

포용적 회복과 도약을 위한 개발협력 국제세미나

:미래를 위한 나눔, 함께하는 대한민국

Development Cooperation for Inclusive Recovery and Step Forward :Sharing Hope, Sharing Future

November 25, 2021
The-K Hotel Seoul, Crystal Ballroom



Hosted by



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Program

11:30~11:50	Registration	
Opening Ceremony		
11:50~12:10	Opening Remarks	Jung Hae-Gu Chairperson, National Research Council for Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences
	Welcoming Remarks	Koo Yun-cheol Minister of the Office for Government Policy Coordination
	Congratulatory Remarks	Sohn Hyuk-Sang President, Korea International Cooperation Agency
12:10~12:15	Photo Session	
Keynote Session		
12:15~12:30	Keynote Speech	Jorge Moreira da Silva Director, OECD DCD
12:30~13:30	Luncheon	
Session 1		
13:30~15:00	Moderator	Kim Heungchong President, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy
	Speakers	The Changing Landscape of Development Cooperation Ragnheiður Elín Árnadóttir Director, OECD Development Centre Korea's Transition in Development Aid: Key Success Factors and Lessons Learned Suh Joonghae Executive Director, Economic Information and Education Center KDI
	Discussants	Amb. Mumtaz Zahra Baloch Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Amb. Nguyen Vu Tung Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Amb. Mamadou Gueye Faye Ambassador of the Republic of Senegal
15:00~15:20	Coffee Break	
Session 2		
15:20~16:50	Moderator	Yoon Je Yong President, Korea Environment Institute
	Speakers	Sustainable Development through Sustained Innovative Financing Jason Allford Special Representative, World Bank Group Korea Office Recent Development of Korea's ODA Policy: Future Challenges Yun Mi Kyung Member of the Committee for International Development Cooperation
	Discussants	Ryu Hakseok Senior Specialist for External Relations and Outreach & Head of Korea Liaison Unit, GGGI Oyun Sanjaasuren Director of External Affairs, GCF Anne Juepner Director, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre
17:00	End of Seminar	

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Opening Ceremony

Opening Remarks

Jung Hae-Gu

Chairperson,
National Research Council for Economics,
Humanities, and Social Sciences

Welcoming Remarks

Koo Yun-cheol

Minister of the Office for
Government Policy Coordination

Congratulatory Remarks

Sohn Hyuk-Sang

President,
Korea International Cooperation Agency

Opening Remarks

Jung Hae-Gu

Chairperson,
National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences



- Chairperson, National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences (NRC)
- Chairman, Special Advisory Committee on Constitutional Reform
- Chairman, The Presidential Commission on Policy Planning
- Chairman, National Intelligence Service (NIS) Reform and Development Committee

JUNG, Hae-Gu is the 8th (current) Chairperson of the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences (NRC). The NRC is a public entity under the Prime Minister of Korea established to foster and support 26 government-funded research institutes. As the national policy think tanks of Korea the NRC and the 26 affiliated research institutes provide research based policy recommendations for policy makers in the areas of economics, humanities and social sciences.

Chairperson JUNG Hae-Gu's attained his PhD. in Political Science and Diplomacy from Korea University. As a scholar the Chairperson holds over 20 years of experience as a professor of political science at Sungkonghoe University. Furthermore, Chairperson JUNG also served as the Chairman of The Presidential Commission on Policy Planning, the National Intelligence Service (NIS) Reform and Development Committee, as well as the Special Advisory Committee on Constitutional Reform.

As the Chairperson of the NRC, Dr. JUNG is leading the efforts to transcend the existing research council system that was entrenched in 1999 to create a new National Think Tank system fit for the great transition that lie ahead. In addition, he has taken the initiative to conduct policy research to tackle the two greatest tasks that Korea currently faces; alleviating social polarization and fostering balanced regional development. Moreover, he is launching research projects to address the four future challenges; low birth rate and aging population, Industry 4.0, climate change and environment and shift in international order.

개회사

여러분 안녕하십니까? 경제·인문사회연구회 이사장 정해구입니다.

오늘 경제·인문사회연구회가 국무조정실과 함께 개발협력의 날을 기념하여 국제학술회의를 개최하게 된 것을 매우 기쁘게 생각합니다.

코로나19 위기가 지속되고 있음에도 오프라인과 온라인으로 오늘 국제학술회에 참여해주신 모든 분들에게 감사와 환영의 말씀을 드립니다. 특히 이 자리를 빛내주시기 위해 축사를 해주시는 손혁상 한국국제협력단 이사장님과, 기조강연을 맡아주신 조지 모레이라 다 실바(Jorge Moreira da Silva) OECD 개발협력국 국장님, 그리고 이 자리에 참여해주신 각 국의 대사님과 내외 귀빈 여러분들께 감사드립니다.

2019년 말 코로나19가 처음으로 그 모습을 드러낸 이래 거의 2년의 시간이 흘렀습니다. 그 사이에 지구촌의 모든 사람들은 참으로 많은 고통과 시련을 겪었습니다. 전 세계에서 2억 5천만명 이상의 사람들이 과거에 겪어보지 않은 코로나19에 감염되었으며, 그 가운데 500만명 이상의 사람들이 목숨을 잃었습니다. 참으로 코로나19 팬데믹의 대 참사가 아닐 수 없습니다.

코로나19 확산을 방지하기 위한 세계 각 국의 사회적 거리두기와 봉쇄 조치로 경제적인 어려움도 심각했습니다. 물론 특히 코로나19는 모든 사람들에게 피해를 미쳤지만, 특히 그 피해는 사회적 약자층에게 집중되었습니다. 세계은행에 따르면, 하루 1.9 달러 이하의 소득으로 사는 절대빈곤인구가 그 동안 전 세계적으로 꾸준히 줄어들었으나, 코로나19 위기를 계기로 다시금 늘어나고 있다 합니다.

한편, 기후변화가 야기하는 심각한 기상이변에 직면하면서 세계의 곳곳에서는 큰 고통을 겪고 있습니다. 지구의 한편에서는 산불이 빈번하게 일어나고, 다른 곳에서는 홍수와 가뭄이 끊이지 않는 현상이 발생하고 있습니다. 이러한 상황에서 국제사회에서는 탄소중립이 강력히 추진되고 있습니다. 하지만 이는 이미 화석연료 기반의 발전의 성과를 충분히 누렸던 선진국과 그렇지 못한 개발도상국 사이의 발전 격차를 증대시킬 가능성도 큼니다.

이처럼 코로나19 위기 및 이에 대한 대응 과정에서, 그리고 기후 위기에 대한 탄소중립 추진의 과정에서 선진국과 개발도상국 사이의 격차는 더욱 확대되지 않을까 우려됩니다. 또한 세계의 절대빈곤인구도 다시금 증가할 것으로 예상됩니다. 이러한 상황에서 오늘 국제학술대회가 ‘포용적 회복과 도약을 위한 개발협력’이라는 주제로 개최되는 것은 그 의의가 매우 크다고 생각합니다.

일제 식민지배와 한국전쟁을 거친 한국은 1950년대 세계 최빈국 중의 하나였습니다. 그러나 이후 빠른 경제성장을 이룩하면서 이제는 선진국으로 도약하기에 이르렀습니다. 하지만 한국은 과거 어려웠던 상황에서 세계의 우방들이 제공했던 도움을 결코 잊지 않고자 합니다. 원조공여국 대열에 합류한 한국이 개발협력을 적극 시행해 왔던 것은 바로 그 때문입니다. 이와 관련하여 한국정부는 한국이 OECD 개발원조위원회(DAC)에 가입했던 11월 25일을 ‘개발협력의 날’로 정해 이를 기념해 왔으며, 올해에는 11월 15~25일을 ‘개발협력주간’으로 정해 다양한 행사를 거행하고 있습니다.

백신 개발과 접종을 통해 코로나19 위기 회복이 도모되고 있는 지금, 코로나19 위기로 더 많은 피해를 당한 나라들과 사람들을 끌어안는 포용적 회복과 도약의 필요성은 더욱 큼니다. 오늘 국제학술대회에서는 그러한 내용들이 심도 깊게 논의될 수 있기를 바랍니다. 그리고 포용적 회복과 도약의 정신 아래 향후의 개발협력이 더욱 활발하게 이루어질 수 있는 방안이 논의될 수 있기를 바랍니다. 고맙습니다.

2021년 11월 25일

경제·인문사회연구회 이사장 정 해 구

Welcoming Remarks



Koo Yun-cheol

Minister of the Office for Government Policy Coordination

- Minister for Government Policy Coordination
- 2nd Vice Minister of Economy and Finance
- Deputy Minister for Budget, Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Deputy Director General for Budget Coordination, Budget Office, Ministry of Strategy and Finance

Mr. Yun-cheol Koo is the Minister for Government Policy Coordination, a role he commenced in May 2020. From 2018 to 2020, he conducted his role as the 2nd Vice Minister of Economy and Finance. From 2017 to 2018, he worked as the Deputy Minister for Budget, Ministry of Economy and Finance. In addition, from 2015 to 2017, he was the Deputy Director General for Budget Coordination of Budget Office, Ministry of Strategy and Finance. In 2015, he also engaged in Ministry of Strategy and Finance as the Director General for Policy Coordination Bureau. Furthermore, from 2013 to 2015, he was the Deputy Director General for Fiscal Performance of Fiscal Management Bureau, Ministry of Strategy and Finance. In 2008, he was dispatched to Inter-American Development Bank. In 2003, he worked for the Office of the President. In 2001, he even engaged in the Office of Planning for Light Water Reactor (LWR) Project.

He was educated in Economics from Seoul National University in Seoul, Korea. He earned a master's degree in Public Administration from Seoul National University. Also, he completed another master's degree in Public Affairs from University of Wisconsin in Madison, US. He gained a Ph.D. in business administration from Chung-Ang University in Seoul, Korea.

환영사

안녕하십니까?

존경하는 정해구 경제·인문사회연구회 이사장님, 손혁상 한국국제협력단 이사장님, 김흥종 대외경제정책연구원 원장님, 윤제용 한국환경연구원 원장님 그리고 이 자리에 참석하신 대사님들과 신사숙녀 여러분, 한국 국제개발협력의 날을 맞아 개최되는 ‘포용적 회복과 도약을 위한 개발협력’ 국제세미나에 오신 분들을 환영합니다.

바쁜 일정 가운데도 기조연설을 맡아주신 호르헤 모레이라 다시우바 (Jorge Moreira da Silva) OECD 개발협력 국장님과 엘린 아르나도티르 (Elín Árnadóttir) OECD 개발센터 소장님께 감사드립니다.

아울러 귀중한 행사를 준비해 주신 경제·인문사회연구회 관계자분들, 그리고 현장과 온라인을 통해 참석하시는 청중들께도 깊은 감사를 드립니다.

오늘은 우리나라가 OECD 개발원조위원회(DAC)에 가입한지 11년이 되는 뜻깊은 날입니다. 돌아볼 때, 지난간 세월만큼이나 대한민국의 국력과 대외 위상은 성장의 성장을 거듭했습니다.

특히 자랑스러운 것은 대한민국이 K-방역을 통해 코로나 19 보건 위기를 슬기롭게 이겨낸 것입니다. 높은 시민의식과 희생정신, 그리고 서로의 고통을 분담하는 연대의 정신이 있었기에 가능했습니다.

그러나 최근 국제사회 전체적으로 빈곤이 심화되는 것은 안타까운 일입니다. IMF에 따르면 코로나 19 위기는 1997년 이후 계속된 전세계 빈곤층 감소 기조를 역전시켰고 아프리카와 도서국에 빈곤계층이 증가하고 있다고 합니다.

코로나 19 위기는 또한 개도국의 경제 회복과 정치 안정, 거버넌스 개선에도 적지 않은 장애가 되고 있습니다.

코로나 19는 세계 인류 모두가 하나로 연결되어 있고 마지막 한 사람이 안전할 때까지는 그 누구도 안전할 수 없다는 소중한 교훈을 깨우치게 했습니다.

이 자리에 참석하신 여러분,

대한민국은 최근 ODA 규모를 2030년까지 두 배로 확대하겠다는 목표를 밝혔습니다. 국무조정실에 국제 개발협력본부를 신설하여 원조의 효율성을 높이고 참여기관 간 협력과 파트너십을 강화했습니다.

전 세계에 'K-방역' 노하우를 공유하고 저개발국에 방역물품과 진단 장비 등을 지원하며, 백신의 공급에도 최선을 다하고 있습니다.

기후위기 극복을 위한 탄소중립 해결에도 노력하고 있습니다. 대한민국은 '2050 탄소중립 시나리오'를 기반으로 2030년까지 탄소배출량 40%를 감축하겠다는 목표를 밝혔습니다.

앞으로도 대한민국은 다 같이 잘 사는 지구촌 건설을 위해 협력과 연대의 정신을 바탕으로 국제사회의 노력에 적극 동참하겠습니다. 이를 통해 자랑스런 대한민국 'K-ODA'의 성공스토리를 써나가겠습니다.

존경하는 참석자 여러분,

지구촌은 백신의 보급과 함께 코로나 19 위기의 심연을 벗어나 이제 단계적인 일상 회복으로 나아가는 추세입니다. 이러한 일상회복은 단순히 코로나 이전 상태로 돌아가는 것이 아니고 이전에 경험하지 못했던 새로운 여정입니다.

이 시점에서 국제개발 협력을 둘러싼 환경 변화를 진단해 보고 포스트 코로나 시대에 지구촌이 만들어 가야 하는 포용적 개발협력의 모습을 모색해보는 것은 매우 시의적절하고 높이 평가할만 합니다.

오늘 이 자리에 함께 해주신 국내외 저명한 전문가분들께서 지혜와 통찰력을 나누어 주실 기대합니다.

여러분 모두의 건강과 행복을 기원합니다. 감사합니다.

2021년 11월 25일
국무조정실장 구 윤 철

Congratulatory Remarks



Sohn Hyuk-Sang

President, Korea International Cooperation Agency

- President, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) (2020.12-present)
- Committee Member, Committee for International Development Cooperation (CIDC), Prime Minister's Office, Republic of Korea (2020.07-2020.11)
- Vice President for External Affairs, Kyung Hee University (KHU) (2020.02-2020.11)

Dr. Hyuk-Sang Sohn is the President of Korea International Cooperation Agency. Before taking the current position, he was the Vice President for External Affairs and Professor of Graduate School of Public Policy & Civic Engagement at Kyung Hee University, South Korea. He had served as the president of Korean Association of International Development & Cooperation (KAIDEC). Outside his academic engagements, he was a non-standing board member of KOICA and ODA policy advisor to Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since 2020, he has been appointed as a member of the Committee for International Development Cooperation of Prime Minister Office. His major research interests are political economy of development, development partnership, and development evaluation.

축 사

안녕하십니까. 한국국제협력단(코이카) 이사장 손혁상입니다.

먼저 귀중한 자리에 초청해주신 경제인문사회연구회 정해구 이사장님과 관계자 여러분께 감사드립니다. 아울러 기초연설을 맡아주신 OECD 개발원조위원회의 조르지 모레이라 다 실바 국장님 그리고 발제와 토론에 참여하신 전문가 여러분 반갑습니다.

코로나19의 충격을 이겨내기 위한 포스트코로나 기대감과 기후위기에 대한 경각심이 높은 지금, '포용적 회복과 도약을 위한 국제협력'을 주제로 열리는 오늘 세미나는 향후 나아갈 ODA의 발전 방향을 모색하는 시의적절하고 매우 의미있는 자리라고 생각합니다.

〈개발원조 문제해결을 위한 지속노력 필요〉

지난 수십 년간 국제사회는 ODA를 지속적으로 늘리는 성과를 이뤘지만 한편에서는 글로벌 개발 문제를 효과적으로 해결하지 못했다는 비판도 받아왔습니다. 일례로 클레이튼 크리스텐슨은 〈번영의 역설(The paradox of prosperity)〉에서 그간 개발재원을 협력국에서 '시장을 창출하는 혁신(market creating innovation)'에 투자했다면 효과가 달랐을 것이라고 주장한 바 있습니다.

ODA를 10배 늘리면 빈곤문제를 해결할 수 있다는 '빅 푸쉬(Big Push)' 찬성론자와, '빈곤의 덫'을 주장하며 원조규모 확대보다 거버넌스 확립이 우선이라는 반대론자 사이의 논쟁도 우리는 익숙합니다. 얼마 전 있었던 일론 머스크 테슬라 CEO와 WFP 사무총장 간 트위터 논쟁도 그런 사례 중 하나입니다.

이러한 사례들에서 알 수 있는 것은, 모든 문제를 한 방에 해결해주는 방책은 없다는 점입니다. 모든 상황에 적용할 수 있는 일반론을 도출하기란 사실상 불가능에 가깝기 때문입니다.

중요한 것은 우리가 지금보다 나은 상황을 만들기 위해 노력을 멈추지 말아야한다는 사실입니다. 우리 삶을 위협하는 도전은 끊임없이 이어지는 만큼 그 도전을 해결하기 위한 우리 노력도 멈춤이 없어야 합니다.

〈개발환경의 변화 - 코로나19와 통합적 접근 필요성〉

지난 해 시작된 코로나19는 기존의 개발문제 해결에 대한 접근법뿐 아니라 우리의 삶에 근본적인 변화가 필요하다는 점을 일깨워주었습니다. 이미 많이 들으셨겠지만, ‘모두가 안전해지기 전에는 누구도 안전할 수 없다’는 코로나19 대응 구호는 한동안 우리가 잊고 있었던 연대와 신뢰의 중요성을 다시금 떠올리게 하였습니다.

코로나19는 바이러스로 인한 감염병뿐 아니라 기후위기 대응, 디지털 격차, 그리고 최근 우리가 절실히 느끼고 있는 글로벌 밸류체인(물류) 문제 해결을 위해서는 전지구적인 대처가 필수 불가결하다는 점을 가르쳐주었습니다.

우리가 ‘초연결사회(hyper-connected society)’에서 살고 있기에 하나의 문제를 단독으로 해결할 수 없으며 특정 과제 해결을 위해서는 여러 분야 간 지식과 전문성의 융합, 즉 통합적 접근(integrated approach)이 그 어느 때보다 필요합니다.

또한 개별 기관 혼자만의 힘으로 특정 과제 해결이 어렵다는 점은 너무나도 자명하기에 칸막이 대처(siloed approach) 방식은 지양하고 여러 개발 주체 사이에 협력과 전략적인 파트너십이 더욱더 절실한 상황입니다.

〈기후변화와 금융 자원 동원〉

최근 영국에서 마무리된 COP26 회의는 온실가스 배출 감축에 충분한 합의에 이르지 못했지만, 역설적으로 합의를 도출하기까지 얼마나 이 문제가 어렵고 진지한 논의가 필요한 이슈인가를 다시 한번 깨워해주는 계기가 되었습니다.

경제성장과 직결돼 있는 온실가스 배출문제는 결국 ‘지구환경이라는 공유지(公有地)를 지키기 위한 비용을 누가, 얼마나, 어떻게 부담할 것인가’라는 문제가 핵심이라고 할 수 있습니다.

이는 그간 성장의 혜택을 누려온 선진국과 앞으로 성장이 필요한 개도국 사이에서 어느 쪽이 더 많은 책임과 비용을 떠안을 것인가하는 문제입니다.

최근 수년간 국제개발협력 분야에서도 부족한 재원을 누가, 어떻게 마련할 것인가 논의가 지속돼 왔습니다. TOSSD(Total Official Support for Sustainable Development), 혼합금융(blended financing) 등의 용어들이 이런 흐름 속에 만들어졌습니다.

이번 COP26 회의에서도 글로벌 금융회사 160여곳이 참여한 ‘탄소중립을 위한 글래스고 금융동맹(GFANZ)’과 같은 단체들이 주목을 많이 받았습니다.

*GFANZ : Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero

기후변화와 같은 전지구적인 문제 해결을 위해서는 기존 개발협력 기관뿐 아니라 민간기업과 금융기관의 적극적인 참여와 역할이 필요하다는 점을 방증합니다.

오늘 세미나에서도 ‘지속적인 혁신적 재원을 통한 지속가능개발’ 논의가 예정돼 있습니다. 생산적이고 현장에서 적용가능한 활발한 토론이 이뤄지기를 기대합니다.

〈개발협력을 위해 필요한 협업〉

여러분,

코로나19를 통해 우리가 개발협력 분야에서 마주한 문제들이 개별적인 것이 아니라 서로 연결돼 있으며 전 지구적인 문제라는 점을 우리는 다시 알게 되었습니다. 그리고 누구 한 사람, 어느 한 국가의 노력만으로 해결 되지 않는다는 점도 알 수 있었습니다.

포스트코로나를 기대하며 해법을 모색하는 지금, 우리에게 ‘포용적 회복’이라는 주제가 중요한 이유입니다. 누군가를 차별하고 배제한 성장과 회복은 지속가능하지 않을뿐더러 설사 가능하다 하더라도 의미가 퇴색할 수 밖에 없습니다.

그런 점에서, 한국이 어려운 국내 여건에도 불구하고 코로나19 백신을 개도국에 지원하고 글로벌 백신 프로그램 COVAX에 2억 달러를 공여하는 것은 ‘누구도 소외되지 않도록 한다’는 SDGs 정신에 부합하는 것이자 포용적 회복의 실천이라는 점에서 뜻깊은 일입니다.

거듭 강조하지만, 오늘 세미나의 주제인 ‘포용적 회복’은 지금 시점에 꼭 필요한 문제의식이면서 한국의 개발협력 정책과 실행계획에도 꼭 담겨야 할 핵심과제라고 생각합니다.

오늘 세미나에서 이 문제가 어떻게 논의되는지, 저도 청중의 한 사람으로 관심을 갖고 지켜보겠습니다.

이제 축사를 마무리하겠습니다. 지금 우리를 짓누르고 있는 코로나19 팬데믹이 언제, 어떤 방식으로 종결 될지는 확신하기 어렵습니다. 하지만 한 가지, 부단한 노력과 연대·협업, 재발방지 노력이 없이는 일상으로 돌아가지 못하리라는 점은 분명합니다.

오늘 세미나도 그러한 노력의 일환이어서 의미있다고 생각합니다. 발제와 토의를 맡아주신 전문가 여러분께서 건설적인 의견과 아이디어를 통해 코로나 이전으로, 또 포스트코로나의 시대로 한 걸음 다가갈 수 있도록 해주시기를 부탁드립니다.

코이카도 그러한 노력에 지혜를 보태고 포스트코로나 시대로 나아가는 길에 함께하겠습니다. 감사합니다.

2021년 11월 25일
한국국제협력단 이사장 손 혁 상



Keynote Session

지속가능한 미래를 위한 포용적 개발협력 Inclusive Development Cooperation for Sustainable Future

Keynote Speech

Jorge Moreira da Silva

Director, OECD DCD

Keynote Speech

Jorge Moreira da Silva

Director, OECD DCD



- Director of the Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) at OECD (2016-current)
- Portugal's Minister of Environment, Energy and Spatial Planning (2013-2015)
- Senior Environmental Financial Advisor at UNDP's Bureau for Development Policy (2009-2012)
- Senior Advisor to the President of Portugal (2006-2009)

Mr. Jorge Moreira da Silva is, since 1st November 2016, the Director of the Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) at OECD. From 2013 to 2015, he was Portugal's Minister of Environment, Energy and Spatial Planning. Prior to this Ministerial position, Mr. Moreira da Silva served as Senior Environmental Financial Advisor at UNDP's Bureau for Development Policy (2009-2012); Senior Advisor to the President of Portugal (2006-2009); Secretary of State for Science and Higher Education and Secretary of State for Environment and Spatial Planning (2003-2005).

He also served as First Vice-President of the Executive Board of Partido Social Democrata, PSD (2010-2016); Member of the Portuguese Parliament (1995-99; 2005-2006; 2015-16); and Member of the European Parliament (1999-2003). As Member of the European Parliament, he was the Standing Draftsman on climate change and he authored the Report and the political agreement on the EU Emissions Trading Directive in 2003.

Mr. Moreira da Silva graduated from the University of Porto with a degree in Electrical and Computer Engineering and holds a postgraduate degree in Senior Management from the AESE-IESE Business School, Navarra University, Spain. He has served as Visiting Full Professor at the Lisbon University and Founder and Chairman of the Lisbon-based think-tank Platform for a Sustainable Growth.



Session 1

국제개발협력의 역할과 한국의 경험 The Role of Development Aid and Korea's Experience

Moderator

Kim Heungchong

President, Korea Institute for
International Economic Policy

Speakers

The Changing Landscape of Development Cooperation

Ragnheiður Elín Árnadóttir

Director,
OECD Development Centre

Korea's Transition in Development Aid : Key Success Factors and Lessons Learned

Suh Joonghae

Executive Director,
Economic Information and
Education Center KDI

Discussants

Amb. Mumtaz Zahra Baloch

Ambassador of
the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Amb. Nguyen Vu Tung

Ambassador of
the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Amb. Mamadou Gueye Faye

Ambassador of
the Republic of Senegal

Moderator

Kim Heungchong

President, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy



- President, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy
- Chairman, Korea National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation
- Vice President (President-elected from 2021), European Studies Association of Korea
- Adjunct Professors, Sogang University

Chairman Kim Heungchong was educated in the Department of Economics of Seoul National University as an economic expert in the fields of FTA and international trade with the EU and Europe and obtained a doctorate degree from the same university. In addition, he earned the MPhil in Economics from Oxford University.

Director Kim served as an expert advisor on the Korea-EU FTA of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the vice chairman of the Korean International Economic Association, the Korean EU Society, and the Korean International Trade Association. Furthermore, he was appointed as an adjunct professor in the Graduate School of International Studies of Ewha Womans University and the Graduate School of Management of Technology of Sogang University. From August 2008 to July 2009, he also served as a Fulbright Visiting Scholar at UC Berkeley University in the United States. From April 2000 to April 2001, he was the Honorary Fellow at Oxford University in the United Kingdom.

Speaker

Ragnheiður Elín Árnadóttir

Director, OECD Development Centre



- Director of OECD Development Centre
- Former Minister of Industry and Commerce in Iceland
- Former Advisor to the Icelandic Minister of Finance, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Prime Minister

Ragnheiður Elín Árnadóttir has been the Director of OECD Development Centre since 16 August 2021. Ms. Árnadóttir served as Minister of Industry and Commerce in Iceland from 2013-2017 and was an elected Member of Parliament for the Independence Party from 2007-2016.

Before being elected to Parliament, she was successively a political advisor to the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Prime Minister. She also worked for the Trade Council of Iceland both in New York and in Reykjavík. A nonresident Senior Fellow at the Atlantic Council's Global Energy Centre, she is also a Board member of RÚV (Icelandic National Broadcasting Company) and of the American-Icelandic Chamber of Commerce. She was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Duty Free Iceland, and a member of the Board of Directors of Landsvirkjun (national power company).

Ms. Árnadóttir has a Master's Degree in Foreign Service from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., and a Bachelor's Degree in Political Sciences from the University of Iceland.

Speaker

Suh Joonghae

Executive Director, Economic Information and Education Center KDI



- Co-Editor-in-Chief, The Korean Journal of Intellectual Property, 2017- to date
- Civilian Member of the Presidential Advisory Council on Science and Technology, 2017-2019
- Senior Economist, OECD Development Center, 2012-2014
- Senior Policy Councilor and Director General for Strategic Planning Bureau, Ministry of Planning and Budget, 2006-2008

Dr. Joonghae Suh is the Executive Director of the Economic Information and Education Center at Korea Development Institute. Trained as an economist, he has maintained a lasting interest in the complex relationships between technological change and economic development. As a policy practitioner, he has actively engaged in many important policy-related works: among others, Korea's Vision 2030, World Bank's knowledge economy project, and OECD's national innovation system studies. For two years from 2006 to 2007, he had worked at Korea's Ministry of Planning and Budget as Senior Policy Councilor and Director General for Strategic Planning Bureau, where he had been in charge of coordinating inter-ministerial tasks for implementing Korea's Vision 2030. He is the main editor of Korea as a Knowledge Economy: Evolutionary Processes and Lessons Learned, which was published by World Bank in 2007 and translated into Spanish in 2008. He had worked as a senior economist at OECD Development Centre from March 2012 to March 2014. For recent two years, he had served as the civilian member of the Presidential Advisory Council on Science and Technology. Before joining KDI in 2000, he had worked at United Nations University Institute for New Technologies (UNU/INTECH) in Maastricht, the Netherlands and Science and Technology Policy Institute in Seoul. Dr. Suh received a Ph.D. degree in Economics from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) in 1993.



Trade-off or take-off? Korea's Transition in Development Aid

Key Success Factors and Lessons Learned

25 Nov. 2021

Joonghae Suh

Executive Director, Economic Information and Education Center
Korea Development Institute

A decorative vertical bar on the left side of the list, composed of two parallel vertical lines: an orange one on the left and a grey one on the right.

I . Overall Trend

II . Highlights

III . Key Success Factors

IV . Lessons Learned

I . Overall Trend

Post-Liberation National Challenges: Building Socio-Economic Foundations

Macroeconomic
stability, control of
hyper-inflation

Restoring social
order

Restoring production
base, Earning for
foreign exchanges,
Energy development

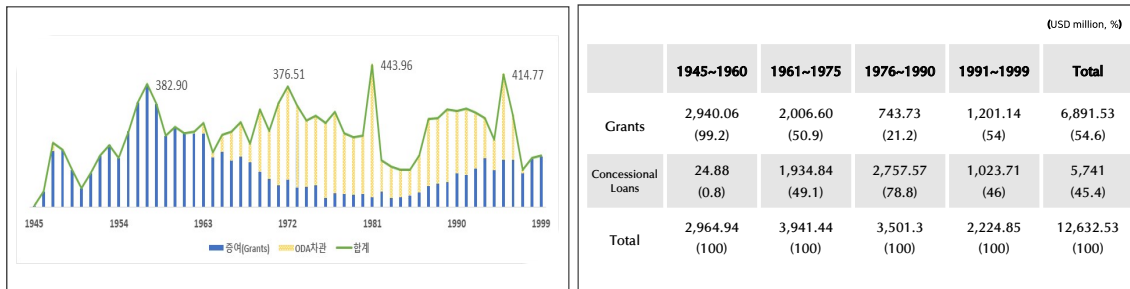
Reconstruction of
nationwide socio-
economic system

“ODA played **de facto
indispensable role for
reconstructing Korea’s
socio-economic systems.”**



4

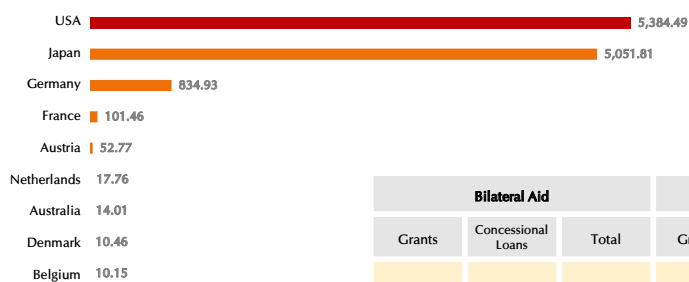
ODA to Korea: Overall Trend



Source: Bank of Korea, OECD DAC etc.

5

ODA to Korea: Overall Trend(1945-1999)



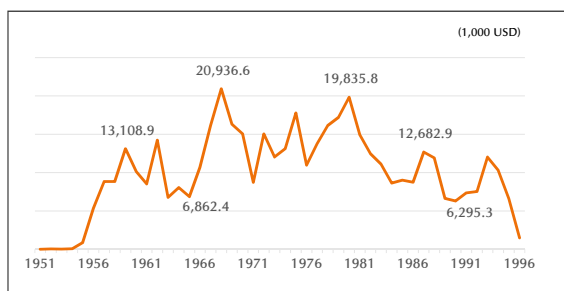
Bilateral Aid			Multilateral Aid			Total
Grants	Concessional Loans	Total	Grants	Concessional Loans	Total	
6,076.71 (52.05)	5,598.41 (47.95)	11,675.11 (100)	814.93 (85.11)	142.59 (14.89)	957.52 (100)	12,632.53

Source: BOK, OECD DAC

6

Technical Aid to Korea

Overall Trends



Composition by Sector

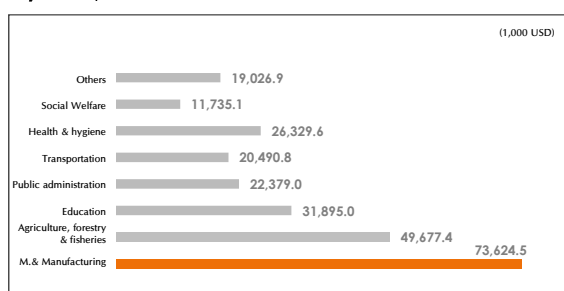
	(1,000 USD)				
	1950~1960	1961~1970	1971~1980	1981~1990	1991~1996
Expert Invitation	8,637.1	32,193.7	31,271	27,431	3,955.3
Dispatch of trainees	7,472.2	19,062	37,660.6	41,295.1	14,202.6
Reception of service technology	27,323.3	37,829.1	14,740.3	2,938.8	-
Reception of materials & equipment	3,907.5	34,486.7	60,947.5	30,755.8	27,170.8
Total	47,340.1	123,571.5	144,619.4	102,420.7	45,328.7

Source: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY YEARBOOK

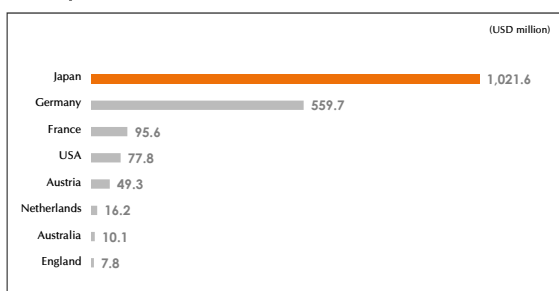
7

Technical Aid to Korea

by sector, 1950~1977



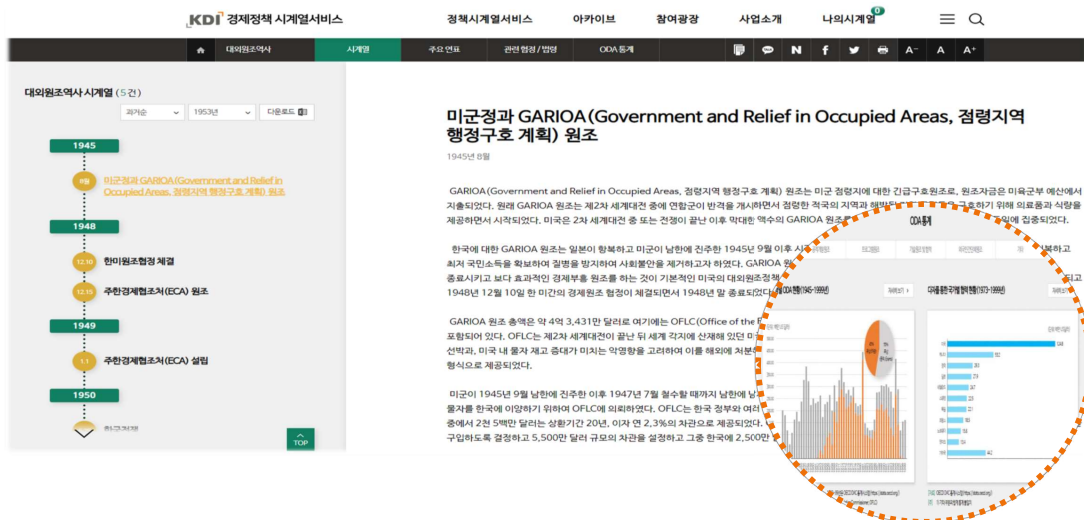
country, 1960~1999



Source: OECD DAC

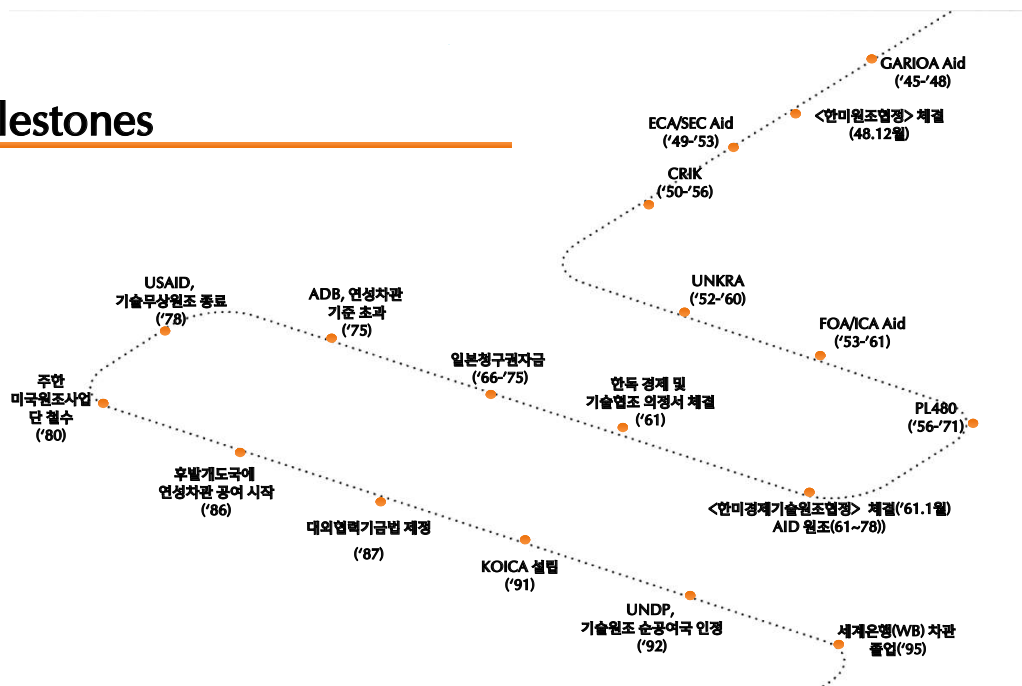
8

Historical DataBase (<http://epts.kdi.re.kr/>)



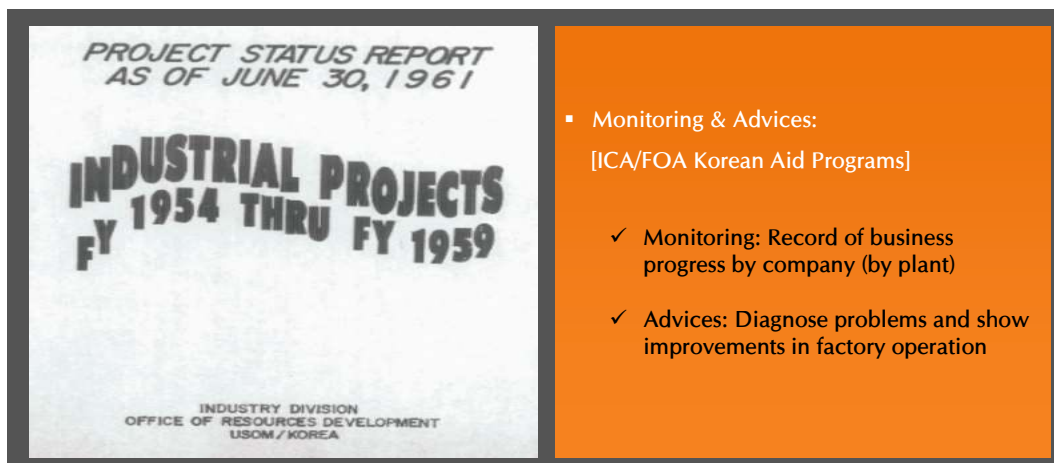
9

Milestones



10

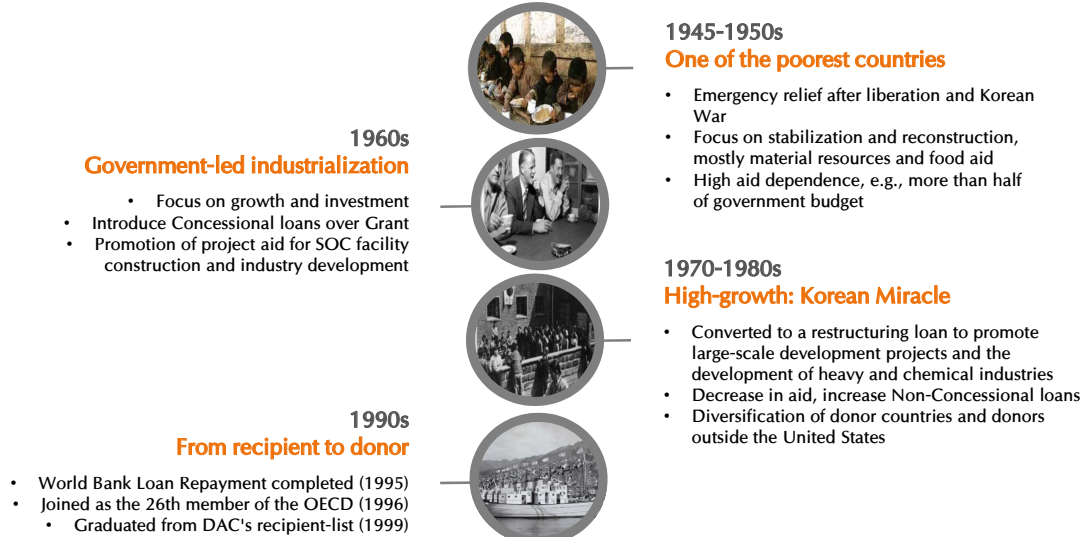
(e.g.) Project Status Report, 1961



11

II . Highlights

Korea's transition - summary



13

PL480 (Food Aid Program)



Initiation

- Agreement signed under Article 1 of PL480(1955)

Outcome

- Contributed to economic and social stabilization as the channel for foreign capital inducement in the 1950s

14

National Medical Center



Initiation

- Agreed to establish a general hospital through a 5-party agreement with the Korean government and UNKRA(United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency)(1956)

Outcome

- Opened in 1958, managed by Scandinavian three countries until 1968, when transferred to the Korean government. The most advanced, general hospital in Korean during early years.
- A pivotal role in the public health system

15

KIST(Korea Institute of Science and Technology)



Initiation

- At the Korea-US summit in 1965, agreed to establish a research institute for **industrial development** in Korea.

Outcome

- Currently Korea's leading comprehensive, basic science research institute
- Ranked 6th in the world as an innovative laboratory (2017)

16

POSCO(Pohang Iron & Steel Co.,Ltd)



Initiation

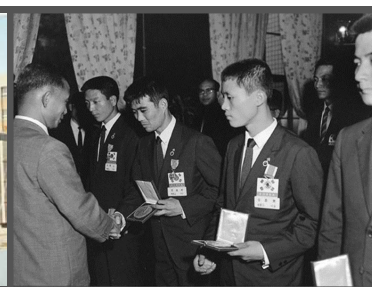
- Signed the Korea-Japan Basic Agreement for POSCO Construction Funding (1969)

Outcome

- Ranked 1st in the 'World's Most Competitive Steel Company' for 12 consecutive years(2021)

17

Kumoh Technical High School



금오공고 1회와 경기도 72회 졸업생 비교
단위 : 명(%)

구분	금오공고 1회	경기도 72회
공무원	35(10.7)	21(3.5)
금융업	12(3.7)	31(5.1)
기술직	67(20.6)	-
기업경영	88(27.0)	98(15.8)
대학교수	11(3.4)	153(25.2)
종교인	4(1.2)	5(0.8)
법조인	2(0.6)	34(5.6)
언론인	3(0.9)	8(1.3)
연구직	12(3.7)	27(4.5)
의료직	2(0.6)	72(11.9)
자영업	29(8.9)	-
정보 없음	61(18.7)	159(26.2)
총계	326(100.0)	606(100.0)

자료: 중화학공업화 초기 숙련공의 생애사 연구

Initiation

- Established as a school to nurture professional technical manpower (1972)
- As a means for developing defense industry and HCI-drive

Outcome

- Cultivating and supplying excellent industrial technical manpower
- Korea win the Skill Olympiad in 1977, where Kumoh students/graduates comprised the majority.

18

Seoul-Busan Express Highway



Initiation

- Total investment 42.9 billion won (ADB loans, PAC (property and claims) funds, etc.)
- Completed in July 7, 1970 (11 months shorter than planned)

Outcome

- Decisive role for industrial development, such as shortening transportation time and promoting regional development

19

Cheonggyecheon Sewage Treatment Plant



Initiation

- Completion in 1976 after AID loan agreement (USD 3.5M)

Outcome

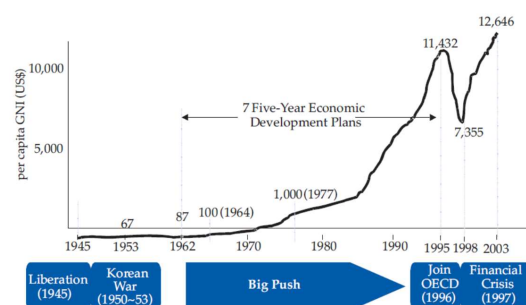
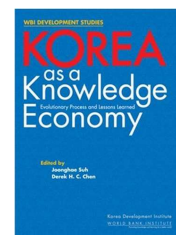
- As the first sewage treatment plant in Korea, it will be preserved as Historic Remains (scheduled in 2023).

20

III . Key Success Factors

The Korean Model

- Political Leadership
 - Developmental State: Creating opportunities
 - Long-term investment for S&T, HRD, social-economic infrastructure
- Business Entrepreneurship
 - Consummator of industrial policies: Exporting means competition
 - Learning from teachers, then excelling
- Public-Private Partnership
 - Development planning and coordination
 - Risk-sharing as incentive
- Practical, Step-wise Approach
 - ☞ Co-development of industry, human capital, and technology
 - ☞ Effective use of limited resources: **Decisive role of foreign aid, particularly in early years**



Key Success Factors

Urgency to build independent nation

- Imperative to build newly-born independent nation's self-defense and sustainable society/economy
- Urgent need to secure resources and means for development: for example, coping with chronic shortage of foreign capital

Aids in the 1950s

- Inevitable post-war efforts: devote to (re)construction of socio-economic infrastructure
- Limited effects, sometimes trade-offs, due to myopic perspective of social/economic development

"Seed" for industrialization

- Paving the path for industrial economy: highways, facilities and plants for HCI (heavy-chemical industry) drive
- Human capital development for sustainable economy and technological learning and upgrading for competitive economy

23

Key Success Factors

Effective management and policy consultation

- Targeting goals, performance-based monitoring, long-term planning and coordination, and partnership with businesses
- Mutual dialogue and regular policy consultation with major donors including US, Japan, Germany, and France, and international organizations (WB, IMF, ADB, etc.)
-

Flexible, practical responses

- Responding to domestic/international environments, seeking desirable changes from a long-term perspective
- Ensuring sufficient performance in overall aspects such as project effectiveness and continuity

Trust built in international community

- Almost complete compliance with repayment without delinquency or debt reconciliation

* One case of payment re-scheduling of IDA loan to IBRD loan ('67)

24

IV. Lessons Learned

Lessons Learned

Development cooperation as an effective means for nation-building

Partnership: Outside support and domestic will to achieve performances

Long-term investment for human capital and technology development



Thank You

suh@kdi.re.kr



Discussant



Amb. Mumtaz Zahra Baloch

Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

- Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Republic of Korea
- Minister/Deputy Head of Mission at the Embassy of Pakistan in China (2015-2020)
- Director (America) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad (2014-2015)

Ms. Mumtaz Zahra Baloch is the Ambassador of Pakistan to the Republic of Korea since 21st Feb. 2020. Prior to her appointment as Ambassador to South Korea, Ms. Baloch served as Minister/Deputy Head of Mission at the Embassy of Pakistan in China (2015-2020). She has also worked at the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations, Geneva (1999-2002) and the Embassy of Pakistan, Washington DC (2006-2011). At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad she served as Director (America), Director (Security Council and Human Rights) and Director (Strategic Planning) in the Office of the Foreign Secretary.

During 2014-2015, Ms. Baloch served as Director (Academic Programme) and later as Director General of the Foreign Service Academy, Islamabad where she oversaw training of new entrants to the Foreign Service of Pakistan as well as mid-career courses for diplomats from Pakistan and a number of countries from Asia, Africa Europe and Latin America.

Ms. Mumtaz Zahra Baloch holds Masters degree in Physics from the Punjab University, Lahore, a Masters in International Relations from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Boston, USA and a degree in Public Administration from the prestigious Ecole Nationale d'Administration, France.

Discussant

Amb. Nguyen Vu Tung

Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam



- Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Korea
- Director General of Institute for East Sea (South China Sea) Studies
- Director General of Institute for Strategic and Foreign Policy Studies
- President of the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV)

Nguyen Vu Tung is the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam accredited to the Republic of Korea, a role he commenced in August 2020. Nguyen Vu Tung, joining the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in March 1990, began his work as a researcher at the Institute for International Relations (IIR). From January 2004 to April 2008, he served as the Deputy Chair of Department of International Politics and Vietnamese Diplomacy and the Deputy Director of Center for Europe and Americas Studies at the IIR. After that, he committed his time to Vietnam's diplomatic field as the Deputy Director General of Institute for Strategic and Foreign Policy Studies at the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV), and the Deputy Director General of Policy Planning Department (MOFA). Particularly, DAV is the most prestigious diplomatic educational institution of Vietnam, with about 150 graduate school graduates entering the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Committee every year.

From July 2010 to February 2014, he served as the Minister, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Vietnam in the United States of America. From March 2014 to July 2020, he was engaged as the Director General of Institute for East Sea (South China Sea) Studies, the Director General of Institute for Strategic and Foreign Policy Studies. As to DAV, he served as the Vice President and he has been appointed as the President since September 2016.

He earns a Master's Degree in International Laws and Diplomacy at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy from Tufts University in Massachusetts, USA. In addition, he holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science from Columbia University in New York City, USA.

Discussant

Amb. Mamadou Gueye Faye
Ambassador of the Republic of Senegal



- Ambassador of Senegal in Seoul since September 2017
(Former high commander of the Senegalese national gendarmerie and Director of the military justice)

Since September 2017, Mamadou Gueye FAYE has been the ambassador of Senegal in Seoul. The Senegalese Embassy in Korea aims to raise the awareness of Senegal's abundant cultural heritage and tourist destinations, which are institutionally the most stable in West Africa, as well as its business environment favorable to business activities.

Mamadou Gueye FAYE has extensive experience in the international development, including a long period of engaging in the international and national tasks. From December 2013 to November 2016, he served as the high commander of the Senegalese National Gendarmerie and the head of the military justice of the Senegalese Armed Forces. He also served as the commander of the mobile gendarmerie of Senegal in 2013 and worked as a coordinator of the reform of the Congolese national police from January 2011 to July 2013. In addition, he devoted to the high commander of Senegalese National Gendarmerie as an advisor, and to the Presidential Palace of the Republic as the Military Governor. From June 2003 to October 2003, he worked as the Commander of the National Gendarmerie Schools and Training Centers.

With regard to the United Nations (UN), he worked as an officer in charge of the planning of the UN police in the DR Congo from 2010 to 2011, and served as the Chief of the operations of the UN police in the DR Congo from 2009 to 2010. Furthermore, from November 2001 to May 2003, he served for the United Nations Organization Mission in the DR Congo, working at different positions in the group of experts of the UN police.



Embassy of Senegal in Seoul

Senegal - Korea

ODA and development cooperation : successful cases and improvement to be made

International Seminar on Development cooperation for inclusive recovery
and step forward : Sharing Hope, Sharing Future

Seoul, November 25, 2021



Office for Government Policy Coordination
Prime Minister's Secretariat



NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR
ECONOMICS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



Korea Institute for
International Economic Policy

Index

1. Senegal - Korea ODA structuration
2. Achievements through ODA
3. Prospects for ODA in Senegal

1 Senegal - Korea ODA structuration ?



Korean ODA provided to Senegal takes various forms:

1. Concessional loans through



2. Grant aid for projects and programs implementation



2 Achievements through Korean ODA



1. Maritime Infrastructures and Establishments Project (MIEP 1)

Financed by :



2 Achievements through Korean ODA



Construction of two (02) ships connecting Dakar to Ziguinchor



2 Achievements through Korean ODA



Construction of a loading and unloading system at Ndakhonga's Port



2 Achievements through Korean ODA



Construction of a Cold storage of 2,000 tons capacity in Zigunchor



2 Achievements through Korean ODA



2. MIEP II achievements

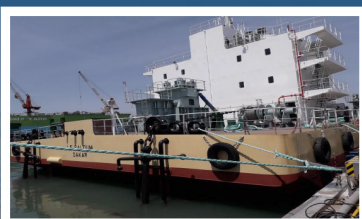
Financed by :



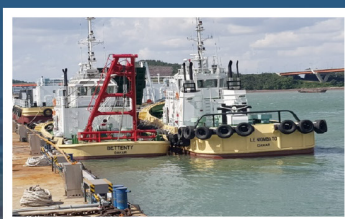
2 Achievements through Korean ODA



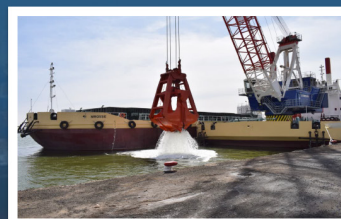
Acquisition of one (01) dredge, two (02) tugs and two (02) barges



01 Dredge



02 Tugs

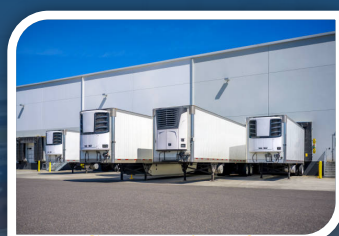


02 Barges

2 Achievements through Korean ODA



Ongoing Projects



Construction of a
Cold
storage complex in
Hann



Construction of the
National
Oncology Center
(Diamniadio)



Government
Intranet
Network Project

2 Upcoming projects



1. Construction of two (02) boats for maritime connection Dakar-Gorée Island

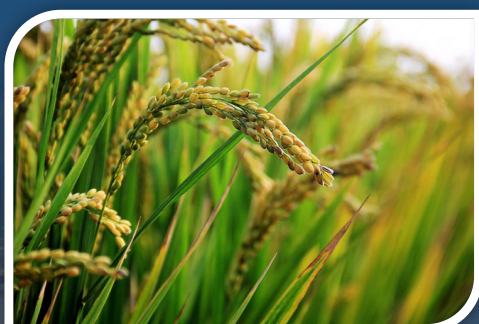
2. Maritime logistic **network building** for Saloum Islands

3. Bridges Construction Project (Zigunchor and Tobor)

2 Achievements through Korean ODA



2. Projects developed with



Rice productivity improvement



**In collaboration with
The Seamaul Undong
Foundation**

2 Achievements through Korean ODA



2. Projects developed with



KOICA
Korea International
Cooperation Agency



Construction of Schools in several
areas of the Country



Construction of the High Institute of
Professional Training (ISEP) of
Diamniadio

2 Achievements through Korean ODA



2. Projects developed with



KOICA
Korea International
Cooperation Agency



Improvement of
Drinking
Water supply System in
Senegal

2 Achievements through Korean ODA



2. Projects developed with

KOICA
Korea International
Cooperation Agency



**Fish markets construction in
various areas of the country
in collaboration with**

**Korea Overseas
Fisheries Cooperation Center
(KOFCC)**

2 Achievements through Korean ODA



2. Other great achievements with



KAI KOREA AEROSPACE
INDUSTRIES, LTD.

KDI 한국개발연구원
Korea Development Institute

3 Korean ODA prospects in Senegal



The way forward

3 Korean ODA prospects in Senegal



1.

Government scholarships more oriented towards science and technology fields.

2.

Further involve Senegalese companies in the implementation of ODA projects in order to benefit from skills and technology transfer.

3.

Explore possibilities for the Senegalese workforce to access to the Korean labor market.

3 Korean ODA prospects in Senegal



4.

Seize the opportunity of the 60th anniversary of the diplomatic relations between Senegal and Korea to monitor and revitalize the cooperation.

5.

Plan a joint Commission meeting between Senegal and Korea to further discuss the cooperation issues.



Office for Government Policy Coordination
Prime Minister's Secretariat



NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR
ECONOMICS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



KIEP Korea Institute for
International Economic Policy



Session 2

지속가능한 미래와 개발협력 과제 Sustainable Future and Development Cooperation

Moderator

Yoon Je Yong

President,
Korea Environment Institute

Speakers

Sustainable Development through Sustained Innovative Financing

Jason Allford

Special Representative,
World Bank Group Korea Office

Recent Development of Korea's ODA Policy: Future Challenges

Yun Mi Kyung

Member of the Committee for
International Development Cooperation

Discussants

Ryu Hakseok

Senior Specialist for External Relations and
Outreach & Head of Korea Liaison Unit, GGGI

Oyun Sanjaasuren

Director of External Affairs, GCF

Anne Juepner

Director, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre

Moderator

Yoon Je Yong

President, Korea Environment Institute



- Korea Environment Institute, President (Current, inaugurated as the 12th President in 2018)
- Seoul National University, Professor, Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering
- Presidential Advisory Council on Science and Technology, Member (Current)
- National Academy of Engineering of Korea, Member (Current)

President Jeyong Yoon of the Korea Environment Institute (KEI) was inaugurated as the twelfth president of KEI in December 2018.

Prior to becoming President of KEI, he was the professor of the Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering at Seoul National University. He has been conducting research for the development of environmental policy with the focus on water environment energy convergence technology, resource recovery and desalination technology. He is also one of the leading researchers in appropriate technology and science and technology ODA (Official Development Assistance) serving as the President of the Academic Society for Appropriate Technology and President of the Scientists and Engineers without Borders.

He is currently contributing to sustainable development of Korea serving as a member of the Presidential Advisory Council on Science, the Presidential Committee on Sustainable Development, the National Academy of Engineering of Korea, the International Center for Water Security and Sustainable Management (UNECSCO i-WSSM) and as a board member of the Korea Water Forum.

He initiated the Green New Deal Project in March 2019 while in office which is part of the New Deal for Transformation to achieve sustainable development and the proposals of KEI were adopted in the government policy of the Korean New Deal, announced in May 2020, which also became the foundation for '2050 Carbon Neutrality Strategy' made public in October 2020.

He holds a Ph.D. in Civil Engineering from State University of New York at Buffalo.

Speaker

Jason Allford

Special Representative, World Bank Group Korea Office



- Special Representative (Country Manager), World Bank Group Korea Office
- The Board of Directors of the World Bank Group, representing fifteen countries from Asia and the Pacific

Mr. Jason Allford is the World Bank Group's Special Representative to Korea, a role he commenced in August 2021. Mr. Allford manages the World Bank's Korea Office, a global hub on innovation and technology for sustainable development.

The office has a team of more than 30 staff and consultants from diverse backgrounds focused on bringing lessons from Korea's development experience – particularly in relation to innovation, technology, and green growth – and applying them to the World Bank's operational work in other World Bank member countries.

Mr. Allford was educated in economics at the University of Tasmania and the London School of Economics and Political Science. He joined the Australian Government in 1994, starting a career focusing on macroeconomic analysis, forecasting and fiscal policy. He has also worked for governments in Papua New Guinea and Indonesia.

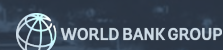
He previously worked at the World Bank Group from 2014 to 2018, representing fifteen countries from Asia and the Pacific on the Bank's Board of Directors. He has also worked as an adviser on fiscal policy to governments in Africa, Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

November 25, 2021

Sustainable Development through Sustained Innovative Financing

Jason Allford

Special Representative (Country Manager)
World Bank Group Korea Office



Outline

- I. IDA Sustainable Financing
- II. World Bank Group's Climate Change Action
- III. WBG Korea Office

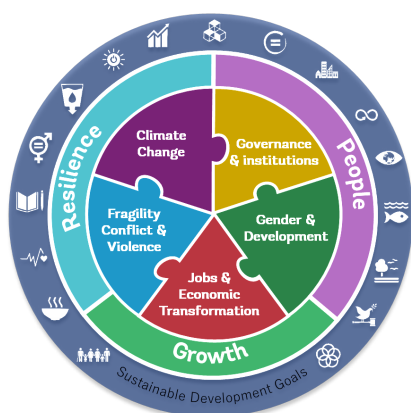


IDA Sustainable Financing



Ten Years to 2030: Growth, People, Resilience

IDA19 Special Themes

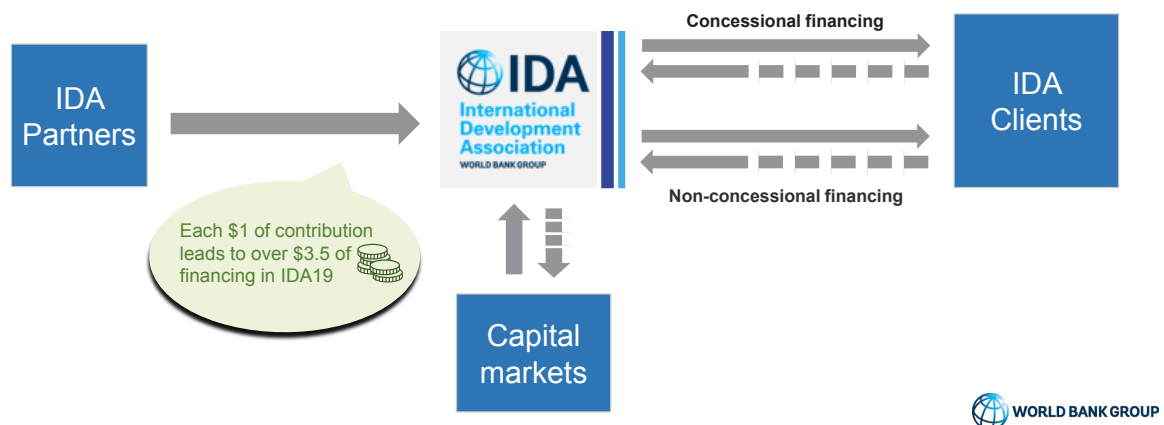


- Debt
- Human Capital
- Technology
- Disability
- Migration
- Quality Infrastructure
- Regional Program



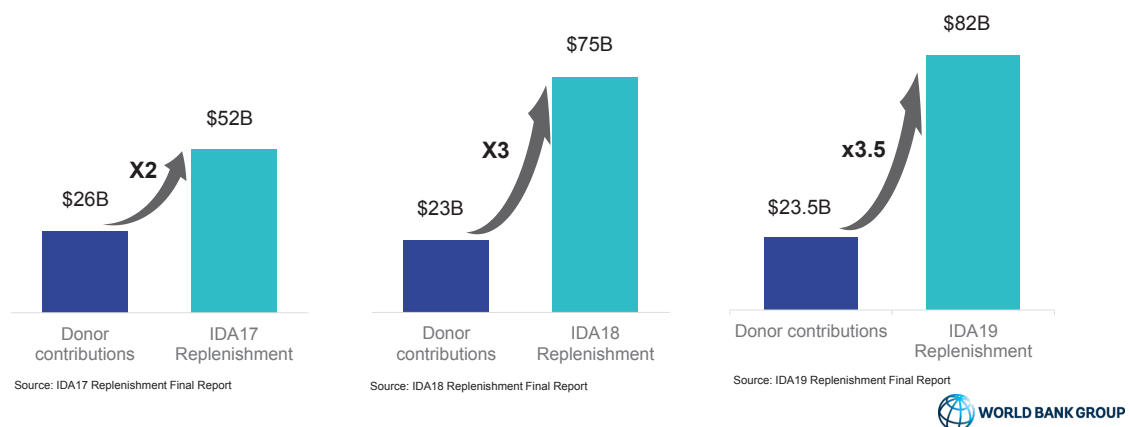
Transformation of IDA's Financing Model

A New Hybrid Model initiated in IDA18 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2020)



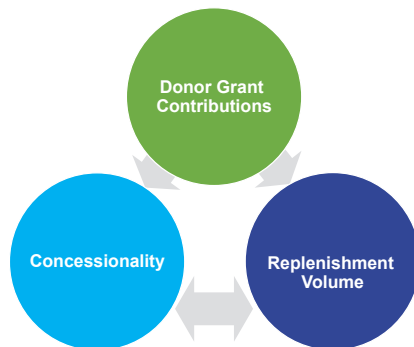
Scale-up in IDA's Financing to Clients and Value for Money for Partners

2013: IDA17 2016: IDA18 2019: IDA19



Strengths of IDA's Financing Model

Levers of Financing Framework



Source: WBG Development Finance

- IDA's public policy **mandate**, track record of **shareholder support**, and the high quality of **governance**
- IDA's significant **equity buffer** and ample and well-managed liquidity
- Although the average credit quality of IDA's loan portfolio is lower than other MDBs, these **exposures are well-diversified, supported by track record of repayments, and offset by very high levels of capital**
- Continued **strong partner contributions** with explicit compensatory mechanisms for grant financing and debt relief
- 3-year replenishment cycle (2 years in IDA19), together with mid-term reviews and bi-annual shareholder meetings, provides a robust process for **ongoing review and adjustment of financial framework** as needed



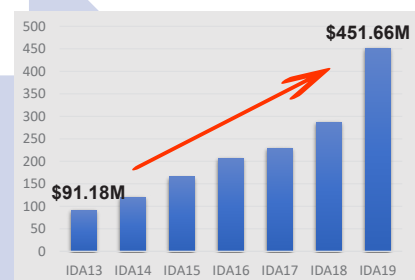
Korea – IDA Partnership



Joined the IBRD on August 26, 1955
Became a beneficiary of IDA in 1961



Became a DAC member in 2010
Transformed to a significant donor



Korea's Contribution History in IDA Replenishment (US\$ SDR)

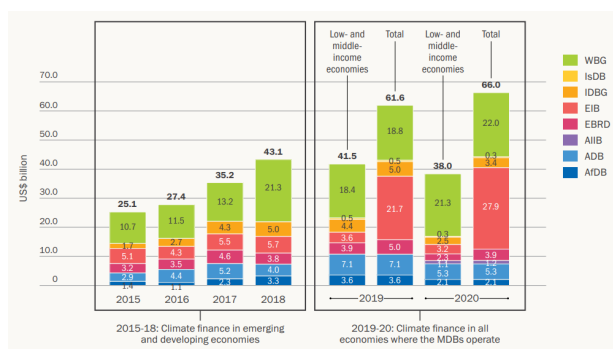


World Bank Group's Climate Change Action



WBG's Commitments on Climate Change Action

MDBs' climate co-benefit finance commitments 2015-20 (in US\$ billion)

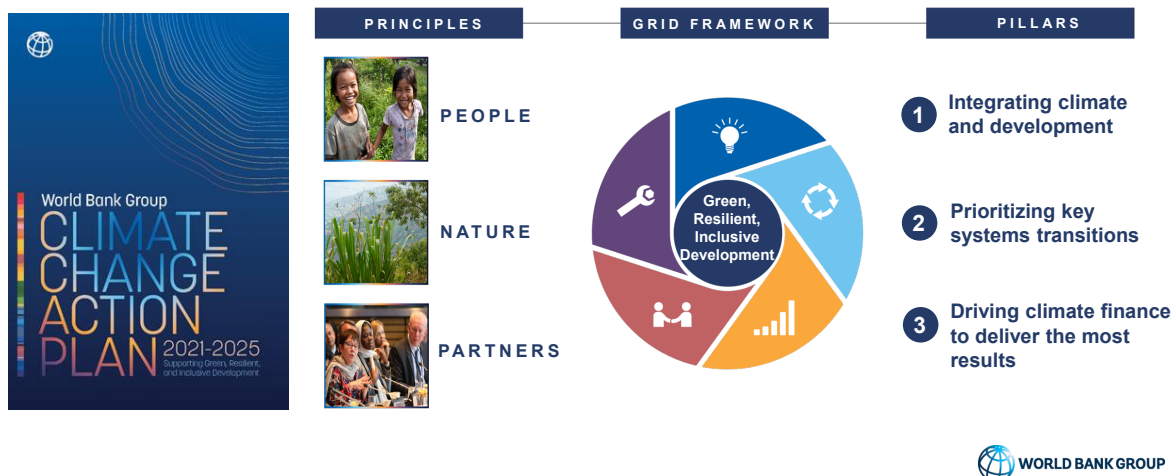


Source: 2020 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance

- Integrating climate change in projects and strategies
- Restoring landscapes and improving land use practices
- Protecting the vulnerable from climate shocks
- Encouraging the shift to low-carbon energy while expanding access
- Shifting to lower-carbon transportation



WBG Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience



Prioritizing Key Systems Transitions

The WBG is supporting transformative interventions across 5 key systems – **energy; agriculture, food, water, and land; cities; transport; and manufacturing** – which account for over 90% of global GHG emissions and are critical to achieving sustainable development goals.

Acting across the key transitions



Over 81,200 annual GW hours of renewable energy generated through WBG operations in FY21



Almost \$3B in food and agriculture IBRD/IDA commitments in FY21 directly supported climate action



Nearly 60% of FY21 IBRD/IDA transport project financing generated mitigation and/or adaptation climate co-benefits



In advancing energy efficiency, FY21 World Bank projects achieved a projected lifetime energy savings of 22.3 million MWh and fuel savings of 80.4 million MJ



24.1 million tCO₂e GHG emissions reductions in FY21 WBG operations



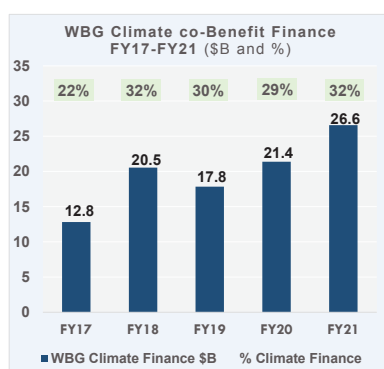
IFC committed \$4B of climate financing from its own account in FY21, including over \$1.2B in IDA eligible countries; MIGA committed \$1.3B, including \$230M in IDA eligible countries



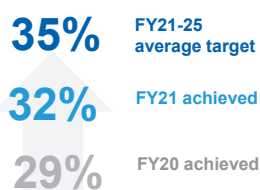
WORLD BANK GROUP

Achieved Record Level of Climate Co-benefit Finance

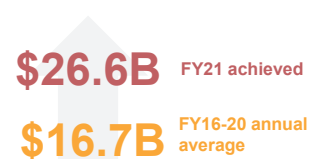
The WBG's climate financing continued an upward trend in FY21, reaching a record **\$26.6 billion (32%)**.
The new Action Plan has an ambitious new climate finance target: **35%** of WBG financing on average over FY21-25, and an IBRD and IDA target of at least **50%** of climate finance for adaptation.



WBG Climate Finance (%):



WBG Climate Finance (\$ billion):



World Bank Group at COP26

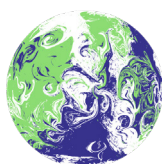
In December 2020, WBG announced a new ambitious climate finance target

In April 2021, announced to align its financing flows with the Paris Agreement

In June 2021, released Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2025

In October 2021, hosted Making Climate Action Count event

Just ahead of COP26, issued a series of COP26 Climate Briefs



**UN CLIMATE
CHANGE
CONFERENCE
UK 2021**
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

WBG COP26 Climate Briefs

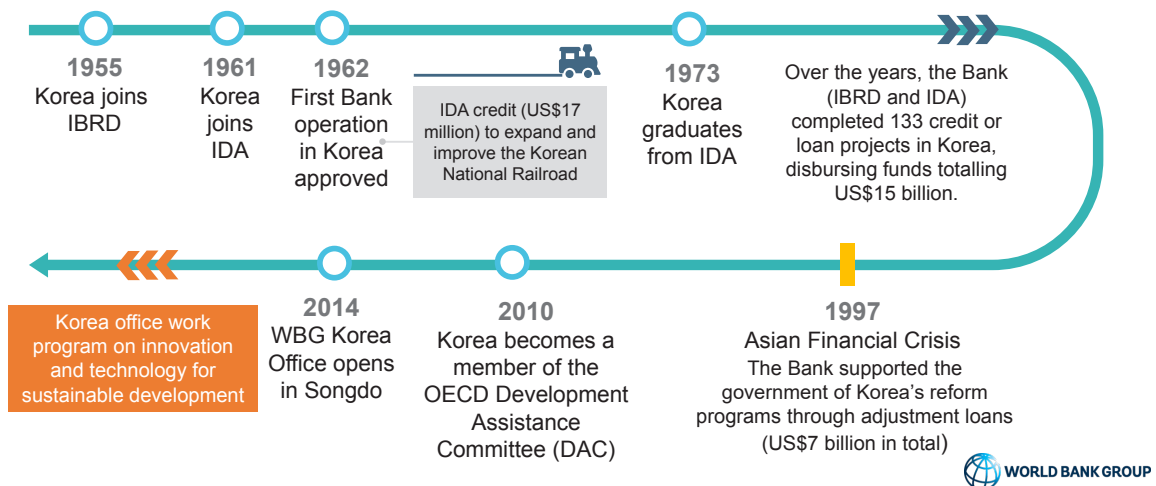
- Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs)
- Expanding World Bank Group Support for Country NDCs and LTSs
- Adaptation and Resilience: A Priority for Development and Poverty Reduction
- Energy Transition and Universal Access
- Scaling Finance for Transformational Climate Projects



WBG Korea Office



History of Korea-WBG Partnership



Global Center for Innovation and Technology For Sustainable Development

Innovation and Technology

- Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation
- Digital Development
- Information and Technology Solutions

Crosscutting Support

- Korea Program for Operational Knowledge
- Fragility, Conflict and Violence
- Education



Green Growth Innovation

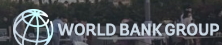
- Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land
- Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy
- Energy and Extractives



World Bank Group Korea Office Global Innovation and Development Center for Sustainable Development

Thank You

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Speaker

Yun Mi Kyung

Member of the Committee for International Development Cooperation



- Committee Member of the Committee for International Development Cooperation (CIDC)
- Professor of the Catholic University of Korea (CUK)
- Research Fellow at the Korean Institute of International Economic Policy (KIEP)

Ms. Mikyung Yun joined the School of International Studies at the Catholic University of Korea (CUK) in 2006. Prior to joining CUK, she was a Research Fellow at the Korea Institute of International Economic Policy (KIEP) for eight years. She is currently serving as the Committee Member of the Committee for International Development Cooperation (CIDC). Her primary area of research is Economic Development and Growth, Economics of Technology, and International Trade (Competition Policy, TRIPS).

Ms. Mikyung Yun holds a Ph.D in Economics from the University of Oxford, Master of Science from the London School of Economics, and a Bachelor's Degree from the University of California, Davis.

Draft: Please do not quote

Round Table Discussion Session 2:
Sustainable Future and Development Cooperation

Recent Development of Korea's ODA Policy: Future Challenges

Mikyung Yun

The Catholic University of Korea

2021. 11. 25

Korea's ODA Policy

- History
 - 1963: First invitational training program
 - 1977: Started using own funds for technical cooperation
 - 1987: Economic Development and Cooperation Fund (EDCF)
 - Loan operation entrusted to Korea Exim Bank (KEXIM)
 - 1991: Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
 - Established under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dedicated to delivering grants.
 - **2010:**
 - Enacted Framework Act on International Development Cooperation (Framework Act) and First Strategic Plan (2011-2015)
 - Creation of CIDC to oversee Korea's ODA policy and undertake strategic and thematic evaluations.
 - Integrated policy coordination between loan and grant operations.
 - **2020:**
 - **Institutional reforms through the overall revision of the Framework Act.**
 - **Third Strategic Plan (2021-2025)**

Institutional Reforms 2020

- Enlarged and Strengthened CIDC
 - Clear legal authority to deliberate and approve comprehensive strategic plans, mid-term strategic plans for priority countries
 - Strengthened strategic policy setting functions and coordinating role of CIDC
- Creation of Office for International Development Cooperation at the Prime Minister's Office (PMO)
 - Increased capacity to support the CIDC, as the Secretariat.
 - Reinforced research function by newly establishing the Center for International Development Cooperation at KIEP
- Strengthened delivery system
 - MOEF is required to respect comprehensive strategic plans for IDC when preparing the government budget.
 - Reflecting evaluation findings in new interventions has been made mandatory, and public access to evaluation reports improved, strengthened monitoring procedures for ongoing operations.
- Establishment of Committees to strengthen coordinating functions of supervising agencies
 - EDCF Management Committee (led by MOEF)
 - Committee on Grant Strategy (led by MOFA)
 - * 41 implementing agencies as of 2020 (KOICA, EDCF, line Ministries, and 10 local governments) undertaking 1,551 operations , with total ODA of 3.427 trillion won.

Third Comprehensive Strategic Plan for IDC (2021-2025): New Challenges

- Global crisis requiring urgent response and global solidarity
 - Global pandemics, climate change, natural disasters
- Income polarization
 - Uneven effects of the pandemic, rising gap between middle income countries and conflict-fragile regions, digital divide
- Mainstreaming SDG
 - Rising demand for PSE/PSI to complement development finance to implement SDGs by 2030
- Need to “defend” ODA, with the fall of official resources after the world financial crisis
 - Emphasis on results based ODA, accountability and effectiveness
 - Increasing nationalistic tendencies in IDC motivation: using ODA to open trade and investment opportunities
 - Need to diversify sources of development finance
- Increasing need for policy coherence between ODA and non-ODA policies
 - Spread of global value chain, the need for international cooperation in climate change, and security
- Importance of cooperation with diverse partners
 - Increased number and kinds of implementing agencies
 - Increased need for policy dialogue with the private sector (CSOs, foundations, private enterprises)
 - Increased public awareness and demand for transparency

Korea's New Strategy: 4 Missions + Implementation Strategy



Inclusiveness

- Strengthen resilience against global health threats
 - Expand ODA in the health sector in response to the COVID19 pandemic
 - 2020: 2.773 trillion won -> 2021: 3.36 trillion won (21% increase)
 - May 2020 plan to provide 60 billion won to 60 countries in cooperation with the private sector
 - Strategy to overcome the COVID19 pandemic (July 2020)
 - Demand based assistance by sector:
 - Health administration
 - Prevention & monitoring
 - Diagnosis & examination
 - Treatment and management
- Raising health and medical capability in partner countries
 - Provision of essential medicines and quarantine goods
 - Training health and medical professionals
 - Assist development of appropriate technology in the health and medical area.
- Building sanitation infrastructure
 - Continue ODA for clean water
 - Expand integrated WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) programs

Inclusiveness

- Expand humanitarian aid to the vulnerable
 - "Reach the furthest first": priority assistance to places where conflict, natural disasters continue but do not receive attention of the international community
 - Assistance to the most vulnerable (children and women) by mainstreaming gender and human rights in ODA policies and programs.
- Strengthening the humanitarian-development-peace nexus
 - Assisting the vulnerable to prevent conflict risks and achieve lasting peace and development
 - Continue actively engaging in DAC's International Network on Conflict and Fragility and other international fora.
 - Creating synergies: providing ODA to regions where Korea participates in peace keeping operations.
- Improving effectiveness of humanitarian aid
 - Expand multi-year assistance and non-designated assistance
 - Improve transparency
 - Joined the "Grand Bargain" of the UN in 2020

Inclusiveness

- Improving quality of life
 - Continue emergency provision of food(rice) in response to food crisis caused by climate change and supply chain bottlenecks due to the global pandemic.
 - Assistance programs to ensure food security, improve nutrition and raise income
 - Integrated rural development and smart farm programs to improve agricultural productivity (irrigation, machinery and technology transfer, appropriate technology)
 - Assistance in response to natural disasters
 - Complement emergency assistance with preventive measures and efforts to strengthen resilience
 - Public policy ODA: knowledge sharing in building comprehensive disaster management system
 - Education
 - Focusing on improving literacy of the disadvantaged, basic education for maintaining livelihood, especially for women
 - Meeting increased demands for e-learning and closing the digital divide gap
 - Human resource development in cooperation with universities in partner countries

Co-prosperity

- Socioeconomic development
 - Economic infrastructure building
 - Infrastructure building to meet increased demand in high population density areas of ASEAN and India
 - High value added infrastructure projects: [ICT-based transportation system \(ITS\)](#)
 - Urbanization programs in South East Asian countries
 - Social infrastructure development
 - Legal and institutional reforms and capability building in data management to improve development policy assessment
 - Institutional reforms to improve education, health and social safety net services to the disadvantaged
 - Creating synergy between tourism and cultural heritage
 - Engaging the private sector in infrastructure ODA programs
 - Strengthening cooperation between the implementing agencies in the field, embassies and private enterprises

Co-prosperity

- Green transformation
 - Responding to climate change
 - Deepen cooperation with international environmental organizations such as GGGI and GCF
 - Linking loan programs with MDB programs
 - [Strategic Green New Deal ODA](#)
 - Roadmap to raise green ODA share to DAC average levels
 - Assistance to SMEs involved in Green New Deal ODA follow up projects
 - Efficiency improving programs in energy and sanitation sectors
 - [Bilateral climate change cooperation agreements with partner countries](#) to identify cooperative projects to lower carbon emission
 - R&D assistance, legal reform consulting, carbon emission reduction at the origin (industry, transportation and electricity generation)

Co-prosperity

- Policy coherence
 - Creating synergies between ODA and foreign policy
 - [New Southern Policy Plus \(2021\)](#) to assist post-COVID cooperation in the health sector based on the “people first” principle.
 - [New Northern policy \(2020\)](#): initiatives for capacity building in the health sector, smart farm, smart city programs.
 - Creating synergies between ODA and high level diplomacy: facilitate agenda setting and accelerating momentum for implementing ODA policies.

Innovativeness

- Enhance innovative capability in partner countries
 - Assist building innovative capability in partner countries
 - R&D personnel, technology policies, networking among scientists
 - Patent transfer for developing appropriate technology
 - Technology matching, dedicated transfer organizations, commercialization consulting
 - Mitigating the digital divide
 - Making digital technology accessible to disadvantaged groups and those in remote areas.
 - [Digital New Deal ODA](#)
 - Creating synergies between existing ODA programs and ICT: eg. medical data system, quarantine system, e-learning, smart farm, large smart city operations
 - Digitalizing government administration: health care, procurement , trade

Innovativeness

- Adopt innovative IDC programs
 - Using technologies of social ventures and startups for sustainable development in partner countries
- Innovation in methods of delivery
 - Engaging the private sector and the civil society to provide “package programs”
 - Creating synergies between grant and loan ODA programs
 - Untact training and conferences
- New ODA contents
 - Cooperation in the areas of culture
 - Developing business models based on cultural contents, cultural contents production technologies

Innovativeness

- Diversify channels of development finance
 - Expanding PSE
 - policy finance, blended finance, investment and guarantees
 - Expanding PSD
 - Assistance to private projects in middle income countries to meet rising demands in infrastructure building
 - Investment in PPPs to improving management capability for PPP
 - Using development finance to utilize private sector talents and develop strategic project models
 - Expand cooperation with international organizations and other donors
- Legal and institutional reforms to promote PSI
 - Promoting development financing function of the public sector (eg KEXIM)

Partnership

- New foundation for civil society partnerships
 - [Implementation Plan for Government-Civil Society Partnership \(2021\)](#)
 - Regular policy dialogue
 - Activating consultation mechanisms between CSOs and implementing agencies.
 - Sharing evaluation results with CSOs, improving transparency, improving accountability of CSOs, preventing potential adverse effects (environmental, social, human rights)
 - Civil society capacity building
 - Expand assistance to civil society for capacity building
 - Enhancing cooperation with the civil society in humanitarian aid, health and education sectors, assistance to the disadvantaged
 - Enlarge size of assistance to the civil society
 - Creating synergies with ODA programs and local civil society programs
 - Expanding cooperation between regional governments and public organizations and civil society

Partnership

- Deepen cooperation with international partners
 - Strategic cooperation with WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR
 - Cooperation with MDBs in agenda setting and establishing trust funds
 - Amended [Multilateral Cooperation Strategy \(2016\)](#)
 - Performance assessment of multilateral cooperation
 - Participation in the MOPAN (Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment)
 - Creating synergies with bilateral cooperation
 - Expand cooperation with other donors
 - Diversifying cooperation modalities
 - Triangular ODA in cooperation with BRICs and newly industrialized middle income countries to improve development effectiveness
 - Creating synergies with other donors and utilizing regional networks
 - Active utilization of KSP (knowledge sharing and consulting based on Korea's development experience)

Partnership

- Expand partnership with private firms and foundations
 - Creating synergies with technologies and CSR activities of the private sector and ODA
 - Promote PSE and PSI through sharing relevant information with the private sector
 - Consensus building with the private sector, both internally and globally.
 - Expand cooperation with public organizations and universities
 - Deepen research regarding ODA policies
 - Promote campaign to raise public awareness of ODA issues
 - Promote cooperation through sister-cities in partner countries, and linking private sector activities to ODA projects.
 - Sharing knowledge in administration at local government levels.

Implementation Strategy

- Sustainability
 - Roadmap for human resources development specialized in IDC
 - Establish a network of IDC experts
 - [Assistance to returnees in partner countries \(eg KOICA Step up\)](#)
 - [Recognition of experience in ODA related work in job searches.](#)
- Accountability
 - Enhance evaluation and feedback mechanisms, evaluability assessment, consulting services to implementing agencies
 - Enhance safeguard mechanisms by strengthening ESG assessment
 - Raise transparency
- Efficiency
 - Overhauling the ODA delivery system: enhanced policy steering, coordinating and monitoring authority of the CIDC.
 - Utilize ODA [Information Portal](#) to deepen cooperation between relevant institutions
 - Strengthen KOICA's platform function to coordinate ODA by different Ministries
 - Giving the leading role to the field for on-going and ex-post monitoring
 - Promotion and advocacy of ODA through public diplomacy

Innovative programs and new aid modalities

- Tapping innovative talents in the private sector
 - KOICA's Development Innovation Program (DIP)
- New aid modalities
 - EDCF's new programs and cooperation with international institutions

KOICA's Development Innovation Program (DIP)

- New growth project consisting of three sub-programs.
 - Inclusive Business Program (IBS)
 - [Contributes to sustainable development by actively integrating corporate finances and strategies with development cooperation projects](#)
 - 43 projects 11,250 million won (2019)
 - Creative Technology Solution (CTS)
 - [Improves the development effectiveness by supporting prospective entrepreneurs and social ventures](#)
 - 46 projects, 6,910 million won. (2019)
 - Innovative Partnership Solution (IPS)
 - [Strategic partnership project conducted with various overseas partners based on the results obtained from piloting new fields, regions and methods that KOICA had not attempted previously](#)
 - 11 projects, 4,150 million won (2019)

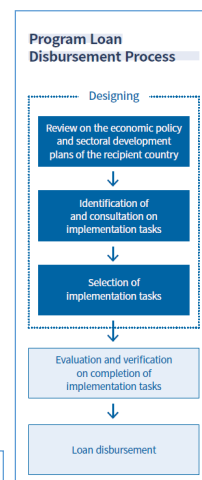
KOICA's DIP - CTS

- 2018 Portfolio
 - **IDIM International**: development and distribution of ultra-small hydro-solar hybrid generators suitable for remote alpine regions of Nepal.
 - **Dot**: distribution of affordable braille module and development of educational content for visually impaired in Kenya and India.
- Annual Report 2019
 - MOU with Korea East-West Power in 2019 to foster start-ups and small venture businesses to cope with climate change. East-West Power will conduct feasibility studies and provide financial support to CTS partners to develop, verify and commercialize CDM technologies.
 - **Launched first CTS program (King Sejong and Jang Young-sil Prize) to foster local social ventures in developing countries**
 - Solving plastic problem in Indonesia: four promising local social ventures were selected and given \$50,000 each to support its business. They were able to improve their investment attraction capabilities and eventually secured \$6.13 million worth of impact investment.

EDCF's New Aid Modalities

- Program loan for Paraguay, May 2020.
 - EDCF co-financed with the IDB to support Paraguayan government to implement policy goals in response to health and economic crisis caused by COVID-19. This was EDCF's first program loan to support partner country response to the pandemic.
 - EDCF also shared Korea's experience in ICT-based quarantine measures through its KSP program.
- Packaged loan to Ethiopia for COVID-19 response in 2020.
 - EDCF deployed a program loan (USD 40 million) and an equipment loan (USD 30 million) to Ethiopia in support of Ethiopia's National Emergency Response Plan.
 - The program loan was co-financed with AfDB's "Crisis Response Budget Support Program," and is expected to not only mitigate the economic and social impacts of COVID-19 on the most vulnerable, but also to enhance Ethiopia's capacity to contain the pandemic.
 - The equipment loan for purchasing 31 items of medical equipment, such as PCR machines, ventilators, and masks. This operation took place under the "Guidelines on Emergency Equipment Loans for Responding to COVID-19" which EDCF established in 2020, which reduced average timeline from loan request to disbursement from 34 months to 3-4 months.

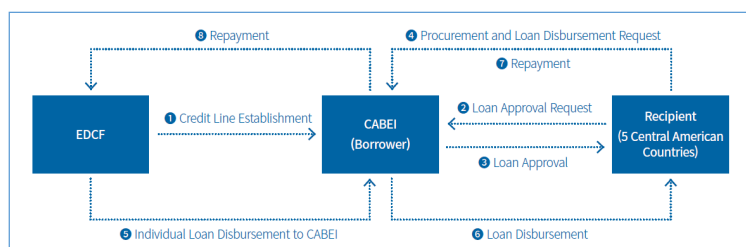
EDCF(2020) Annual Report, pg 34.



EDCF's New Aid Modalities

- Credit facility with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)
 - To support the five Central American countries respond to the COVID-19 emergency, CABEI, the main multilateral development bank in the region, launched the Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19, totaling USD 2.4 billion and requested EDCF's participation in the program.
 - Accordingly, EDCF committed a USD 50 million Loan, and established a credit line at CABEI, which would then on-lend to Central American countries. This was the first time EDCF set up a credit facility with an international development finance institution.
 - Such a structure is expected to increase the efficiency of the intervention as it can serve several countries to support multiple projects simultaneously, and in a timely and flexible manner. Further, the structure adds stability to the operation as CABEI has higher credit rating than individual Central American countries, and can ensure repayment of loans.

Structure of Credit Line Establishment with CABEI
EDCF (2020) Annual Report, pp 36.



Integrated Strategic Plan for Green New Deal ODA (2021)

1. Green transformation (Co-Prosperity)

- Enlarge share of green ODA to OECD DAC average
 - Korea's current share in 2015~2019 = 19.6%, OECD DAC average = 28.1%
- Adopt unified green ODA concept and measurement across relevant ministries, and require environmental screening for all new interventions.
- Tailor made programs suitable for development stages of recipient countries.
 - Program loans as budget support, policy consulting and invitational training programs
 - Climate change and environmental divisions set up under various inter-ministry consultation councils on international development cooperation.
- Identify flagship projects to serve as role models for tailor made projects (recipient demand based, large scale, loan-grant integrated, private and international participation – eg Karian Multi-purpose Dam project in Indonesia)

Integrated Strategic Plan for Green New Deal ODA (2021)

2. Global green ODA initiative (International partnership)

- Take advantage of various international policy fora and high level diplomacy to create momentum for green ODA.
- P4G, G7, COP26, bilateral high level diplomacy
 - Establish fast track procedures for rapid implementation of urgent projects.
- Increase contributions and cooperation with international environmental institutions such as GCF, GGGI, and AFoCO
 - GCF: committed to contribute a total of \$300 million until 2027. EDCF soon to be an accredited entity, in addition to KOICA and KDB.
 - GGGI: Green New Deal Fund to be established in 2022 to invest in energy, mobility, smart city, water, sanitation and agriculture.
 - AFoCO: Korea is the largest contributor. Seeking to use Korea's experience in forestation to counter climate change, desertification
- Strengthen cooperation with UN institutions (UNDP, FAO, UNCCD), MDBs, regional organizations, and intensify bilateral mechanisms
 - Plan to contribute to the ADB's Climate Action Catalyst Fund (CACF)
 - Contribute \$350 million to ADB's ASEAN Catalytic Green Facility (ACGF), in line with the New Southern policy.
 - Contribute \$600 million to AfDB's energy framework to support energy sector in Africa
 - Use of trust funds and co-financing with MDBs to facilitate effective green ODA.
 - Strengthen cooperation with regional organizations: eg. Mekong River Commission (MRC), Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) to respond to environmental and climate change challenges
 - Bilateral MOUs with national aid agencies
 - Development Cooperation MOU between Korea's MOFA and AusAID (2019): cooperate in projects to mitigate effects of climate change in South East Asia, Pacific islands.

Integrated Strategic Plan for Green New Deal ODA (2021)

3. Partnership for co-prosperity (Partnership, co-prosperity, policy coherence)

- Focus assistance in areas where partner country demand matches Korea's strength
 - Eg. mobility, application of ICT to energy and water management.
- Climate change cooperation agreements with partner countries
 - Eg. Korea-Vietnam Climate Change Agreement (2021). Agreements with Peru and Sri Lanka under negotiation.
- Policy coherence with New Southern and New Northern policies
- Strengthen private sector participation
 - Eg. provide incentives to SMEs and innovative start-ups to identify follow up projects to green new deal ODA projects.

Critical assessment and future challenges

- Many of the green ODA projects are infrastructure, water, waste and sanitation projects of the past, recast and reframed thematically as “green new deal ODA.”
 - What is new is the effort to enlarge projects and programs, especially in cooperation with international green platforms, such as international environmental organizations and funds, UN organizations, MDBs, regional organizations and bilateral cooperation with partners
 - These efforts are supported by institutional reforms to support new aid modalities in Korea
 - But should mainstream “inclusiveness,” ie impact on the poor, excluded groups etc. by requiring impact analysis to include measurement on inclusiveness. This is not explicitly spelled out in the Integrated Strategic Plan for Green New Deal ODA.
- Refrain from providing aid in kind (eg food, health goods and equipment) so as to promote local procurement in partner countries and to facilitate untying of aid.
 - Often emergencies and famines are created not for the lack of goods but lack of efficient distribution within developing countries.
- Further strengthen safeguard policies, not only with respect to the environmental and social issues but also with respect to financial governance mechanisms with increased participation of the private sector

Discussant

Ryu Hakseok

Senior Specialist for External Relations and Outreach & Head of Korea Liaison Unit, GGGI



- Senior Specialist for External Relations and Outreach & Head of Korea Liaison Unit, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
- Former Director of Energy and Scientific Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Korea

Hakseok Ryu joined Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA, Korea) in 2002. Since then, he has served in various divisions of Headquarter MOFA and in foreign missions of Permanent Delegation to the OECD in Paris, Embassy to Belarus, and Consulate General in Los Angeles. From 2020 to August, 2021, he was a Director of Energy and Scientific Affairs Division of MOFA, working on Energy and Scientific Diplomacy.

In August, 2021 he moved to Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), which is a leading international organization in the area of GREEN ODA. In GGGI, he, as Senior Specialist for External Relations and Outreach and Head of Korea Liaison Unit, is responsible for building and strengthening relations with a variety of Korea ODA Agencies.

Discussant



Oyun Sanjaasuren

Director of External Affairs, GCF

- Director of External Affairs, Green Climate Fund
- Chair, Zorig Foundation

Dr. Oyun Sanjaasuren is the Director of External Affairs of Green Climate Fund, where she leads the fund's work on resource mobilization, partnerships, communications, and advocacy.

Dr. Oyun served as the first President of the United Nations Environment Assembly, the Governing Body of UN Environment (2014-2016), and has been an active advocate for sustainable development, climate change and water security. She is an Advisory Board member of the Future Earth and served as Chair of the Global Water Partnership.

Formerly, one of the leading politicians in Mongolia, Oyun served as a Member of Parliament (1998-2016), as Minister of Environment and Green Development (2012-2014) and Minister of Foreign Affairs (2007-2008). She is a founder of the Zorig Foundation, a leading Mongolian NGO that advances democracy and supports youth leadership and education.

Oyun has a Ph.D in Earth Sciences from University of Cambridge, UK.

Discussant

Anne Juepner

Director, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre



- Director a.i., UNDP Seoul Policy Centre
- Director, Global Policy Centre on Resilient Ecosystems and Desertification

Anne has more than 29 years of international development experience including 20 years of work with UNDP in global and country level assignments. Since 2014, she has served as Director of the UNDP Global Policy Centre on Resilient Ecosystems and Desertification in Nairobi, Kenya. Prior to this, she was the Coordinator of UNDP's Drylands Development Centre's Nairobi Office (2011-2014); Team Leader, Business Development Unit, with the UNDP Ethiopia Country Office (2008-2010); Resource Mobilization Advisor with UNDP's Bureau of External Relations and Partnerships, BERA, in New York (2005-2007), and External Relations Officer with the UNDP Somalia Country Office (2001-2004).

Before joining UNDP, Anne worked with various NGOs in Kenya and Germany including on small enterprise development and appropriate technology solutions. Anne is a German national and holds a PhD in Development Studies from the University of Nairobi, Kenya, and a Master's degree in Engineering from the Technical University of Freiberg, Germany.

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