Strategy of the Korean Green ODA in the Asia-Pacific Region

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I. Korea's ODA Status and Direction
• Korea provided USD 2.8 billion (preliminary data) of ODA in 2022 (USD 3.1 billion in constant terms), representing 0.17% of GNI

• Korea’s ODA budget continues to expand, with USD 3.57 billion in 2023
Bilateral ODA: Region and Income Group

• In 2021, Korea’s bilateral ODA was primarily focused on Asia and Africa

• USD 1.1 billion was allocated to Asia and USD 593.1 million to Africa, accounting respectively for 44.7% and 24.2% of gross bilateral ODA

• USD 333.5 million (13.6%) was allocated to ODA-eligible countries in the Americas

• Asia and Africa was also the main regional recipient of Korea’s earmarked contributions to multilateral organisations, in line with the policy priorities of its overall strategy.
Bilateral ODA: Top 10 Recipients

- In 2021, 45.9% of gross bilateral ODA went to Korea’s top 10 recipients.
- Its top 10 recipients are all priority countries, mainly in Asia and Africa, in line with its policy focus.
• In 2021, close to half of Korea’s bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services
In 2021, Korea provided USD 1.2 billion of gross ODA (22.3%) to the multilateral system. 22% of gross bilateral ODA was channelled through multilateral organizations (earmarked contributions).

66% of Korea’s total contributions to multilateral organizations in 2021 was allocated to the UN system and the World Bank.

The top three UN recipients of Korea’s support were WFP (USD 81.8 million), UNDP (USD 69.1 million) and UNICEF (USD 65.2 million).
Promotion of Strategic ODA

- Becoming one of the world’s top 10 ODA donors (currently ranked 15th in the world)
- Establishing the status of a leading donor country in global initiatives such as digital transformation, green ODA, and health/medical care
- Strengthening links with national foreign policies, such as the Indo-Pacific Strategy

Packaging, Expanding, and Branding

- Activation of linked projects that combine various methods and actors such as loan and grant, companies and NGOs
- Promotion of large-scale projects to meet development needs (currently 65% of small projects under 1 billion won)
- Combining the demand of recipient countries and Korea’s know-how to establish a "K-ODA" Brand

Creating a Virtuous Cycle ODA Ecosystem

- Support for capacity building of the private sector, such as ODA consulting companies
- Strengthening partnerships with civil society
- Enhance support and awareness through enhanced publicity and statistical management

Advancement of Implementation Method

- ODA life-cycle digitization
- Strengthening the performance management of implementing agencies
- Strengthening the work system through strengthening the expertise of the implementing agency
### 2023 Korea ODA Implementation Direction

| Region/Country          | Asia and Africa Focused  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>CPS Country and Sector Focused</th>
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</table>
| **Linkage**             | Linking the needs of the recipient country with Korea's national strategy  
|                        | Linking Government-Local Government-International Organization-Civil Society-Private Business |
| **International Organizations** | Strengthening cooperation with the five key international organizations (UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, WHO) and major international development banks (World Bank, etc.) |
| **Capacity Building**   | In addition to projects, training/education, development consulting, and technical cooperation to strengthen the capacity |
| **Effectiveness and Feedback** | Strengthen evaluation and feedback throughout all phases of the ODA project (from planning to follow-up management) |
2023 Korea's ODA Focus Areas

**Humanitarian Aid**
- Strengthening support for survival/people's livelihood in consideration of crisis situations and needs of conflict/vulnerable countries

**Food**
- Discovering food crisis response projects in developing countries, supporting locally tailored agricultural technology/infrastructure

**ICT**
- Support that reflects the current status and demand of source countries such as ICT key partner countries (Vietnam, Cambodia, Rwanda, Peru)

**Green ODA**
- Supporting developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change, and consider climate change impacts in all ODA projects

**Health**
- Infectious disease response in developing countries, construction of medical and sanitation infrastructure

**Public Administration**
- Strengthening the establishment and improvement of administrative systems in developing countries
World Economic Forum Annual Meeting (Jan. 19, 2023)

• Through Green ODA, the Republic of Korea will further reduce the technological and financial gaps between countries and help developing countries adapt to climate change and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Korea will continue to make efforts to share its innovative green technologies with all humanity.

78th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (Sep. 22, 2023)

• Korea is set to boldly increase its Official Development Assistance (ODA) volume... As a result, compared to the fiscal year of 2019, Korea’s ODA budget is expected to more than double by next year. We will allocate the increased ODA funds to foster development cooperation tailored to the needs of our partner countries. In particular, we will actively channel our ODA efforts into education and training, to help partner countries build the capacity to progress socially and economically on their own... Climate change is causing geopolitical shifts in agriculture and fisheries, worsening the crises in countries vulnerable to food shortages. To assist countries vulnerable to climate change in reducing their carbon emissions and accelerating their transition to clean energy, Korea will scale up its green ODA. In particular, we will contribute an additional 300 million dollars to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)
Ⅱ. Key ODA Issues in Korea
Country Partnership Strategies (CPS)

- In respect to the national context of partner countries, the Korean government established the Country Partnership Strategies (CPS) for 27 core partner countries (“Framework Act on International Development Cooperation” Article 12).

- The scope of CPS covers ODA volume, priority areas, mid-term allocation plans and implementation strategies for each country.
  - Bangladesh: Education, Transport, Water Management/Health and Sanitation, Public Administration
  - Philippines: Transport, Water Management/Health and Sanitation, Climate Change/Environment, Regional Development (Food Security), ICT
  - Cambodia: Transport, Water Management/Health and Sanitation, Education, Regional Development
  - Vietnam: Transport, Health and Sanitation, Environment, Education, Public Administration

27 Core Partner Countries

- Asia (12 countries) - Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Pakistan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, India
- Africa (7 countries) - Ethiopia, Ghana, Egypt, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania
- Middle East and CIS - Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Tajikistan
- Latin America - Bolivia, Paraguay, Colombia, Peru

- India, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, and Tajikistan added to the 3rd CPS (2021-2025), excluding Mozambique and Azerbaijan
Continuous Supplementation of the CPS


- Lao PDR: Inauguration of a new president (2021.3) and establishment of a new national development plan (2021.3) / Separating the areas of water management/health and sanitation into water management, health and sanitation
- Vietnam: Establishment of a new national development plan (2021.6) / Change the area of water management/health sanitation to the area of health and sanitation, and establish a new area of environment
- Tanzania: Inauguration of a new president (2021.3) and establishment of a new national development plan (2021.6) / Establishment of a new area of regional development


- Uzbekistan: Establishment of a new National Development Plan (2022.1) / Restructuring the existing water management/health and sanitation area into health care
- Philippines: Inauguration of a new president (2022.5) and establishment of a new national development plan (2023.1) / Expansion and reorganization of existing disaster prevention fields into the area of climate change and environment, establishment of a new ICT area, and designation of food security as a key area of support in the field of regional development
- Bolivia: Inauguration of a new president (2020.11) and establishment of a new national development plan (2021.11) / Expansion of renewable energy in the existing energy area, basic sanitation in the field of health and sanitation
- Peru: Succession to the position of Vice President (2022.12) and establishment of a new national development plan (2023.3) / Maintaining existing areas but strengthening ICT elements in all areas
Improvement of ODA Evaluation

In Jan. 2022, the Committee for International Development Cooperation announced the <2022 International Development Cooperation Evaluation Plan> to establish performance management diagnostic indicators

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<th>Detailed Diagnostic Indicators</th>
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<td><strong>Main Indicators</strong></td>
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<td>Performance management competence (50%)</td>
<td>1. Planning (15)</td>
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<td>A. Alignment with Institutional Strategy</td>
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<td>B. Completeness of planning</td>
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<td>2. Management (25)</td>
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<td>A. Clarity of implementation procedure</td>
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<td>B. Systematics of project management</td>
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<td>C. Efforts to connect and collaborate between projects</td>
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<td>3. Follow-up efforts (10)</td>
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<td>A. Follow-up Implementation Efforts</td>
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<td>B. Efforts to maintain project performance</td>
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<td>Self-assessment competence (50%)</td>
<td>1. Self-assessment Institution (15)</td>
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<td>A. Provision of self-evaluation system</td>
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<td>B. Clarity of assessment plan</td>
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<td>2. Self-assessment management (20)</td>
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<td>A. Reliability of the evaluation process</td>
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<td>B. Integrity of evaluation results</td>
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<td>C. Efforts to improve the quality of evaluation</td>
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<td>3. Use of evaluation results (15)</td>
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<td>A. Proactivity in deriving improvement tasks</td>
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<td>B. Completeness of evaluation result feedback</td>
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<td>Extra Points</td>
<td>Project Impacts</td>
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<td>Best Practice</td>
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Coordination Mechanism of Korea’s ODA
ODA Procedure (KOICA Case)

- Demand survey (always)
- Submission of Project Concept Paper (Oct. 2023)
- Selected as a preliminary investigation project (during 2023)
- Preliminary survey conducted (January 2024)
- Ministry of Economy and Finance Budget Deliberation (June~September 2024)
- Examination by the Office for Government Policy Coordination Office (April 2024)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs deliberations (April 2024)
- KOICA Approval (March 2024)
- National Assembly Budget Deliberations (September~December 2024)
- Writing a Record of Discussion with recipient country (early 2025)
- Establishment of detailed implementation plan (early 2025)
- Selection of project implementer through bidding (first half of 2025)
THANK YOU