

# NORTH-EAST ASIA DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FORUM

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# 1. Korea's approaches to the SDGs

## ◆ Mainstreaming SDGs into [2<sup>nd</sup> Mid-term Strategic Plan for International Development Cooperation(2016-2020)] : 2015

- Vision : Contribution to global co-prosperity of humanity & global peace and the SDG realization

## ◆ 2<sup>nd</sup> CPS (Country Partnership Strategy) Strategy (2016-2020)] : 2015

- Incorporate the SDGs to 24 priority country programs by taking into account development goals and targets tailored for each developing country

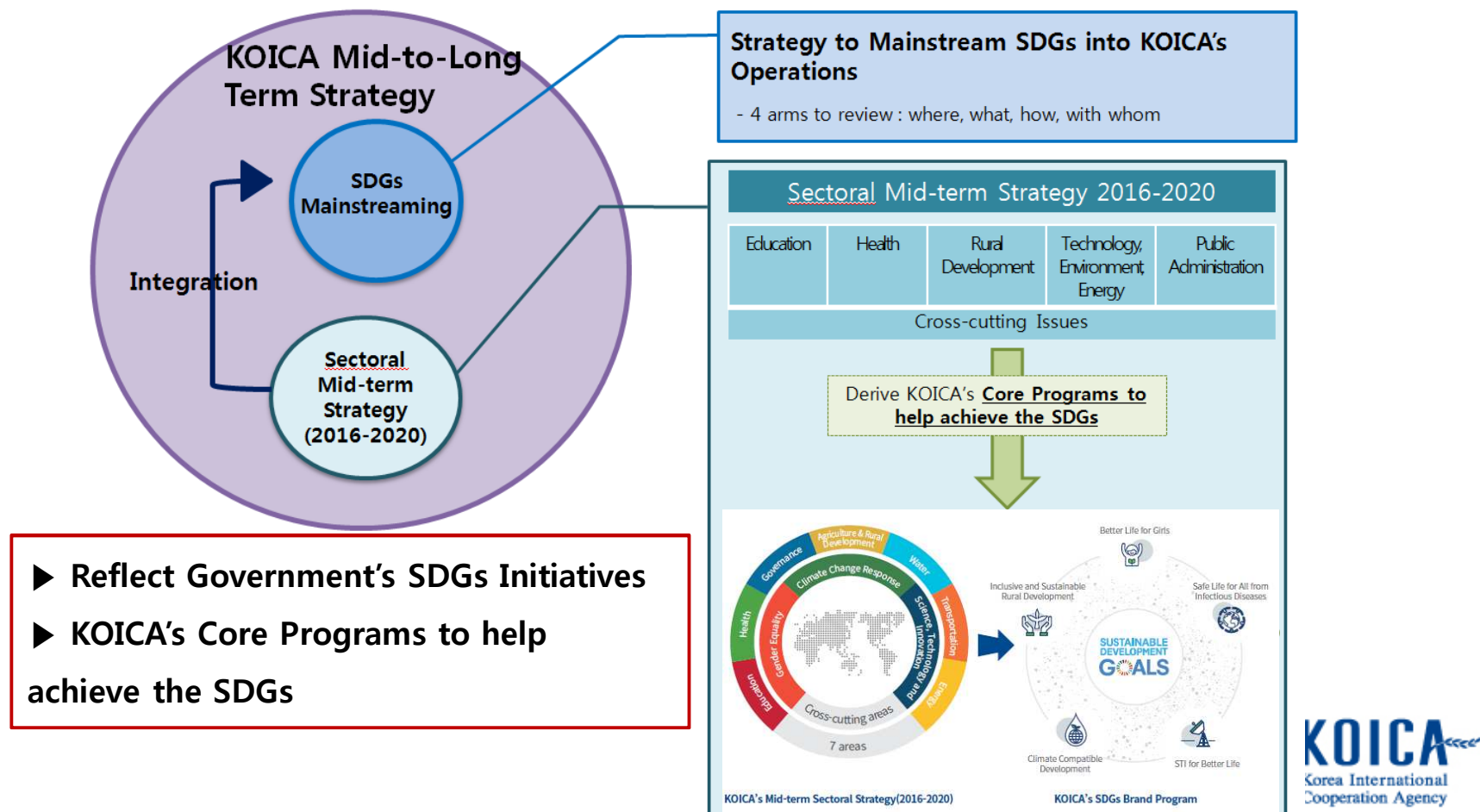
## ◆ The Five(5) Korea's Development Cooperation Initiatives to SDG launched : 2015

- 1) Better Life for Girls
  - 2) Safe Life for All
  - 3) STI for Better Life
  - 4) New Rural Dev. Paradigm: SMU
  - 5) BEAR\* and ICT-Education in Africa
- (\* Better Education for Africa Rise Project by UNESCO)



# Mainstreaming SDGs into KOICA's Strategies

- ◆ KOICA's aligning with government strategies to the SDGs : 2016
  - Sectoral mid-term Strategy(2016-2020) to embed the SDGs goals into its aid programs



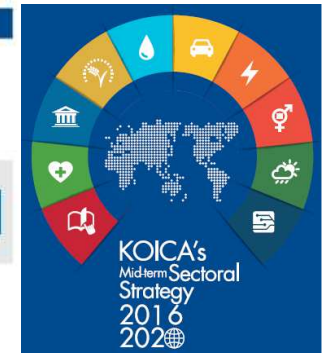
# KOICA's Sectoral Strategies to the SDGs

◆ KOICA's 10 sub-sector programs to serve as a guiding role in that Each program vision and mission are inter-linked with SDGs goals and targets

-Education, Health, Governance, Agri- and rural Development, Water, Transportation, Energy, Gender Equality, Climate change response, STI

◆ Approach : Established Result-based Framework to effectively make the global sustainable goals into a reality

Area	Vision	Mission	SDGs
 Education	Inclusive development through quality education	To ensure rights to education for all by strengthening education systems in partner countries and encouraging the participation of diverse stakeholders	
 Health	Ensuring healthy life and dignity for all	To contribute to the achievement of universal health objectives by improving access to quality health and medical services and care for all	
 Governance	Effective and inclusive governance	To contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction through the support of developing a system based on responsibility, inclusiveness and effectiveness	
 Agriculture & Rural Development	Securing the comprehensive well-being for rural people	To contribute to the enhancement of the quality for all through the inclusive and sustainable rural and sustainable development	
 Water	Water as a natural right	Contributing to sustainable development and the strengthened resilience of developing countries through reliable water supply, more efficient use of water and climate change-caused disaster risk reduction	
 Transportation	Connecting people and driving the economy forward	To promote inclusive growth by assisting partner countries to lay a sustainable transport system	
 Energy	Promoting sustainable development through energy	Contributing to CO2 reduction through sustainable energy and realizing inclusive growth	
 Gender Equality	Society with gender equality and women's dignity	Contributing to accomplish gender equality and sustainable development of the international society, based on the SDG's spirit of equity and universality	
 Climate Change Response	Improving the quality of life in developing countries	Contributing to building capacity for the climate change response of developing countries	
 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)	Mobilizing an innovation-based economy that developing countries can facilitate through their own efforts	To support securing future growth engines for developing countries based on STI	



## 2. Fragile States VS decreasing poverty

- ◆ Significance of links between Peace and Development in OECD DAC to prevent conflict and secure institutional building for states in fragility

=> Redefining of ODA and Securitization of ODA

\* 43% in absolute poverty and 2/3 of fragile states failed to poverty reduction in fragile countries

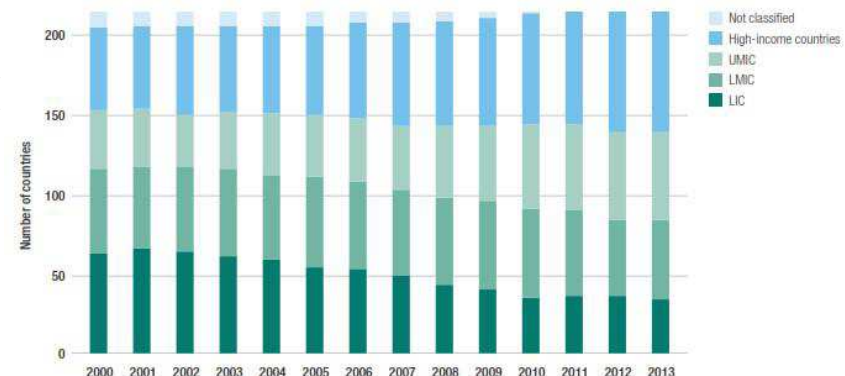
=> SDG 16 “Peace, justice and strong institution” and international guiding principle of ‘LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND’ => “there can be no peace without development and no development without peace”



### Polarized Evolution of development trends



- ◆ Changing Landscape of poverty reduction trends in developing countries
  - Extreme poverty halved (1.9billion in 1990 => 0.8 billion in 2015) (UN, 2015)
  - 63 LIC countries in 2000=> 33 LIC in 2015(Gavas, Gularjani and Hart, 2015)
  - Poverty targets group : MIC and Fragile states
  - For MIC countries, ODA model needed classical ODA + mobilizing private fund, innovative financing





# KOICA Assistance to Fragile states

## ◆ Korea's "Mid-term Framework for Fragile States(2017-2019)" and "Strategy on Assistance to Fragile and Post-conflict Countries in 2015"

- OECD multi-dimensional fragility approach reflected
- KOICA's 30 % of its bilateral ODA budget to fragile and post-conflict countries (2015)
- Setup of budget for conflict and fragile state in KOICA(2015)

## ◆ Goals 1. Strengthening resilience to ensure sustainable development

- respond to adversities such as armed conflict and disaster

## 2. Enhancing institution and public service

- strengthening governance and equal justice, transparent legislation

## 3. Establishing economic foundation for vulnerable group

- achieve inclusive growth with vulnerable groups(refugees, women..)

# KOICA Assistance to Fragile states

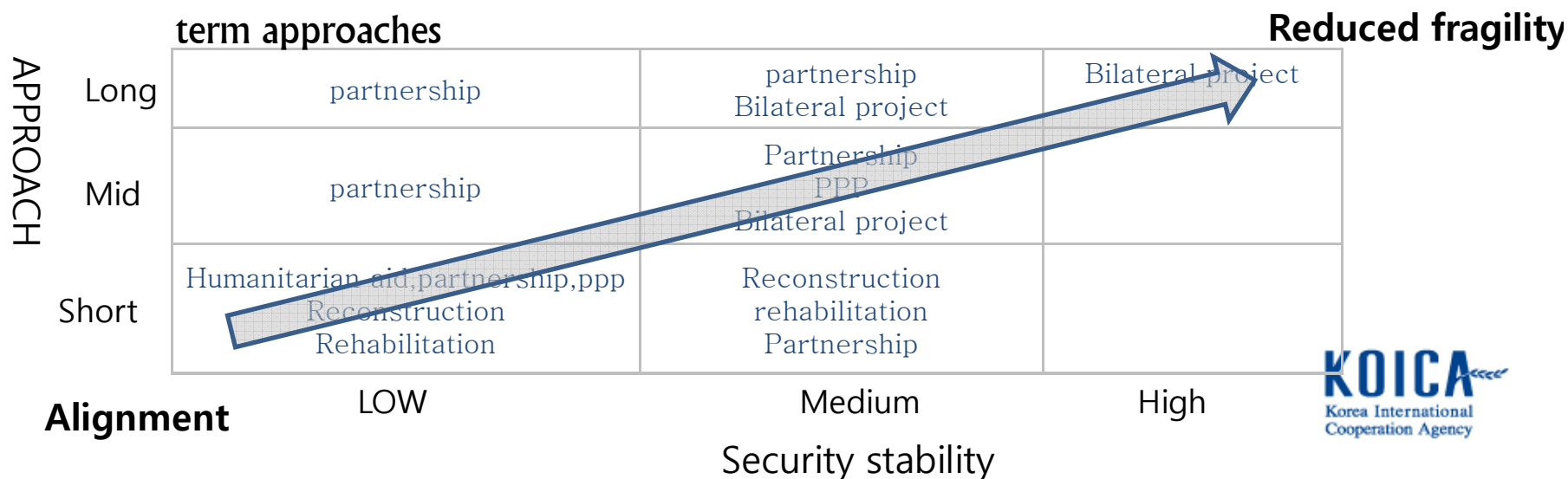
## ◆ Definition of Fragile states

- a state that faces complex and unique challenges because it lacks capacity to respond to and manage societal, political, economic and environmental risks (referring to OECD report)

## ◆ Selected list of Fragile states

- mixed consideration of harmonized list of fragile situation from WB & OECD DAC list and various indices-FS I (fragile state index), climate risk index of Germanwatch, natural hazard index of INFORM

## ◆ Mix and match aid instrument : considering situations and state system, harmonize and align aid instruments in a short- and long-term approaches





### 3. Shifting ODA Role as a catalyst

- On top of traditional role of ODA that eradicates poverty and improves quality of life in vulnerable and fragile countries

**paradigm shift to deploy ODA more strategically in SDG implementation**



- Emerging significance of ODA as a catalyst for mobilizing private financial resources given SDGs that are too comprehensive and ambitious to be achieved through a classic development approach  
(11<sup>th</sup> Seoul ODA conference, 2017)
- For KOICA, increasing trends of putting more projects for private expertise, finance, and innovation in place making use of ODA

# Development Innovation Program of KOICA

What has KOICA been working for partnering with the private sector?

**CTS**

Creative  
Technology  
Solution

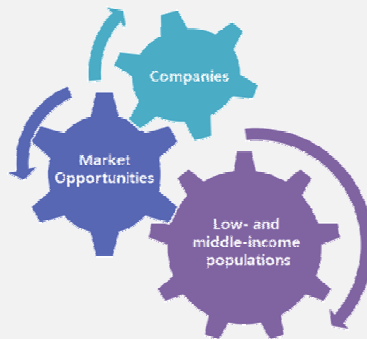
Solutions for various  
development  
challenges with  
creative ideas and



**IBS**

Inclusive  
Business  
Solution

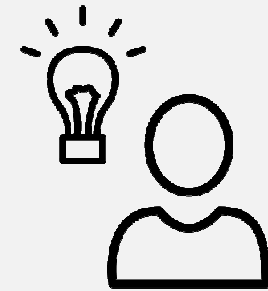
BOP-driven market and  
business approaches to  
solve poverty and  
social problems



**IPS**

Innovative  
Partnership  
Solution

Innovative solutions in  
partnership with  
globally leading players



# CTS : Development Innovation Program of KOICA

## Creative Technology Solution(CTS) projects



Smart Malaria  
Diagnostic Kit



Braille Smart  
Watch



Portable  
Hand-held  
Eye  
Examination  
Device



Tablet-based  
App for  
Independent  
Learning

# Development Innovation Program of KOICA

What has CTS made so far?



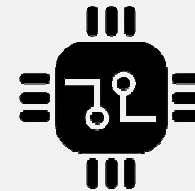
13,773

End-users of  
innovative technology  
-based products



1.3 mn

BOP directly and  
indirectly benefited  
from CTS



10

New technologies  
developed and  
applied to  
development projects



42

Patents acquired  
through CTS



51

CTS partners awarded  
at global challenge  
competitions



120%

Increase in assets of  
CTS partners after  
completing CTS  
projects

# IBS : Development Innovation Program of KOICA

## Inclusive Business Solution(IBS) Case

- Capacity Building of Female Professionals in Electronics with GIZ and Samsung Electronics

**KOICA**  
Korea International  
Cooperation Agency

**giz**

**SAMSUNG**

### Overview

- Duration : 2014–2017
- Country : Ghana
- Budget : USD 1.5 millions

### Features



#### Co-funding

- Matching fund scheme

GIZ	USD 0.5m
Samsung	USD 0.5m
KOICA	USD 0.5m

#### Crowd-in of expertise

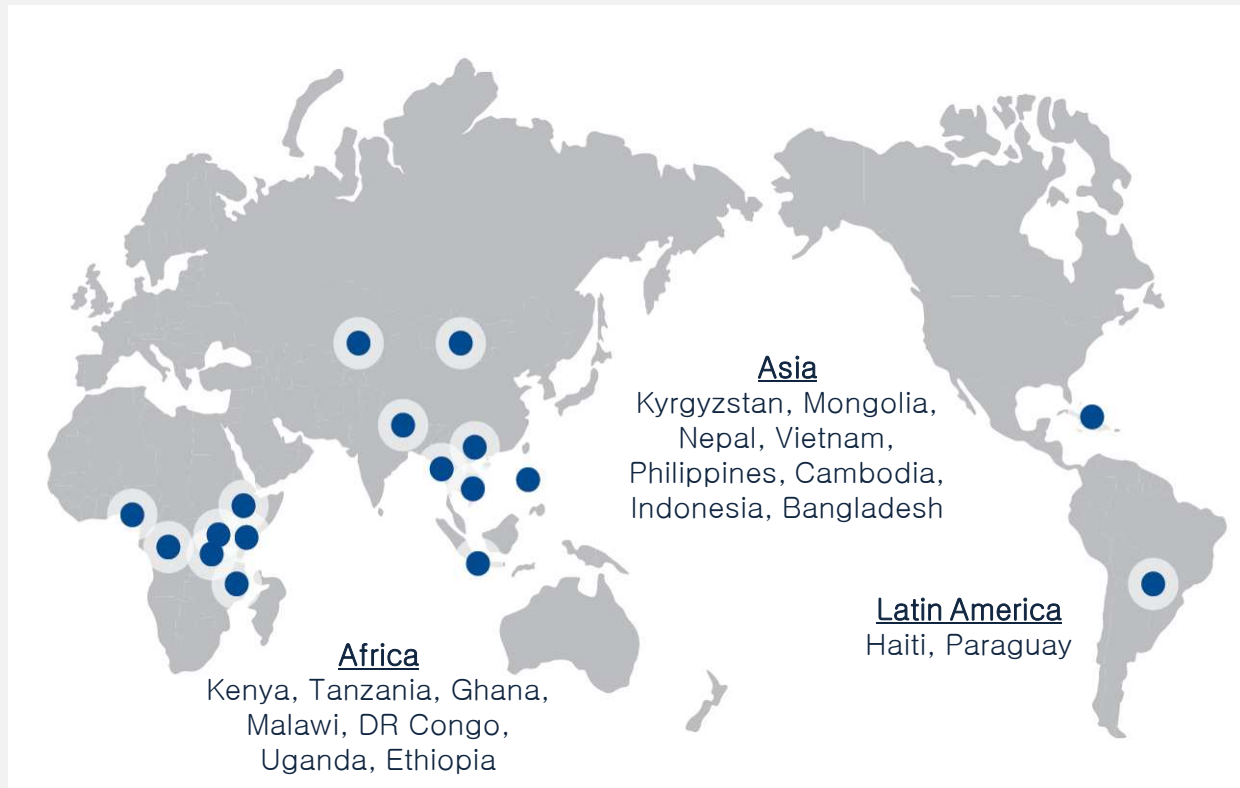
- (KOICA) Strategic and operational competency in Ghana
- (GIZ) Evidence-based know-how in vocational training
- (Samsung) Global-level electronics repair and maintenance know-how
- Awarded at the 2016 Global CSR Best Practice Award from Korean Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy

#### Gender-focused

- 100% focus on women
- Awarded 3<sup>rd</sup> prize at the 2016 Gender Competition organized by GIZ

# Development Innovation Program of KOICA

What has IBS made so far?



Currently

**27** projects

in **17** countries

making **impacts**

mainly in **education, rural development, health, technology, environment, energy** etc.

Source : KOICA(2017)



# Development Innovation Program of KOICA

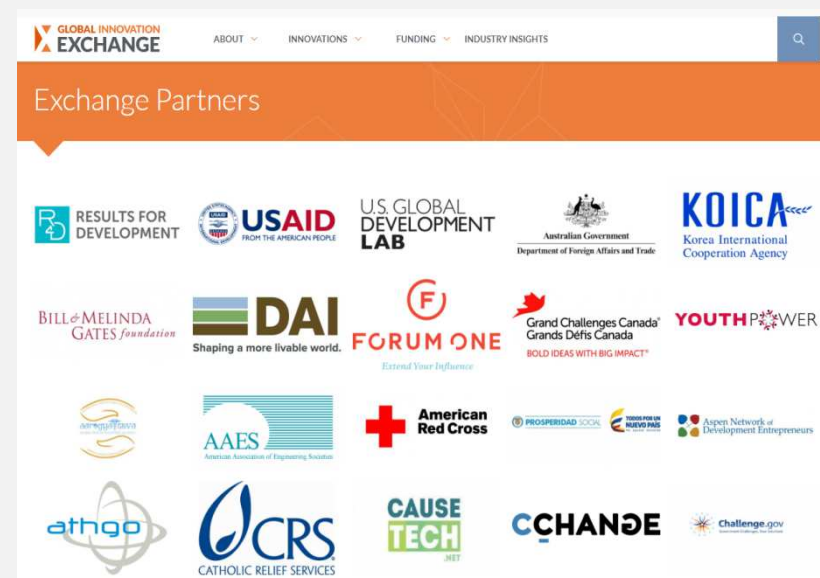
## ■ Participation in global innovation platforms

### Global Challenge for Development (GCD)



- Co-management of an innovative challenge competition program, GCD, with major global leaders in development cooperation including USAID, DFID, and BMGF etc.

### Global Innovation Exchange (GIE)



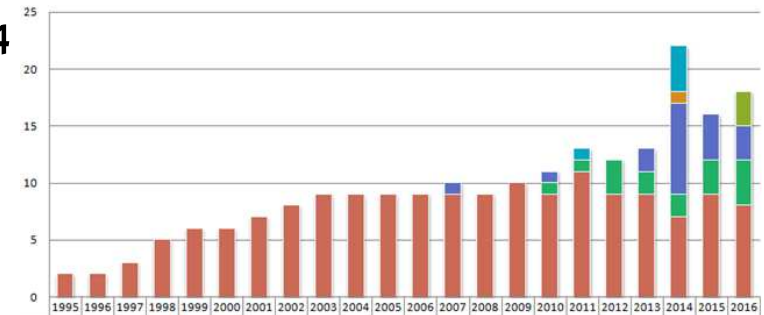
- Connect KOICA's CTS partners to global and local innovators to scale-up their business solutions



## 4. Suggestions : NEA Potential areas of Coop.

### 1) Increased opportunity of partnership among donors in North-East Asian

- For KOICA, 19 organizations with 209 cases of cooperation(as of Dec 2016)
- JICA (45) - training 22, forum/seminar 9, research/evaluation 2..,
- USAID (13)- project 6, forum/seminar 4, evaluation 2, training 1
- GIZ (11)- project 6, training 3, forum/seminar 4
- \* Singapore – training 100, volunteer 2



=> KOICA-JICA annual meeting + China, Russia ?

=> From joint-training program/forum/seminar to expand co-projects

=> making use of each strength (china : AIIB, Brics Bank, emerging donor/Japan : long-history in ODA, quality infrastructure/Korea : development knowledge, technology, middle power)

## 4. Suggestions : NEA Potential areas of Coop.

### 2) Strengthening knowledge sharing in areas below

#### 1) Exploring innovative aid modalities together

- forum and seminar/identification for co-financing opportunities for innovative ODA strategy and practice partnering with many private startups and social & economic entrepreneurship catalyst using ODA

#### 2) Mutual learning for Result-based approaches for Effective ODA

- simple ODA model (input-output) => evidence-based impact and aid effective

#### 3) Sharing of organizational operation policies and practices

- Gender/climate mainstreaming, projects process, lesson learned, safe policy and country office management and so on...