

KOICA's Strategic plan, financing models, and regional portfolio



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Green ODA Way Forward

Cooperation Areas & Process





KOICA is Korea's representative development cooperation agency, established in April 1991. Through diverse projects, we aim to strengthen friendly relations and exchanges with developing countries, reduce poverty and enhance quality of life, promote sustainable development, and pursue humanitarian causes in developing countries.

Organizational Structure

- Headquarters in Seongnam, Korea
 - **47 country offices**
 - 6 representatives in missions/delegations
 - 1 branch office

Our Staffs

507 in Korea H.Q.
434 in country offices
941 in total
(permanent + temporary)

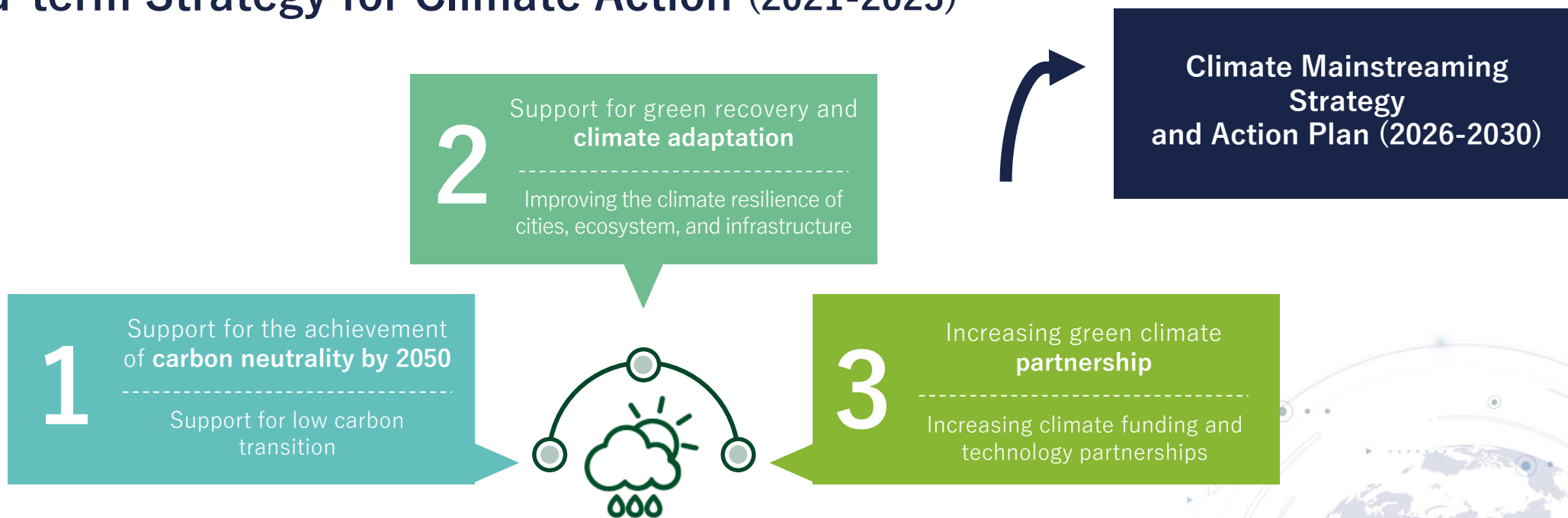
Annual Budget

USD \$1.54 billion
(32% of Korea's total ODA,
64.7% of Korea's grants)

(as of 2024)



Mid-term Strategy for Climate Action (2021-2025)



Approaches

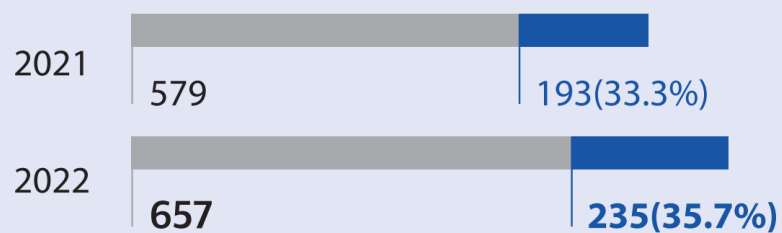
1. Linking the goals of the UNFCCC (Paris Agreement) and the government's 2050 carbon neutrality strategy.
2. Promoting major projects for each key sector and mainstreaming climate action across all sectors.
3. Portfolio management to support the balance between low-carbon and climate resilience programs.
4. Promoting projects and managing performance in a program-based integrated approach.



Digital Transformation Strategy (2021-2025)

Number of digital ODA projects *unit: projects

■ Total number of projects ■ Number of digital ODA projects



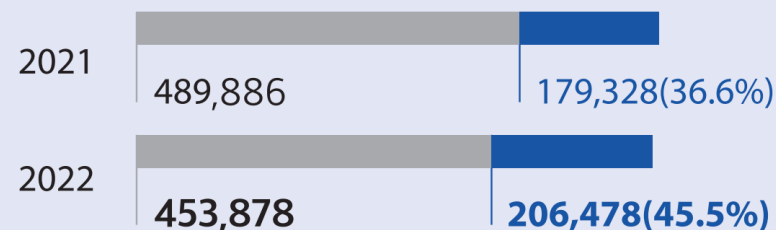
2022 (Year On Year)

42 projects

2.4%

Digital ODA budget *unit: million won

■ Total budget ■ Digital ODA budget



2022 (Year On Year)

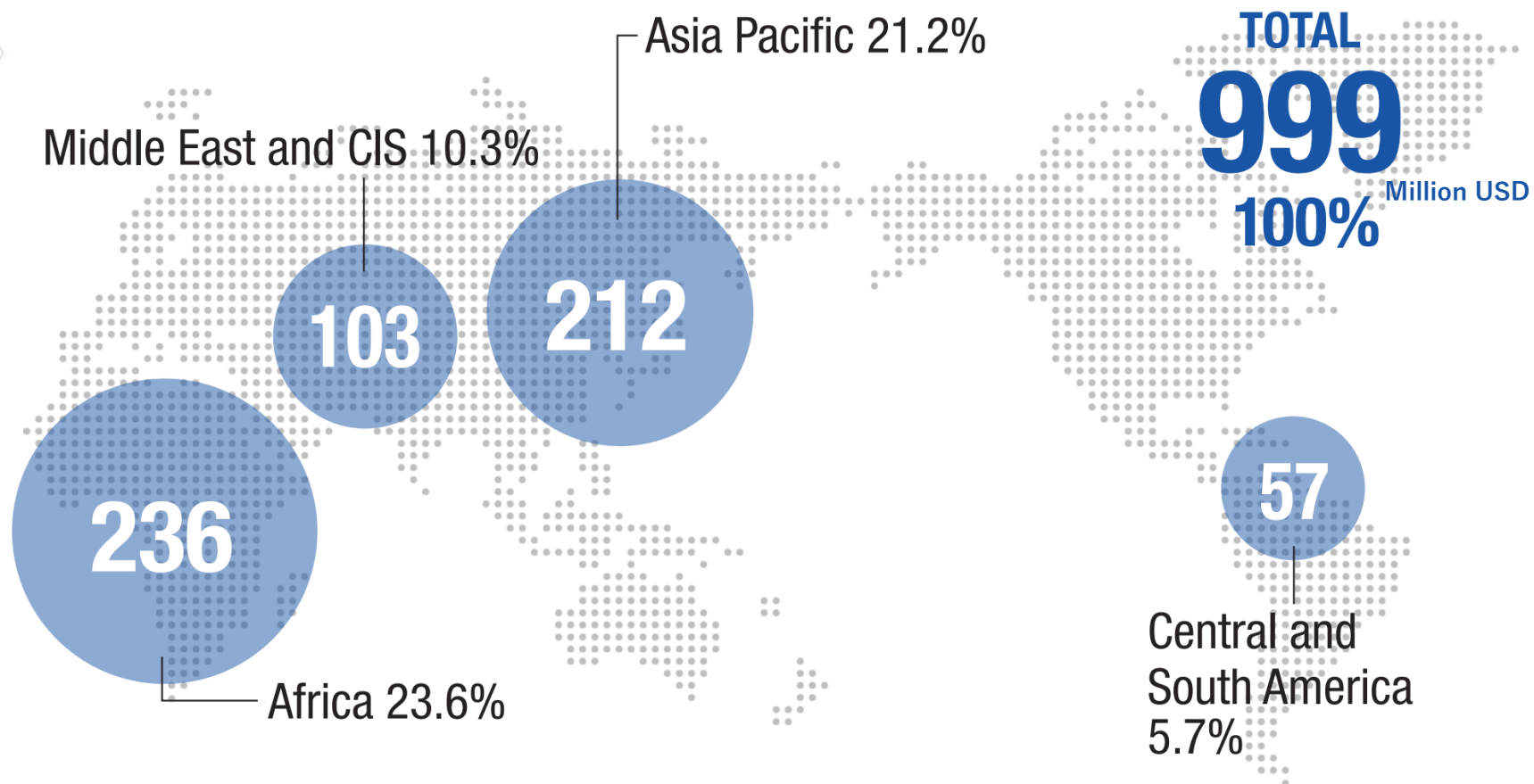
271.5 billion won

8.9%

- KOICA established its **Digital Transformation Strategy (2021-2025)** as a key driver for its mid- and long-term management strategy to accelerate digital transformation in the agency's management and ODA project implementation.
- KOICA has set as strategic directions **(1) Digital mainstreaming (2) Implementing core digital projects and (3) Creating a digital ecosystem and establishing a foundation for the implementation of digital projects**. Specifically, we not only directly support digital capacity development in developing countries, but also seek to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) in partner countries **by improving accessibility to services, transparency, and efficiency through the digitalization of public administration and education services**.



Budget allocation by region (as of 2024, country program)



15 Country Offices in Asia

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- Fiji
- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Vietnam

5 Country Offices in Eurasia

- Azerbaijan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Tajikistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

3 Country Offices in Middle East

- Iraq
- Jordan
- Palestine

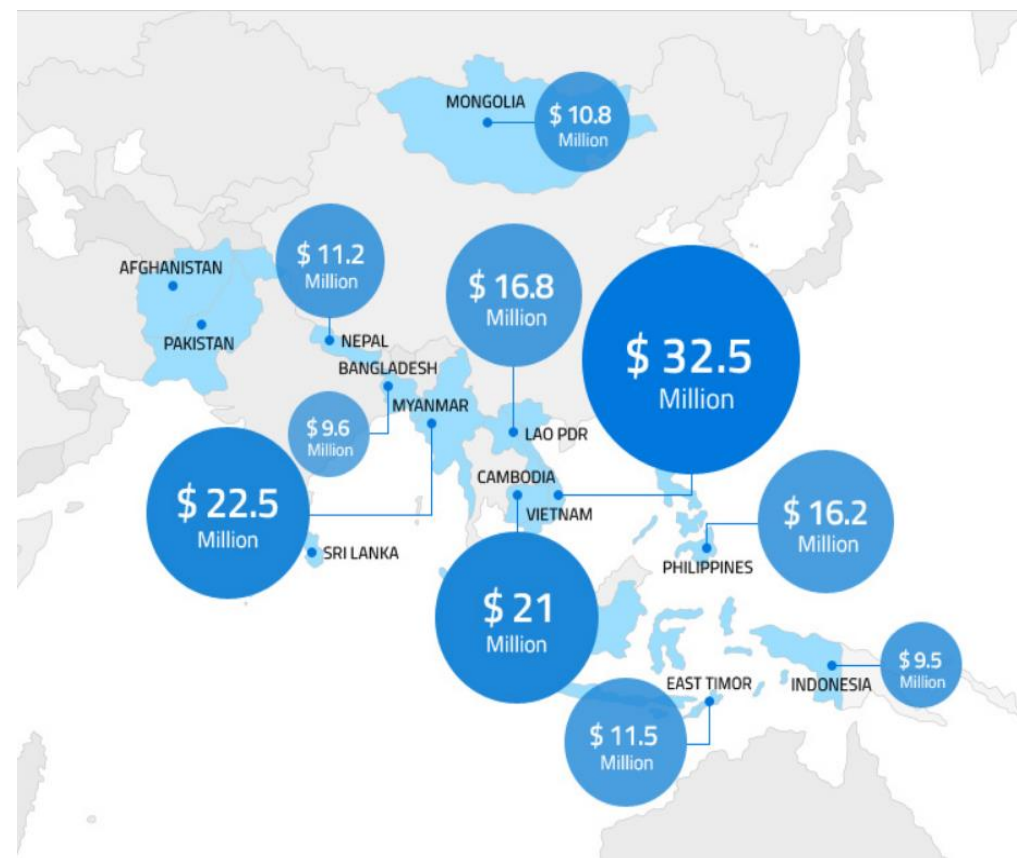


Asia Pacific Region Partnership Strategy (2021-2025)

The Asia Pacific region is culturally and geographically close to Korea and is KOICA's priority cooperation partner. KOICA is expanding its aid in Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia and the Pacific region in different ways depending on income and demand in partner countries and regions. Implementing projects in education, governance, climate change, food security and many other sectors, the agency seeks to contribute to sustainable growth in the region.

We provide ASEAN and other partner countries with tailored support for their development.

- **Southeast Asia:** Support focused on ICT, higher education, rural development, urban development, and transportation
- **Northeast Asia:** Support focused on developing future capabilities, supporting eco-friendly growth, and establishing efficient governance
- **South Asia:** Support focused on vulnerable groups, building inclusive governance, and strengthening the foundation for sustainable economic growth
- **Pacific Region:** Support focused on responding to climate change and achieving universal health coverage





Middle East & CIS Region Partnership Strategy (2021-2025)

KOICA is sharing the Middle East and Central Asia region's reconstruction efforts as well as economic development experiences with countries in the regions. In particular, KOICA is making sustained efforts in peace building, national rebuilding and policy capacity improvement for fragile states and countries affected by conflicts. KOICA's focus is on human resources development, economic reform and open economy policy to assist economic development.

Middle East

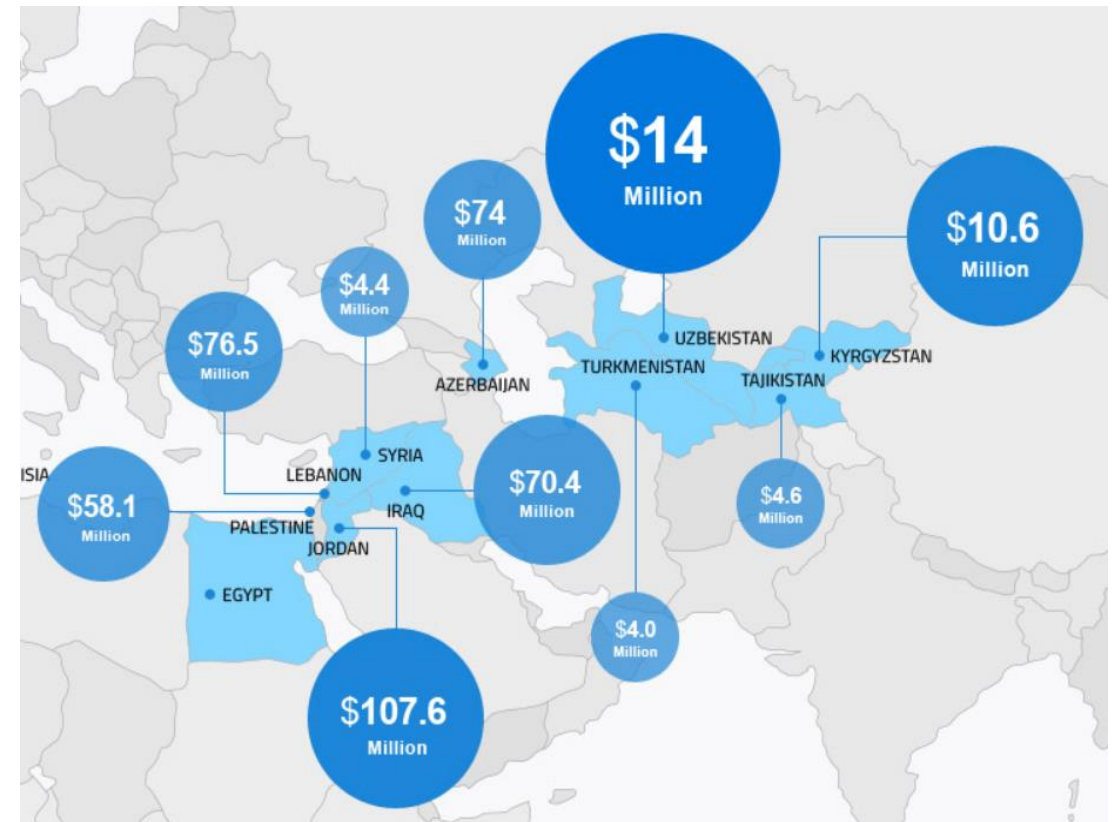
Resolve factors of regional instability and reducing development gaps

- Support sustainable economic growth
- Support conflict-affected and vulnerable countries to ensure stability
- Diversify projects for region-specific assistance

CIS

Contribute to sustainable development and social stability in Central Asia and the CIS region

- Support industrial diversification to promote economic growth
- Establish transparent and efficient governance
- Nurture human capital for sustainable development





Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) & Country Plan (CP)

Mongolia

CP Strategic Objective
Helping the Mongolian government achieve its mid-term development plan and supporting balanced development by laying the foundation for economic diversification and strengthening governance

Partner Country's Primary Development Strategy

- Vision 2050
- Action Plan 2020-2024

- Vision 2050
- Action Plan 2020-2024

- Vision 2050
- Action Plan 2020-2024

- Vision 2050
- Action Plan 2020-2024

Government Policy

- CPS(Governance)
- KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Governance · peace(2021-2025)

- CPS(Climate and Environment)
- KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Urban development/Science, technology and innovation/ Climate action(2021-2025)

- CPS(Transportation)
- KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Transportation(2021-2025)

- KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Agriculture and rural development(2021-2025)

CP Program

1. Better governance for sustainable development

- [SDG 16.6.2] Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
- Number of users accessing modernized services or infrastructure/ Number of times that modernized services or infrastructures utilized

2. Sustainable urban development and strengthening resilience

- [SDG 11.b] Establishment of urban development goals based on national urban policy and introduction of effective means of implementation
- [SDG 11.b.1] The number(proportion) of cities adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters

3. Reinforcing infrastructure for economic growth and improved traffic safety

- Number of traffic accidents/traffic accident casualties
- [SDG 9.1.2] Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

4. Developing inclusive agriculture and livestock industries and strengthening agro-food safety

- [SDG 2.3.1] Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
- [SDG 2.3.2] Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

CP Program Indicators (KOICA -SDGs or global)

The Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) is a mid- to long-term ODA support strategy that includes support goals, focus areas, and support plans for individual partner countries. By establishing the Country Partnership Strategy in close communication with the partner country, the **Korean government** seeks to guide bilateral development cooperation and improve the effectiveness of ODA.

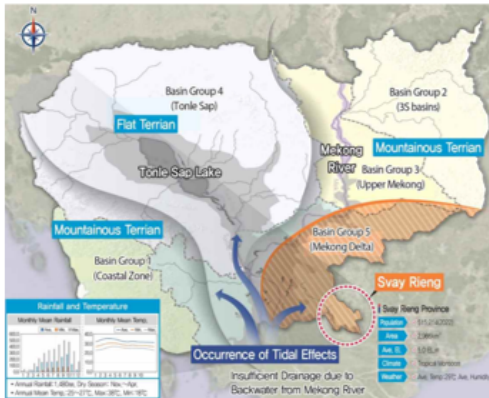
The Country Plan (CP) is **KOICA's** top-level regional support strategy, including multiple focused programs within CP. As of 2024, KOICA has established CP for a total of 46 countries (74 CP programs, 40 sub-programs in total). Programs in CP will be integrated with KOICA Mid-term strategies by field(2021-2025).





Cambodia

Feasibility Study on Water Supply Measure and Flood Mitigation for the Prek Neal River Basin, Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia



Objectives

- Reduce national disasters by securing water supply and reducing flood damage in Cambodia
- Improving agricultural productivity and improving the quality of life of residents



Svay Rieng Provinces, Cambodia



\$ 2.0 million



2021 – 2024

Outputs

- Master Plan Report for Flood Reduction and Water Supply in the Pregnil River Basin
- Feasibility Study (F/S) Report, drawings, etc. for Flood Reduction and Water Supply in the Pregnil River Basin
- Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) capacity building

Outcomes

- Water supply security and flood damage reduction plan
- Strengthened disaster management and water management capacities of Cambodian institutions





Establishment of Effective Water Resources Management System & Enhancement of Disaster Response Capabilities for Nam Ngum River Basin



- Objectives
 - Improving the quality of life and development of water source countries
 - Effectively managing water and reduce flood disasters for residents of the target basin by utilizing the water management system

 Nam Ngum River Basin and Mekong River, Lao PDR

 \$ 11.0 million

 2020 – 2025



- Solutions
 - Water resource information management system
 - Strengthening disaster risk reduction response to water-related disasters
 - Strengthening the capacity of MEM and MoNRE to manage water resources

- Outcomes
 - Improved implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at the basin level
 - Improved water management and disaster response capacity in the Namneung River Basin



the Philippines

Development of Flood Forecasting & Early Warning System for the Greater Metro Manila & Surrounding Provinces of Laguna Lake Complex for Disaster Mitigation



Objectives

- Integrated flood early warning monitoring system in metropolitan areas
- Strengthening government and local communities response in the event of water-related disasters



Greater Metro Manila



\$ 12.7 million



2020 - 2026

Solutions

- Improving the implementation of integrated flood management
- Improving hydrologic information acquisition
- Building a scientific flood response
- Enhance flood response capabilities

Outcomes

- Strengthened flood risk reduction framework in Metro Manila, Philippines
- Enhanced flood response capacity through integrated flood early warning system





Building the Pan-Asia partnership for geospatial air pollution information with Asian countries (with NIER, UNESCAP, KECO partnership)

 \$4 million

 2020 - 2024



Sharing data on air quality (air pollutants and climate change inducing gases) from GEMS, onboard the Korean satellite GEO-KOMPSAT-2B (GK-2B) launched in 2020 with Asian countries

*Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam

Enhancing environmental and climate-related capacity for decision making and information management

- Develop air polluting emission and damage control policy
- Building Pandora* Asia Network and platform
- Enhancing national and regional capacity to undertake the comprehensive analysis of data derived from GEMS and Pandora

*Pandora is a ground-based remote sensing instrument

*GEMS (Geostationary Environment Monitoring Spectrometer)



Fiji Agrophotovoltaic Programme (GCF) (2021-2024, 8 million USD)

Background

The Fiji government has committed to the international community for 100% renewable energy generation by 2035 as the National Determined Contribution (NDC), and to achieve it, the 5-year green growth framework development plan and 20-year strategic vision have been implemented. Ovalau Island, the target of this project, is currently 100% dependent on diesel power generation. Comprehensively considering the local population size, the amount of electricity consumption, and the growth rate of the local economy, it is expected that the impact on climate change response such as reduction of greenhouse gas will be significant if the conversion to a Zero Carbon Island based on solar power generation is considered. In addition, the Fiji government is feeling a sense of crisis in food security due to the effects of drought, flood and typhoon, which are exacerbated by climate change, and is seeking solutions. KOICA identified the needs of the recipient country and discussed ways to cooperate with the Fiji government on an agricultural coexistence solar power business model that can effectively implement renewable energy generation and climate change adaptation agricultural development at the same time. Green Climate Fund (GCF) was finally selected as a related project. This project is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of 90,000 tCO₂e per year.



Source: <https://www.donga.com/news/article/all/20201217/104487964/2>

Contribute to food security by reducing greenhouse gas (response to climate change) and growing crops by installing an agricultural coexistence solar power plant on Ovalau Island in Fiji, which is severely affected by climate change.



Installing an agricultural coexistence solar power plant

- Install a 4MW solar power plant
- Construct a 5MWh energy storage system (ESS) & micro grid system construction
- Establish farmland and infrastructure using 5ha agricultural coexistence system
- Support for solar and microgrid operation and maintenance training
- Dispatch experts related to GCF program implementation and support for education and training
- Reinforce sustainable crop cultivation capacity using agricultural coexistence system targeting vulnerable groups



Vietnam industries energy efficiency investment vitalization project

- Stage 1 (2017-2020 / 1.9 million dollars)
- Stage 2 (2021-2025 / 6.4 million dollars)

Background

This project follows the 'Vietnam green growth masterplan establishment project' (2013~2015/ 2million dollars), and is one of the test projects connected with the Green Climate Fund (GCF). We have established a new model of climate response project with the cooperation of 'Vietnam industries energy efficiency investment vitalization project' by World Bank, which results in 3 parties' cooperation, KOICA, World Bank and GCF.

The Role of KOICA

Provide consultation about energy efficiency improvement and enhance capability in Hanoi and Bac Ninh industrial complexes



Energy efficiency diagnosis capability enhancement

Identify investment projects in energy efficiency



Support financing consultation for industries that need energy efficiency

Support for execution of investments and financing related to energy efficiency

Reduce greenhouse gases and respond to climate change by achieving energy efficiency

Enhancing Net-Zero Readiness of Viet Nam Through Mobilizing Investments for Climate-Tech Start-ups and SMEs (GGGI) (2024-2027, 4.5 million USD)

- Conducting diagnosis and consulting for energy efficiency as part of solutions derived through national strategy formulation and implementation support, and supporting the strengthening of **carbon neutrality readiness**
- Supporting the formulation of **national green growth and three local government green growth strategies**



- Conducting **energy diagnostics in the Bac Ninh Province industrial complex** in the northern region and providing technical solutions for efficiency improvement
- Identifying and supporting energy efficiency investment projects, and supporting the establishment of regulations related to energy efficiency and conservation
- Supporting the acceleration of Vietnamese companies for overseas expansion programs for **climate technology companies (GCF/KDB projects)**, identifying GCF investment projects, and establishing policies to mobilize green investment



How KOICA works – Bilateral Projects

N-2 YEARS

IDENTIFICATION

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and KOICA establish Project Formulation Guideline
- Partner Country submits Project Concept Paper(PCP) to KOICA

REVIEW

- KOICA selects shortlist of projects for Preliminary Study

DESIGN

- KOICA conducts Preliminary Study of shortlisted projects
- KOICA formulates Project Document(PD) drafts.

N-1 YEAR

APPRAISAL

- KOICA reviews PD drafts, appraises projects
- Government(Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Office for Government Policy Coordination, and Ministry of Economy and Finance) and National Assembly appraise project plans and budgets

Year N

PLANNING

- KOICA produces final PD draft, consults with partner country
- KOICA and partner country ministry sign Record of Discussions(RD) to officially agree on scope of proposed project and deliverables.
- Korean government and partner country government sign agreement to confirm project

IMPLEMENTATION

- KOICA selects implementation partners
- KOICA implements and regularly monitors projects

COMPLETION AND EVALUATION

- Project is completed and handed over to partner country
- End-of-project evaluation and ex-post evaluation are conducted





Korean Government's Grant ODA Comprehensive Plan for 2026

Amidst the intensification of major countries' national interest-first policies in the ODA environment, there is a growing demand to promote global cooperation and solidarity through contributions to ongoing global issues.

In case of Korean ODA, as **the scale of ODA expands** (average annual increase of 14.7% from 2021 to 2025), there is a growing need for an integrated implementation system and for the effectiveness and accountability of projects, while **aligning with the new government's foreign policy priorities in terms of regions and sectors**.

- To this end, it is necessary to **enhance the visibility and effectiveness of Korean ODA by promoting win-win cooperation** through the discovery of large-scale infrastructure projects that have a significant impact on the industrial development of developing countries and offer high potential for follow-on orders for Korean companies.
- To strengthen global crisis response, the Korean government plans to **continue cooperation on Green ODA projects to support developing countries' efforts to address climate change**. In particular, the government intends to continue contributions to international organizations in the green sector, such as **UNFCCC, GCF (2024–2027, total of \$300 million), and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)**.
- Regarding support for science and technology and digital innovation, the government plans to support the establishment of a digital society infrastructure through e-government introduction projects, including support for public administration innovation in partner countries and strengthening the ICT industry's capabilities.
- In particular, the new government has designated **AI technology** as a core national development technology and has selected large-scale research and development and industrial promotion as national policy tasks, with plans to expand related international cooperation support. This is expected to influence ODA projects as well.





UNFCCC-KOICA Climate Future Partnership For Means of Implementation (2025-2027)



Partnership MOU signed between UNFCCC Executive Secretary and KOICA President at COP29, Baku, 2024.

- The Partnership aims to **support the implementation of the Technology Mechanism Initiative on AI for Climate Action**, as to: a) convene stakeholders, b) raise awareness and build capacities, and c) develop knowledge products; and also to facilitate collaboration on implementing the Climate Finance for Countries Facing Conflict, and Severe Humanitarian Needs.
- KOICA, as an ODA agency, expects the partnership to be a platform **to assist developing countries' capacity building on AI for Climate Action**, through TEC activities including events on AI for Climate Action in developing countries and global AI contests, etc.



Thank you

