

Summary

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We are now in the second year of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To contribute to the realization of the ambitious and comprehensive SDGs consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets, incorporating SDGs to government's plans, strategies and policies is the key alignment for donors to implement SDGs more strategically and effectively. Korean government has established Mid-term Strategy for Development Cooperation (2016-2020) in November 2015, specify the contribution to co-prosperity of humanity and global peace and set a new Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) to assist each partner countries in order to achieve its own SDGs goals. KOICA reflected government's SDGs strategy in its sectoral strategy (2016-2020) integrating the five(5) SDGS flagship initiatives of development cooperation.

Recognizing the significance of the linkage between development and peace and observing SDG 16(peace, justice and strong institution) based on guiding principle of 'Leave no one behind', KOICA expanded its contribution to conflict prevention and peace building through formulating the Mid-term Framework for Fragile States(2017-2019) with special budget allocated for fragile states. Meanwhile there has been a changing landscape of poverty reduction trends in developing countries that extreme poverty has halved from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 0.8 billion in 2015(UN, 2015) and 63 of Low-income countries in 2000 has decreased to 33 LIC in 2015 (Gavas, Gularjani and Hart,2015).

Therefore more emphasis should be made to alleviate poverty both middle-income countries and fragile states with the assistance of traditional ODA flows and private financing at the same time, which paradigm shift are required for donors to take into more consideration the ODA role as a catalyst for mobilizing private financial resources and deploying ODA more strategically in SDGs implementation. For KOICA, following increasing trends of putting more projects for private expertise, finance and innovation in place, CTS(Creative Technology Solution), IBS(Inclusive Business Solution) and IPS(Innovative Partnership Solution) has been launched to face up various development challenge and to parter BOP-driven market and business approaches and bring innovative ideas and smart technologies to the ground of development.

To conclude the presentation, some suggestions are taken to promote the North-east Asia partnerships and explore potential areas of cooperation in development cooperation, which is recommended in the more practical and applicable aspects as follows. 1) to increase opportunity of partnership among donors in NEA 2) strengthening knowledge sharing in areas a) exploring innovative aid modalities b) mutual learning for result-based approaches for effective ODA c) sharing organizational operation policies and practices.