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OVERSEAS KOICA KOICA Korea-Colombia Friendship Rehabilitation Center, Healing the Wounds of Colombia

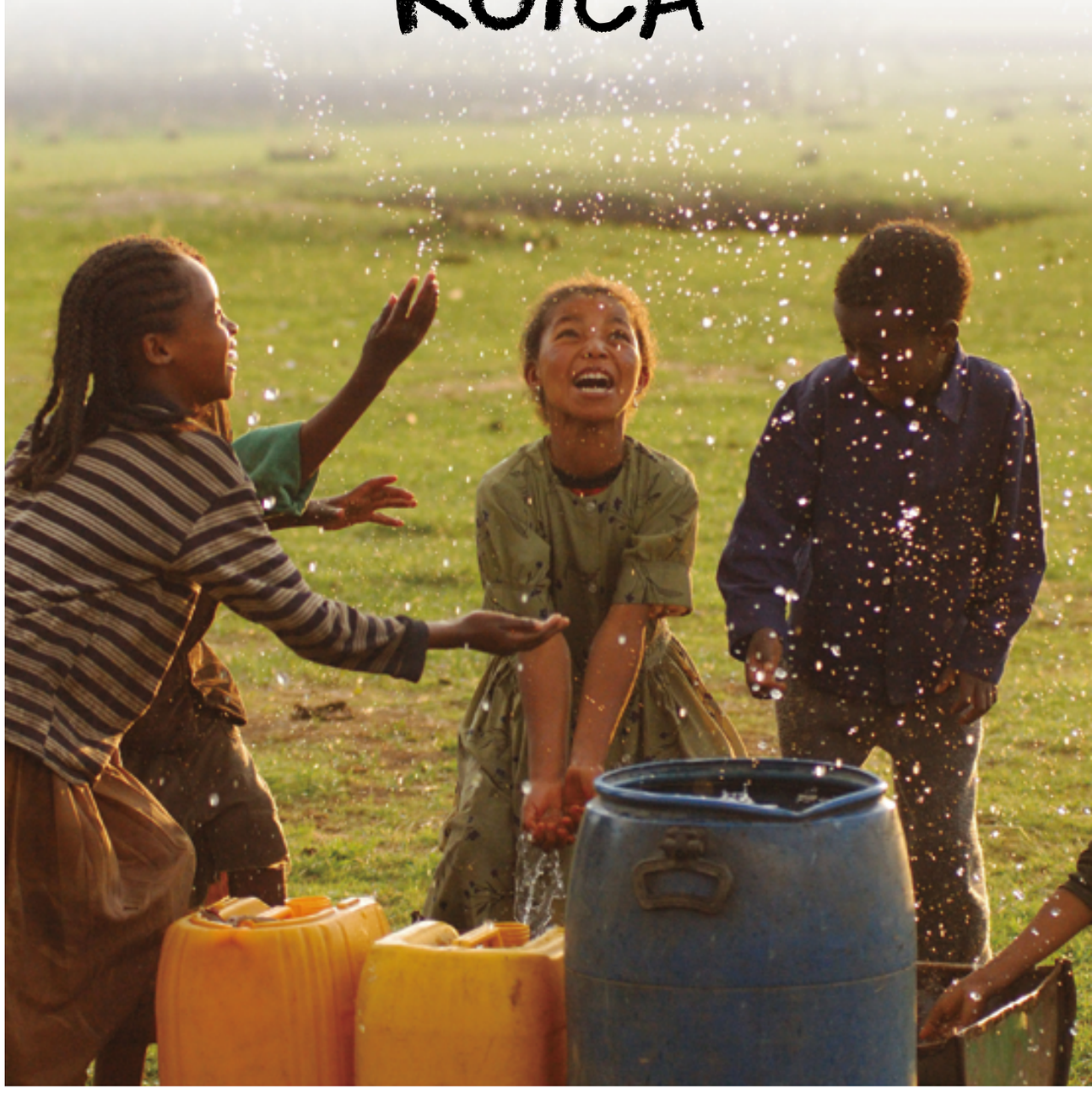
WHAT'S ODA SDGS7~9 KOICA's Efforts to Improve Energy · Job · Infrastructure

KOICA STORY KOICA Leading the Way for Global Issue: Climate Change

World's Friend KOICA

2016. winter
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Newsletter

KOICA
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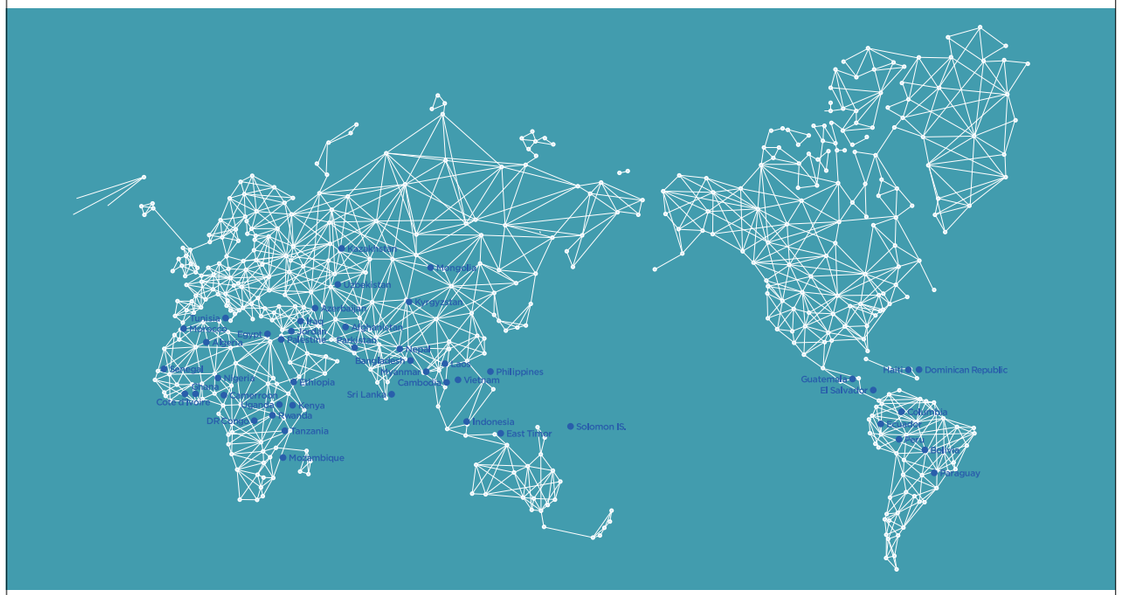


THINK ODA, WITH KOICA

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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

CONTENTS

2016. winter / Vol. 3

OVERSEAS KOICA

08
KOICA Korea-Colombia Friendship Rehabilitation Center
healing the Wounds of Colombia

11
Project for Establishment of the Technical Vocational Education and Training(TVET)
Korean-style Education in Ethiopia

14
Adopting the Korean Emergency System
24 Hrs in Yaounde National Emergency Center





WHAT'S ODA

18
Portable Cutting-edge Wireless Diagnostic Equipment
a beam of light to mothers and patients in emergency

20
Installing Solar Power Generators in Remote Communities
brightening the future of children

22
Social Venture, Tree Planet
"Make your farm in Nepal!"



KOICA STORY

24
Global Issue: Climate Change
KOICA leading the way for climate compatible development

30
KOICA International Organization Cooperation Project
participating in addressing global development issues

World's Friend
KOICA

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A WAVE OF "CAN-DO-SPIRIT" SWEEPING ACROSS COLOMBIA:



Rural Development projects carried forward by KOICA are finally coming to fruition. In addition to rising incomes of rural households, the Columbian farmers are infused with new hope and enthusiasm.

KOICA inspires Colombia with 'Saemaul Undong'

Latin America is a growing continent and Columbia is not an exception. Since 2005, Colombia's GDP has increased by 7.85% every year and the country now falls under the category of an upper middle-income country. Despite a bright portrayal, many people are still living below the poverty line. Particularly, it has severe economic inequality between rural communities and urban regions.

The government of Colombia, civil society organizations, businesses and donor agencies like KOICA are paying attention to the distribution of wealth in Colombia and are administering various programs to improve the situation.

Written and photograph by Hyeryung Choi
(Deputy Country Director, KOICA Colombia Office)

A more detailed account about Colombia with Saemaul Undong can be found in 'Overseas KOICA' from the November 2016 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://webzine.koica.go.kr/201611/eng/content.php?code=201611_020102

With the high performance in rural development comes attention from governments and international partners

In collaboration with UNDP, the KOICA Colombia office has launched a rural development project focusing on cacao production in La Sierra Nevada, Cesar Department (Departmento del Cesar) in 2012 to help 354 disadvantaged rural households, including indigenous peoples and victims of crimes, stand on their own two feet economically. In the course of implementing the project, KOICA, the UNDP and the government of Colombia have strengthened the technology, organization and competitiveness of the beneficiaries. As an exemplary model of rural development, it has attracted interest from the government of Colombia as well as international institutions.

The impact of the project has gone beyond the rising incomes of rural households. It has contributed to the harmony and social growth of rural communities by bringing marginalized populations together to participate in political processes and work together on a common goal. In particular, the project stressed the importance of changing people's mindsets and encouraged voluntary participation from people. This feature actually represents the key values of Korea's Saemaul Undong, diligence, self-help and cooperation, which is becoming the model of development cooperation.



01



02



03

01
Cacao drying process in Santander and Sumapaz.
02
Growing coffee beans.
03
Palm trees.

Raising incomes and transferring technologies in Santander

The rural development activities of the KOICA Colombia office have been taken to a new level thanks to a new KOICA-UNDP collaborative project launched in 2014. The rural poverty eradication project implemented in Santander, Sumapaz and Cordoba aimed at raising the income of people by enhancing the production of diverse cash crops such as coffee, mulberry, banana, coconut and cacao.
This project, which comes to an end this year, has not only benefitted the primary industry of Colombia. It also helped KOICA and the UNDP do a better job in contributing to agricultural development. This project employed a unique model that concentrates on cooperation, public assets, productivity, rotating funds and leadership-building, and has benefitted 1,400 households and 26 cooperatives.
As a result of the project, it is estimated that the income of households has risen by 150% on average while the revenue of cooperatives has grown by about 170%. In addition, the physical infrastructure that underpins the productive activities of cooperatives, such as offices, storage facilities and machines, has seen a remarkable improvement.
In a bid to strengthen community capacity through Saemaul Undong, KOICA administered a fellowship program, inviting the representatives of 26 cooperatives, Colombian officials as well as UNDP personnel, to Korea for a capacity building program last April. The fellowship program that was carried out in Seoul and Wonju has given participants an opportunity to learn about Korea and Saemaul Undong.


02


01

01
Colombian participants receive education and training at Canaan Farmers School.

02
A machine that produces 5,000 pounds of chocolate out of cacao in a month in Finmucar and a female cooperative who benefitted from the project in Santander.

Popularity of the exhibition for the poverty eradication project held in October

On October 10, the exhibition on the poverty eradication project was organized in Bogota, the capital city of Colombia. The purpose of the exhibition was to successfully hand over the project to Colombia by sharing methodologies, best practices and knowledge with the government. Through the exhibition that brought together 150 participants from businesses, academia and government organizations, the Colombian government learned lessons from the project, including the important drivers of success, which improved its capacity to draw up better rural development plans.
KOICA is committed to monitoring the project and providing follow-up support on a sustained basis by identifying areas that need further assistance. This will include supplying additional production equipment, supporting quality control and environmental certification processes, improving marketing strategy (logos) and packaging and granting rotating funds to enhance productivity. The Colombia office anticipates that the extra support for the project will make substantial contributions to the competitiveness of crops both at home and abroad.
In addition, a newly launched project for strengthening the market competitiveness of fruits will harness the model of the project, adding further values to KOICA's rural development efforts. The new project, which will be carried out in Bolivar, Tolima and Cauca, is already drawing interest from Colombia's government organizations.
This project will not only employ the already proven methodologies of the past project, but will also apply a more comprehensive model to raise the living standards of people in Colombia.

01
The members of cooperatives exhibit the various crops they produced, including coffee, cacao, mulberry and plantain.

02
The exhibition introduced project methodologies.


01



02

KOICA
KOREA INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
2016.WINTER

KOICA Korea-Colombia Friendship Rehabilitation Center

Healing the Wounds of Colombia

In the last 50 years, many young soldiers and police officers in Colombia have been hurt physically and mentally due to civil wars against FARC, ELN, and so forth. To help disabled people adapt to society and live ordinary lives, KOICA established the Korea-Columbia Friendship Rehabilitation Center along with a mental security program, a self-support program, and a physical rehabilitation training program.



INTERVIEW

“Learning about Korea’s developed rehabilitation program know-how”

The chief of the rehabilitation center, Diana Gutierrez de Pinero



Q_I’d like to know when you started to work at the center, and where your worked before coming here.
“Last December, I was nominated as a chief of the center. I used to work in TELETON, a treatment and rehabilitation center for disabled people, and in some NGOs. ”

Q_How many staff members are working here? What kinds of programs are provided?
“Currently, around 50 people are working with the center. I have a plan to hire 15 more by the end of this year. 14 different programs are operated, including physical rehabilitation, yoga, aerobic, mental health, reading and writing, plastic art, computer, English, cooking, music, and dance. 100 to 120 people are trained every day.”

Q_How do you recruit teachers and trainees?
“We signed MOUs with many colleges, private companies, and the Promotion Center for Arts and Sports. Those organizations recommend experts to execute a training program. We are currently recruiting a volunteer group of college students. It is very exciting that many students applied for the program. Meanwhile, the number of people enrolled in our rehabilitation program is almost 1,000 thanks to promotion from the National Army Hospital, the Police Hospital, general hospitals, the Ministry of National Security, and other organizations. We are going to use our website and SNS as tools to recruit applicants as well.

Q_How much is your budget for the next year, and any programs to be expanded?
“The budget is not determined yet, but it is expected to reach to 18 billion Pesos (approximately 600 million USD). We will hire more people, about 120, for the full-scale operation of the center. In addition, facilities related to mechanic, computer, and baking will be purchased for vocational training in a more practical way. Meanwhile, some programs are difficult to equip due to the limited budget, and will be implemented through cooperation with colleges.

Q_Any comments to KOICA or the Korean government?
“I’m deeply thankful for the support of the Korean government and KOICA. I hope Korea dispatches experts or volunteers specialized in physical therapy, vocational therapy, and social welfare.”

Written and photograph by Bongsoon Chang
(Chief Representative of KOICA Colombia Office)

A more detailed account about KOICA Korea-Colombia Friendship Rehabilitation Center can be found in ‘Overseas KOICA’ from the November 2016 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://webzine.koica.go.kr/201611/eng/content.php?code=201611_020104

INTERVIEW

“Nice facilities and a variety of programs which are very helpful in the rehabilitation”

An army private, Jefferson Alexander Ibarra Garcia, undergoing rehabilitation



Q_May I ask your age and job?
“I am 29 years old and I have worked in the occupation force for 10 years.”

Q_How did you get injured?
“I was shot in my left arm 15 months ago. My arms, chest, and face were peppered with shrapnel during the fight against the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia). After then, I was brought to the Ibague hospital.“

Q_How did you know about the rehabilitation program?
“I found the program through the National Army Hospital where I am still being treated. Since two months ago, I have participated in a physical rehabilitation program and an English program at the same time.“

Q_What do you think about the quality of facilities and programs the center provides? Any suggestions?
“This rehabilitation center has state-of-the-art facilities and various programs. The training has been very helpful in my recovery. It would be superb if the center provides a vocational training program and extends the period of training.“

Q_Any comments to KOICA or the Korean government?
“I really appreciate at the support of KOICA and the Korean government for the rehabilitation center. I expect more–cooperation between Colombia and Korea.“

INTERVIEW

“Hoping to expand a computer and cell phone repair program”

A former policeman, Wilmar Alaron Rojas, being trained

Q_Please introduce yourself.
“I am 29 years old, and used to be a policeman. I’m from Sogamoso in the state of Boyaca.“

Q_How did you get injured?
“3 years ago, while working as a police officer, I got in an accident where a speeding cargo truck was overturned. Due to the accident, I lost my left leg and now after surgery, I depend on an artificial leg.“

Q_How did you know about the rehabilitation program?
“I learned about the center’s rehabilitation program at the Police Hospital. Since 2 months ago, I have participated in a start-up course an income management for 3 weeks. I also hope to take a computer and cell phone repair program.“

Q_What do you think about the quality of facilities and programs the center provides? Any suggestions?
“I think that the center provides many terrific programs. It is also equipped with cutting-edge technologies.“

Q_Any comments to KOICA or the Korean government?
“I deeply appreciate that KOICA and the Korean government supported such a great rehabilitation center in Colombia. I hope that Korea continues with the cooperation and management by dispatching more Korean experts.“





A more detailed account about the project for the establishment of the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Tigray, Ethiopia can be found in ‘Overseas KOICA’ from the October 2016 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>
http://webzine.koica.go.kr/201610/eng/content.php?code=201610_020102

Project for Establishment of the Technical Vocational Education and Training(TVET)
Korean-style Education in Ethiopia

The groundbreaking ceremony for a vocational training school in Tigray, Ethiopia was held on August 1st. The ceremony lasted for two hours and was attended by more than 200 people, including Mr. Abay Weldu, a governor of Tigray, Mr. Moonhwan Kim, a Korean ambassador to Ethiopia, and Mrs. Youngah Doh, a country director of KOICA Ethiopia Office.
With a $5.5 million investment, the project began in 2013 and will be completed in 2018. The school will have an administrative services building and three department buildings for welding (plumbing) machinery, construction and woodwork, textile and garment education (12,000㎡ in the site area and 6350.44㎡ in the building area). To operate the school more efficiently, this project will accompany invitational training programs for teachers, expert deployment, and materials and equipment support.
Although the Ethiopian economic growth rate seems to be riding an ascending trajectory, the average monthly income of 70-80% of Ethiopian nationals is about KRW 100,000-200,000 (USD100-200), perpetuating a vicious circle of poverty.
To address this issue, there is an increasing demand for educational facilities such as technical vocational school where people can receive technical education and increase their employability.
KOICA hopes to provide vocational education and develop a technically skilled workforce so as to contribute to Ethiopian development by providing education opportunities through the TVET. In 2014, KOICA opened an LG-KOICA Hope Technical Vocational & Educational Training (TVET) college in Addis Ababa in cooperation with LG.





01
A groundbreaking ceremony for a vocational training school in Tigray.
02
A bird’s-eye view of the school.

Written by Joonsoo Kim
(Deputy Country Director, KOICA Ethiopia Office)



WFK Coordinator Ms. Nejat Seid

“KOICA leaves a good precedent in Ethiopia where volunteerism is an unfamiliar concept”

Making a special bond with Korea through KOICA’s training program, Nejat Seid is currently working as a coordinator for WFK Volunteers at the KOICA Ethiopia office. She delivers her thoughts on the interaction between Korean volunteers and Ethiopia observed in the field.

Written by Jiyoung Moon
(ODA Young Professional, KOICA Ethiopia Office)

An interview with Nejat Seid from the KOICA’s Ethiopia office can be found in “Overseas KOICA” from the October 2016 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://webzine.koica.go.kr/201610/eng/content.php?code=201610_020103

Q_Please introduce yourself and tell me what you are doing at the KOICA office.
I started my job as a project coordinator at the KOICA Ethiopia Office in March 2015. Since January of this year, I have worked as a coordinator for World Friends Korea (WFK) Volunteers, conducting a demand survey, supporting local adjustment training and quarterly and midterm evaluation, and participating in workshops and meetings. I’m also in charge of the ‘Project Tuberculosis Prevention & Control in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia’ and the ‘Project for Ethiopia Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak Preparedness and Response Capacity Building’ carried out by World Health Organization (WHO), the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) and KOICA together.

Q_How did you start working for KOICA?
Since my first visit to Korea through KOICA’s training program, the ‘Economic Empowerment for African Rural Women’, in which I participated on behalf of the department of women, children and youth three years ago, I have been interested in KOICA. Coming back from the training program to Ethiopia, I applied to a job opening and entered KOICA.

Q_What is it like working with Koreans?
It’s my first time to work in a foreign agency. It’s a very good opportunity for me to have diverse experiences; I’ve participated in meetings in various sectors and learned diverse cultures from Korean people. I’m very impressed by Korean people working hard and continuously pursuing self-improvement.
I think Korean organizational culture is well developed. I’ve met many Korean WFK volunteers who make efforts to learn and communicate in Amharic. I was touched by Korean volunteers’ efforts to learn Ethiopian language and culture.



I believe WFK volunteers contribute to spreading the spirit of volunteerism in Ethiopia where it is still an unfamiliar concept. I am very thankful for all volunteers who come to foreign countries including Ethiopia and continue their hard work to serve other countries, despite many difficulties. I hope that someday Ethiopian volunteers go abroad to serve other countries as well.

Q_What is your future goal in KOICA?
My goal is to work, learn and grow together. KOICA has helped Ethiopia in various areas such as education, agriculture, health, etc.; for example, KOICA contributes to improving child and maternal health and decreasing their mortality rate. I want to play a bridge-role between KOICA and Ethiopia so that KOICA’s contribution can be more powerful and bring about a positive effect on Ethiopia.



24 Hrs in Yaounde National Emergency Center, the center which adopted the Korean emergency system

Having been left behind in emergency medical system, Cameroon opened Yaounde National Emergency Center (CURY, Centre National des Urgences de Yaounde) that resembles the Korean emergency system. KOICA successfully completed the project of the establishment of 'CURY' with an active support of the Cameroon Ministry of Health. A full story about the nation's first emergency center will be followed.

Staffs and Volunteers of CURY

Yaounde National Emergency Center (CURY, Centre National des Urgences de Yaounde) first opened its door in June 2015, since then it has made remarkable steps in establishing one of Cameroons most advanced medical system. KOICA successfully set up the 'CURY' project with the active support of the Cameroon Ministry of Health (MINSANTE), along with both the American and French Embassies based within Cameroon, first initiating plans in the year 2010.

* The Korean emergency system was built on the basis of an American emergency system model which was adopted following the collapse of the Sampoong Department Store in 1995.

CURY, known as the only emergency center in Mid-West and Central Africa, is currently appointed as the regional partner medical facility of the International Conference on Emergency Medicine (ICEM). CURY is continuously making efforts to elevate the quality of medical standards not only in Cameroon but on a more expansive scale to Central Africa.
Since its opening, KOICA has supported CURY with all components of operation. This includes the use of Global Medical Doctors and World Friends Korea Volunteer programs which has been instrumental in helping the Cameroonian government continue its sustainable operation of the center. As of 2016, there is 1 medical doctor, 4 nurses and 1 radiologist serving in CURY.

Active role of CURY

CASE 1 _ **Prompt response to the train accident of Yaounde-Douala**

Cameroon's capital city of Yaounde is top-ranked for high traffic accident rates in Cameroon. In October 21, 2016, a train was overturned due to the derailment on its way to Cameroon's largest commercial city of Douala from Yaounde. The accident resulted in 75 deaths with 575 injuries. Most of the wounded were taken to CURY and underwent emergency treatment for trauma. Later, the essential value of CURY as the most competent medical center, was acknowledged.

CASE 2 _ **Brought us back Cameron Soccer Hero Rigobert Song**

The people of Cameroon love soccer. You can easily find people playing soccer everywhere and everytime. Cameroon's national flg can often be seen hanging on cars whenever the African Cup or World Cup involves the Cameroonians. In October 2016, a famous soccer player, Rigobert Song, was taken to CURY for emergency treatment. Marking 16 goals in 138 national matches from 1993 to 2010, Song is a hero in the Cameroonian national soccer team. He also represented the nation numerous times; in the 1994, 1998, 2002, 2010 FIFA World Cup, and twice in the Confederations Cup in 2001 and 2003. He was once appointed as the Captain of the national soccer team in the 2002 World Cup.
Song was taken to France shortly after receiving the treatment from CURY, This elevated the awareness of CURY in Cameroon and resulted in successful cooperation between Korea and Cameroon CURY was successful in becoming the nation's first emergency center, influencing the Cameroonian government to consider the Korean government as a strategic and cooperative partner for national development. The partnership has continued in Korea through training programs intended to enhance the quality of medical facilities in Cameroon.



01
Dr. Jeong, Joongsik, conducting emergency treatment on a patient.
02
Rigobert Song.

Written by Youngeun Ha
(KOICA Cameroon Office)

Laurice Eboto, Project Assistant Manager, KOICA Cameroon Office

The remarkable growth of Korea's ODA is a good chance for Cameroon to develop

Graduated from the University of Douala, Laurice Eboto has been working as a project assistant manager in KOICA's Cameroon office for the last six years.



Q_Nice to meet you! I heard that you play a very important role as one of the original people to start working at KOICA's Cameroon office. What kind of work do you do in the office?
"In the beginning, I was employed as a researcher. Following this, I later worked as a project coordinator and got promoted to project manager in the year of 2014. I have been employed to work leading various projects including in public key infrastructure (PKI), Yaounde Medico-Surgical Emergency Center and in the Renewable Energy program, etc. Furthermore, I have also participated in a number of important meetings and workshops holding discussions with the Cameroonian government."

Q_Since you've worked for KOICA, what has been your impression of Korea?
"Personally, I am very impressed with the speed of growth in regards to the historical, economic, social, political and cultural development of South Korea. I believe that such rapid growth is a result of a national diligent attitude, a strong education system and effective political leadership. I believe that Cameroon can also change drastically through implementation of development projects and through the exchange of experiences with Korea. Around 450 Cameroonian government officials were educated through KOICA's training programs, and they are expected to spread their know-how and ideas throughout the nation."

"Koreans are assiduous people, with a great desire for self-development and high amounts of motivation. Human resource is essential to national growth and in this regard, Korea, a country rich in human resource, will emerge as a world power in the near future."

Q_What is your opinion about Korea's ODA activities in Cameroon?
"Korea's ODA activities cover many different sectors including health, e-government, renewable energy, vocational training and rural development and much more. With regard to such necessary and primary sectors, the Cameroonian government need assistance and expert advice from those who have experience with their development. Leveraging the new opportunities that Korea's ODA affords, the Cameroon government needs to further collaborate in promoting development cooperation. On the other hand, I feel that there is something lacking. There have been cases where the Cameroonian government has been unable to maintain completed ODA projects due to a lack of capacity and competency. It would be good for KOICA to recognize such blind spots and try to encourage the Cameroonian government in developing and improving post management skills."

Q_I have heard that you've visited Korea twice. How did that come about, you visiting Korea? What did you learn from your experiences in Korea?
"In October of 2015, I visited Korea to participate in a training program on Korea's development cooperation policy which was hosted by KOICA HQ. I was more than glad to be welcomed and found myself to be received favorably. The training program was systematically designed and was well carried out. I found that it significantly helped my personal growth. Through the training courses, It gave me a great chance to have a better understanding of Korea and created a networking opportunity to implement lessons learned while I was in Korea. Particularly, I learned about the concept of Saemaul Undong (New Village Movement in Korea) and thought that it particularly applied to Cameroon which is known to be an agrarian-based country. After I came back to Cameroon, I joined the alumni meeting of trainees who had joined KOICA's training programs. At that time, I mapped out a plan for a new project applying Saemaul Undoing to rural areas in Cameroon."
Again I visited Korea in order to participate in Ewha Global Empowerment Program (EGEP) in July of 2016. I was lucky enough to be picked over 200 other applicants. The training program helped me not only in cultivating leadership but also in thinking about the course of my life as a woman. I was also able to participate in a training course on presentations, strengthening my presentation skills and improving my work productivity while working at KOICA's Cameroon office.

Q_I assume while working at KOICA and visiting Korea you have had the opportunity to meet many Koreans. What is your opinion about Korea and its people?
"Koreans are assiduous people, with a great desire for self-development and high amounts of motivation. Human resource is essential to national growth and in this regard, Korea, a country rich in human resource, will emerge as a world power in the near future."

An interview with Laurice Eboto in KOICA's Cameroon office can be found in "Overseas KOICA" from the November 2016 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://webzine.koica.go.kr/201612/eng/content.php?code=201612_020103



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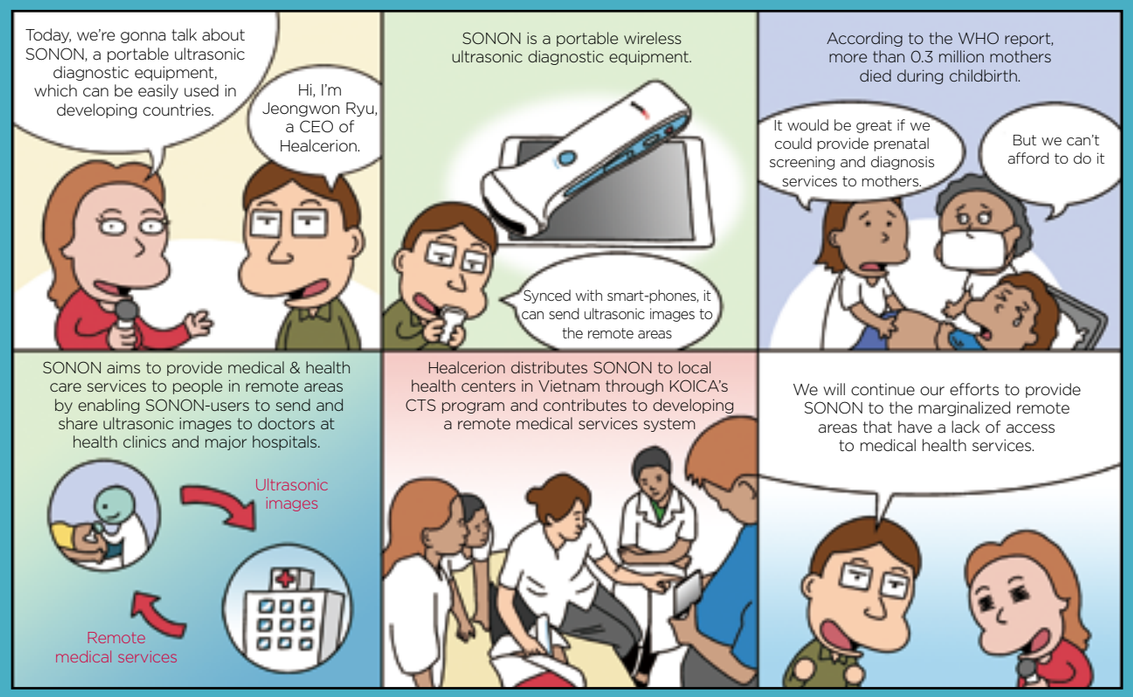


02

01
Laurice Eboto participated in KOICA's training programs (the fourth from the left in the front row).
02
Laurince Eboto participating in Ewha Global Empowerment Program (the seventh from the left in the back row).

Written by Youngeun Ha
(KOICA Cameroon Office)

KOICA'S CTS PROGRAM TACKLES HEALTH DISPARITY



Portable cutting-edge wireless diagnostic equipment offers a beam of light to mothers and patients in emergency situations

In developing countries with poor medical facilities, missing prime time to accurately diagnose and treat patients is not unusual. Healcerion is making efforts in distributing portable wireless ultrasonic diagnostic equipment. Let's have a closer look at this small equipment that offers a beam of light and hope to people in emergency situations.

According to the WHO report in 2015, more than 300,000 mothers died during childbirth. Ultrasonic prenatal diagnosis could prevent a majority of these deaths by checking up on babies' heartbeat, head size, location of placenta, etc. It could also save many lives in emergency through hemostasis by identifying the intra-abdominal hemorrhages. Despite advantages, the ultrasonic diagnostic instruments are not widely used due to its high price and bulky weight.
After having failed to save a mother who was almost due, Dr. Jeongwon Ryu started challenging health disparity issues by inventing portable wireless equipments based on ICT.

From Dissemination of Portable Ultrasonic Diagnostic Equipment to Medical Education

KOICA'S CTS program reflects the current trend in international development by solving social issues with creative approaches. It corresponds well with the Healcerion's mission to provide medical services to patients in emergency. Couples with smartphones, SONON (a diagnostic equipment by Healcerion) is able to scan and diagnose with ultrasonic images, and send them to remote areas. Huong Hoa, Quang Tri in Vietnam is a target area for the CTS program. Located in the Vietnam-Laos border, it has the poorest levels of access to medical services. The CTS program aims to improve the primary healthcare by distributing SONON to 17 local health clinics and hospitals.
The program, with doctors at the Korean National Medical Center, has provided basic training on prenatal diagnosis and emergency/ early medical checkup to local medical staffs and to the 150 staff members of Community Health Worker (CHW). It also features the m-Health (mobile healthcare) platform built in smartphones, which enables users to share ultrasonics images with doctors.


01


02

01
Medical specialist invited by Healcerion (awardee of the 1st CTS program in 2015) is conducting training to medical staffs at the Vietnamese health clinics by using mobile wireless ultrasonic diagnostic equipment.

02
A local medical staff member is examining a pregnant woman with the wireless ultrasonic diagnostic equipment of Healcerion.

03
Group photo of CHW (Community Health Worker) after training on wireless ultrasonic.

04
Signing ceremony of the MOU with the 108 Military Central Hospital.


03


04

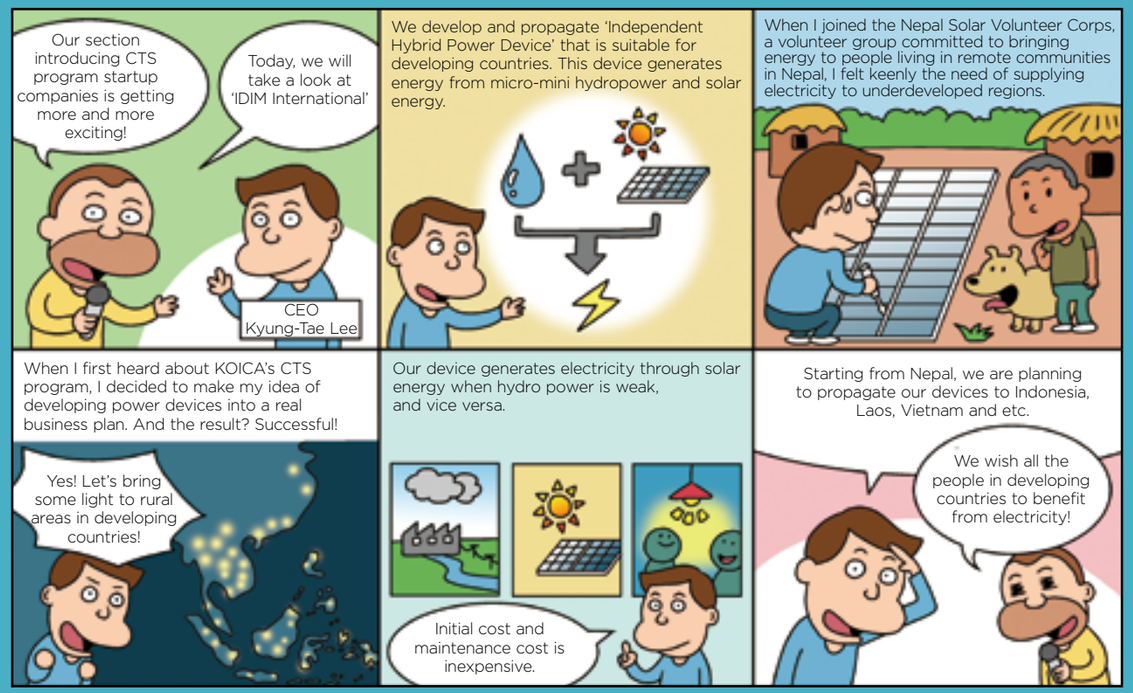
Poor access to ultrasonic medical treatment is fundamentally due to education, technology, and training.

CTS with SONON: Make it Possible to Find the Problem Right on the Spot and Provide Solutions

Dr. Huh works at the local health clinic and with the help of training on prenatal diagnosis and SONON, he saved a mother's life when he found a twelve-week old fetus dead in her womb and immediately transported her to the bigger hospital for appropriate treatment. The instrument also helped him diagnose a kidney stone in another patient's body, and he sent him to the proper hospital for additional checkup and treatment.
In addition to its benefits to the health sector, Healcerion secured a bridgehead for exporting medical instruments to Vietnam by signing the MOUs with the Quang Tri Provincial People's Committee, the 108 Military Central Hospital, and Central Hospital in Bach Mai and Hue, and by entering into a supply contract of 1.5 million USD with Hansol Vietnam as the sole distributor for the next three years.
Healcerion with KOICA will support the maternal and child healthcare program and projects of USAID/WHO in making their utmost effort to provide proper medical services to people in remote places.

Written by Dr. Jeongwon Ryu
(MD, CEO of Healcerion)

||| KOICA'S CTS PROGRAM LAYS THE FOUNDATION FOR A STABLE ENERGY SUPPLY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



Brightening the future of children by installing solar power generators in remote communities

Technology not only brings convenience but something greater than that. Simple handiness gives opportunities and dreams. IDIM International developed and propagated "Independent Hybrid Power Device" for children with no electricity available in their villages in developing countries.

In 2011, I joined the Nepal Solar Volunteer Corps, a volunteer group committed to bringing energy to people in remote communities in Nepal. I wished to do something to help others, and at that time, becoming an energy volunteer seemed to fit my capacity as an engineering student. Our volunteer team installed generators in mountainous communities with no access to electricity and brought light into their night. People were thankful for our work and we were proud of what we did. Since then, I have been involved in various activities to ensure the supply of power in remote areas in Nepal.

Movies and documentaries that brought new views to children

My yearly ritual of going to Nepal helped me notice what I could not notice before: children's face. Though they are everywhere, the one-time experience is not enough to get a full look at how children grow up. When I first saw them, they played with each other and looked very happy. However, the grown-ups were different. They usually did nothing, sitting at a table and gazing at something far away. Some gambled all day long. Their perspectives and feelings about their life were different than that of the children. They looked as if they had no dreams. Noticing the difference, I thought that the children would grow up to be just like the grown-ups who seemed to be dreamless and helpless. It was not fair. I started to ask myself, "what are the dreams of these children?"

Changes were noticeable in places that could turn on lights. Electricity brought media to the children. They could watch Bollywood films and even the National Geographic on TV. They encountered places, species and scenes that they did know existed. By watching TV programs, their minds and dreams were no longer stuck in their small community.

"Creating a world where any child can dream big no matter where they are borne" has become my mantra, and I thought volunteering was not enough to realize this dream. This is how I started a business that could turn my wish into a sustainable reality.

KOICA's CTS turns small ideas into viable and prospective projects

When a small business idea that I have come up with at a small laboratory, in which I was working was given an opportunity to become a viable solution through KOICA's Creative Technology Solution (CTS), I was filled with emotion. CTS funded my desire to be more sophisticated. With financing, I could manufacture prototypes and test them in developing countries. CTS also offered me chances to meet people in a wide array of areas, including development cooperation. It was not easy for me as an engineer to get to know others with different knowledge and perspectives, but CTS allowed me to meet people who have extensive experiences. Also, through various occasions, I learned about the importance of partnership and convergence.

My CTS project that began last December is now bearing fruits. By installing independent solar energy networks in two remote communities that were left behind by the benefits of modern energy, the project ensured a secure supply of electricity to more than 180 people in Nepal. In particular, the energy system that we established used abundant waterpower resources in Nepal, eliminating the need for batteries that require constant recharging. This feature allowed the communities to utilize electricity at night and start community-level industrial activities to raise people's income. As a result, people put themselves in charge of operating and maintaining the project. At present, the project is expanded into Indonesia, Laos and Vietnam.

A stable supply of power can have a huge impact on developing countries. It can lay the foundation for people to lift themselves out of poverty and adopt technologies that can improve the health. It was and will be possible thanks to KOICA's CTS. Building on the successes we have achieved thus far, we will accelerate our efforts to provide power to people in need across the globe. I still dream of a world where everyone has access to the power. I hope that my project can be of help in realizing this and lightening up the future for children.


01

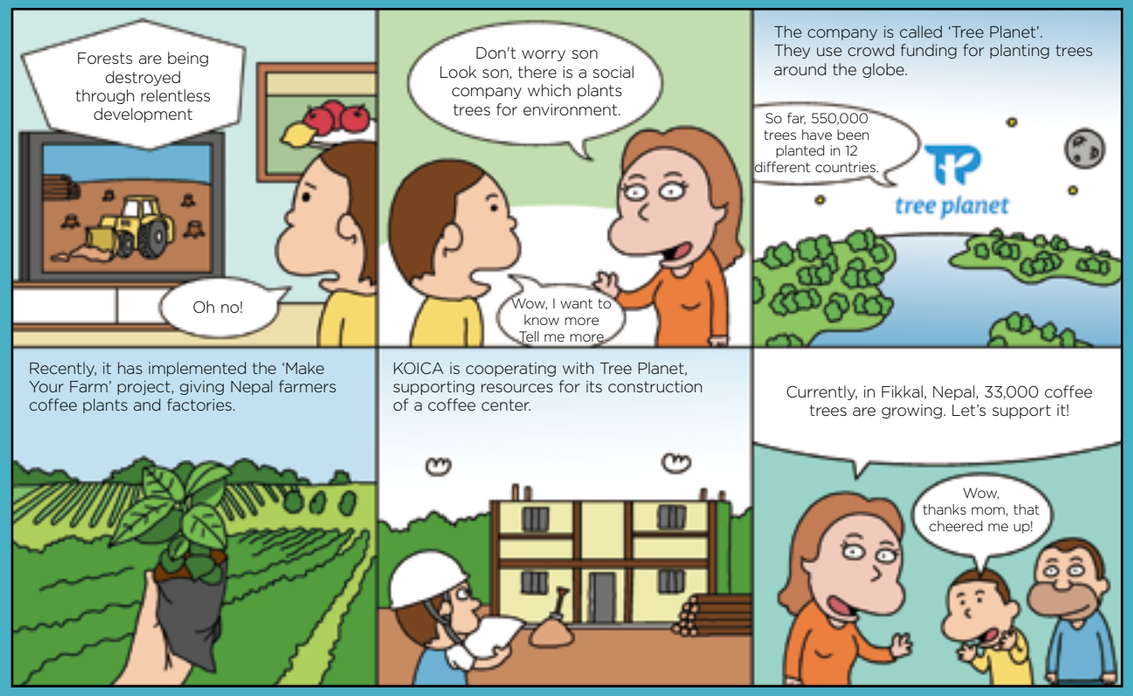

02

01, 02
People in remote communities in Nepal now equipped with energy through KOICA's CTS program.

Written by Kyungtae Lee
(CEO, IDIM International)

A more detailed account about the supply of electricity by IDIM can be found in 'What's ODA' from the November 2016 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://webzine.koica.go.kr/201611/eng/content.php?code=201611_020205

||| KOICA'S CTS PROGRAM EXPANDS THE FARMS IN NEPAL BY PLANTING COFFEE TREES



Social Venture, Tree Planet
"Make your farm in Nepal!"

Over 1,000 farm owners planted 33,000 coffee trees in a year and led them into successful growth. So called the 'Make your farm in Nepal' project is ultimately bringing positive changes to the nature and farming of Nepal.

In April 2015, a huge earthquake on the Richter scale of 7.8, struck Nepal. As a result of disastrous consequences, local communities lost almost all livelihood and infrastructure with few areas being left without serious destruction. Those areas of limited damage luckily included the "Coffee Tree Farms". Coffee Trees are of huge value not only in terms of ecological and environmental importance, but also in the economic realm, creating an important source of income for the local community. "Tree Planet", a Social Venture in Korea, is implementing project planting coffee trees in Nepal, in order to make a positive impact on the local environment and local income.

Coffee, one of the best solutions for local communities

Coffee farming areas were relatively undamaged by the natural disaster due to the coffee tree's small stature and interconnected roots system tangled with much larger trees. The majority of other plants are usually planted solely, with other larger trees being cut to make space. However, coffee trees do require other trees be uprooted. This interconnected root system has ultimately allowed for greater resistance against earthquakes.

Nepal has adequate weather and ground conditions for sufficient growth of coffee trees. But Nepali coffee beans are undervalued due to a lack of good facilities and equipment for treatment of beans and education of farmers. Furthermore, there is an endemic problem of Nepal having a limited production capacity.

This lowers the quality of the bean, thus on the international market Nepali coffee beans are under appreciated. However, there is a high potential for growing domestic needs and a possible niche market for global consumption.

Based on this, the Korean Social venture 'Tree Planet' has started projects for coffee tree farming in Nepal, with fund gathered through crowd-sourcing from people interested in supporting these projects. So called the 'Crowd Farming' project, Tree Planet gives incentives by trading coffee beans to participants in return for their funding. This appeals to sources of funding with the caption 'We make coffee farms with you, and this is your own coffee farm in Nepal'.

Building farms and factories in the 'Make your farm in Nepal' project

Even with good intentions and passions, it is difficult to launch a project in a developing country. Fortunately, KOICA CTS program (Creative Technology Solution) has proven to show great momentum for assisting those who wish to serve others in developing nations. With the use of KOICA's well developed network, there has been a number of practical breakthroughs. KOICA's CTS team has been highly effective in implementing ODA projects, and KOICA's Nepal office has also assisted the project enormously. The use of experts related to coffee farming and the coffee business has been invaluable.

From January 2016, over 1,000 farm owners have been supported through this 'Make your farm in Nepal' project. The project has ultimately resulted in coffee farms being formed in the east region of Nepal, Fikkal, and Ilam District, with 33,000 coffee trees planted with successful germination. In the Nuwakot region of Nepal, coffee bean centers are scheduled to be completed by December. This center will focus on educating individuals on coffee farming techniques, giving skills necessary for efficient coffee bean production, and increasing the income of local farmers.

The project will expand to various areas and include support for local schools and farmers' cooperatives using its generated benefits. Furthermore, through the generation of high yield coffee plantations, the surrounding areas will be more valued and thus environmentally protected, while reducing destruction caused by potential earthquakes.

Furthermore, it is hoped that this will result in more people in agriculture improving their quality of lives and that more children attending school. We hope that more people are engaged in the meaningful change that Tree Planet paves.

01
200 people participate in the Tree Planet event.

02
Students receive better opportunities of education through the 'Make your farm in Nepal' projects.





Written by Mincheol Chung
(Executive Director, Tree Planet)

GLOBAL ISSUE: CLIMATE CHANGE



The problem of climate change is one of the most controversial issues today. Particularly, many developing countries are exposing their vulnerabilities in coping with climate change. Through the program of Climate Compatible Development, KOICA has contributed to assisting such nations in meeting the global demands of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and overcoming potential disasters caused by climate change.

KOICA leads the way for Climate Compatible Development

Written by Gilsuk Lee
(Climate Change and Environment Team)

A more detailed account about the climate change can be found in
'KOICA Story' from the December 2016 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://webzine.koica.go.kr/201612/eng/content.php?code=201612_020307

PART 1

Prime example of Climate Change Global Warming

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"As a result of climate change, the occurrence and impact of extreme events has risen.
'Once in a generation' heatwaves and flooding are becoming more and more regular.
Rise in sea levels have increased exposure to storm surges associated with tropical cyclones."

-Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General of WMO, the World Meteorological Organizatio

(UNFCCC- COP22, November, 2016)

According to an assessment by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), it is highly likely that 2016 has been the hottest year on record. Preliminary data shows that the global temperature in 2016 is approximately 1.2 Celsius above pre-industrial levels. In parts of Arctic Russia, the temperature was 6 to 7 Celsius above the long-term average. Kuwait recorded 54.0 Celsius as the highest temperature ever recorded. The main cause of global warming is known to be a greenhouse effect. This occurs when built up gas in the Earth's atmosphere traps solar radiation which ultimately raises the Earth's temperature. During and after the era of industrialization and urbanization, greenhouse gas emissions increased dramatically and eventually resulted in excessive global warming. With the theory of greenhouse gasses being the main cause of global warming now widely accepted, people have active discussions with a sense of responsibility. However, certain individuals pose the opinion that climate change is a natural phenomenon influenced by the cycle of celestial mechanics. They do not believe that global warming results from human conduct.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change(IPCC)

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was created in 1988. It was set up by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to make an assessment of climate change and its impact.
The scientific evidence for global warming was published in numerous IPCC Assessment Reports drafted in 1990, 1995, 2001, 2007 and 2015. Those reports highlighted and attributed the main cause of climate change being the increase in concentrations of greenhouse gases.

"Most of the observed warming over the last 50 years is likely* to have been due to the increase in greenhouse gas concentrations."

-The third assessment report (2001)-

"Most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely* due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations."

-The fourth assessment report (2007)-

"It is extremely likely* that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century."

-The first assessment report (2014)-

PART 2

International Response to Climate Change

–

"The Parties of this Convection, Acknowledge that the change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind. Thus are concerned that human activities have been substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, that these increases enhance the natural greenhouse effect, and that this will result on average in an additional warming of the Earth's surface and atmosphere and may adversely affect natural ecosystem and humankind"

- The first sentence of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) -

The UNFCCC was put up for petition on May 9, 1992, and entered into force on the 21st of March 1993. The Parties of the UNFCCC (COP) meet every year to access progress in dealing with the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and develop measures to diminish the effects of climate change.

* The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the top decision making body which was first held in 1995 Berlin, Germany.
COP2 took place in 1996 in Geneva, Switzerland. Recently, COP 21 was held in 2015 in Paris, France, followed by COP 22 which took place in Marrakech, Morocco.





COP3 Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997 and entered into force in 2005. It proposes a way to cope with climate change, with the first commitment period starting in 2008 and ending in 2020.

Main Contents of the Kyoto Protocol

- Under the Kyoto Protocol, 38 developed countries are classified as Annex 1. It sets specific targets for them to reduce greenhouse gas emission from 2008 to 2012* to an average of 5.2% against levels found in 1990.
  * During COP 18 in 2012 in Doha, Qatar, the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol with commitments and goals set for a period between 2013-2020 was initiated.
- In order to achieve the target of reducing greenhouse emission, the project-based Kyoto mechanism was developed. It includes Joint Implementation (JI), Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Emission Trading (ET).

COP21 Paris Agreement

As a result of the Kyoto Protocol being expected to end in 2020, COP21 (2015, Paris) negotiated the Paris Agreement which seeks out to deal with greenhouse gas mitigations with it's adoption starting in the year 2020.

Main contents of the Paris Agreement

- The Paris Agreement aims to maintain the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to eventually limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels.
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC): The Parties should report contribution plans every five years.
- Carbon Markets: The Paris Agreement has established a mechanism for the global carbon market in addition to the Kyoto Mechanism.



The twenty-second COP is considered to be "the COP for Action", essential to devising practical measures and ultimately implementing the Paris Agreement. As the chair of COP22, Morocco adopted the Marrakech Action Proclamation for global Climate and Sustainable Development. It seeks to promote action on Climate change, with an emphasis on encouraging participation of various stakeholders.
During the time at which COP22 was held (November 7-19, 2016), the result of the U.S. Presidential Election took place and the agenda of climate change as a global issue was emphasized.
Donald Trump has previously suggested considerations of leaving the Paris Agreement, with much of the international community holding strong concerns on whether the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement could take place.
However, in recent interviews, Donald Trump mentioned that he had been reviewing the Paris Agreement with an open mind as he thought that there might be a correlation between climate change and human conduct, giving slight relief to the international community.

PART 3

KOICA's Program on Climate Compatible Development

Two months prior to the Paris Agreement, the 70th United Nations General Assembly adopted Sustainable Development Goals in New York on 25 September, 2015. As the Paris Agreement replaced the Kyoto Protocol, SDGs also replaced MDGs (Millennium Development Goals, 2000-2015). SDGs were officially contained and known with the heading" transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development."
Among the 17 SDGs, SDG 13 set up the objective to "take urgent action to combat climate changes and its impacts." The agenda of climate change regulation is considered to be a universal global debate which foreshadows other SDGs.
KOICA's Program on Climate Compatible Development is one of its five core agendas in regards to it's SDG programs. It aims to support the participation of developing countries to achieve goals set for the success of the Paris Agreement and SDGs.
Through the program of Climate Compatible Development, KOICA will significantly contribute to assisting developing nations in meeting the global demands of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and overcoming potential disasters which climate change threaten.



Mongol Women's Business Center Settles in Ulaanbaatar

To Act as an Incubator to Empower Female Entrepreneurs in Mongolia

Many Mongol women taking part in economic activities are still constrained by a number of limitations. In order to improve the situation, KOICA established the Women's Business Center (WBC) in the center of the capital city of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar in July 2015. Let's take a look at KOICA's project in further detail.





On July 6th, the Women's Business Center (WBC) opened on the 1st floor in the 4th building owned by the metropolitan government in the center of the capital city of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar. The opening ceremony was successful, joined by about fifty participants from various institutions, including the Women Entrepreneur's Association, Association of Persons with Physical Disability and financial sectors.

Why does it matter to support female entrepreneurs in Mongolia?

The economically active female population is about 82% of the male population, and 38.9% of the corporations are run by female owners. In spite of this high labor force participation rate, women are facing more constraints than men to start a business. Women are having difficulty in building business networks and in getting loan approvals, and they have to pay them back with higher interest rates. In addition, the scale of business is small: most of the female start-ups have less than 50million tugrik (equivalent to KRW 25 million), and more than 60% of them are unofficial, small-scale and home-based businesses.

KOICA, Asia Foundation, Ulaanbaatar City and Banks Participate

The Mongol Women's Business Center and Incubator Projects took off to provide women entrepreneurs in poor conditions with high-quality business support services and training. It is one of the Civil Society Cooperation projects implemented during 2016 to 2018; and KOICA, the Asia Foundation, Ulaanbaatar City, DS (Development Solution), Golomt Bank and MNCCI (Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry) are working together closely for the first-year phase. The project is in line with SDGs Goal 5 (Gender equality) and the Korean government's policy to promote women's rights, including the Better Life for Girls initiative to strengthen women's education and expertise. It aims to facilitate women's social participation and to serve as a driving force for the growth of start-up companies by providing business services and professional trainings to female entrepreneurs who are running their own businesses or planning to start one.

With a gross area of 109, the Women's Business Center is equipped with spaces for reception, co-working, meetings, childcare and a kitchen. At the reception, they can post and share information on the bulletin board and customized consulting services are provided via a one-on-one counseling booth. Co-working spaces have computers and big-screen TVs with which one can search, process and share various forms of information. A childcare space with toys and books was prepared for mothers with children, and the Center was also designed to accommodate the needs of women with physical disability to render an easy access path to the facilities. Meeting rooms can accommodate 10 people at a time, and they can have a small meal and consultation in a kitchen. Training rooms on the 2nd floor can seat 30-40 people and most of the lectures are carried out here.

Women's Business Center has garnered much favorable attention from female patrons who had visited the Center even before it opened. The number of beneficiaries for the first two months after the opening of the Center amounts to 338. Nine classes are taught currently with 247 female participants. 463 women, including 87 who received customized consulting, were benefited by the consulting and counseling service for 'developing business ideas, marketing and sales, financial accounting and planning'.

Mongolia WBC's Exchange with Korean Small Business Incubating Center

Oyun-Undrakh. B, an independent business owner, came to visit WBC and said, "I've gained the necessary knowledge to run my business and learned that it is important to identify customer needs for product development. I also had the opportunity to find business partners while meeting with other female entrepreneurs through the training program". Another visitor, Ayurzana T., expressed her gratitude to the WBC, saying "I was running short of the necessary knowledge and economic resources to start a business, but WBC's support program guided me to obtain new solutions for that."

The Women's Business Center, well received by female users, will expand its operation as a start-up incubator by supplying microloans to women entrepreneurs with its partners such as Golomt Bank and Xacbank, building the business network of women entrepreneurs by promoting exchange with the Korean Small Business Incubating Center and sharing relevant knowledge. By facilitating active social participation for women, the project is expected to promote women's rights through strengthening their economic capacity.

01
The opening ceremony of the WBC was held on July 6th, joined by Ordegel (head of Ulaanbaatar Small Businesses Center), Soonjae Whang (ODA specialist in KOICA Mongolia office) and Diana Fernandez (Vice Country Representative of Asia Foundation Mongolia Office) for the Ribbon-cutting Ceremony.

02
Co-working space at WBC.

Written and photograph by Duk-hee Lee
(ODA Young Professional, KOICA Mongolia Office)

A more detailed account about the Mongol Women's Business Center can be found in 'KOICA Story' from the October 2016 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://webzine.koica.go.kr/201610/eng/content.php?code=201610_020309



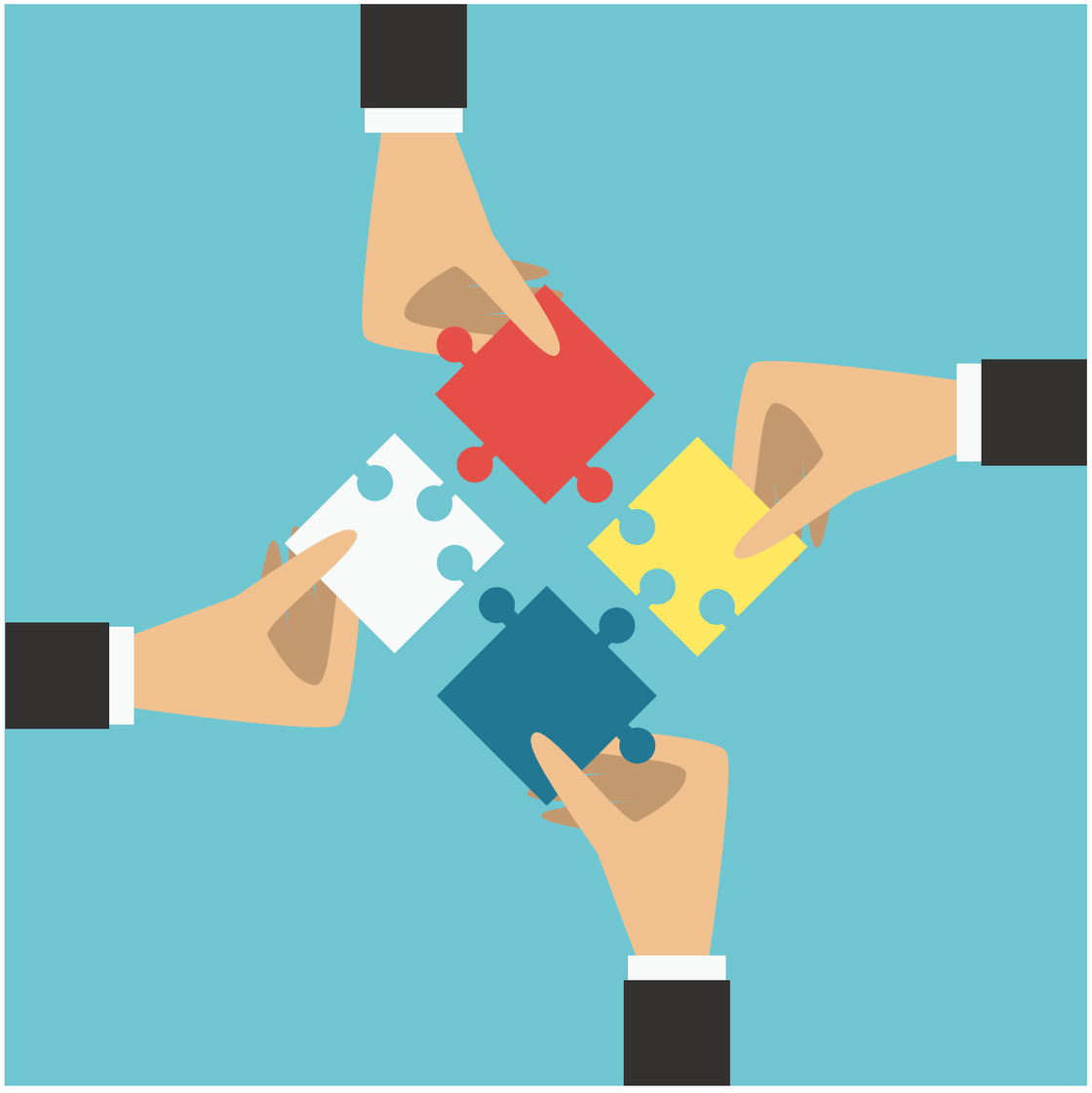




03
MoU signing ceremony for Mongol Women's Business Center and Incubator Projects on Feb. 18 at Ulaanbaatar City Hall, joined by Sooyoung Park (Country Director of KOICA Mongolia office), the then Mayor of Ulaanbaatar Bat-Uul Erdene and Meloney C. Lindberg (Country Representative of Asia Foundation Mongolia Office).

04
Training course 1 at MNCCI (Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry).

05
Business networking among the different users of the Center.



In cooperation with international organizations, KOICA participates in addressing global development issues

KOICA has been conducting projects that cooperate with diverse international organizations. To effectively address and solve global issues, KOICA has endeavored to coordinate each organization's expertise. The current status and meaning of such activities will be followed.

Written by Jiyoung Park (Assistant Manager,
Multilateral Cooperation & Humanitarian Assistance Office)

A more detailed account about the In cooperation with international organizations can be found in 'KOICA Story' from the October 2016 issue of the <KOICA Newsletter>.
http://webzine.koica.go.kr/201610/eng/content.php?code=201610_020308

KOICA cooperates with diverse international organizations to address global issues that cannot be solved by a single actor such as climate change, food security, and governance. It also aims to use the expertise and network of organizations to strengthen the effectiveness of KOICA projects in the regions where KOICA's accessibility is low.

Major Partners:
UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, WHO
KOICA has partnerships with priority partner organizations, including the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Food Program (WFP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Health Organization (WHO), as well as various international organizations, including International Labor Organization (ILO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In 2016, KOICA conducted 15 programs with 12 international organizations such as the 'WFP Food Security Program' and 'UNHCR Refugee Camp in Eastern Cameroon'.

Expand volume and raise the quality of multilateral cooperation
As the global community agrees that collaborative effort and responsibility is indispensable in addressing the global crisis, and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), international cooperation has become more important than ever. Korea has increased the proportion of ODA for multilateral aid since Korea joined the OECD DAC in 2010. KOICA has diversified its partnerships with UN organizations and strengthened the multilateral cooperation through field-based regular meetings and monitoring, midterm review and end-of project evaluation. KOICA also established standards for the systematic implementation of programs and suggested a guideline for employees to strengthen their expertise. This aims to raise alignment and transparency.

KMCO as a stepping-stone to international careers
Since the KOICA Multilateral Cooperation Officer (KMCO) program launched in 2013, KOICA has dispatched talented Korean young people to a wide range of international organizations to improve the effectiveness of KOICA's projects as well as to strengthen cooperative relation. A total of 43 officers from the first batch to the fifth batch of the KMCO, who were deployed to the field offices of international organizations such as WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, and WHO, have participated in various projects. Among them, 18 officers completed their activities and 14 officers continue their career in the development cooperation fields.