
- Research papers authored individually or by a group of individuals can be submitted. In case of papers written by more than one author, all authors must meet the eligibility criteria. Abstracts must be a part of the research paper.
- Incomplete applications, for example, without the completed research paper or CVs will not be considered.

RESEARCH PAPER:

- Research Paper Cover Page: The cover page should display the title of the research paper, author(s); email address, phone number and mailing address of corresponding author(s). Information on the authors should only be present on the Research Cover Page and no other page (except list of referenced documents).
- Research Paper Margins and Spacing Requirement: Format should be in Times New Roman, 12-point font with single line spacing and one inch/2.5cm margins.
- Research Paper Document and Page Formatting: The document should be in MS Word – in either .doc or .docx format. Papers in PDF will not be accepted.
- Research Paper Length: Papers must be between 9,000 to 10,000 words without counting the notes and reference lists. The abstract for the paper must be included in the document.
- Research Paper Language: Papers for must be submitted in the English language only.

PLAGARISM: Please note that all forms of academic dishonesty are unacceptable to GDN, plagiarism being one of them. Plagiarism is the unauthorized use of other people’s work, ideas and/or writings (in part or in full) and presenting or giving notion of these work (s), ideas and/or writings being one’s own work, idea (s) and/or writing(s). GDN takes plagiarism very seriously and will take immediate and appropriate action including and not limited to withdrawal of awards for any such awardees found guilty of plagiarism.

SELECTION PROCESS

Once the submission of papers is closed, a multi-stage review process will be used to select the winners. The review process will follow a blind review process wherein identities of the authors and reviewers will be concealed to eliminate any selection bias. Papers will be reviewed at all stages on the basis of the review criteria given in the next section.

- In the first stage, a preliminary assessment will be undertaken by GDN staff to check for eligibility, relevance to theme and plagiarism. The eligible and complete applications will be reviewed by external scholars in the second stage.
- The qualifying applications from the second round will be sent to independent experts. The independent experts will submit a short list of candidates to the GDN along with an explanation of the underlying selection criteria for each short listed candidate.
- Following the third-stage, the final selection of the winning research papers will be conducted by an eminent jury. The jury will select the winning research papers based on the category of the awards. The winners will be announced by mid-July 2014.
- The decision of the jury will be final.

Please note: Only successful applicants will be contacted by GDN. GDN reserves the right to modify, cancel or not award prizes at any stage of the competition and grant-making.

REVIEW CRITERIA

Besides checking for eligibility criteria, the papers will be judged on the following criteria:

- Academic Quality – use of existing stock of knowledge; appropriateness and rigour of methodology, innovation in approach
- Usefulness and Interest – contribution to new knowledge on the topic, addressing relevant policy questions, presenting far reaching conclusions
- Literary Quality – style and ease of reading, overall presentation

SELECTION COMMITTEE

The Selection Committee for this year's competition has not yet been determined and will comprise of distinguished scholars and experts.

DESCRIPTION OF THE THEME

Relevance of Korea's Development Experience for Developing Countries

After World War II, the income per head in Korea (Republic of Korea or South Korea) was almost 50% lower than that a country like Ghana. However, in the last half century, Korea has transformed itself to a present economic powerhouse of the world, and it enjoyed by 2000 an income per head double that of Ghana. Korea's accession to OECD/DAC marks its transition from a recipient to a donor country. The "Korean miracle" as it is popularly called, has been extensively studied by scholars who attribute its growth success to a variety of factors. Initial conditions in Korea such as a fairly egalitarian society, a favourable demographic structure and advantageous geo-strategic location enabled the Korean development. Furthermore, the policies undertaken by the Korean government were key drivers of development through a mix of credible and sound macroeconomic policies, innovative industrial policies, export led growth, technological innovation and a well-educated and well-disciplined workforce. Korea also received substantial amounts of foreign aid and could be seen as a model for aid-effectiveness.

Korea's status as an erstwhile developing country which has transformed itself into a dynamic industrial economy places it in a distinct position for sharing its experience with current developing countries of the world. However, there remains a greater need to identify the salient feature of that experience and carefully examine their relevance to the specific situation of other countries. While the factors and conditions under which Korea grew were unique, the guiding principles which were employed by the Korean government may provide a unique opportunity to analyze developing countries' current growth predicaments and to guide their public policies.

Many studies have highlighted the importance of the advantageous environment that prevailed in Korea which enabled its growth take-off. An examination into the enabling factors which allowed Korea to progress could also be beneficial for countries facing similar environments. Korea had a relatively equal distribution of income and wealth and it was one of the most ethnically homogenous countries in the world. Korea's favorable geo-strategic position allowed it to make use of positive neighborhood

externalities. As Japan moved up the value chain of production, Korea benefitted from Japan's operation of international division of labour.

Having a favorable demographic structure has also been cited as being a contributory factor to development in Korea. With low fertility rates and a large share of working age population, it capitalized on the gains of its demographic dividend. The gains of a favorable demographic structure are not automatic and investments into human and social development are required to reap its benefits. Development efforts in Korea were underlined by making complementary investments in human capital to promote productivity and innovation. Most of today's developing countries face similar demographic features. Research into how Korea harnessed its demographic dividend and how the model could be employed in other such developing countries could yield informative lessons.

The policies undertaken by the Korean government were key drivers of development. Growth is said to have been propelled through the "right" macroeconomic policies, including responsible monetary and fiscal policy, keeping a check on inflation and maintaining a favorable real exchange rate. To promote development, the government and the private sector made joint efforts to address innovation and coordination externalities.

Industrial policy was considered crucial and great impetus was provided to the development of manufacturing, notably through heavy and chemical industries. The Korean government followed infant industry promotion and selective policies to targeted sectors, which included substantial subsidies through long-term lending, tax holidays, accelerated depreciation, and import protection and was able to achieve substantial results in spite of the well-known critique and potential perverse effects of such industrial policies. While exact replication of the Korean industrial policy may not be feasible, the Korean industrial policy remains as a distinctive source of guidance for other developing countries as they strive to achieve their own structural transformation and look for effective and efficient public policies. The present development discourse is underlined with the urgency to achieve green and sustainable growth and there is a need to understand how industrialization similar to Korea could be achieved by developing countries which is not harmful to the environment.

The international trade policy was an essential component of Korea's development policy. It can be argued that the world trade regime in the 1950s was very different which enabled Korea to maintain quantitative restrictions on its imports while still encouraging strong export growth. However, changed rules aside, there is much to be learned from the Korean trade model. An extremely relevant trajectory for other developing countries was that conscious and concerted efforts were made in Korea to move into higher value-added areas along the value chains. In the highly integrated world today, for any developing country to reap increasing returns from trade, it should move up the global value chain of production and the Korean model could serve as a fitting primer.

In 2011, Korea chaired the fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan. Interestingly, in the past, Korea has itself received substantial amounts of foreign aid. The Korean government was able to ensure that aid was used effectively and kept a check on rent seeking behavior while maintaining strong ownership on its development strategy. In the context of the evolving development landscape and of

the rise of Korean development assistance, the Korean development model remains highly relevant to the aid effectiveness agenda.

Indicative (but not exhaustive) list of questions:

Submissions will be invited from all social sciences disciplines to undertake original empirical and comparative analysis on the relevance of Korea's development experience. The submissions can broadly address, but are not limited to, the indicative questions below:

- How can the Korean growth experience illuminate the understanding of developing countries' growth challenges and guide their development? What is the role of the initial environment, and of the enabling factors which facilitated Korea's growth take-off?
- What lessons are to be learnt from Korea's industrial policy? Given the urgency to achieve sustainable and green growth, what options are open to developing countries' governments as they aim at promoting their own industrialisation?
- What lessons are to be learnt from Korea's 'outward looking' trade policies? What are the similar options available to developing countries as they face global trade environment that has changed considerably, in terms both of rules and of trade patterns.
- How can the Korean growth experience help developing countries move up the global value chain of production? What was the role of Korea's geostrategic location in allowing it to move up the value chain? What are the lessons from developing countries which have successfully moved up to producing more sophisticated outputs?
- Are there any demographic similarities between Korea and current developing countries? Undertaking a comparative analysis, what are the differences and similarities between countries in harnessing their demographic dividend? What lessons can be learnt from the Korean experience for investing in human capital to raise productivity?
- How can governments in current developing countries shape effective public policies to address innovation and coordination externalities in industry?
- Many developing countries lack a strong State and strong institutions. What other salient features from the Korean growth experience could still be relevant?
- What can we learn from Korea's utilization of foreign aid for other developing countries as well as for donors looking to maximise the impact of aid on sustainable growth? What have been the experiences of Korea's ODA in its priority partner countries?