

KOICA global doctors are providing medical care for slum communities in Peru. KOICA has dispatched global doctors to developing countries for strengthening local health professional's capacity and improving medical service.

KOICA
Korea International Cooperation Agency

OVERSEAS KOICA KOICA and the Dream of Arequipa, a southern city in Peru

WHAT'S ODA The out-of-box idea that brings hope to Cambodia

KOICA STORY Long-lasting Friendship between KOICA and USAID

World's Friend KOICA

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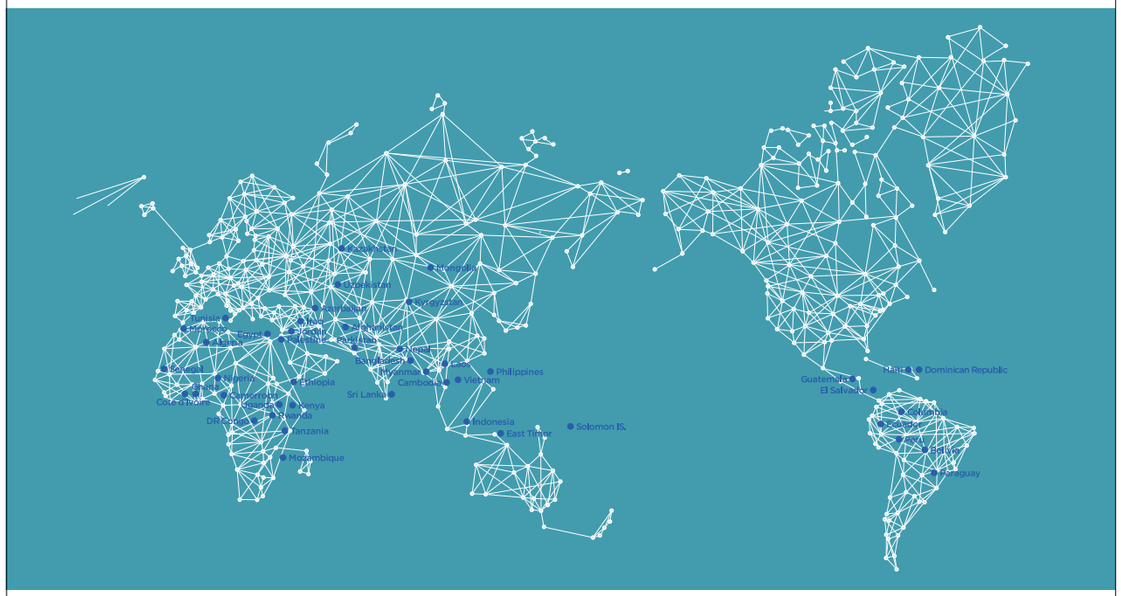
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ABOUT KOICA

(Korea International Cooperation Agency)



The Korea International Cooperation Agency(KOICA) was established in April 1991 as a government-funded agency dedicated to grant aid programs. KOICA endeavors to combat poverty and support sustainable socio-economic growth of partner countries.

To play its due role as a responsible member of the international community, the Korean government has set the national vision of bringing happiness to Korea and beyond based on the principles of sharing, giving, and creating. To this end, the Korean government has reiterated its commitment to expanding its contributions to the world through the mechanism of Official Development Assistance(ODA). Looking forward, KOICA will ramp up its efforts to upgrade its ODA programs based on Korea's development experience and technological capacity to tackle global challenges and promote the better image of Korea.

KOICA Korea International Cooperation Agency

KOICA-The Human Rights Forum of Persons with Disabilities in Korea(Human Rights Forum) exemplifies how the PPP Incubating Program identifies project issues and fixes them in advance.
The conditions of mobility for persons with disabilities in Vietnam was not adequate for means of transportation and relevant facilities such as the availability of low-floor buses, as well as wheelchair ramps not being easily accessible. The Human Rights Forum which seeks to guarantee the right of mobility for individuals with disabilities in Vietnam, came up with the project idea to operate a taxi for those particular individuals, submitted the proposal to KOICA and received funding to carry out a field survey. The project concept, however, was met by a number of challenges such as poorly paved roads, low numbers of wheelchair users, and maintenance expenses for cars during the survey.


03


04

01
1. Presentation on Public-Private Partnership Incubating Program in 2017.

02
Motorbike vehicles owned by Mobility service center for Disabled persons, Hochimin Vietnam © Chanwoo Lee.

03
Mobility of disabled persons has been improved by remodeled motorbikes to suit the local conditions © Chanwoo Lee.

04
Staff members of DRD, Mobility assistance service for disabled persons © Chanwoo Lee.

The Human Rights Forum, based on the field survey results, made a major modification to planning by utilizing bikes (more popular vehicles in Vietnam) instead of cars. The project improved the right of mobility for individuals with disabilities in Vietnam by producing remodeled bikes while also contributing to their financial independence by recruiting drivers with disabilities. The project, reflecting the local situation and demands, was implemented for a period of four years (2012-2016) in Ho Chi Minh City and has attracted much local media attention for its success.

KOICA Continues to Expand Partnership with Civil Society

The KOICA-KCOC Public-Private Partnership Incubating Program, now in its fifth year, finalized its registration list for participants of the 2017 Program on March 10th. KOICA, through this Program, expects to develop outstanding projects as well as discover new partners with a high capacity, as it continues to put in its best efforts for improving the effectiveness of development cooperation projects by building and nourishing public-private partnership.


01

Selection and Concentration of KOICA for Poverty Reduction in Bangladesh

Building the Korean Dream in the field of Nursing and ICT

Bangladesh is at the frontline of development cooperation; with about 32% of its population (50 million) still living below the poverty line. Currently implementing a variety of projects, KOICA Bangladesh office introduced a project for the establishment of the 'National Institute of Advanced Nursing Education and Research' and of 'e-Government Master Plan' for Bangladesh.


02

Written by Jin-Hyeon Bae
(Deputy Country Director, Bangladesh Office)

A counter-intuitive proposition: more medical doctors than nurses?

There are more medical doctors than nurses in Bangladesh. The medical system in terms of availability of human resources is inadequate. KOICA Bangladesh office launched a project specifically designed to nurture professional skilled nurses. National Institute of Advanced Nursing Education and Research is a landmark project in Bangladesh aiming to establish the first master's degree program in nursing within the nation.

Construction and capacity building in harmony

The major problem in Bangladesh is a small number of nurses. Recognizing this problem, during her visit to Korea in May 2010, Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, requested the Korean government to launch a project for the development of nurses. This has given rise to the present project.
Under this project, an official master's degree program will be established. KOICA post-graduate school facility to accommodate students and professors is also under construction. Also KOICA experts were dispatched to train nurses in Bangladesh and skilled trainers have been invited to participate in KOICA's fellowship program.

A giant leap forward begins in 2017: the first semester

The National Institute of Advanced Nursing Education and Research has recruited the first students in January 2017. It is hoped that the project will improve the quality of medical services in Bangladesh by developing competent medical human resources and will serve as the best.

01 **The National Institute of Advanced Nursing Education & Research Center under construction.**

02 **The local villages of Narshingdi come together to participate in a meeting held by KOICA.**

03 **Hyungue Joe, the Country Director of the KOICA Bangladesh branch, along with Enamul Kabir, the Director of the Bangladesh Computer Council and other project actors from (Korea IT Consulting, KAIST and Bangladesh ICT Division) participate in the workshop.**

04 **A workshop on the e-Government Master Plan is held on November 9th 2016.**



03

04

An awkward encounter between the first and the 148th in e-Government ranking

Digital Bangladesh 2021 and the National ICT Policy 2009 set goals based upon the understanding of Bangladesh. KOICA initiated the project for the Establishment of the e-Government Master Plan for Digital Bangladesh. The master plan that serves as a compass to guide future paths and actionable strategies lay the foundation for a proficient e-Government.

Laying the foundation for efficient administrative services through e-government

The master plan is an essential asset for the most optimal allocation of limited resources to create best results. Under the master plan, KOICA will draw up action plans for five priority projects and select the project with the highest priority to launch as a pilot e-Government project.
Efficient administrative services based upon participation, transparency and reform is at the heart of good governance. KOICA Bangladesh office will make utmost efforts to strengthen the country's e-government capacity and enhance Korea's national standing as an ICT powerhouse.

A more detailed account about the project for establishment of National Museum of DR Congo can be found in 'Overseas KOICA' from the January 2017 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://koica.knhim.net/201701/eng/content2.php?code=201701_020104



01

Project for Establishing the National Museum of DR Congo

Placing Culture from 450 Tribes into One Bowl

The Democratic Republic of Congo is comprised of more than 450 tribes and 200 languages, thus creating a national unity is an extremely challenging task that needs to be overcome in order to achieve the possibility of development. KOICA, with this objective in mind, has agreed to establish the National Museum of the Democratic Republic of Congo to promote national identity and integration while respecting all the values and traditions from all 450 tribes. A more detailed account is found in the following.



02

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo) is located in the central region of Africa, a territory which is 11 times larger than the Korean peninsula, and 23 times that of South Korea. Due to its geographical location and vast territory, 450 tribes coexist within the region with over 200 languages spoken. This highlights the necessity to build national identity for the integration of its people and the elimination of segregation. However, this must be done with consideration for the quantitative and qualitative development of the country.

Project for establishing of the National Museum of DR Congo (2012-2019/$20 million)

This project was initiated as a result of a summit agreement to promote national identity by providing cultural relic preservation and protection, and spreading cultural diversity and values, as well as the potential for education on history.
With these agendas in mind, the project supports

1. Capacity building of Human Resource in the Ministry of Culture, and National Museum for its management and supervision of the museum
2. Capacity building for relic excavation, investigation and research
3. Restoration and preservation of relic, digitalization of oral relics and building a Database
4. Capacity building for exhibition planning, design and training
5. Construction of the 6,000㎡ national museum building including equipment and facilities.

01
A 3D bird's eye view of National Museum of DR Congo.

02
Mask symbolizing 'Mwaash-a-mboy', king of 'Woot' which is ancestor of Kuba, one of the more than 450 tribes in DR Congo.

03
Groundbreaking ceremony of National Museum of DR Congo.

04
Korean Traditional Culture Event held in Groundbreaking ceremony of National Museum of DR Congo.



03



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Current progress of the project

The project is on its final stage of building a master plan for the sustainable operation of the museum. Moreover, construction is ongoing and is due to be completed at the end of 2018. A list of 1,000 relics to display for the opening exhibition of new museum has been selected, and are now undergoing the exhibition design process. In 2015, high-level officers from the Ministry of Culture and the National Museum were invited to Korea to learn from Korean experiences of operating a National Museum. Following on, a delegation will be instructed by experts in various fields of research, preservation, training, and digitalization in the forthcoming dates from July to August.

KOICA as supporter

As Koreans have their own identity and history deep in our roots, it is the same for DR Congo. KOICA will continue its support by building sustainable means of museum operation through their own efforts and viewpoints. For this, currently IMNC (Institut des Musées Nationaux du Congo, Institutue of National Museum of Congo) is reviewing a master plan while building a detailed action plan. Furthermore, the Museum will take over the role of selecting relic items to be transferred into a storage and to be later displayed.

Written by Jungwon Chae
(Deputy Country Director, Democractic Republic of Congo Office)

KOICA and the Dream of Arequipa, a southern city in Peru

Building ‘Silicon Valley in Andes’, a ‘modern Machu Picchu’ Development Cooperation



Peru, blessed with rich natural resources, has focused on producing and exporting raw materials from agriculture, fisheries and the textile industry. It wasn’t until recently that Peru began directing all its energy to developing their ICT industry in order to secure a new source of national competitiveness, after reaching it's limit due to the global economic slowdown and oversupply.

Peru boasts rich natural resources with the same diversity found in its varied geography, It is a special favor from nature which has provided Peru with abundant raw materials for agriculture, fisheries and textile industry, accounting for 80% of Peru's exports.
Peru is preparing for change by restructuring key industries and breaking away from the export-oriented economic structure that has fueled the economy to date. Having declared a national plan for production diversification (Plan Nacional de Diversificacion Productiva, PNDP)', Peru is working to create a mid-and-long term growth engine and to raise industrial competitiveness.

The Peruvian government’s plan to promote new growing engine industry

ICT is one of the areas Peru is focusing on. The former president Ollanta Humala had hopes of developing an R&D (Research and Development) complex modeled after Silicon Valley (US) or Innopolis (South Korea).
Nevertheless, the ICT innovation ecosystem in Peru is still in its infancy. The number of developers amounts to forty five thousand (cf. 137 thousand developers in Korea), which is far from enough to promote the ICT industry including S/W. Furthermore, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are insufficiently competitive due to the lack of support for innovation, technology transfer, industry-university collaboration, and startups. This is a problem considering that SMEs are normally key players in ICT innovation with brand new ideas not constrained by existing technologies.
KOICA has been implementing the Project for Supporting ICT Innovation and tech business start up in Arequipa, Peru. The project is to share and transfer Korean development experience in establishing one of the best ICT infrastructures in the world with aggressive investment since the 1980s.





Written by Yoonju Jeong
(Young Professional at KOICA Peru Office)





01
'The national plan for production diversification (PNDP)' was enacted by the Ministry of Production in 2014 to create a mid-and-long term growth engine and raise industrial competitiveness by diversifying exports, deregulating investment, streamlining administrative procedures, and improving industrial competitiveness.

02
Commemorative photograph: Keun Ho Jang (Korean Ambassador to Peru), Yamila Osorio (Governor of Arequipa) and Gisela Orjeda (Chairman of CONCYTEC) after signing the R/D of the project. KOICA will provide USD 10 million until 2021 to strengthen ICT-based innovation system in Arequipa, Peru.



Problem Analysis: ICT ecosystem in Peru

AS-IS	Problem-Cause	Solution-Project Activities
Lack of quality in ICT (S/W) human resources	Lack of high quality research infrastructure for ICT sector	**1. Strengthen ICT R&D at universities** • Invite foreign researchers (senior or postdoctoral level) • Provide a graduate program that meets the global standard • Host or participate in international academic events
Lack of researchers with/ master's/doctor's degree	Weak capacity of research universities (graduate schools) for ICT	
Governmental R&D support concentrated around Lima	Poor support system for R&D and innovation in Arequipa	**2. Strengthen ICT technology transfer and its commercialization** • Consulting designing incubation program for ICT technology • Capacity development for technology transfer and patent • Support incubation infrastructure (prototype workshop) • Financial support for firms registered for incubation program
Insufficient technology transfer centers	Weak capacity for technology transfer and commercialization	
Weak university-industry collaboration	Lack of awareness on university -industry collaboration	
Low level of private R&D investment	Lack of awareness on technology innovation based on R&D	**3. Reinforce institutional support in public sector** • Consulting on ICT innovation management for the provincial government of Arequipa • Capacity development for industry-university collaboration(on-site training in Korea) • Capacity development for the protection of intellectual property rights
Lack of support for funding and incubation program for business	Lack of funding and expertise for incubation program	

Arequipa's abundant potential with colleges and human resources

A central city in southern Peru, Arequipa was selected as the project site by the Peruvian government, which aims to develop industries for ICT innovation as well as to achieve balanced regional development.

In Dec. 15th 2016, KOICA signed a R/D(Record of Discussion) with CONCYTEC (Peruvian national committee on science and technology) and the provincial government of Arequipa to reach an agreement on the terms of reference for project implementation.

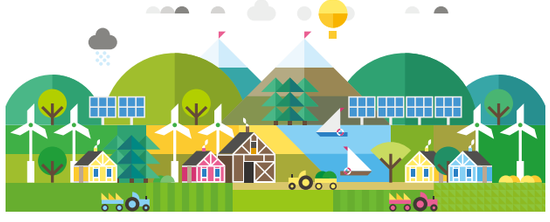
Korea transfers 30 years of expertise on ICT to Peru

KOICA designed the project to address this issue by inviting outstanding foreign researchers with doctorate degrees, opening graduate programs to meet the global standard while supporting hosting and participation in international academic events. KOICA also plans to shore up the universities and colleges in Arequipa to build up capacity for ICT startup incubation systems and university-industry collaboration.

A systematic incubation program will diversify industry structure in Peru by facilitating business development, while transferring innovative technology developed at universities/colleges to the private.

KOICA will provide consulting on ICT on-site training to the provincial government of Arequipa to encourage establishment of a tailored and specialized innovation system.

We are expecting that Arequipa, as the 'latin american silicon valley', will make a great leap forward to be an ICT innovative city in which talented startup entrepreneurs can freely realize their novel and bold ideas.



Bringing Democracy to Tunisia after the 'Arab Spring'

Partnership program between KOICA and UNDP for strong government building

The Tunisian revolution, bringing about the 'Arab Spring' wave, in 2011 resulted in the collapse of a 24-year-long term regime under President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. However the desire for sound politics and a stable democracy has been ever growing. KOICA has also been involved in the democratization process of Tunisia.





Support for the Anti-Corruption capacity building and Civil Society establishment

The Tunisian government established the Tunisian Anti Corruption Agency (TACA) in 2011, since then it has continued investigating activities to identify corruptions in both public and private sectors.

KOICA and UNDP agreed on mutual support for the reformation of the Tunisian public sector along with TACA and other government ministries. As a result, in May 2016 the program launched with the MOU signing between KOICA and UNDP after two years of preparation.

01_Capacity building for Anti corruption and Support for the Legal institution

The partnership between KOICA and UNDP (United Nations Development Program) started as a result of Tunisia's political turmoil. The Tunisian government established the Tunisian Anti Corruption Agency (TACA) in 2011. KOICA and UNDP agreed on mutual support for the reformation of the Tunisian public sector along with TACA and other government ministries. As a result, in May 2016 the program launched with the MOU signing between KOICA and UNDP after two years of preparation.

02_Support for the reduction of corruption in public sector to increase public trust

KOICA also engages in fighting against corruption in Tunisian public sectors. KOICA and UNDP are working on building a Code of Conduct for police authority under the Ministry of Interior. Three model hospitals, the Djerba provincial government and the Department of Customs are participating in this anti-corruption program as a pilot scheme within the public sector.

03_Support for civil participation

Civil power has made the most significant contribution towards Tunisian political

A more detailed account about partnership program between KOICA and UNDP for democracy in Tunisia can be found in 'Overseas KOICA' from the March 2017 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://koica.knhim.net/201703/eng/content2.php?code=201703_020203



01
A 26-year-old man, Mohammed Bouazizi, self-immolated shouting for the right to live, when the country was suffering from high unemployment rates and chronic corruption by the long-term regime. This massively contributed to the Tunisian revolution in January 2011.

02
MOU signing between UNDP and 38 NGOs in December 2016. UNDP, KOICA, and authorities from the Tunisian Anti Corruption Agency assured mutual support for a civil democratic society of Tunisia.

reformation during and after the revolution. However, civil society could become weak in regard to finances and the execution of reformation, local civil societies are especially vulnerable since they are isolated from mass communities and infrastructure that are centered in and around the Capital.

KOICA and UNDP are providing capacity building and budget support programs for NGOs to improve public participation.

KOICA continues its support for the right politics and democracy in Tunisia

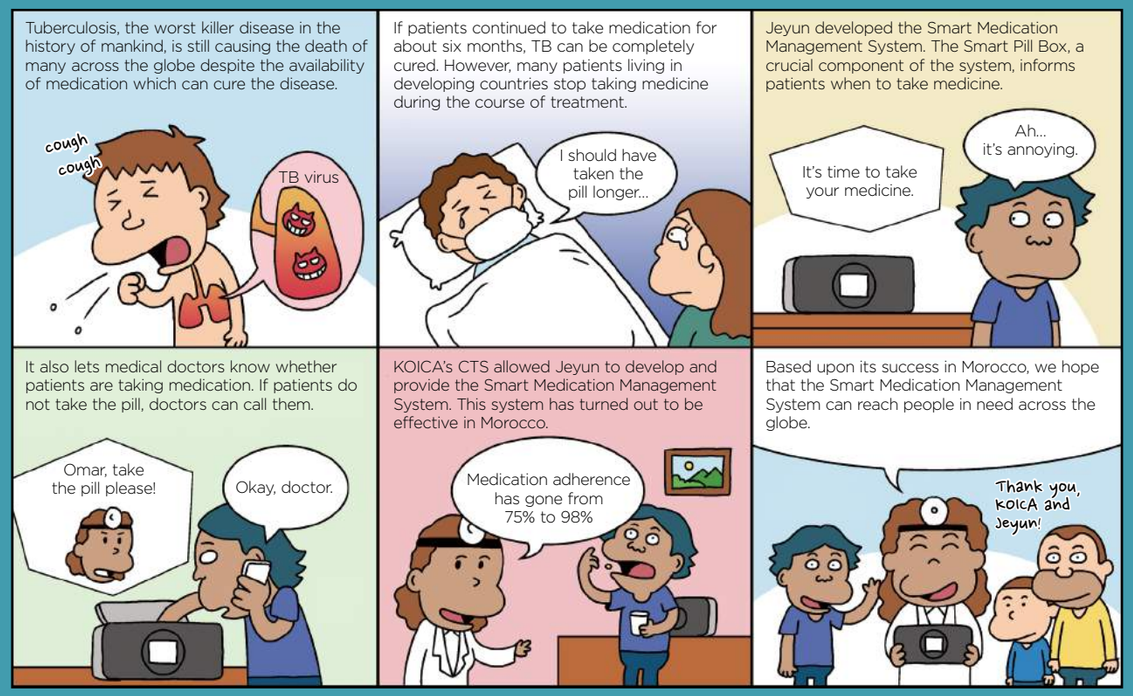
Currently, KOICA is implementing another project in the public governance sector to establish an 'Electronic Platform'. KOICA and the Tunisian government are expecting to create synergistic effect by increasing public participation of civil society through this E-people system, while building capacity for anti-corruption with the UNDP program.

KOICA has essentially made a significant contribution to the journey to democratization and stabilization of Tunisian society as a result of these public governance projects. We all wish for the stable democratization of Tunisia after the 2011 revolution.

Written by Lee, Jaechan
(Young Professional in KOICA Office in Tunisia)

A more detailed account about Smart Medication Management system from Jeyun can be found in 'What's ODA' from the January 2017 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://koica.knhim.net/201701/eng/content3.php?code=201701_020205

||| **KOICA'S CTS PROGRAM IMPROVES MEDICATION ADHERENCE IN TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS**



A Beam of Light on Morocco with a 70% Death Rate Caused by Tuberculosis Infection

Collaboration Between Jeyun Smart Medication Management and KOICA

In Morocco, 70% of people still died of tuberculosis due to high levels of economic inequality and poor medical resources. To eliminate tuberculosis in Morocco, KOICA has initiated the Creative Technology Solution(CTS) in partnership with the company Jeyun, which is renowned for its technical expertise and resources in the field of smart medication management.

The war on tuberculosis, the endless struggle that needs to come to an end

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the oldest and most fatal diseases in the history of humanity. The history of the infectious disease goes as far back as 7000 BC with researchers discovering the pathogenic bacteria in prehistoric human remains originating from that time. However, it is now by and large recognized as a disease of the past and of the poor. As a result of this common belief, populations in advanced nations thus lack immunity to the disease. Korea has one of the highest rates of prevalence and tuberculosis-related deaths among OECD member countries. TB is highly infectious, jumping from one to another at a rapid pace without proper measures, thus highlighting the need for concerted efforts by the international community to eradicate the bacteria. However, despite its high infection rate, TB is a disease which can be managed. In a number of advanced countries with favorable social and economic conditions, TB is systematically managed with education also being provided to prevent infection. Contrastingly, in developing and underdeveloped nations, its prevalence is still very high and management and treatment capabilities are poor, dimming the prospect of eradicating the disease.


01

A new weapon system to fight against TB: Smart Medication Management System

To cure the disease, it requires about six months of medication. However, since most patients in Morocco are poor, they cannot afford the treatment or have to stop taking medication due to related side effects such as nausea. For these reasons, treatment often fails while it enhances the issue of antibacterial resistance.

In an attempt to improve the success rate of TB treatment by increasing medication adherence (medication taken/medication prescribed), Jeyun Co. has developed and distributed the Smart Pill Box throughout Morocco. This smart device is a small medication box that stores the medicine and encourages patients to take medication in an appropriate manner to prevent non-adherence and abuse. The box has a built-in monitoring system that checks whether patients are taking the medicine as prescribed. When patients need to take the pills, the box automatically sounds an alarm and this information is recorded to monitor patients' adherence in real time. If patients do not take pills, the smart box informs medical doctors of non-adherence so that they can call the patients to take the medicine.

This smart service generated highly positive results, with the rate of full adherence rising from 75% to as high as 98%. Presently, the reach of the service is expanded to Rabat-Sale, Casablanca, Temara and Skhirate.

01
A group photo taken after having a workshop on eliminating TB through the Smart Medication Management System.

02
A group photo taken after having discussions with the Korean Ambassador to Morocco. From left to right, Jaewook Na (Director of Jeyun Research Institute), Sae-Up Park (Director of Global Care Morocco), Taewon Yun (CEO of Jeyun) and JuHyeon Kim (Director of Jeyun Strategy Planning Department).

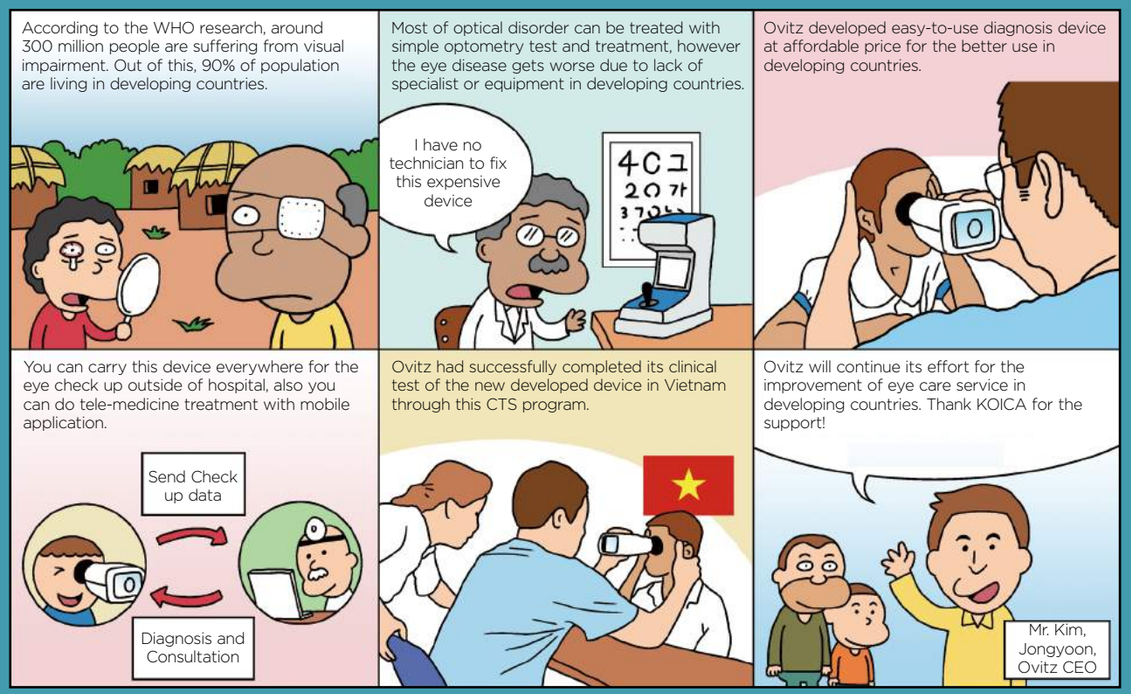

02

KOICA CTS and the future

Based upon its technical expertise and advantages in the field of smart medication management, Jeyun has been working hard to expand the reach of its services. Jeyun's attempts to introduce its service to overseas market have been especially challenging. Through KOICA, Jeyun was able to enter into partnerships with ETRI and Global Care Morocco to transform its technology into a "well-made service" and establish a foothold in the global market.

Written by Yun Taewon(CEO, Jeyun Co., LTD.),
Cartoon by Hong Sehoon

A more detailed account about handy device for easy eye diagnosis from Ovitz
can be found in 'What's ODA' from the February 2017 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://koica.knhim.net/201702/eng/content3.php?code=201702_020305



Ovitz Lights up the World
with Small Affordable Device for Eye Diagnosis

If your body is 10 percent, your eyes are as important as 9 percent of your body. However, in the majority of developing countries, due to the lack of diagnosis devices and specialists for ophthalmology(optometry), many people have to bear discomfort in their daily lives. It is why 90% of the world's blind people are concentrated in developing countries. Ovitz Ltd. has made it possible for easy eye diagnosis through the KOICA CTS program.

People lose their eyesight without a simple eye diagnosis

According to the WHO, around 300 million worldwide people suffer from visual impairment. And 90% of this population is living in developing countries. Optical disorders can be prevented through simple optometry and appropriate care. However, in developing countries with an absence of technology, and infrastructure, it is difficult to prevent. Existing eye diagnosis devices are very expensive and extremely large in size and there are not trained specialists to use this complex machine. Considering the situation, Ovitz has developed an easy-to-use eye diagnosis device to promote better access to optical health care in developing countries.

Innovative technology runs a battery at an affordable price

Ovitz has invented a handy device for easy eye diagnosis with its own micro optical design. This device is small in volume and weight, hence not only applicable in hospitals, but can also be carried for uses in areas without hospitals and transportation. The device is battery powered, allowing one to use it in areas without electricity. Ovitz's competitiveness has allowed it to produce innovative design with reduced costs to one tenth of the market cost of existing devices. Furthermore, this device makes telemedicine possible by using a mobile application. The process of telemedicine is; 1. A trained person or nurse visits a remote village with low-access to medical services 2. She or he examines local residents' visual problems with Ovitz's device and send the information to the ophthalmologist (eye doctor) through mobile cloud application. 3. The doctor diagnoses the diseases based on information uploaded and ask patients to visit hospital. This is how this device can help patients get their eye check-up without visiting hospitals in distance, and why it is the best solution in developing countries where only a few eye doctors are available.

Successful model of KOICA CTS program

Ovitz has performed a series of clinical performance trials to secure its accuracy and validity. It took place at Severance Hospitals and National Medical Centers in Korea, Flaum Eye Institute in the US and in centers in Vietnam. The performance tests proved to show results of 98% accuracy from the match of measurement by the device and doctor. During the clinical test, elementary students of Quang-Tri region in Vietnam were examined and provided with spectacles that fit their eye sight. Ovitz successfully completed the invention and clinical trials of the portable eye diagnosis device in Vietnam through CTS program. The field test results from Vietnam helped further improve the technology while catering for patients in developing countries.

Most of all, this project can encourage other development partners like NGOs and interested institutions in optical health promotion by increasing better access to the quality of eye care services for the people. Ovitz will continue its work for the improvement of eye care services in developing countries through innovative ideas and further cooperation with KOICA.



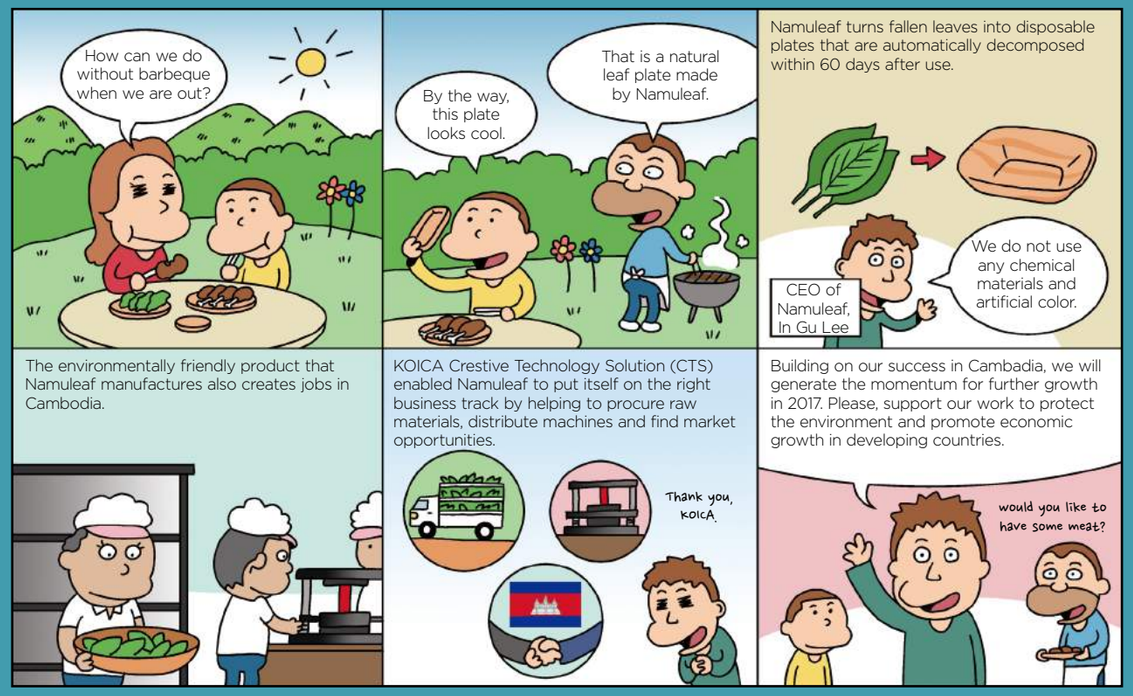
01
Children curiously watching their friend having an eye examination.

02
Vietnamese local staff running eye examinations with the device at a clinical visit to an elementary school.

Written by Lee, Sungmin
(Manager, Ovitz. Ltd.)

A more detailed account about handy device for disposable plates made of leaves from Namuleaf can be found in 'What's ODA' from the March 2017 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://koica.knhim.net/201703/eng/content3.php?code=201703_020305

| | | KOICA'S CTS PROGRAM SUPPORT ECO-FRIENDLY ECONOMIC GROWTH IN CAMBODIA



"Environmentally friendly disposable containers, throw them away for the environment"

The out-of-box idea that brings hope to Cambodia

Namuleaf has created an environmentally friendly leaf plate that is bringing back hope to Cambodia. This article explores the success and challenge of Namuleaf.

Inventing a disposable product that can naturally decompose

How nice would it be if disposable things could create jobs in a remote region of Cambodia? Namuleaf, which participated in the 1st Creative Technology Solution (CTS) program, is currently producing leaf plates that can naturally decompose. Fallen leaves that are used to make disposable containers return to the environment and help producers, consumers and the environment. Let's take a look at the changes taking place in Cambodia.


01


02

Create jobs for marginalized people

Namuleaf has designed and developed a processing machine that does not require infrastructural investment. This machine ensures that disposable plates made of leaves can be produced anywhere as long as there are fallen leaves and electricity to run the machine. It ultimately helps marginalized people in rural communities get a stable source of income.

Address the problem associated with disposable goods

In Cambodia, environmental regulations on plastic disposable containers are inadequate with styrofoam plates. Environmental groups are conducting various activities, including awareness-raising campaigns and education to address these problems, although there seems to be no alternative to disposable goods. However, environmental friendliness and affordable price that leaf plates offer act as a good alternative for styrofoam plates.

01 Leaf plates that are being sold in Cambodia.

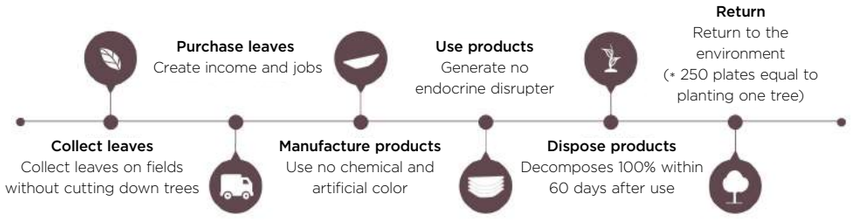
02 With our Cambodian staff.

Protect the environment

Leaf plates are produced with natural leaves and clean water and their production does not result in any environmental pollution. Manufacture of leaf plates does not rely on cutting down trees or generating wastes. After use, leaf plates decompose within 60 days, returning to the environment.

A partner of KOICA through CTS

KOICA's CTS in 2015 was a great opportunity for Namuleaf to turn an idea into a real product. From 2016, we have worked with KOICA and received assistance in procuring raw materials, distributing machinery and opening and operating new markets. Furthermore, CTS gave us an opportunity to generate a sustainable value chain in Cambodia. We, Namuleaf, are grateful for KOICA for throwing its weight behind our innovative project. This year, we will not only continue vigorous efforts but exceed it to generate larger social impact by expanding our production and sales in Cambodia.



Written by Seung-hun Kim (Director, Namuleaf)
Photo by Namuleaf

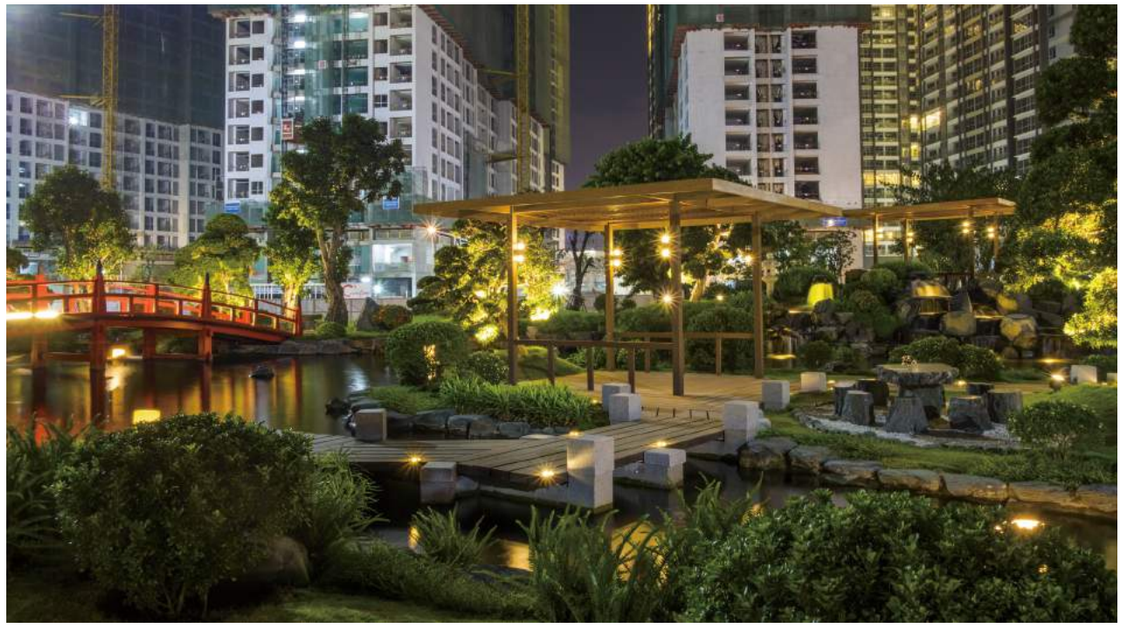
A more detailed account about 10th goal of the SDGs
can be found in 'What's ODA' from the January 2017 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://koica.knhim.net/201701/eng/content3.php?code=201701_020206

SDGs 10

10th Goal of the SDGs
'Strategy for Reducing Inequalities for the Underprivileged'
KOICA, Fighting Against Inequalities in Vietnam and Nepal

The 10th goal of the SDGs focuses on the fight against inequality. It not only approaches the issue from viewpoints of the neglected but in various regards including aspects of the economy, society and politics. A detailed account for equal rights and opportunities for everyone will be discussed.





KOICA is making multidimensional efforts to contribute to Goal 10 of the SDGs. For instance, KOICA implemented the project for the Establishment of National Green Growth Master Plan in Vietnam from 2013 to 2015. In 2016, KOICA supported the development of follow-up projects based on recommendations and findings of the master plan to lead Vietnam into a balanced growth. Furthermore, KOICA participated in the meeting of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) along with Vietnam's government officials in 2015. A series of efforts in Vietnam helped the country gain the status as an equal member of the international community.
In Nepal, KOICA implemented a project designed to institutionalize the national health insurance system. This project laid the foundation for equal access to health insurance schemes by providing the basis for health insurance system while building the capacity of public officials.
Other donor agencies are also applying a number of unique approaches to reduce inequality within and among countries. For instance, Goal 10 recognizes financial inclusion that aims to improve access to financial services and reduce transaction costs. In recognition of problems that 2 billion people face around the globe, the World Bank launched an initiative entitled as the 'Universal Financial Access by 2020' and announced a goal of increasing the number of the adult population who have access to financial services to 1 billion by 2020. Under this initiative, the World Bank has made efforts in the establishment and modernization of government payment systems, diversification of financial services, mobilization of new technologies for financial inclusion and protection of the privacy of consumers. Along with the World Bank, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is leading efforts to improve the financial health in many African countries. Through its iconic 'Harness Innovation for Financial Inclusion' program, the Department for International Development (DFID) in the U.K. also adopted a technology-oriented business model to deliver financial services to marginalized people in underdeveloped countries. Korea has encouraged certain NGOs proposing financial projects through KOICA public-private partnership projects.
Any society has a certain degree of inequality deriving from a number of factors. More synergy is possible if donor agencies share effective practices and work in greater partnerships.

Written by Hanna Yim
(Project Officer, Innovation Partnership Program Team)

SDGs 11

11th Goal of the SDGs
'Sustainable Cities and Communities'
Development Agenda: Dream of the global village

The 11th goal of SDGs focuses on making cities and residence inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Why do we apply such a complicated standard to our cities and residence? Let's look into the significance of these specifics while considering current action plans for urban development in developing countries.





More than 4 billion people are now living in urban areas

Due to rapid and sustainable urbanization after the mid-twentieth century, the urbanization rate reached 29.6% in 1950, 50% in 2008 and 54% in 2015. It is estimated to exceed 70% by 2050. Converting the urbanization rate to the number of individuals in a population shows that urban areas will significantly increase from 3.9 billion in 2015 to 6 billion in 2050.

The urbanization process creates new income opportunities, reduces poverty in city areas and also opens up the chance to contribute to economic development while improving the accessibility and quality of urban service industries. But urbanization without preparation and planning can present an obstacle to sustainable growth of cities, since the concentration of the urban population causes a lack of infrastructure, expansion of unofficial settlements, environmental pollution, etc. Added to that, the cities that undergo abnormal urbanization are vulnerable to natural disaster and climate change.

Now we need to regard the city not only as a settlement of space but also as a dynamic force and a practical solution for economic, social and environmental substantiality. In this sense, we need to further discuss the action plan for SDG 11 and devise practical solutions to the numerous problems which arise during the urbanization process.

Seven action targets and three means of implementation

SDG 11 suggests seven action targets (11.1-11.7) and three means of implementation (11.a-11.c). MDGs previously approached the topic of urbanization in the perspective of individual issues and separate sectors. However, SDGs intend to act as a mediator and arbitrator to solve problems from a broader perspective.

KOICA's future direction on urban development

In the field of urban development, KOICA aims to promote industrial development and self-supporting economic development through the construction of social infrastructure and capacity development in the area of land management. With these factors in consideration, KOICA has implemented various projects related to national territorial information systems, urban planning and national development policy, etc. For improvements in the future, KOICA will attempt to take an integrated approach to demand on urban infrastructure while designing more practical plans.



A more detailed account about 11th goal of the SDGs
can be found in 'What's ODA' from the February 2017 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://webzine.koica.go.kr/201702/eng/main.php

Written by Jongjoon Won
(Manager, Technology & Innovation Supporting Team)

SDGs 12

12th Goal of SDGs
'Sustainable Consumption and Production'
The Fundamental Problems for Humans Living Healthy and Happy Lives

The 12th goal of SDGs aims to ensure 'sustainable consumption and production'. The goal connected with the most important part of human survival will be reviewed and KOICA's project for SDGs 12 will be introduced.





Unceasing discussion about 'responsible consumption and production'

As defined by the Oslo Symposium in 1994, sustainable consumption and production is about "the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs. All of which bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of further generations".
An important issue is to improve environmental quality with more effective and less polluted service products and services. Ultimately, it is much easier to change how we consume rather than changing the amount of consumption itself.

KOICA, international effort for expansion of agricultural value chain

Everyone agrees with the necessity of these goals but there is still a need for objective indicators to prove their levels of success and discussion about the plan of implementation.
According to Food and Agriculture Organization, a third of food is discarded and ultimately not consumed. 'Food Loss' means a reduction in both quantity of food and quality of food. This occurs in the whole supply process of food (from primary production to home unit consumption), especially in low-income countries where it occurs in the primary and middle part of food supply channel. Shortages of supply due to food loss can affect not only food security but also balanced nutritional supply to those regions and individuals most affected. With this in mind, KOICA has established the 'Strategy for expansion of agricultural value chain' and is expanding supporting business following stages of food supply channel to expand the agricultural products' value chain.



Below shows businesses and projects related with SCP in the agricultural sector, KOICA pushes forward integrated management in business planning and promotion step through the sharing of frameworks of management for achievement between projects.

- Myanmar wholesale market construction (2016-2020/$4.5 millions)
- Myanmar post-harvest management skill laboratory construction (2014-2017/$4.5 millions)
- Lebanon garden products post-harvest support (2014-2017/$2.2 millions)

Written by Jongjoon Won
(Manager, Technology & Innovation Supporting Team)

A more detailed account about 12th goal of the SDGs
can be found in 'What's ODA' from the March 2017 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://koica.knhim.net/201703/eng/content3.php?code=201703_020306



Long-lasting Friendship between KOICA and USAID

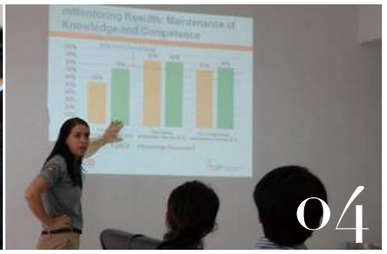
from a Relation as a Recipient and a Donor Country to Cooperative Partner Countries

Up until around 60 years ago, South Korea received a substantial amount of development assistance from the United States and the United Nations (UN). But, Korea has since transformed from an aid recipient to a donor country by achieving remarkable progress, and is now able to help a number of developing countries. In 2014, a quasi-government agency for Official Development Assistance (ODA), KOICA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with USAID (United States Agency for International Development) and promised to execute joint projects for reduction of poverty in developing countries. Through cooperation between the two agencies, the status of Korea in the international community and the Korea-US partnership is expected to strengthen in the coming days.

Written by Jaekyung Lee







KOICA-USAID Building a Firm Foundation since 2014 MOU

On April 24th 2014, KOICA and USAID signed an MOU to formulate a partnership in cooperative projects at KOICA headquarter. The MOU was not only mentioned during the bilateral summit but was also included as part of the 'Joint Fact Sheet' between Korea and the United States. The two countries have been exerting joint efforts to promote health, education, energy, and the further enhancement of other various fields in developing countries such as Ghana, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Indonesia.

Improving Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Care (IMCH) in Volta Region, Ghana

In partnership with USAID, KOICA's Ghana Office has implemented a cooperative project designed to improve maternal, newborn and child health care within the Volta region. The collaboration between the two agencies prevents duplicate projects that have frequently occurred in previous attempts of development assistance, maximizing the effectiveness of ODA programs.

Since 2016, in collaboration with Samsung and its social fund of 2 million dollars, KOICA and USAID have digitized the 'Ghana district mobile health (m-Health) information management system'. Currently, in five regions including Volta, health workers have to hand write all health information. Following this, one health information officer enters over 80,000 people's health data one by one online. In order to provide a more effective system for these front-line health workers to enter patient data with improved accuracy and efficiency, KOICA, Samsung Electronics, and USAID signed an MOU dedicating themselves to goals to accomplish this feat. Three parties seek to improve local people's health through more accurate health information that is readily accessible.

01 On October 14th 2015, Signing the MOU in Samsung Ghana office.
02 A Welcoming Ceremony of U.S. Food Aid.
03 OECD DAC Chair Delivering a Letter of Entrance Invitation to Korea.
04 USAID Holding an Information Session for IMCH in Volta, Ghana.



KOICA-USAID: Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)

Under the leadership of the United States, GHSA was launched to help create a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats. The Korean government pledged to be a member of the GHSA since 2012 in order to elevate global health security and selected Cambodia in the second target group as a partner country.

Although Cambodia has enjoyed high levels of support due to its poor immunization system, most of these were through unstructured individual business units. To help ensure that the people of Cambodia are immunized from disease transmission, KOICA participated in GHSA in partnership with USAID and USCDC (United States Centers for Disease Control).

Once this relationship has been initiated and established as recipient and as the donor, Korea and the U.S now explore and expand collaborative activities for solving global issues in multiple ways, including holding international forums and idea contests such as the 'Grand Challenge for Development (GCD)'. In the field of development assistance, more synergy is expected between Korea and the U.S.



KOICA's Collaboration with KCOC Serves as a Compass for NGO Development Cooperation

Development cooperation projects implemented in remote areas of foreign lands may face many trials and tribulations as well as a number of barriers to overcome. New comers desperately need expertise on all levels, from project planning to field surveying. To support this, KOICA and KCOC(Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation) are carrying out the KOICA-KCOC Public-Private Partnership(PPP) Incubating Program which is to serve as a compass for NGO development cooperation.

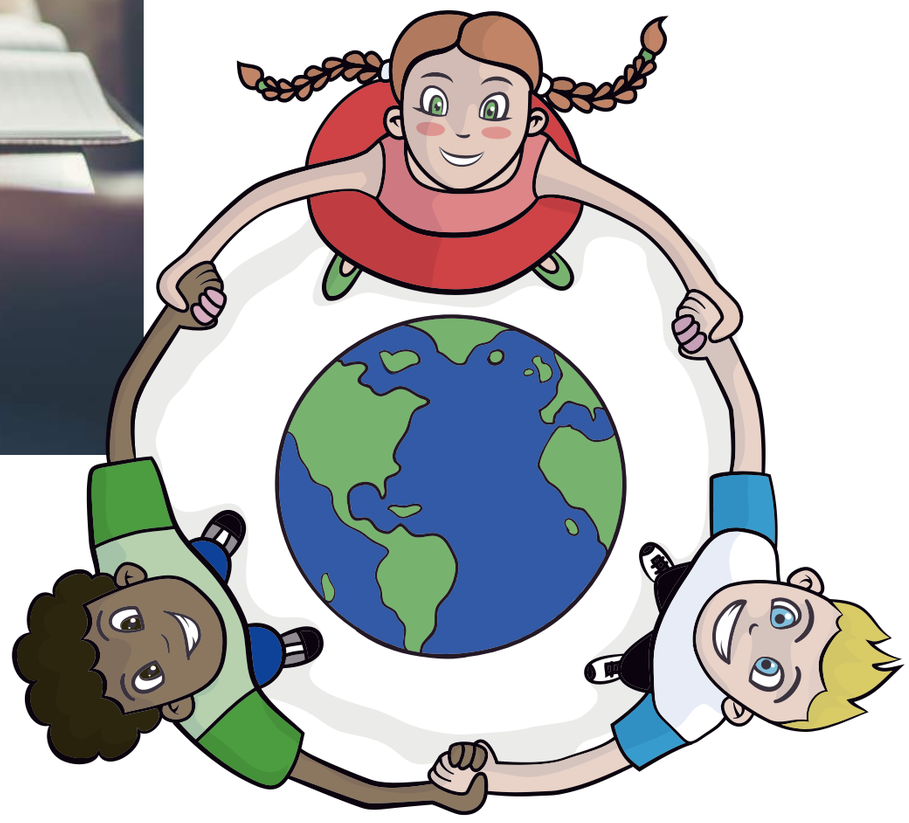
Written by Civil Society Cooperation Department with
Public Relations and Communications Office (Intern)

A more detailed account about KOICA's collaboration with KCOC
can be found in 'What's ODA' from the March 2017 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://koica.knhim.net/201703/eng/content3.php?code=201703_020307

It is not uncommon for NGOs or CSOs(Civil Society Organizations) to find themselves helpless during field surveys without thorough preparation when they implement a development cooperation project.
Thus it is essential that novice project agencies gain the necessary aid and help from expertise on all levels from project planning to field surveying. KOICA and KCOC have been carrying out the KOICA-KCOC Public-Private Partnership Incubating Program (equivalent to the former 'supporting NGO project development') for the past five years in order to support organizations which face these difficulties.

Integrated Support for Field Survey, Training, Consulting and Networking

KOICA-KCOC Public-Private Partnership Incubating Program is an integrated capacity development program for non-profit or civil society organizations to enhance their understanding on development cooperation overall and to share necessary

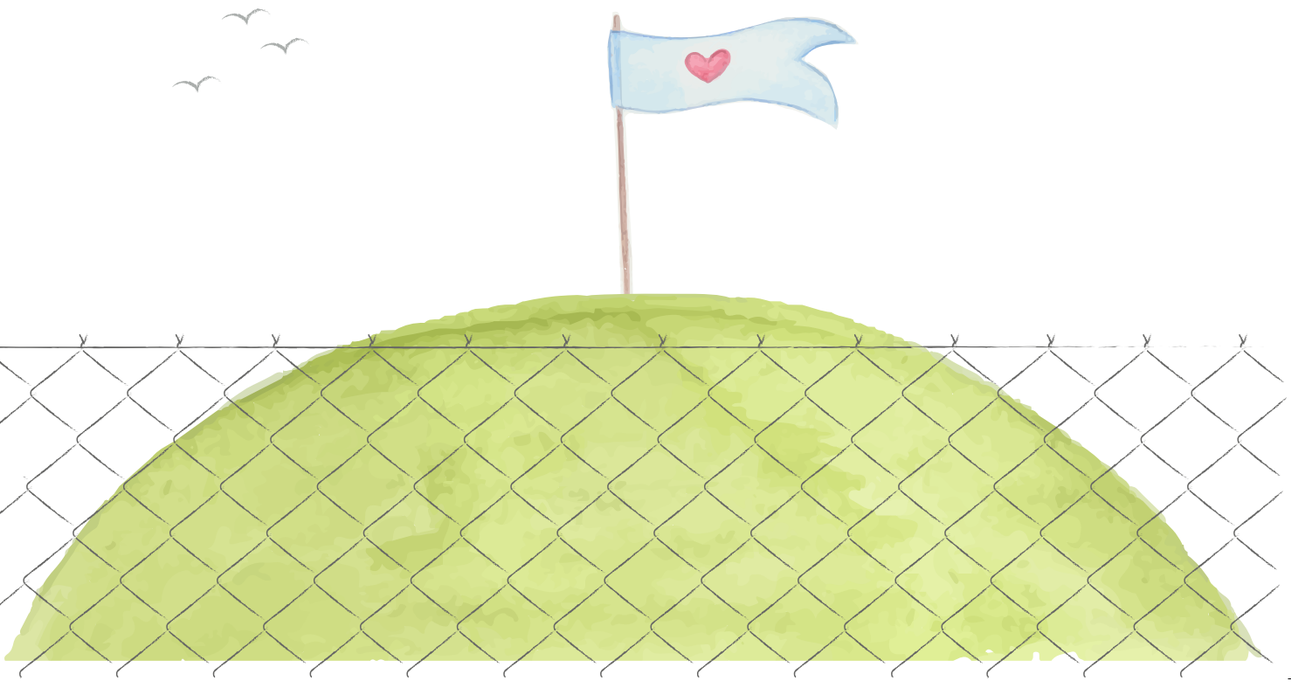




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02



information and past experiences for project implementation. In addition, the Program promotes developing projects that enable socio-economic development within partner countries while connecting them to KOICA's PPP projects by utilizing local expertise from non-profit or civil society organizations.
KOICA and KCOC recruit participating organizations by running a public contest every year. The winners of the contest are provided with support for field surveys of up to KRW 15 million for two months in the field, training, consulting and networking to promote development effectiveness and organizational expertise.

Public-Private Partnership creates the success story of Project for Enhancing Mobility of the Persons with Disabilities in Vietnam

The Project for Enhancing Mobility for Persons with Disabilities in Vietnam by KOICA-The Human Rights Forum of Persons with Disabilities in Korea(Human Rights Forum) exemplifies how the PPP Incubating Program identifies project issues and fixes them in advance.
The conditions of mobility for persons with disabilities in Vietnam was not adequate for means of transportation and relevant facilities such as the availability of low-floor buses, as well as wheelchair ramps not being easily accessible. The Human Rights Forum which seeks to guarantee the right of mobility for individuals with disabilities in Vietnam, came up with the project idea to operate a taxi for those particular individuals, submitted the proposal to KOICA and received funding to carry out a field survey. The project concept, however, was met by a number of challenges such as poorly paved roads, low numbers of wheelchair users, and maintenance expenses for cars during the survey.

01
1. Presentation on Public-Private Partnership Incubating Program in 2017.

02
Motorbike vehicles owned by Mobility service center for Disabled persons, Hochimin Vietnam © Chanwoo Lee.

03
Mobility of disabled persons has been improved by remodeled motorbikes to suit the local conditions © Chanwoo Lee.

04
Staff members of DRD, Mobility assistance service for disabled persons © Chanwoo Lee.



03



04

The Human Rights Forum, based on the field survey results, made a major modification to planning by utilizing bikes (more popular vehicles in Vietnam) instead of cars. The project improved the right of mobility for individuals with disabilities in Vietnam by producing remodeled bikes while also contributing to their financial independence by recruiting drivers with disabilities. The project, reflecting the local situation and demands, was implemented for a period of four years (2012-2016) in Ho Chi Minh City and has attracted much local media attention for its success.

KOICA Continues to Expand Partnership with Civil Society

The KOICA-KCOC Public-Private Partnership Incubating Program, now in its fifth year, finalized its registration list for participants of the 2017 Program on March 10th. KOICA, through this Program, expects to develop outstanding projects as well as discover new partners with a high capacity, as it continues to put in its best efforts for improving the effectiveness of development cooperation projects by building and nourishing public-private partnership.

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