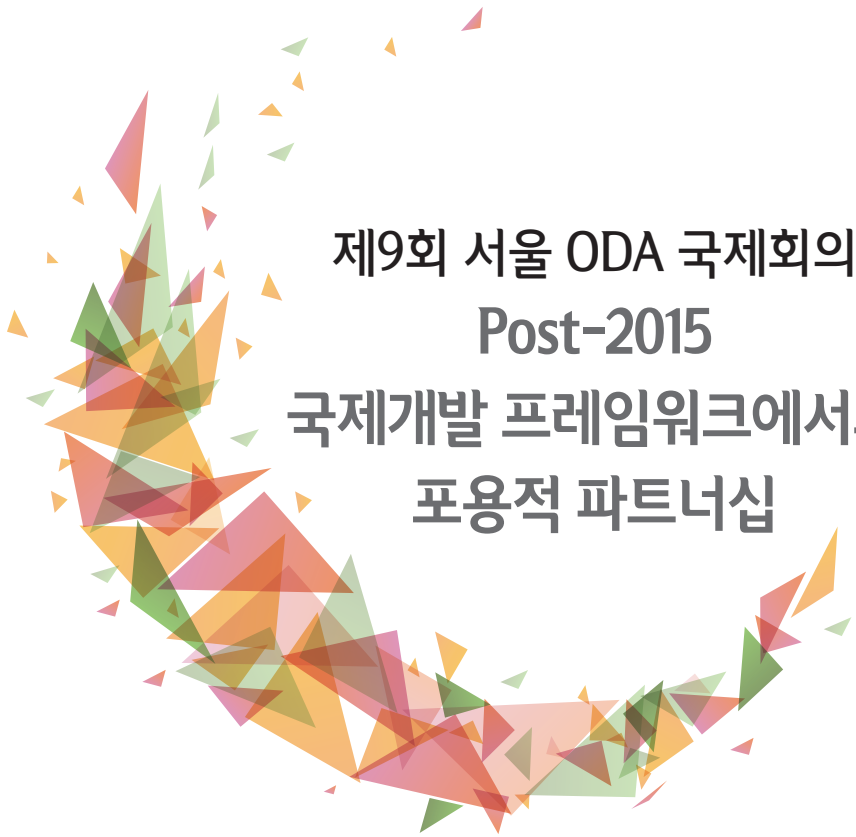


제9회 서울 ODA 국제회의
Post-2015 국제개발 프레임워크에서의 포용적 파트너십

2015. 10. 27(화) - 28(수) / 신라호텔

주최 외교부 Ministry of Foreign Affairs KOICA 한국국제협력단

Inclusive Partnership in the Post-2015 Framework
The 9th Seoul ODA International Conference

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총평 | OVERVIEW

이번 서울 ODA 컨퍼런스는 여러 측면에서 그간의 컨퍼런스와 차별되는 성과가 있었다고 보여 집니다.

첫째, UN개발 정상회의 후 한국사회에 지속가능개발목표(SDGs)가 무엇을 의미하는지 알릴 수 있는 좋은 기회가 되었습니다. 특히 1,000명에 달하는 참가자가 컨퍼런스 내내 충실하고 진지하게 모든 세션을 경청하고 참가하였습니다. 또 10개 이상의 국내 · 국외 TV, 지면 매체들이 개막식, 인터뷰, 좌담회 등을 통해 보도하였고, 중국의 일부 매체(과기일보, 법제일보)도 취재하였습니다.

둘째, SDGs가 이행수단으로서 가장 중요하게 권고하는 포괄적 파트너쉽(Inclusive Partnership)과 신흥 공여국(Emerging Donors)간의 협력이 실증적으로 표현될 수 있는 기회가 되었습니다. 세계적 개발협력을 주도하는 OECD DAC의 수장과 UNDP, ESCAP 등 UN시스템의 대표들 뿐 아니라 중요 공여국 기관들인 영국 DFID, 일본 JICA, 독일 GIZ, 네덜란드 외무부 고위급 대표들 외에 터키, 아랍에미리트(UAE), 멕시코, 태국, 카자흐스탄의 고위 대표들이 참석하여 진지하게 공유과 파트너십 방법을 모색하였습니다.

또한 세계적 지식기관인 영국의 해외개발연구소(ODI, Overseas Development Institute)를 비롯하여 UN University의 경제개발연구소인 UNU-WIDER, MIT의 D-Lab, 일본 및 중국 측 석학 및 전문가들의 참여를 통해, KOICA로서는 이들로부터 넓은 지식과 방법론을 배울 기회가 됨과 동시에 양자협의를 통해 삼각협력을 촉진하는 계기가 되었습니다.

셋째, 과학기술과 혁신의 중요성과 방법론을 각 기관과 연구자들이 상세히 발표하고, 현장에서의 실천과제가 소개됨으로써 "공유하면서 배우자"는 이번 회의의 모토(Motto)가 실질적으로 이루어지는 효과가 있었습니다.

마지막으로, 세계적인 경제 · 정치 대국들이 있으면서 동시에 벅찬 개발 수요를 안고 있는 아시아에서, 모범적인 파트너십과 이들 국가들의 역할의 중요성이 논의된 금번회의는 이 지역 국가들의 미래지향적 협력이 본격화되는 것을 기대해봄직 합니다.

무엇보다 POST-2015의 앞으로 15년은 SDGs가 전 세계적으로 추구되는 제2의 글로벌 협력시대가 펼쳐진다는 의미를 우리 모두가 인식하는 게 중요합니다. 또한 SDGs의 목표달성을 위해서는 공여국과 수여국, 기관과 기관, 기관과 민간이 손을 잡고 협력 · 분업을 통해 힘을 합치는 것이 필요하고, 특히 개발기관들은 이행 과정에서 경제 · 사회 · 문화적 파급효과(Impact)를 최대한 창조하는 데에 목표를 두는 것이 중요하다는 점이 이번 회의를 통해 재확인 되었습니다.

SDGs의 실천은 지구촌을 Transform하는 데 목표가 있습니다. 동시에 우리의 사고방식과 정책목표수립, 그리고 방법론을 Transform해야 이러한 목표달성이 가능합니다.

수많은 난제들을 국내적으로도 극복하면서, 글로벌 차원에서 개발협력에 우선순위가 부여되도록 하는 정치적 리더십을 강조한 Erik Solheim DAC 의장의 견해가 있었고, 평화 · 안보의 중요성과 ODA의 현대화를 강조한 DFID Lowcock 차관의 견해가 있었습니다. 또 불평등과 빈곤 감소, 포용성을 증진하기 위해 모범적인 파트너십을 강조한 Sheikha Lubna UAE 개발협력 장관의 메시지가 있었습니다. 이는 모두 우리들 스스로의 Transformation을 강조하는 데에 공통점이 있습니다.

다시 한 번 이번 회의에 귀중한 시간과 열정 · 지식을 공유해주신 Speaker들과 참석자 모두에게 진심으로 감사드립니다.

한국국제협력단 이사장 김 영 목

개회사 | OPENING REMARKS



김 영 목
한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장

Good afternoon,
H.E. Erik Solheim, Chair of OECD DAC,
H.E. Mark Lowcock, Permanent Secretary of DFID
Honorable Tae-yul Cho, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Ambassador Jeroen Verheul, for Development Cooperation of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
H.E. Hideaki Domichi, Senior Vice President of JICA,
Mr. Mehmet Süreyya Er, Vice President of TIKA,
H.E. Suchada Thaibunthao, Immediate former president of TICA,
Senior representatives of UNDP, GIZ, AMEXCID, the Ministry of International Cooperation and Development of UAE, UNU-WIDER, OECD Development Centre, USAID, UNESCAP, ODI, MIT, China Agricultural University, Kobe University, Ministry of Planning and Investment(MPI) of Vietnam,
Excellencies, Ambassadors, Distinguished guests, Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your participating in the 9th Seoul ODA International Conference. I am truly grateful to you for having travelled a long way to share your valuable thought with us. I should thank also H.E. Shikha Lubna Bint Khalid Al Qassimi, Minister of International Cooperation and Development of UAE for sending us her video message. It is indeed a great honor for me to host this conference and welcome you all.

SDGs and Transformation

I am convinced that this year's conference has particular meanings in terms of preparing ourselves for better achieving SDGs adopted at the United Nations Summit last month, and for reflecting the related implication between SDGs and the upcoming global regime on climate change.

If you allow me, I would like to summarize characteristics of SDGs as the following:

- Comprehensive in goal setting
- People-centered and Planet-sensitive
- Engaging in Peace building
- Inclusive and sustainable approach in pursuing prosperity, and
- Through a Partnership as inclusive as possible

As the title of SDGs – "Transform our world" indicates, we are being asked to transform our ways of working, approach, policymaking and even our mindsets to be adaptable to the changing world paradigm.

This transformation is mainly a response to daunting global challenges facing the world today such as demographic evolution; climate change and disasters; ever growing gaps between demand and supply in all sectors; conflicts; violence; refugees; only to name a few.

These global issues prompts a fundamental reflection on the nature of development and asks all countries, both advanced and developing, all stakeholders - including us - to do their own jobs and join in the pursuit of the common goals for ourselves and the next generation.

Inclusive Partnership

In this regard, it is important but not easy to redefine and pool these traditional and newly available resources as well as to set up the Means of Implementation (MOI) to fulfill this critical agenda ahead of us. This is where the inclusive partnership once again should come into play.

Inclusive partnership must be a key feature of implementation, bringing together not only donors and recipients but all relevant stakeholders at all levels, innovative technologies/ ideas and necessary financial and non-financial resources. This partnership should be transformative, built upon shared values, which will eventually benefit all, participants and recipients alike.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I truly hope this conference to be an exemplary demonstration of this "inclusive partnership" based upon "joint commitment". We all need to take actions to turn our commitments into actual practices.

Regional Cooperation

As it is emphasized in SDGs, we cannot consider 'inclusive partnership,' without pursuing cooperation among emerging players and regional cooperation. In this context, Asia is a unique place: Asia has both strong and dynamic world's leading economies and, is facing challenges of contrast – prosperity and extreme poverty – larger than the rest of the world. As leading countries in Asia are being expected to play greater role and work with partners to tackle pressing issues, I wish this conference to be the very beginning of a dynamic cooperation among players given the weight of challenges confronted by Asia.

The role of Korea/KOICA in 'inclusive partnership'

Although Korea's contribution yet remains a little portion of international development cooperation, we are striving to make investments to serve such value as human dignity, ownership building and planet sensitivity in order to create impacts in a sustainable way.

As part of this effort, the Korean Government has been contributing to the spirit of "Busan Partnership" through practical programs for Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation(GPEDC), which is based on the principles adopted at Fourth High Level Forum on Aid effectiveness(HLF-4) held in Busan.

Along with this, KOICA plans to focus on 5 areas: 1) Health for all, 2) Education particularly for Girls and Youth, 3) Science & Technology promotion, 4) Saemaul Undong as part of

Inclusive & Sustainable rural development, and 5) Climate Change response and water development.
KOICA is ready to work with partners. We hope to create best practices by partnering with a variety of players both in public and private sector, domestic and international; keeping in mind that people should be at the center of our efforts.

Dear Colleagues,
Now we are entering to another 15 years with SDGs.
I hope today's 9th conference provides 'inspiring' food for thoughts, and an opportunity for expediting partnerships among us. I am pretty happy that this conference looks to become one of the "Sustainable conferences" in the world thanks to your contributions.
Once again I would like to thank you all, speakers, panels and the audience for their valuable time and contributions today and tomorrow. Thank you very much.

개회사 요약

2015년 10월 이후, SDGs과 신기후체제의 수립으로 국제사회가 당면한 여러 이슈를 대응할 수 있는 장이 마련되었고, 이러한 체제 하에서 글로벌 과제를 해결하기 위해서는 포용적이고 포괄적인 파트너십이 중요합니다.

SDGs가 우리에게 가장 중요하게 요구하는 것은 선진국 · 개도국 모두, 공적기관 · 민간 모두의 변혁 Transformation입니다.

이 가운데 국제사회에서의 아시아와 아시아의 한 국가로서 한국의 역할이 강조되고 있습니다. KOICA는 한국의 외교정책을 뒷받침 하면서, 글로벌 이슈해결과 친구 국가들의 발전에 기여하고자 하는 5대 이니셔티브–포용적이고 지속적 기반의 모델로서의 새마을운동(농촌 · 지역개발), Better Life for Girls(Education & Health), Healthy Life for Human Dignity(Global Health Security), 기후변화대응과 물 개발, 과학기술과 창의를 최대한 활용하는 지속적 개발–를 수립하고 다양한 이해관계자와의 파트너십을 강화하면서 SDGs를 이행할 준비를 하고 있습니다. 제한된 공적 재원과 민간자본의 결합은 Post–2015 시대의 중요한 과제입니다. 파트너십은 최대한 다양하고 폭넓게 이루어져야 이러한 과제 달성이 가능합니다. 우리들은 신흥공여국 기관들과의 상호협력이 필요합니다. 특히 세계 경제를 주도하는 국가들이 속해 있는 동시에, 벅찬 개발 수요가 있는 아시아에서의 파트너십은 더욱 중요합니다.

환영사 | WELCOMING REMARKS



조 태 열
외교부 2차관

Ambassador Kim Young-mok, President of KOICA,
Honorable Erik Solheim, Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee,
Honorable Mark Lowcock, Permanent Secretary of DFID of the United Kingdom,
Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My warmest welcome to all of you to the 9th Seoul ODA International Conference!
This year's conference is especially timely and relevant: not only is it taking place just a month after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the most transformative and ambitious development agenda in history, at the UN Sustainable Development Summit; it also focuses on inclusive partnership, one of the main goals of the newly adopted development agenda.

KOICA organized this conference with a view to better preparing the international community for the new era of development cooperation looming on the horizon. I would like to thank President Kim of KOICA for the initiative and all the distinguished participants for their presence at, and contributions to, this important event.

Distinguished Guests, The MDGs were the most successful campaign for eradicating poverty in history. Over the past 15 years, much progress has been made in achieving the goals, notably in reducing the population living in extreme poverty and hunger by half. However, progress has been uneven among the different goals, countries, and social strata.

Accordingly, the international community now faces the dual challenge of completing the unfinished business of the MDGs, while moving forward to achieve the SDGs which are even higher, broader, and deeper. Unlike the MDGs that were mainly focused on poverty eradication, the SDGs aim to achieve an integrated and balanced development, encompassing social, economic and environmental dimensions. Therefore, in order to achieve the SDGs, far more resources, technologies and knowledge are required.

Fortunately, the total amount of global ODA, which previously took a downturn due to the global economic crisis, rebounded to reach an all time high in 2014. The international community also reaffirmed its commitment to increase ODA at the 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa last July and the UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York this past month. At the same time, however, the share of ODA in external finance for development is gradually decreasing, while other resources, such as domestic and private finance, are acquiring greater importance.

Private finance directed to developing countries is increasing year by year, now reaching up to 4 times the global ODA. The amount of development assistance by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) is also rapidly expanding to reach almost a half of the global ODA. Moreover, ODA provided by non-OECD DAC members is estimated to be 13% of the global ODA. As such, various development stakeholders other than traditional donors have tremendous potential resources for development cooperation. They are not limited to financial resources, but include intangible assets such as field experiences of civil societies, creativity and innovation of entrepreneurs, and expertise of academics, just to name a few.

Ladies and Gentlemen, During the 15-year process of endeavoring to achieve the MDGs, the international community has learned a number of precious lessons. One of the most valuable lessons is that without solidarity among nations and their shared sense of community, global happiness and prosperity is a far cry.

Half a century ago, Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. said that, “we are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny.” His words underline the inseparable link between our generation and the next, as well as the common destiny of humanity and the planet we live in.

Human dignity and the sustainability of the earth that we aspire to would be hard to realize if we take a dichotomous approach that divides donors and recipients, the government and the private sector, economy and the environment.

This is why inclusiveness is crucial in building a global partnership, the seventeenth of the SDGs. Only through a full-fledged participation of all development stakeholders that share common goals, values and vision, will we be able to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Such an inclusive partnership should start from recognizing and better understanding the knowledge, expertise, and roles of all actors in development cooperation. The 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan in 2011 and the launch of the Busan Global Partnership as a result opened a new chapter in the international efforts to this end. The Busan Global Partnership Forum annually hosted by Korea has served and will continue to serve as an open platform for mutual learning and knowledge-sharing in order to make an inclusive partnership a reality in the post-2015 era.

I firmly believe that inclusive partnership is the most effective tool in achieving inclusive growth that ‘leaves no one behind and reaches the furthest first.’

Distinguished Guests,
At the UN Sustainable Development Summit last September where a new blueprint for global prosperity in the next 15 years was formally adopted, Korea was conspicuously visible. The reason why the international community paid special attention to the messages delivered by President Park Geun-hye was because the development path that Korea has taken over the past decades is living evidence that all the newly adopted SDGs

are practicably achievable. Indeed, Korea is now an icon of hope for over 150 developing countries around the globe. It is the only country in the world that has transformed, within only a half century, from one of the least developed countries with per capita GDP of less than 100 US dollars to a country on the verge of joining the 30-50 Club, a group of countries with per capita GDP of more than 30,000 US dollars and populations over 50 million.

No other diplomatic asset is more valuable than this for a country like Korea, a middle power aspiring to play a greater role befitting a country of its stature. A nation's economic strength is hard power, but the secret of its economic growth is soft power, which is all the more attractive as it can be shared and many other developing nations are eager to share it.

Fully utilizing this soft power, Korea is committed to play its due part in building and spreading the inclusive partnership called upon by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and will do its utmost to contribute to achieving the SDGs. It is against this backdrop that at the UN Sustainable Development Summit, President Park emphasized the importance of implementing the SDGs and, as part of such efforts, announced the Better Life for Girls Initiative with a commitment to provide 200 million US dollars for the next five years with a view to improving health and education for girls in the developing countries.

Moreover, at the High-Level Special Forum jointly organized by Korea, OECD and UNDP as a side event, Korea's Saemaul Undong, a rural development campaign in the 1970s, was presented as a new paradigm for rural development in the post-2015 era. President Park made a firm commitment to build on this momentum to contribute to eradicating rural poverty around the world.

To be sure, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will provide Korea with both enormous opportunities and heavy responsibilities. Among the seventeen SDGs, there are a number of areas in addition to rural development and education where Korea could

add its own contributions utilizing its unique experience. With a firm belief that achieving the SDGs is an investment for the future as well as the engine for social transformation of the developing countries, Korea will continue to effectively mobilize all the capacities and resources and play an active role in implementing the SDGs by aligning our ODA policy and strategy with the newly adopted development agenda.

On top of this, assuming the presidency of the UN ECOSOC for the years of 2015-2016, Korea is committed to play a leadership role in taking follow-up measures and building a review mechanism for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Distinguished Guests,
We are now standing at a critical juncture in development cooperation. The evolving dynamics and landscape require not only changes in the development goals; rather, a fundamental shift in the mind-sets and behaviors of all stakeholders -- donors and partners, producers and consumers, the North and the South, governments and citizens.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer once said that, “the first step in the evolution of ethics is a sense of solidarity with other human beings.” I am confident that today’s meeting will provide an excellent opportunity to collect our wisdom on how to strengthen a sense of solidarity and thereby build an inclusive partnership for the new era of development cooperation. I wish you all the best in your joint intellectual exercise towards this end. Thank you.

환영사 요약

금번 제9회 서울 ODA 국제회의는 최근 공식적으로 채택된 지속가능한 개발의제(SDGs) 중 한 요소인 포용적 파트너십을 다루는 회의로서 시의적절합니다.

지난 15년간 MDGs를 통한 많은 성과들이 있었지만, 이러한 진보는 각 목표, 국가, 사회적 계층마다 상이하게 나타나, 국제사회는 MDGs의 미완성된 과제들을 완수하고 보다 포괄적인 SDGs를 달성하기 위해 전진해 나가야 하는 이중 도전과제를 안고 있습니다.

이러한 상황에서, 다행히도 ODA의 총액은 2014년을 기준으로 증액이 이루어지고 있고, 제3회 아디스아바바 개발재원총회를 통해 각국의 ODA 증액에 대한 국제사회의 합의도 확인되었습니다. 더불어, 민간재원 및 시민사회와 신흥공여국들의 개발재원 동원도 강화되고 있는 시점입니다.

국제사회는 지난 15년간의 노력을 통해, 국가 간 연대와 공동을 위한 공통된 소속감 없이는 세계번영을 이룰 수 없다는 것을 교훈으로 배웠습니다. 따라서 앞으로 개발협력을 성공적으로 이루기 위해서는 글로벌 파트너십을 제고하는데 있어 '포용성'이 결정적일 것 입니다.

이에 따라, 한국 정부는 반세기만에 받는 나라에서 주는 나라로 변모한 중강국으로서 soft power를 통해 그간 국제사회의 평화 증진과 공통된 과제들 해결에 적극 기여하도록 노력해 왔습니다.

특히, 한국 정부는 개발효과성제고를 위한 부산 파트너십 (Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, GPEDC)을 통해 2012년 이후부터 지속적으로 포용적 파트너십을 강조하고, 실행적인 프로그램을 진행해 왔습니다. 기존 마련된 GPEDC의 플랫폼을 통해 상호학습의 시간을 갖는데 한국은 그 역할을 다할 것입니다.

이렇듯, 지난 9월 박근혜대통령이 UN 총회 연설에서 밝힌 바와 같이 한국의 경제성장 경험과 포용적 파트너십을 통해 한국 ODA 정책과 전략을 SDGs에 일치시키고, 국제개발협력에 기여할 바를 모색할 것입니다.

축 사 | CONGRATULATORY REMARKS



셰이카 루브나 알 카시미

UAE 국제협력부 장관 (비디오 메시지)

새로운 개발협력 체제에서의 바람직한 파트너십은 평등하고 공정한 관계에서 비롯되며, 우리 모두가 공통의 목표를 가지고 있어야 합니다. UAE와 같은 신흥공여국은 개발에 대한 자국만의 경험과 노하우를 가지고 있으며, 이를 개발협력에 활용할 수 있는 역량이 있습니다. 또한 신흥공여국은 개발도상국에서 성장한 경험을 바탕으로 수원국의 수요를 더 잘 이해하고 '동등한 파트너십'을 추구하고 있다는 점에서 비교우위를 가질 수 있습니다.

이러한 가운데 UAE는 2009년 OECD DAC 비회원국으로서는 처음으로 Creditor Report System을 사용한 보고를 마쳤으며, 포용적 파트너십의 모범사례를 만들어가기 위해 노력하고 있습니다. UAE는 2013년에 이어 2014년에도 약정액(commitment) 기준 ODA/GNI 0.7%를 달성한 바 있습니다. 이는 국제사회가 이행을 약속한 0.7% 달성의 중요성에 대해 UAE의 지지의사를 확인하는 것입니다. 또한 2014년 수원국 수요기반의 원조와 민간부분과의 파트너십을 통한 지속가능발전의 달성과 포용적 파트너십을 강조화는 대외원조정책과 전략을 수립하였습니다. 불평등과 빈곤 감소는 국제사회 모두의 목표이며 이를 달성하기 위한 다각도의 노력과 다양한 이해관계자 간의 파트너십 구축 시도가 선행되어야 합니다.



마크 로콕
DFID 사무차관

새로운 글로벌 목표에 맞는 새로운 ODA 역할을 정립할 필요가 있습니다. 한국의 경험은 comprehensive approach를 강조하는 새로운 목표에 모범사례로 작용할 수 있습니다. ODA의 역할은 언제나 제한적일 수밖에 없고, 수원국 (개발도상국)의 주인의식이 바탕이 되어야 함은 당연합니다. 그러나 최빈국을 중심으로 아직도 ODA의 역할은 중요하며, 영국의 ODA/GNI 0.7%달성은 이러한 역할을 수행하기 위한 국제사회의 노력에 발맞추는 것이라 볼 수 있습니다.

이러한 ODA의 역할을 제고하기 위해서는 ODA 시스템의 현대화가 필요합니다. ODA 시스템의 현대화는 첫째, 평화/안보 분야에서 역할이 강화되어야 함을 의미합니다. ODA의 역할이 이전에는 분쟁과 폭력적 상황에 놓인 피해자를 지원하는데 국한 되었다면, 분쟁의 근본원인을 해소하기 위한 노력에도 사용되어야 합니다. 평화/안보와 개발의 상관관계는 국제사회의 다양한 사례를 통해 확인할 수 있으며, 원인 해소에 대한 수요가 증대하고 있습니다. 이렇듯, ODA와 개발협력은 근본적 개념, 재원의 확보, 시행, 방법론에 이르기까지 현대화해야 할 시점에 와있습니다.

둘째, 민간의 투자를 활성화하는데 ODA의 역할을 찾아야 합니다. 많은 국가들이 민간투자를 확대하기 위해서 '보증' 등의 방식을 모색하고 있습니다. 또한 새로운 목표와 이를 달성하기 위한 다양한 자원들을 연계하려는 노력이 있어야 합니다. 이를 위해 양자 간 기구뿐만 아니라 다자간 기구에서도 최빈국에 대한 실질배분을 높이는 등의 노력이 수반되어야 하며, 개발도상국이 스스로 조세시스템 및 제도 확립을 통한 국내재원 동원 체계를 갖추도록 국제사회가 지원을 아끼지 말아야겠습니다.

기조연설 | KEYNOTE SPEECH



에릭 솔하임
OECD DAC 의장

당면 과제가 많기는 하지만 지금까지 이루어온 국제 개발협력에서의 발전의 성과를 무시해서는 안 됩니다. 한국의 경제성장과 민주화의 과정은 여타의 개발도상국에 주는 함의가 크며, 특히 정치지도자의 리더십 역할이 중요합니다. 또한 개발도상국의 성장을 위해서는 시장중심의 경제성장이 되어야 하며, 교육은 언제나 어느 국가에서나 중요합니다. 따라서 한 국가의 개발의 3대 요소로 리더십–시장주의 경제–교육을 꼽을 수 있습니다.

이렇듯, 현재 우리가 마주하고 있는 과제들을 해결하기 위해서는 정치적 리더십이 무엇보다 중요합니다. 정치 지도자들은 각국의 문제해결이 중요하지만, 각국의 과제들과 글로벌 과제들을 동시에 해결하기 위해 이에 대한 전략적 기여를 이끌어 나가야 합니다.

한국은 바로 이러한 3대 요소를 잘 활용하여 성공한 모델입니다. 따라서 한국은 이러한 경험을 국제사회와 보다 광범위하게 공유하고, 글로벌 개발협력의 증진을 위해 좀 더 노력할 의무가 있습니다.

이러한 3대 요소를 충족시키며 지구촌의 지속가능한 성장을 담보하기 위해서는 포용적 파트너십이 강조되어야 합니다. 결국 현재 우리가 당면하고 있는 지구촌의 문제는 특정 국가만의 과제가 아닙니다. 모든 Challenge는 상호 연관되어 있습니다. 따라서 모든 국가, 모든 이해 당사자가 모여 해결해야 하는 이슈이며, 더 이상 정부들만의 노력만으로는 해결될 수 없습니다.

따라서 전통적인 ODA 외에도 민간의 기여가 매우 중요하며, 특히 시장의 자본(Capitals in the market)이 결합될 수 있는 노력과 메커니즘 구축이 필요합니다. 수원국 자체의 재원 확보도 중요한 바, 우리가 추구하는 목표 달성을 위해, 무엇보다 정치 지도자들의 비전과 결단이 긴요합니다. 민간 투자와 개별 국가의 조세제도 개혁을 통한 국내자원동원의 상호작용이 개발협력의 키가 될 것입니다.

폐회사 | CLOSING REMARKS



김 인
한국국제협력단(KOICA) 전략기획이사

Good afternoon, Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have now completed our agend a and come to the end of our intensive gathering for 2 days of the conference. As it has been a long day for all, I will be very brief.

The 9th Seoul ODA International Conference has been truly informative and timely in terms of discussing the Inclusive Partnership in the Post-2015 Development Framework. This year, it is especially important as the international community is bracing for a new development paradigm, which will lead the development discourse for the next 15 years.
As pointed out a number of times during the conference yesterday and today, to successfully achieve SDGs, integrated, collective efforts of not only donor and recipient countries but also international community, academia, civil society and the private sector are essential and critical than ever before. In this regard, I personally think sharing the best practices of Inclusive Partnership, thereby learning from one another is the most important part in order to pursue our new goals for the future.

I may recall the speeches of Mr. Erik Solheim and Mr. Mark Lowcock yesterday, Korea has its special mandate to contribute to the international society as a country who has its unique development experience. To live up to this expectation, KOICA, as a leading grant agency, endeavors to achieve SDGs by transforming itself and mainstreaming the value of “inclusiveness” in every aspect of our work. Your continued support for our work would be very crucial for us to create actual impact.

It has been my great pleasure to have you all and to see the enthusiastic discussion on Inclusive Partnership. Your presence has been invaluable, without any doubt, and has helped make the event a great success.

Before closing, I thank the keynote speakers, panelists and guest audience for sharing your insightful knowledge. Also, I appreciate all my staff who have been busy making this conference very successful. I hope to see you all again next year. Thank you.

폐회사 요약

제9회 서울 ODA 국제회의는 포괄적 파트너십에 대한 논의를 했다는 점에서 아주 유익하고 시의 적절했습니다. 특히 올해는 국제사회가 15년간의 개발담론을 이끌어갈 새로운 패러다임을 가다듬는 것이 중요한 해이기 때문입니다.

이틀간의 회의에서 여러 번 논의된 바와 같이, SDGs를 성취하기 위해, 공여국과 수원국뿐만 아니라 국제사회와 개인, 그리고 시민사회의 합쳐진 노력이 필요합니다. 최선의 포괄적 파트너십을 함께 실천 하고, 서로를 통해 배우는 작업들은 미래를 위해, 특히 우리의 새로운 목표를 지향하기 위해서 가장 중요한 부분이기도 합니다.

한국은 한국만의 독특한 개발경험을 가진 국가로써 국제사회에 기여할 수 있는 부분이 있다는 에릭 솔하임 의장님과 마크 로콕 차관님의 연설을 기억하실 것입니다. 이 기대처럼 선도 원조기관으로서 KOICA는 스스로 발전하고, 모든 측면에서 "포용성"이라는 가치를 주류화 하며, SDGs를 성취해 갈 수 있도록 노력해 갈 것 입니다. 여러분들의 계속되는 지지가 중요합니다.

오늘 여기서 포괄적 파트너십에 대한 열정적인 논의를 나누어 감사했습니다. 그리고 기조연설자, 패널 분들 그리고 초청자 및 참석자분께 통찰력 있는 지식들을 공유해준 것에 대해 감사합니다. 내년에 또다시 여러분들을 뵙기를 기대합니다.

THANK YOU MESSAGE

Dear friends in Koica, dear Young-Mok!

Again so many thanks for inviting me to Seoul. It was such a delightful and meaningful event. I truly enjoyed the visit and our strong friendship!

Please count on me if in any way I can help Koica achieving event better results in the future.

Warm regards, hope to see you soon!

Erik
OECD DAC Chair

THANK YOU MESSAGE

Dear Mr. Young-mok Kim;

Thank you very much for your courteous letter.

I would like to express once again our heartfelt gratitude for your hospitality.
Our conversation was very proactive and focused. Dinner was delicious and memorable. I enjoyed everything.

Of course, the conference was a big success. I was most impressed that the conference was so well organized and free from any bureaucratic constraints.
I felt that role the emerging donors would play would become more important and that KOICA is in a very good position in identifying strength of combining voices from the emerging donors.
Although our stay was short, my colleagues and I enjoyed thoroughly.
Thank you.

I look forward to meeting you again at the next opportunity.

Sincerely yours

Hideaki DOMICHI
Senior Vice President, JICA

THANK YOU MESSAGE

Dear President Young-mok Kim

Thank you again for your invitation and opportunity to speak at the 9th Seoul ODA International Conference.

It was a real pleasure to visit Seoul, and to meet with so many interesting people, both from Korea itself, and from abroad.

The conference was very well organized, and I thank you for the time committed by your dedicated staff to helping us visitors. This was much appreciated.

We look forward to future cooperation.

With very best wishes, Tony Addison
Chief Economist/Deputy Director of UNU-WIDER

SESSION

세션 1
SDGs 달성을 위한 포용적 파트너십

세션 2
신흥공여국과의 새로운 포용적 파트너십

세션 3
Post-2015 개발협력체제 내
아시아지역 전환적 파트너십

세션 4
포용적 파트너십의 현장 사례와 교훈

세션 1

SDGs 달성을 위한 포용적 파트너십



좌장: **김 은 미** / 이화여자대학교 국제대학원 원장

기조연설 ✚ 제로엔 페르헬

네덜란드 개발협력 대사



지속가능개발목표 체제 하에서 다양한 이해관계자 간의 파트너십이 중요하며, 2030 의제는 글로벌 파트너십을 부활시킬 모멘텀으로 작용할 것으로 기대한다. 새로운 개발 체제에서의 파트너십은 포용적이고 효과성을 강화해야 하나 그 필요성에 비해 실제 파트너십을 논의할 때는 상이한 이해관계로 인해 의견 일치가 쉽지 않다. 아울러 PPP와 다자파트너십 개념이 명확히 구분되지 않는 것도 문제가 된다. 따라서 각 파트너십간의 의미를 제대로 구분하고, 이를 바탕으로 SDGs를 효과적으로 달성하기 위해 다양한 이해관계자들이 어떻게 협력할지에 대해 상호 논의하는 것 역시 매우 중요하다. 아울러 SDGs의 내용과 실제 간에 어떠한 갭이 존재하는지에 대해 상호 이해하고 해결점을 모색하고자 노력해야한다.

이러한 점에서 지식공유는 효과적인 파트너십 구축을 위해 매우 중요한 요소라 할 수 있다. 따라서 오늘날의 다자파트너십은 지식에 대한 접근권을 강화함으로써 수원국이 직면한 문제에 대한 해결방안을 보다 효과적으로 모색하는데 초점을 맞추고 있다. 이러한 가운데 GPEDC는 지식 플랫폼으로서 파트너십 구축을 위한 학습의 장이 되고 있다. 현존하는 지식과 경험을 모으고 SDGs가 기대하는 파트너십 구축을 위한 장이 될 것으로 기대한다.

네덜란드의 경우를 보면, 민간기업 70곳이 SDGs 헌장에 가입함으로써 SDGs 이행을 지원하는데 뜻을 모았으며, 주요 자선단체들 또한 SDGs 달성을 위한 기여방안을 지속적으로 고민하고 있다. 이렇듯 효과적인 SDGs 이행 및 달성을 위해 상호 협력하고 논의하는 것은 이상적인 다자파트너십을 구축하기 위한 중요한 출발점이 될 것이다.



세션 1-1 ✚ 마이클 오닐 — UNDP 대외협력국장

Post-2015체제에서의 포용적 글로벌 파트너십



SDGs 달성을 위해서는 글로벌 차원과 국가 차원에서의 이행노력이 동시에 이루어져야 한다. 복합적인 내용을 포함하고 있는 의제의 이행을 위해서는 보편성, 포용성, 책무성 등이 포괄적 원칙으로 작용해야 한다. 다양한 이해관계자 간의 이해관계를 조정하는 것이 파트너십 성공의 관건이다. 특히 파트너십을 강화하는데 특정한 방식이 있는 것은 아니다. 따라서 국가의 주인의식, 결과중심, 투명성에 대한 강조가 필수적이다. 이러한 노력은 Global Partnership for the Sustainable Development Data를 통한 데이터 수집에 관한 경험과 사례를 공유하면서 기초 데이터를 구축할 수 있는 파트너십을 강화하는 방안이 우선되어야 한다.

세션 1-2 ✚ 게르트 라포르트 — ECDPM 부소장

개발을 위한 포용적 파트너십: 어떻게 구축할 것인가?



2030개발의제를 둘러싼 글로벌 개발협력 지형으로 권력의 재분배, 새로운 거버넌스 모델 (네트워크 모델), bottom-up 접근방식으로의 전환 등의 변화가 필요하며, 그에 대한 EU의 대응방향이 요구된다. 포용적 파트너십의 개념에 관한 논의에서 서로 상반되는 논의 동향 (특히, 아프리카의 발전국가들에서 국내 재원 동원과 경제성장과 불평등이 동시에 강화되는 경향)이 있으므로, 모범사례를 중심으로 현장에서의 포용적 파트너십 구축을 고려해야한다. 앞으로 일부 개발도상국에서의 시민사회 활동이 줄어들고 있는 현상에 대한 논의도 필요하다.





세션 1-3 ✚ 장현식

서울대 행정대학원 초빙교수, 전 KOICA 이사

포용적 글로벌 파트너십: Post-2015체제하에서 실제로 작동가능한가



SDGs가 갖는 의미와 이를 이행하기 위한 "포용성"논의는 부산체제를 중심으로 설명할 수 있다.

또한 포용성의 바탕이 되는 다양한 이해관계자들–민간기업, 재단, 학계, 시민사회 등의 적절한 역할이 요구된다. 특히 SDGs 중 17번 목표에서 포용적 파트너십이 갖는 의미와 목표에 대해 주목했을 때, 한국의 전략이 OECD DAC와 국제사회의 전략에 부합할 수 있는 방향으로 전개되어야한다. 한국 ODA 선진화 방안으로 3A (ambitious, accountable, aligned approach)를 제시할 수 있다.

세션 1-4 ✚ 민희경

CJ그룹 부사장

"KOICA-CJ 베트남 농촌가치사슬 강화를 위한 새마을 사업(CSV사업)"을 통한 교훈



민간기업의 개발협력에서의 역할은 효과적이고 효율적인 문제해결 전략을 수립하는데 강점을 발휘한다는 것이다. CJ–KOICA 파트너십을 통해 베트남에서의 사회적 니즈를 발견하고 비즈니스 모델을 구축하였다. 상보성 및 상호존중의 원칙이 민관협력에서의 파트너십 강화에 도움을 주며, 이는 단순히 프로젝트의 성공뿐만 아니라 감정적인 부분에서도 도움을 준다. 또한 재원의 제공자뿐만 아니라 민간기업의 참여는 비즈니스+a의 전문성도 공유할 수 있다. 현지 지도자의 역량을 강화하는 것도 프로젝트의 지속가능성을 확보하는데 도움을 줄 것으로 기대된다.

세션 2

신흥공여국과의 새로운 포용적 파트너십



좌장: **에드워드 헤저** / ODI 원조 및 공공지출센터장

세션 2–1 ✚ 메메트 쉬레야 에르 터키 TIKA 부청장

TIKA의 협력방안 및 역할



새로운 국제적 변화 양상에 맞추어 오늘날 신흥공여국 및 Non–DAC 공여국들의 역할이 보다 조명을 받고 있다. 이러한 새로운 공여국들은 기존 전통 공여국들의 원조 방식과 비교해 비교적 낮은 양허성을 가지는 동시에 국제적 원조규범에 맞추어 자신들만의 새로운 원조방식을 마련하여 이행하고 있다. 이에 발맞추어 신흥공여국 원조조정기관인 TIKA의 원조방식은 수원국의 개발전략에 기반한 전략을 수립함으로써 수원국의 주인의식 및 비양허성을 높이고자 노력하고 있다. 아울러 수원국 중심의 지원, 참여적 접근법, 국제사회와의 협력 방안 역시 중요시하고 있다.

또한 "지속가능개발을 위한 2030 아젠다"의 효과성, 평등, 개발협력의 임팩트 등을 높이기 위해서는 포용적 파트너십, 혁신적 접근법, 아울러 각 국별 사례의 공유 등이 필요하다. 이에 TIKA는 국내 NGO, 시민사회를 비롯해 다양한 참가자들과 함께 협력함으로써 참여적 접근을 추구한다. 아울러 보다 포용적인 글로벌파트너십을 구축하기 위해 국제사회와의 협력방안 뿐만 아니라 향후 민간기업과의 협력방안 역시도 추진 중에 있다.

세션 2-2 ✚ 노엘 곤잘레스 세구라 AMEXCID 부청장

개발을 위한 포용적 파트너십의 중요성: 멕시코 사례를 바탕으로



네덜란드, 말라위와 함께 멕시코는 GPEDC 공동의장직을 맡고 있다. GPEDC는 다양한 이해관계자들 간의 파트너십 제고를 위해 수립되었으며, 이를 위해 시민사회, 정부, 의회, 민간기업 및 재단 등 다양한 이해관계자들이 한데 모여 대화를 통해 공동의 목표를 달성할 것을 주문하였다. 특히 이러한 포용적 파트너십은 SDGs 이행을 위해 필수요소로 강조되고 있으며, UNSG의 종합보고서에서는 포용적 파트너십은 글로벌, 지역, 국가, 로컬 차원 모두에서 중요시 되어야할 핵심 요소로서 강조되고 있기도 하다. 2011년 설립된 멕시코 국제개발협력청(AMEXCID)은 수원국의 주인의식, 결과중심, 상호 책무성, 포용적 파트너십 등 글로벌파트너십의 개발협력 원칙을 충실히 이행하고 있다. 이를 위해 AMEXCID는 시민사회, 학계, 지방정부, 민간기업 등을 중심으로 한 5개 자문단그룹을 구성하여 긴밀한 협력을 도모하고 있다. 앞으로도 AMEXCID는 상호신뢰를 바탕으로 한 성공적인 국내 파트너십을 구축하고자 노력할 것이다. 아울러 각 참가자들의 각기 다른 강점과 약점을 고려하고, 이들 간의 효과적인 커뮤니케이션 전략을 수립하는 등 지속적인 노력을 강구해나갈 것이다.

세션 2-3 ✚ 울자스 이싸베코프 카자흐스탄 외교부 대외경제정책부장

카자흐스탄의 ODA체계 및 Post-2015 포용적 글로벌 파트너십에 대한 입장



국제개발 무대에서 '신흥 공여국'과 같은 새로운 플레이어의 등장은 수원국과의 협력 방식에 대한 새로운 원칙 및 메커니즘을 가져왔다. 이러한 상황에서의 핵심은 개발을 위한 국제 협력의 현실적이고 실용적인 메커니즘을 형성하는 것이다. 이를 위해서는 지난 수십 년 간의 개발경험과 함께 새로운 원조 트렌드를 함께 고려해야한다. 이러한 국제적 흐름을 바탕으로, 카자흐스탄은 개발 분야에서의 국제사회의 노력을 적극적으로 지원하고 있다. 밀레니엄 선언을 채택한 UN 회원국 중 하나인 카자흐스탄은 지난 15년간 MDGs 달성을 위해 지속적으로 노력해온 동시에 Post-2015 아젠다 구축 및 이행을 위한 국제적 논의에 적극적으로 참여해왔다. 아울러 오늘날 중상위소득국 대열에 들어선 카자흐스탄은 과거 성공적인 국가발전 경험을 바탕으로 국제사회의 지속가능발전을 이루는데 실질적인 역할을 강화하고자 한다. 이와 함께 국제무대에서 현재 일어나고 있는 일들에 대해 중상위소득국으로서 늘어난 책임감 및 공동 대응의 의무 역시 중요하게 인식하고 있다. 이에 카자흐스탄은 ODA를 위한 국가시스템을 구축하기 위해 지난 2014년 말, ODA법을 우선적으로 제정하였다. 이는 카자흐스탄 역사상 최초로 국제개발분야의 법률화가 이루어졌다는 점에서 중요성을 띈다.







세션 2-4 ✚ 토니 애디슨 UNU-WIDER 부국장

Post-2015체제에서의 선택과 파트너십



지난 MDGs 달성결과를 보면, 아동사망률감소, 산모사망률 감소, 학교등록률 증가 등 상당히 성공하였다고 할 수 있다. 하지만 세계 빈곤 사례는 줄어들었지만 여전히 수백 만명의 사람들이 만성적 빈곤을 겪고 있다. 이러한 빈곤문제는 여전히 분쟁 취약국의 경우 특히 고질적이다. 따라서 생계유지 및 일자리 창출 등에 보다 많은 관심이 필요하며, 이를 통해 성장(growth)은 보다 지속가능해 질 수 있다. 절대적 빈곤감소뿐만 아니라 사회적 불평등성 감소 역시도 중요하다. 이를 위해서는 구조적 전환이 보다 중요하다. 섹터간 이동과 고부가 가치 활동 등을 통해 보다 경제가 다양해질 수 있다. 이러한 경제를 구축하면 소득 또한 자연스럽게 오르게 되어 있다. SDGs 고위급패널(The High Level Panel on the SDGs)은 생계부문에 대한 비약적 발전을 이룰 것을 주문하고 있다. 따라서 이를 달성하기 위한 방법이나 이를 위한 원조공여국의 역할 등을 생각해보아야한다. 농경 생산성 강화를 위해 농경지원 확대는 중요하다. 특히 소작농의 경우는 더욱 그러할 것이다. 아울러 이를 위한 인프라시설 역시 상당 수준 구축되어야 하며, 이를 위해서는 공적재원, 민간재원 및 공여국 펀딩의 적절한 혼합이 중요하다. 이를 통해 경제는 변환될 수 있으며, 지역불균형 역시 줄어들 수 있으며 외진 지역 역시 성장의 혜택을 받아 일자리가 늘어나고 소득이 창출될 수 있다. 신흥공여국들은 자신들의 성공적인 개발 경험을 바탕으로 빈곤국가들이 직면한 개발문제들을 해결하는데 기여해야할 것이다.

세션 3

Post-2015 개발협력체제 내 아시아지역 전환적 파트너십



좌장: **칼라파티 라마크리쉬나** / UNESCAP 동북아지역 사무소장

기조연설 ✚ **도미치 히데아키** JICA 수석 부총재



국제개발에 있어 PPP 강화의 중요성은 날로 높아지고 있다. 동시에 불평등 및 취약성의 증가와 같이 경제성장으로 인해 발생하는 리스크 역시도 중대한 해결과제가 되고 있다. '양질의 성장'을 이루고자 하는 각국의 이행의지가 강하게 형성되어야 한다. 포용성, 회복력, 환경적 지속가능성 등의 중요성은 날로 상호연계되어 높아지고 있다. 특히 굿 거버넌스가 구축되었는가의 여부는 개발성과에 지대한 영향을 미친다는 점을 주목해야 한다.

아시아는 세계 경제에서 차지하는 비중이 크다. 지속적인 성장을 위해 가장 중요한 요소는 아시아 공동체 구축이며, 이를 위한 ODA의 역할은 필수적이다. 반면에 인프라투자와 같은 개발수요를 충족시키기 위한 재정지원 규모는 매우 부족한 수준이다. 이러한 상황에서 아시아에서는 현재 역내 통합을 위한 노력이 이루어지고 있으나, 그만큼 각국의 다양성 역시 존재하고 있다. 즉 아시아 역내 신흥 경제국의 부상으로 인해 상호 경쟁의 대상이 되는 동시에 새로운 개발 파트너로서 협력의 대상이 되기도 하는 것이다. 따라서 이러한 협력과 경쟁이 동시에 일어나는 특수성은 향후 아시아 역내 개발파트너십의 운영 방향에도 영향을 미칠 것으로 보인다.

아울러 새로운 SDGs 시대를 맞이하며 각국은 주인의식을 갖고 SDGs 이행을 위해 국별전략을 마련해야 한다. 이에 JICA는 보다 시장친화적, 환경친화적인 제도를 구축하고자 노력하고 있다. 또한 전환적인 개발파트너십 강화를 위해 오랜 기간 동안 삼각협력, 남남협력 및 다자협력을 확대하고자 노력해왔다. 이러한 포용적 파트너십 구축을 위해 파트너 기관들과 공동 거버넌스 및 비전을 공유해야 한다. 아울러 기술을 활용한 환경친화적인 발전을 추구하는 동시에 민간기업 참여 중심의 개발파트너십을 확대할 필요가 있다. 특히 일본에서는 민간투자기금을 만들어 일본지역기업들의 개도국 지원 활동을 활성화하고자 노력하고 있으며, 이는 일본 내 일자리 창출과 혁신에 있어서도 매우 중요하다.





세션 3-1 ✚ 최 성 호 KOICA 지역사업 이사

아시아 내 한국의 포괄적 글로벌 파트너십



2011년도 HLF-4 와 부산 글로벌 파트너십을 계기로 개발 분야의 다양한 주체들의 참여가 이루어졌으며, 서로간의 신뢰 및 상호적 학습활동이 촉진되어 지식 및 교훈 공유가 이루어졌다.

포괄적 파트너십에 있어 한국의 역할은 전통적 공여국과 신흥공여국간의 가교로서 글로벌 공동체와 함께 한국의 개발경험 및 노하우를 공유하고, 새로운 공여자들의 참여 및 민간 분야의 참여를 촉진하는 것이다. 한국은 신흥공여국의 입장에서 상대적으로 현지 수요에 대한 이해가 빠르며 유사한 환경과 개발 경험을 갖고 있다는 장점이 있다.

또한 반세기가 넘게 수원국이였던 한국은 개발도상국의 상황에 대한 이해도가 비교적 높다. 아시아 남남협력 및 삼각협력에서 한국의 역할은 새로운 아시아 개발 주체들이 원조 공여자로 거듭날 수 있게 도와주고 이러한 아시아 공여자들의 출현을 지원하는 것이다. 이에 KOICA는 TIKA, TICA, 싱가폴, 멕시코와 공동협력을 위한 MOU를 체결하였으며 공동평가, 공동 조사, 공동 프로젝트, 지식공유, 인력 교류, 연간 회의를 함께 시행해왔다. 구체적으로 KOICA와 TICA는 CLMV 국가의 농촌개발 부문 공동프로젝트를 수행하는데 동의한 바 있으며, ASEAN국가들을 위한 물과 기후변화에 관한 삼각협력을 구상 중이다.

포괄적 파트너십은 민관협력(PPP)을 통해서도 구축될 수 있다. 민간부문과의 파트너십은 ODA예산의 부족한 부분을 채워주며, ODA 프로젝트의 효율성을 향상시킨다. PPP의 일부로 KOICA는 KOICA-CJ 베트남 농업 가치사슬 개발을 위한 새마을 프로젝트를 시행하였다. 향후 아시아 내 포용적 파트너십을 향상시키기 위해서는 아시아의 새로운 주체들의 개발 협력을 강화하고, 지역 주인의식을 존중하며, 새로운 주체들을 독려하기 위한 노력이 이루어져야 할 것 이다.





세션 3-2 ✚ 리샤오윈 — 개발학 교수, 중국농경대 통합농업개발센터 원장

글로벌파트너십을 위한 중국의 새로운 개방: Post-2015 개발프레임워크 이행을 위한 함의



포용적 파트너십을 위한 보다 효과적인 변화를 만들기 위해서는 시스템을 개선해야 한다. 아시아 내에서는 이를 위한 전환과 변화에 대한 논의가 계속되어왔다. 아시아에는 중국과 인도와 같은 최대 남남협력 공여국 및 파키스탄, 태국과 같은 신흥공여국과 동시에 많은 수원국들로 구성되어 있다. 다양한 주체들이 이 지역에 입지해 있기 때문에 상당히 역동적이고 다양한 지역이라 할 수 있다. 기회적 측면의 경우, 일본, 한국, 중국의 발전 경험이 아시아 내에 있는 수원국에게 매우 큰 도움을 줄 수 있다. 중국은 UN과 같은 국제기구뿐만 아니라 남남협력, 삼각협력을 강화하기 위해 노력하고 있다. 그러나 아시아지역의 가장 큰 도전과제는 공여국들간의 협력이 부족한 것이다. 불신과 분쟁 문제 역시 큰 도전과제라 할 수 있다. 이러한 문제점을 극복하기 위해 지역 전체를 큰 그림으로 바라보며 공동의 합의가 이루어져야 한다. 이번 회의가 단순히 회의로만 끝나는 것이 아니라 실제로 이행되기를 바란다.

세션 3-3 ✚ 다카하시 모토키 — 일본 고베대학교 교수

새로운 시대 지속가능발전을 위한 일본의 기여방안



개발협력이야말로 우리가 향후 미래를 다시 구축할 수 있는 분야이다. 일본은 90년대 이후 최대 양자 공여국으로 부상하였으나 일본의 개발 공여국으로서의 역사는 매우 고통스러웠다고 할 수 있다. 일본의 개발협력은 인프라 지원에 초점을 맞추어 서구, 유럽과는 다른 방식으로 국제개발을 수행해왔다. 양적으로 인프라 분야에 많은 투자를 하였고 옵저버들은 일본의 개발 형태를 비판해왔다. 그러나 이러한 개발 형태를 질적, 인적자원적인 측면에서 보지 않고 단편적으로 판단해서는 안 된다. 일본은 수원국들에게 인프라 지원을 강요한 바가 없으며 지원의 효과성 및 결과는 우수하였다. 일본은 현재, 자체적인 이니셔티브를 통해 수원국의 주인의식 및 자주에 초점을 맞추고 있다. 성공적인 포용적 파트너십을 위해서는 전통 공여국과 신흥공여국간의 분업이 이루어져야 한다. 특히 한,중,일 간의 정치적 문제점이 극복되어야 할 것이다.

세션 3-4 ✚ 수차다 타이분타오 — 태국 TICA 前청장

Post-2015 개발프레임워크에 따른 아시아의 변환적 파트너십



아시아에는 총 51개의 국가가 있다. 그 중 6국가가 선진국이며 나머지는 중소득국가 및 최빈국이다. 아시아 개발협력에는 총 북-남, 북-남-남, 남-남, 남-남-남 형태의 개발협력이 이루어지고 있다. 남남협력의 가장 첫 번째 목표는 지식 및 경험 공유이다. 남남협력과 관련하여 신흥공여국이라는 용어가 사용되고 있는데 태국이 이 범주에 속하는지는 모르겠다. 이 용어에 대한 합의가 이루어질 필요가 있다. 또한 아시아의 포용적 파트너십과 관련하여 SDGs를 어떻게 달성할지에 대한 논의가 필요하다. 태국은 다양한 이해관계자들이 참여할 수 있도록 정부, 기업, 시민사회가 개발협력에 함께 참여할 수 있도록 문을 열어두고 있다. 또한 불평등 및 개발 격차를 감소하기 위해 지역공동체의 강화가 필요하며, 이를 위해 지역 간의 통합 및 이웃 국가에 대한 지원이 이루어져야한다. 아디스아바바에서 개최된 개발재원 회의에서 공여국들이 더 많은 재원을 확대하도록 촉구된 바 있으나 신흥 개도국의 입장에서는 쉬운 일이 아니다. 태국 역시 개발협력사업 시행을 위한 각 분야의 전문가가 부족하며 섹터별 전문가 및 사업을 수행할 역량이 필요하지만 제한된 재원으로 인해 어려움이 많은 실정이다.

세션 3-5 ✚ 응우엔 쑤안 띠엔 — 베트남 기획투자부 대외경쟁관계국 부국장

Post-2015시대 아시아의 포용적파트너십 효과를 제고하기 위한 신흥공여국의 역할



아시아는 수년 동안 급부상하면서 더 큰 목소리와 영향력을 내고 있다. 또한 사회, 경제적으로 의미 있는 성과를 이루었으며 다양한 글로벌 협력에 참여하고 있다. 신흥공여국가들이 국제경제에서 차지하는 비중은 지속적으로 증가하고 있다. 이들은 빈곤완화에 큰 역할을 수행할 준비가 되었다. 경제발전 경험 및 성공적인 정책 공유가 그 방안 중 하나이다. 한국 역시 KSP 및 DEEP 프로그램을 통해 지식을 공유하고 있다. 아시아의 포용적 파트너십은 신흥공여국들이 적극적으로 참여할 수 있는 공간을 제공한다. 국제개발분야에서는 공여국과 수원국 이해관계자 모두가 원조 정책을 수립하고 시행할 권리와 의무를 가지고 있다. 따라서 신흥공여국들은 단순한 원조공여국을 넘어 보다 적극적인 개발파트너십을 통해 원조수립을 하는데 참여해야 한다. 아시아의 전환적 파트너십이 지속가능한 발전 내에서 형성이 되어야 하며, 이러한 파트너십은 창의적이고 유연하며 포용적인 모델이 되어야 한다. 또한 세계의 급속한 변화에 발맞추어 모든 주체가 참여해야 할 것이다. 이에 대한 신흥국의 역할이 더욱 확대되기를 기대한다.

세션 4

포용적 파트너십의 현장 사례와 교훈



좌장: **손 혁 상** / 경희대학교 공공대학원 교수

기조연설 ✚ 요하임 프라이 GIZ 아시아, 라틴 아메리카, 카리브해 지역부 이사



2030 개발아젠다 하에서 파트너십은 국제개발 논의의 중심이 되었다. 자원, 인구, 공공재, 수자원에 대한 수요는 크게 증가하고 있다. 또한 최근 기후변화, 전염병, 이민 등의 이슈를 통해 정치, 경제, 사회 활동이 얼마나 긴밀하게 연결되었는지를 알 수 있다. 즉, 모든 이해관계자들이 각자의 책무를 이행해야 보다 효과적인 결과를 도출해낼 수 있다.

독일국제협력청(GIZ)은 다양한 분야에서 40여 년간 국제협력, 지속가능한 발전에 대한 지원을 제공하고 있다. GIZ의 파트너십은 크게 글로벌 파트너십, 민간분야의 파트너십, 각 분야의 이해관계자들과의 파트너십, 세 가지로 구성되어 있다. 글로벌파트너십에 존재하는 격차를 해결하기 위해 금융 포용을 대안으로 제안하고 있다.

아울러 금융서비스를 수원국과 공유하고 금융 서비스에 대한 접근을 제공하며 금융포용 이니셔티브에 대한 정책적 자문을 제공할 수 있도록 그 문을 열어 놓고 있다. 다자파트너십의 효과성은 반부패 프로젝트를 통해 증명된 바 있다. 본 프로젝트의 주요 성공요인은 협력, 시민사회의 참여, 다양한 주체들의 참여로 평가된다.

특별연설 ✚ 김 영 목 한국국제협력단(KOICA) 이사장



한국의 주요 개발모델인 '새마을 운동'모델은 지난 9월 UN총회에서 주요하게 소개된 바 있다. 오늘날 전 세계 극빈곤층의 80%는 농어촌 지역에 집중되어 있다. 따라서 특정 지역에 집중되어 있는 빈곤을 효과적으로 완화하지 못한다면 지속가능발전의 달성은 힘들어진다.

이러한 점에서 새마을운동은 포용적, 지속가능한 개발을 위한 새로운 합의점을 제시할 수 있다. 아울러 주인의식이 결여된 원조사업은 그 결과가 제한적일 수밖에 없다는 지난 원조 경험을 바탕으로, 한국은 외부의 원조나 개입 없이도 자립적으로 수원국이 발전을 이루어나갈 수 있도록 지원하는 것을 목표로 현재 약 15개국의 중앙정부와 함께 새마을운동을 실시해오고 있다. 물론 새마을운동이 제대로 이행된다고 해서 모든 원조 결과가 성공적이라고 할 수는 없다.

하지만 다른 원조모델보다는 효과적이고 실질적인 결과를 창출할 수 있을 것으로 기대된다. 한국은 1970년대에 시작된 농촌개발 모델에 새로운 기술을 접목하고 시장과의 연계를 강화함으로써 지속가능개발의 효과성을 강화하고자 한다. 아울러 여성과 아동에 대한 존중 및 보건, 위생문제 역시 함께 고려함으로써 농업관련 기술의 활용도 제고 및 친환경적 발전을 도모한다. 또한 이와 관련하여 보다 많은 기관 및 조직들과 함께 파트너십을 구축하여 본 새마을모델의 활용범위를 전 세계적으로 넓히고자 노력하고 있다.







세션 4-1 ✚ 프레드리코 보나그리아 OECD 개발센터 상임고문

재단(foundations)과 정부간 협력 강화방안

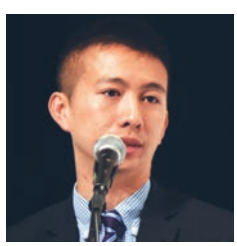


상호이해증진을 위해 정책대화가 활용되고 있으며, OECD 개발센터는 회원국뿐만 아니라 민간을 포함한 다양한 주체들이 참여하고 있다. 효과적인 정책개발은 SDGs 달성에 있어서 매우 중요하다. 신흥경제국이 공유할만한 경험이 많으며, 이는 남남협력에서 적용될 수 있을 것이다.

이러한 지식을 코드화하거나 전달하는 것은 매우 어려운 일이다. 바로 이 부분에서 정책대화가 활용되어야 하는 것이다. 최근 NetFWD라는 자선단체와 함께 손을 잡고 활동하기 시작했다. 이를 통해 정부는 재단과 평등한 파트너십을 추구해야하며, SDGs이행에 있어서 정부가 자선단체의 중요성을 인정해야한다. 아울러 이를 바탕으로 SDG의 비교우위를 활용하여 SDGs를 달성하는 것이 중요하다.

세션 4-2 ✚ 득 짠 USAID의 개발혁신벤쳐(DIV) 포트폴리오 매니저

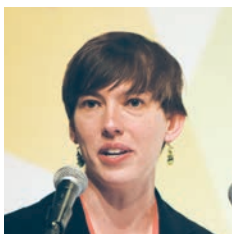
DIV 역할 및 운영성과 소개



개발혁신벤처(DIV)는 적은 비용으로 수만 명의 삶을 변화시킬 수 있는 개발 문제에 대한 해결책을 지원하고 있다. DIV는 분석적인 방법 및 해결책 비교를 통해 비용대비효율적인 혁신적인 아이디어 및 시범사업을 수행한다. DIV의 단계별 자금조델 모델은 벤처 자금 경험에 영감을 받아 상대적으로 소규모의 증명되지 않은 개념들에 투자하여 효과성이 증명된 부분에만 지속적으로 지원한다. 이러한 혁신적 과정에서 우리는 실패와 성공을 모두 경험하였다. 그러나 아이디어가 실패했을 경우 우리는 상대적으로 낮은 비용에 교훈을 얻을 수 있었으며, 아이디어가 성공했을 경우 우리는 통상가격의 극히 일부의 비용으로 수만 명의 사람들에게 혜택을 줄 수 있었다. 따라서 포용적 파트너십을 통해 이러한 부분에 대한 지원이 확대되기를 기대한다.

세션 4-3 ✚ 로라 버지나 — MIT D-LAB의 모니터링, 평가 및 교육 코디네이터

혁신을 위한 포용적 에코시스템 건설



MIT D-Lab에 본사를 둔 국제 개발 혁신 네트워크(IDIN)는 빈곤감소를 위한 저비용의 기술을 전파하고 기획하며 개발할 수 있는 혁신가들의 역량 강화를 지원하고 있다. 600명 이상의 혁신가들의 네트워크를 구성하는 IDIN 네트워크는 개발 과제를 해결 방안을 모색하는 다양한 분야의 사람들을 포함하고 있다. 본 네트워크는 지역혁신에 투자하는 것이 보다 영향력 있는 해결책을 도출할 것이라고 믿고 있다. IDIN는 자금 조달, 플랫폼 구축, 멘터십 제공 등을 통해 혁신가들과 벤처들을 지원함으로써 지역적 도전과제를 해결할 수 있는 방안을 제시하고 있다. 또한 IDIN의 대학, NGO 및 사회적 기업의 글로벌 컨소시엄을 개최하여 토론의 장을 제공함으로써 파트너십을 가능하게 하였다. 이렇듯 새로운 기획 회담이 이루어짐에 따라 이러한 파트너십이 강화되었으며, IDIN은 파트너십을 촉진하는 방안에 대해 배울 수 있었다.

세션 4-4 ✚ 최 용 근 — LG전자 에티오피아 지사장

포용적 파트너십을 통한 LG Hope Community 프로젝트 운영 사례 소개



LG는 지난 2013년도까지 CSR 활동을 많은 국가에서 진행해왔으며, 프로젝트 수행 시 주도적인 역할을 해 왔다. LG는 개발도상국의 지속가능성 및 자율성을 강화하기 위해 에티오피아에서 장기간 실질적인 지원을 제공하였다. 또한 이를 통해 성공적인 지역 개발 프로젝트를 수행하고자 한다. 이에 따라 LG는 에티오피아에서 'LG 희망 공동체 프로젝트' 라는 포괄적이고 통합적인 CSR 사업을 시작하였다. 이는 2013년부터 시행 된 포용적인 프로젝트로서, 농업, 교육, 위생 분야를 포함하고 있다. 본 프로젝트를 통하여 이해관계자들의 참여와 이들의 강점을 프로젝트의 다양한 단계에서 활용하는 것이 수혜자들의 참여를 이끌어 내는 중요한 요소임을 알게 되었다. 민간 및 공공 분야의 포용적인 파트너십은 지역 개발의 지속적인 운영을 위한 필수적인 조건이다. 에티오피아의 포괄적인 파트너십을 통하여 운영의 초기 단계가 순조롭게 이루어질 수 있었다.



HIGH LIGHT



/

이모저모

Inclusive Partnership in the Post-2015 Framework

The 9th Seoul ODA International Conference

영국 DFID 사무차관 면담

[일시.장소] 10월 26일, 19:00, 민가다헌

[참석자] DFID 마크 로콕 DFID 사무차관, 제임스 휴즈 주한영국대사관 정무참사관, 미쉘 브로드벤트 2등 서기관, 오현정 영국문화원팀장

KOICA 김영목 이사장, 김인 이사, 정윤길 전략기획부장, 강서미 과장





네덜란드 개발협력 대사 면담

[일시.장소] 10월 27일, 10:00, 신라호텔 23F

[참석자] 네덜란드 제로엔 페르헬 개발협력 대사 등 KOICA 최성호 이사, 조상우 부장, 전경무 팀장, 오연금 과장, 이성진 직원





OECD DAC 의장 언론사 통합 인터뷰

INTERVIEW

[일시.장소] 10월 27일, 10:00, 신라호텔 메이플룸

[언론사] SBS CNBC, 아리랑 TV, 연합뉴스, 아시아 투데이, 문화일보

[참석자] 에릭 솔하임 OECD DAC 의장, 김영목 이사장





터키 TIKA 부청장 면담

[일시.장소] 10월 27일, 10:30, 신라호텔 23F

[참석자] TIKA 메메트 쉬레야 에르 부청장 등 KOICA 김인 이사, 김영란 팀장, 전지혜 팀장, 박규희 과장





이사장 언론사 통합 인터뷰

INTERVIEW

[일시.장소] 10월 27일, 11:00, 신라호텔 메이플룸

[언론사] SBS CNBC, 아리랑 TV, 매일경제 TV, 문화일보 [참석자] 김영목 이사장

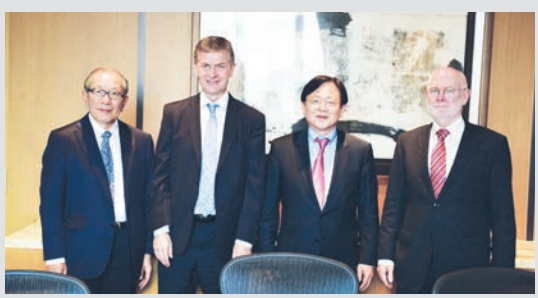


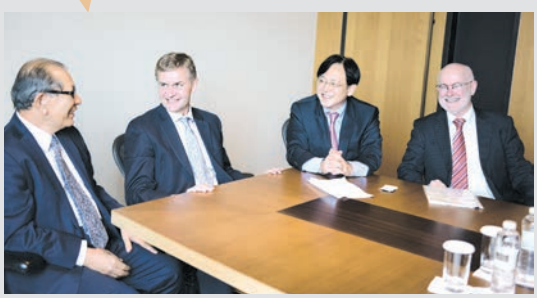


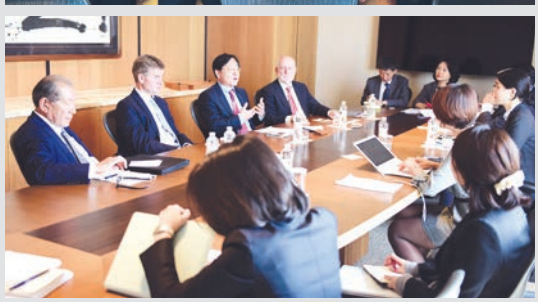
코리아 헤럴드 대담

[일시.장소] 10월 27일, 13:30, 신라호텔 23F

[참석자] 김영목 이사장, 에릭 솔하임 OECD DAC 의장,
제로엔 페르헬 네덜란드 개발협력 대사,
도미치 히데아키 JICA 수석 부총재







멕시코 AMEXCID 부청장 면담

[일시.장소] 10월 27일, 11:20, 신라호텔 23F

[참석자] AMEXCID 노엘 곤잘레스 세구라 부청장
KOICA 김인 이사, 김영란 팀장, 전지혜 팀장, 이성진 직원







영국 DFID 사무차관 ARIRANG TV 인터뷰

INTERVIEW

[일시.장소] 10월 27일, 14:30, 신라호텔 23F

[참석자] 마크 로콕 DFID 사무차관, 김영목 이사장





포토세션

[일시.장소] 10월 27일, 16:00,
다이너스티홀

[참석자] 연사 20여 명



GROUP PHOTO

VIP WELCOME DINNER

VIP 환영 만찬

[일시.장소] 10월 27일, 19:00, 민가다헌

[참석자] 연 사 도미치 히데아키 JICA 수석 부총재,
제로엔 페르헬 네덜란드 대사 등 20여 명
KOICA 김영목 이사장, 김인 이사, 박상원 홍보대사 등
외교부 김성한 전 외교부 장관, 신동익 다자외교조정관 등







INTERVIEW

일본 JICA 수석 부총재 면담

[일시.장소] 10월 28일, 11:00, 신라호텔 메이플룸

[참석자] JICA 도미치 히데아키 수석 부총재 등
KOICA 김영목 이사장, 김인 이사, 정윤길 부장,
김영란 팀장, 전유림 전문관







SBS CNBC 연사 인터뷰

INTERVIEW

[일시.장소] 10월 28일, 11:00, 신라호텔 23F

[참석자] 득 짠 USAID 개발혁신벤처 포트폴리오 매니저, 로라 버지나 MIT D-LAB 코디네이터





VIP 오찬

[일시.장소] 10월 28일, 12:00, 신라호텔 라일락홀

[사회] 방서연 직원

[인사말] 김영목 이사장

[오찬사] 이자스민 국회의원

[오찬답사] 수차다 타이분타오 TICA 전 청장, 에드워드 헤저 ODI 원조 및 공공지출센터장

[참석자] 70여 명 (KOICA, 연사, 주한공관장, 언론인 등)









VIP LUNCHEON






The 8th Seoul ODA
International Conference

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UNDP 대외협력홍보 국장 면담

[일시.장소] 10월 28일, 13:45, 신라호텔 23F

[참석자] UNDP 마이클 오닐 대외협력 국장, 앤 마리 슬로스 칼센 소장, 아트미 이즈메티브 정책전문가, 이아정 정책전문가
KOICA 권태면 이사, 정종혁 부장, 전경식 팀장, 손송희 과장, 박지영 직원 등





INTERVIEW

아리랑TV UP-FRONT 대담 촬영

[일시.장소] 10월 28일, 14:20, 신라호텔 메이플룸

[참석자] 김영목 이사장, 요아힘 프라이 독일국제협력공사 이사, 토니 애디슨 유엔대학 세계개발경제연구소 부국장







리셉션

[일시.장소] 10월 28일, 18:30,
신라호텔 메이플룸
[참석자] 연사 등 20여 명




RECEPTION

RECEPTION



RECEPTION

RECEPTION





A PUBLICITY BOOKLET



제 9회
서울 ODA
국제회의
기사 클리핑

Inclusive Partnership in the Post-2015 Framework

The 9th Seoul ODA International Conference

홍보실적 리스트

구 분	형 태	홍보건수	비 고
국내언론	기획방송	7건	- (SBS CNBC) 개회식 생중계(10.27) - (SBS CNBC) 뉴스프리즘 보도(10.27/28) - (아리랑TV) UPFRONT 기획 대담(11.5) - (매경TV) 뉴스 보도(10.27) - (KBS) 뉴스라인 보도(10.27) - (연합뉴스TV) NEWS 12 보도(10.28)
	기획보도	2건	- (문화일보) 韓주도 亞ODA협력체제 구축 필요(10.29) - (아시아투데이) OECD의 이유있는 '새마을 운동' 찬가(10.28)
	일반보도	34건	- 온라인 기사 보도
외신	기획보도	2건	- (중앙데일리) Event Calendar - (코리아헤럴드) Post-2015 Development Era
	일반보도	6건	- 온라인 기사 보도
대언론 홍보 총계		51건	
소셜미디어	페이스북	5건	- 회의 성공 개최 기원 영상(10.20) - 사전홍보 영상 콘텐츠(10.25) - 현장 스케치 콘텐츠(10.27/28)
	블로그	1건	- 보도자료 기반 콘텐츠(10.27)
	유투브	2건	- 코이카 1분 뉴스(10.25/11.2)
홈페이지	공고/배너 언론보도 결과/사진	5건	- 국・영문 홈페이지 ● (공고 및 배너) 10월 한달간 게시 ● (보도자료 및 언론보도) 사후 게재 ● (회의 결과 및 사진) 헤드라인 게재
뉴스레터	기고	2개	- 11월 국영문 웹진 ● 지속가능발전을 위한 2030의제 - 12월 국영문 웹진 ● 제9회 서울 ODA 국제회의 결과
	단신	1개	- (코이카 소식) 일정 안내
	배너	2개	- 11월 국영문 웹진 ● 제9회 서울 ODA 국제회의 안내 - 12월 국영문 웹진 ● 제9회 서울 ODA 국제회의 결과
온라인 홍보 총계		18건	

01 서울 ODA 국제회의 개막…포용적 파트너십 논의

매 체 SBS CNBC　　세 션 경제
날 짜 2015.10.27　　매체구분 방송

【앵커】

올해로 9회째를 맞는 '서울 공적개발원조 국제회의'가 이틀간의 일정으로 오늘 개막했습니다. 전세계 국제 개발협력 분야 수장들과 석학들이 모여 다양한 현안에 대해 논의하는 자리인데요. 올해는 특히 지난달 유엔 개발정상회의에서 공식 채택된 '지속가능개발목표'와 민간 기업의 참여에 초점이 맞춰져 있습니다. 전혜원 기자가 취재했습니다.

【기자】

그동안 국제사회의 공적개발원조는 경제협력개발기구, OECD의 28개 회원국들이 주도해 왔습니다. 문제는 이들 선진국들의 해외 공적개발 원조 규모가 지난 2000년 이후 제자리에 머물고 있다는 점입니다. 글로벌 경기 침체로 예산을 늘릴 수 없었기 때문입니다.

[마크 로우코크 / 영국 국제개발부 차관 : 최근 몇년간 ODA 사업규모는 연간 1.3조달러에 머물고 있습니다. 금융위기 이후 유럽 국가들을 포함해 몇몇 국가들이 재정적으로 ODA 사업을 지원하는데 어려움을 겪고 있습니다.]

기후변화와 분쟁, 빈곤 문제를 안고 있는 개발도상국들에 대한 지속적인 지원이 중단될 수도 있다는 얘기입니다. 그나마 다행인 것은 각 국 정부가 지원 확대에 어려움을 겪는 사이, 민간 기업들이 빠르게 빈자리를 채워가고 있다는 겁니다. 바로 이런 점 때문에, 민간기업의 협업을 통한 '포용적 파트너십'이 국제공적개발원조의 새로운 대안으로 떠오르고 있습니다. 포용적 파트너쉽이란, 지원 주체를 공적원조기관과 정부, 기업, NGO, 그리고 민간펀드와 투자자들까지 최대한 확대하는 것을 의미합니다.



[에릭 솔하임 / OECD 개발원조위원회 회장 : 브라질과 인도네시아의 경우 민간 기업들의 참여를 유도해 삼림파괴의 주범이었던 기업들로부터(재정적 지원과 더불어) 관련 사업을 하지 않겠다는 협약을 받아냈습니다. 정부, 민간기업, 시민단체들의 협업이 이뤄진 대표사례입니다.]

우리나라에서는 대표적으로 CJ그룹이 지난 2013년부터 한국국제협력단 코이카와 공동으로 베트남 식품산업 원조에 나서고 있습니다. 전문가들은 전통적인 공여국들이 재정적 어려움을 겪고 있는 현실에서 민간기업의 적극적인 참여를 위한 정부의 연결고리 역할이 중요하다고 강조합니다.

[김영목 / 코이카 이사장 : 국내외 단체 뿐아니라 민간기업의 자본을 협업을 끌어오는게 중요합니다. (효율적 개발원조를 위해) SDGs가 (코이카의) 포용적 파트너십 역할을 강조하고 있는 겁니다.]

'서울 공적개발원조 국제회의' 둘째날인 내일은 과학기술을 접목한 저비용 · 고효율 개발원조 방안에 대한 논의가 펼쳐질 예정입니다. SBSCNBC 전혜원입니다.

02 '서울 ODA 국제회의' 개막...포용적 파트너십 집중 조명

매 체 매일경제TV　　세 션 경제
날 짜 2015.10.27　　매체구분 방송

【 앵커멘트 】
한국국제협력단 코이카와 외교부가 공동 주최한 '제9회 ODA 국제회의'가 서울에서 개막했습니다. 올해는 '국제개발 프레임워크에서의 포용적 파트너십'이라는 주제로 열띤 논의가 이어졌는데요. 김정우 기자입니다.

【 기 자 】
올해 서울 ODA 국제회의에서는 지난 9월 유엔 개발정상회의에서 채택된 17개의 '지속가능발전목표'를 달성하기 위한 방안 모색에 초점이 맞춰졌습니다.

▶ **인터뷰** : 김영목 / 코이카 이사장
"글로벌 이슈와 과제를 공동 탐색하고 그것을 해결하기 위한 파트너십을 만드는 데 주목적이 있다고 하겠습니다" 이를 위해 '국제개발 프레임워크에서의 포용적 파트너십'을 주제로 제시했습니다. 포용적 파트너십이란 과거 선진국에서 개도국으로의 일방적인 원조나 지원을 넘어, 같은 선진국이나 개도국 사이에도 기술과 재원 등의 분야에서 다양한 협력관계를 구축하는 것을 말합니다. 회의에서는 포용적 파트너십의 중요성과 앞으로의 방향에 대한 논의가 이어졌습니다. 최빈국에서 경제 대국으로 성장한 한국 역시 그간의 경험을 공유하는 것은 물론, 원조국가로서의 역할을 더욱 공고히 다져야 한다는 의견도 나왔습니다.



▶ **인터뷰** : 에릭 슬라힘 / OECD DAC 의장
"한국의 경우 세계적인 교육열과 기업을 갖고 있고 강남스타일 같은 kop역량도 크기 때문에 한국이 원조 국가로서 조금 더 많은 역할을 해줬으면 한다"

코이카는 이번 회의에서 도출된 내용을 개도국과 선진국 등 국제사회와 협력을 구축하고 사업을 추진해 나가는 데 활용할 예정입니다.
매일경제TV 김정우입니다.

03 공적개발원조 국제회의 서울서 개막

매 체 KBS 뉴스라인 세 션 정치
날 짜 2015.10.27 매체구분 방송



외교부와, 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카가 주최하는 '제 9회 서울 공적개발원조 국제회의'가 오늘 서울에서 개막해 내일까지 이어집니다.

이번 회의에는 새롭게 원조에 참여한 신흥 공여국을 비롯해 피원조국 관계자와 분야별 전문가, 국제기구 관계자 등이 참여해 다양해지고 복잡해지고 있는 국제개발 협력 틀 속에서 효과적인 동반자 관계를 모색합니다.

서울 ODA 컨퍼런스는 국제개발협력 분야 주요 현안을 논의하고 개발주체들의 사례와 경험을 공유하기 위해 2007년부터 개최돼 오고 있습니다.

04 제9회 서울 ODA 국제회의 열려

매 체 연합뉴스TV　　세 션 정치
날 짜 2015.10.28　　매체구분 방송

제9회 서울 ODA 국제회의 열려



지구촌 빈곤을 감소시켜 삶의 질을 향상하는 지속가능한 발전을 어떻게 이룰 것인지를 놓고 각국 국제개발협력 전문가들이 모여 토론하는 '제9회 서울 ODA 국제회의'가 열렸습니다.

외교부가 주최하고 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 한국국제협력단 KOICA가 주관하는 이번 회의는 다양해지고 복잡해지고 있는 국제 개발 협력 틀 속에서 효과적인 동반자 관계를 모색합니다.

김영목 코이카 이사장은 "포용적 파트너십에 관련된 국제적인 흐름과 맥락을 파악하는 한편 앞으로 코이카가 공공 또는 민간 분야의 다양한 파트너들과 국내외적으로 파트너십을 형성하고 사업을 추진해 나가는 데 도움이 되기를 바란다"고 밝혔습니다.

05 코이카 ODA포럼…'저비용·고효율' 지원 확대

매 체 SBS CNBC　　세 션 경제
날 짜 2015.10.28　　매체구분 방송

【앵커】
전세계 공적개발원조 사업 당국자들이 참석한 제9회 서울 ODA 국제회의가 막을 내렸습니다. 지난 이틀간 개발지원 사업의 양적 · 질적 확대를 위해 열띤 토론이 펼쳐졌는데요. 특히 첨단 과학기술을 접목한 저비용 개발사업에 큰 관심이 모아졌습니다. 전혜원 기자가 취재했습니다.

〈기자〉
내전에 휩싸인 아프리카 남수단의 이 어린이는 지난해 자신의 왼팔을 잃었습니다. 희망과 웃음도 함께 잃어버린 이 어린이에게 의수를 제공하는데에는 4만 달러, 우리돈 4천만원 이상이 필요합니다. 이 어린이와 같이 내전으로 신체의 일부분을 상실한 난민이 수단에만 무려 5만명이 넘습니다. 지원을 받는다는 것이 '꿈'일 수밖에 없는데, 그 꿈이 미국의 한 벤처기업에 의해 현실로 가까워졌습니다.

'낫 임파서블'이란 이름의 이 기업이 개발한 3D프린팅 기술은, 이름처럼 단 350 달러로 개발도상국 아이들에게 의수를 제공할 수 있게끔, 불가능을 가능하게 만들었습니다. 이처럼 최근 각 국의 공적개발원조는 민간기업의 혁신 기술을 적극적으로 활용하고 있습니다.

[로라 버드지나 / MIT D-Lab연구소 코디네이터 : MIT D Lab에선 저비용 기술로 가난에 빠져있는 사람들의 삶을 개선하는 연구하고 있습니다. 단순히 개발만 하는게 아니라, 지역사회와 함께 아이디어를 고민하고 기술을 확산시키는 목표를 가지고 있습니다.]

지난달 유엔 개발정상회의에서 채택된 '지속가능한개발목표'도 과학기술 공유를 통한 공적개발원조를 포함하고 있습니다. 이를 토대로 한국국제협력단 코이카와 미국 국제개발처도 혁신 기술 공유를 통한 협력을 넓혀가기로 했습니다.

[득 판 / USAID 기술개발연구실 매니저 : 한국은 훌륭한 기술을 개발하는 강점있는 반면 개발도상국에 보급



하는건 다른 문제입니다. 예로, (개발도상국) 병원에 기술을 확산시키기에 가장 좋은 사업계획을 고안해야 되죠. 이런 부분에서 USAID와 KOICA가 서로 협력할 수 있습니다.]

이번 USAID와 KOICA 협력의 골자는 저비용 · 고효율 기술을 개발한 벤처 기업을 발굴해, 그들의 고유 기술을 개발도상국에서 실용화 할 수 있도록 지원한다는 겁니다. 구체적인 협력 방안 중 하나는 아프리카 가나에 우리 기업이 개발한 디지털 의료정보관리 시스템을 보급하는 것입니다.

[김대환 / 코이카 기술총괄팀 팀장 : 실제로 보건의 정책 당국들에게 (정보가) 제대로 전달 되지 않아 제대로 된 정책을 만들지 못하는 (문제가 있습니다). 민간의 모바일 기술과 코이카 개발 협력 기관의 노하우와 더 많은 사업 노하우를 가진 USAID 강점이 합쳐져 이 문제를 더 빠르게 더 큰 스케일로 (진행이 가능해졌습니다).]

코이카는 올해 7월 창의적가치창출 프로그램, CTS (Creative Technology Solution)를 통해 보건의료, 에너지, 환경, IT 기술을 개발한 총 10개의 팀을 선정하고 올해 말까지 개발도상국 현장에 투입할 계획입니다. 기술의 발전이 공적개발원조의 양적 · 질적 향상으로 이어지고 있습니다. SBSCNBC 전혜원입니다.

06 "韓주도 亞ODA협력체제 구축 필요"

매 체 문화일보 세 션 종합/08
날 짜 2015.10.29 매체구분 중앙지

문화일보

2015년 10월 29일
08면 (종합)

"韓주도 亞ODA협력체제 구축 필요"

<공적개발원조>

서울 ODA국제회의 폐막
"한·중·일 외교갈등이 개발협력 막아선 안돼"

"중국·일본 모두와 대화할 수 있는 한국이 아시아의 개발협력 메커니즘 구축에 선도적으로 행동해 주기를 바랍니다."

한·중·일 정상회의(11월 1일)를 앞두고 27~28일 열린 서울 공적개발원조(ODA) 국제회의에서 3국 개발협력 분야 전문가들은 분열된 아시아를 하나로 모으는 데 한국이 리더십을 발휘해 줄 것을 요구했다. 이들은 과거사 문제 등을 둘러싼 한·중·일 간 외교적 갈등 때문에 비정치 분야에서도 교류가 가로막힌 현실에 안타까움을 표하면서, 3국 간 개발협력 분야를 공식적으로 논의할 플랫폼이 필요하다고 입을 모았다.

회의 둘째 날인 28일 '포스트-2015 개발협력체제 내 아시아 지역의 전환적 파트너십' 세션에 참석한 리 시아오윤 중국 농경대 통합농업개발센터 원장은 "아시아에는 개별협력 외에 분쟁이 되는 여러 이슈와 상호 불신이 있고 개별 국가의 국내 과제들도 있다"며 "따라서 이 지역 전체를 큰 그림으로 바라보고 일종의 컨센서스가 마련돼야 한다"고 말했다. 리 원장은 개발협력 분야를 포함해 아시아에서의 협력 메커니즘을 만드는 데 "중국, 일본과 대화할 수 있는 중요한 위치에 있는 한국이 선도적으로 행동해 주길 바란다"며 특히 "공식적인 포럼이 필요하다"고 밝혔다. 리 원장은 또 시진핑(習近平) 국가주석 체제 들어 중국이 지속가능 개발목표 달성과 개발협력 분야에 강한 의지를 보이고 있다며 중국 정부의 '일대일로(一帶一路)' 전략에 따른 인접 국가의 경제개발 참여 등도 하나의 예라고 설명했다.

다카하시 모토키(高橋基樹) 일본 고베(神戶)대 국제협력대학원 교수는 "아베 신조(安倍晋三) 일본 총리가 종종 국제사회로부터 군사적인 방법을 사용하려 한다는 오해를 받는다"며 "일본이 비군사적인 평화 추구에 기여한다는 데 초점을 맞춰야 하며 이러한 점에서 ODA는 오랜 기간 효율적 도구로 사용돼 왔다"고 말했다. 다카하시 교수는 ODA를 통해 일본의 철학을 동아시아 주변국들과 나누고 싶다며 이를 위해 아시아에서 일종의 공식 포럼이 만들어져야 한다는 리 원장의 의견에 동의한다고 밝혔다. 다카하시 교수는 이어 최근 일본에서 경기 침체로 인해 내향적인 태도가 부상하고 있으며 ODA 예산도 줄어들고 있다며 그러나 일본이 가진 ODA 노하우와 경험 등은 여전히 국제사회에 유효한 만큼 "(일본, 한국 등) 전통 공여국들과 (중국 등) 신흥 공여국들 사이의 분업이 필요하다"고도 강조했다.

27일부터 이틀간에 걸쳐 열린 이번 서울 ODA 국제회의는 외교부가 주최하고 정부 무상원조 전담기관 한국국제협력단(코이카·이사장 김영목)이 주관했으며 전 세계 각국에서 전문가 600여 명이 참석했다. 특히 올해는 에릭 솔하임 경제협력개발기구(OECD) 개발원조위원회(DAC) 의장, 마크 로콕 영국국제개발부(DFID) 차관 등 국제적 저명인사들이 예년에 비해 많이 참가해 자리를 빛냈다. 지난 2007년부터 개최된 서울 ODA 국제회의에서는 그간 한국의 개발협력 경험과 성과, 포스트-2015 개발 프레임워크와 ODA의 역할, 굿거버넌스와 효과적인 제도 등의 주제를 다루는 세계적 협력의 장으로 자리 잡았다는 평가를 받고 있다.

인지현 기자 loveofall@

(14.6*17.5)cm

07 OECD의 이유있는 '새마을운동' 찬가

매 체 아시아투데이 세 션 종합/04
날 짜 2015.10.28 매체구분 중앙지

아시아투데이 2015년 10월 28일 04면 (종합)



27일 제9회 서울 ODA국제회의에 앞서 열린 기자간담회에 참석한 에릭 솔하임 경제협력개발기구 개발원조위원회(OECD DAC) 의장(왼쪽)은 '새마을운동'이 아프리카 가난한지역 발전을 위한 열쇠로 생각하고 있다고 밝혔다. /제공=코이카

OECD의 이유있는 '새마을운동' 찬가

개발원조위원회 솔하임 의장
"한국의 경제발전 이끈 유용한 정책
阿 농촌발전 위한 롤모델 역할 기대"

에릭 솔하임(Erik Solheim) 경제협력개발기구(OECD) 개발원조위원회(DAC) 의장은 27일 아프리카 농촌 개발과 지원 방향으로 한국의 '새마을운동'을 예로 들었다. 우리나라는 지난 2009년 OECD DAC에 가입해 다른 개발도상국에 개발과 원조를 하고있다.

솔하임 의장은 이날 오전 서울시내 한 호텔에서 외교부와 코이카(KOICA·한국국제협력단)의 주최로 열리기로 한 '제9회 서울 ODA국제회의'에 앞서 기자간담회를 갖고 한국의 경제 발전은 좋은 정책과 리더십 때문이라고 했다. 특히 '새마을운동'에 대해선 "농촌지역을 개발하기 위한 하나의 모델로 보고있다"며 "아프리카 농촌 지역, 그중에서 가장 가난한 지역을 발전시키는데 중요한 열쇠가 될 수 있다"고 말했다.

그는 "새마을운동은 시대상 어두운 면도 있다"는 기자들의 지적엔 "외국인의 관점에서 지난 50년 동안 한국이 이룬 역사는 세계적으로 도 믿을 수 없을 정도의 놀라운 성공(fantastic unbelievable success)"이라며 "왜 그렇게 성공했을까? 그건 탁월한 리더십 때문"이라고 강조했다. 그는 "지난 50년 동안 괄목할 만한 리더십은 경제적 측면에서 박정희 전 대통령, 민주주의 측면에서 김대중 전 대통령을 꼽을 수 있다"며 "물론 한국 내부에서 여전히 논쟁이 있다는 것을 알고 있다. 하지만 외부자의 관점에서 보면 둘의 리더십이 한국 발전에 주요하게 영향을 줬다"고 말했다.

그는 한국의 국제원조는 '교육' 분야에 강점이 있다며 "한국은 거의 모든 사람이 12년 동안 공공교육을 받고 있다. 내가 노르웨이 출신인데 노르웨이의 경우 약 80% 정도만 12년 정도의 공공교육을 받는다. 교육적인 측면은 유럽과 미국보다 훨씬 낫다"고 말했다.

DAC는 OECD 산하 기관으로 개발도상국을 돕기 위한 조직이다. 한국은 해방 이후 1980년 후반까지 약 120억 달러의 공적개발원조를 받았다. 1980년까지 미국의 가장 많은 원조를 받은 나라 중 하나였다. 한국은 2009년 가입해 이제는 원조를 받는 나라가 아닌 공여국이다.

/엄수아 기자 sa15@
(14.0*22.1)cm

08 [EVENT CALENDAR] The Danish Jewelry Box 外

매 체 중앙데일리 세 션 종합/02
날 짜 2015.10.27 매체구분 영자지

KOREA JOONGANG DAILY
2015년 10월 27일
02면 (종합)

EVENT CALENDAR

The Danish Jewelry Box

Core Gallery 1 & 2, Seoul National University Museum of Art

Oct. 13 to Nov. 22: The Danish Jewelry Box, hosted by the Danish Embassy in Seoul and the Seoul National University Museum of Art, will showcase more than 200 Danish valuables. The collection will feature work by some of the most acknowledged and experimental jewelry designers in Denmark.

Students are also invited to a workshop hosted by two Danish designers, who will share their knowledge and craftsmanship.

Contact *mumble0126@snu.ac.kr* or 02-880-9508

Concern Worldwide office opening in Korea

Residence of the Ambassador of Ireland, Seongbuk-gu

Oct. 29: On the occasion of the opening of the Concern Worldwide office in Korea, Aingeal O'Donoghue, the Irish ambassador to Korea, will host a reception. Concern is Ireland's largest humanitarian organization. It has been working with people living in extreme poverty for 47 years. Reservations are required. Contact 02-721-7200 or email *heejeong.kim@dfa.ie*

The 9th Seoul ODA International Conference

Dynasty Hall, Shilla Hotel Seoul

Oct. 27 and 28: The 9th Seoul ODA International Conference, and hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Korea International Cooperation Agency, will be held on Oct. 27 and 28. The conference will cover "Inclusive Global Partnership in the Post-2015 Framework." The conference will be in English and simultaneous interpretation will be provided.

Contact 02-573-8953

(5.7*21.2)cm

09 POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT ERA

매 체	코리아헤럴드	세 션	인물/22
날 짜	2015.10.28	매체구분	영자지

The Korea Herald

2015년 10월 28일
22면 (인 물)



POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT ERA — Korea International Cooperation Agency President Kim Young-mok delivers opening remarks at the 9th Seoul ODA International Conference on Tuesday. Some 600 policymakers and experts from around the world took part in the two-day event hosted by the state aid agency and the Foreign Ministry under the theme "Inclusive partnership in the post-2015 framework."

KOICA

(9.2*11.9)cm

10 Sweeping partnerships key to post-2015 development era

매 체	코리아헤럴드	세 션	인물/22
날 짜	2015.10.28	매체구분	영자지

The Korea Herald

Sweeping partnerships key to post-2015 development era

With a new development agenda taking off over the next 15 years, traditional and emerging donors should join forces alongside the private sector, civil society and other non-state actors to beef up financial sources and leverage inclusive growth, leading international policymakers said Tuesday.

The Korea Herald brought together four officials from around the world to explore ways to better implement the Sustainable Development Goals set forward early this year by 193 countries at the U.N.

They are Erik Solheim, chair of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee; Hideaki Domichi, senior vice president at the Japan International Cooperation Agency; Jeroen Verheul, ambassador-at-large for development cooperation at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Kim Young-mok, president of the Korea International Cooperation Agency.

The roundtable took place on the sidelines of the ninth Seoul ODA International Conference hosted by the state aid agency and the Foreign Ministry for a two-day run. Some 600 policymakers, diplomats and experts took part in the event, themed "Inclusive Partnership in the post-2015 Framework."

In line with the theme of the forum, the participants unanimously voiced the significance of collaboration. Without bringing onboard businesses and civil society, the international community would not be able to cater to enormous demands for infrastructure development, realize the 17 goals and 169 targets and thus plug the gap between the rich and developing worlds, they said.

The SDGs are a set of targets on international development agreed upon among the governments for international development. The final document was adopted in September and includes goals to end poverty and hunger and improve health and education, all while fighting climate change and making cities more sustainable.

While lauding Korea's stellar ascent from an aid recipient to a rising donor, they also called on the country to step up its contributions both financially and institutionally, such as by linking assistance, private investment and taxes.

The following is an excerpt of the discussion.

The Korea Herald: In shaping the post-2015 development agenda, the role of non-DAC donors was more significant than ever. What is your blueprint for the partnership with these actors?

Erik Solheim: When you speak about inclusive partnership, I think there are two dimensions. One is that no nation can do anything on its own. Even the most influential actor, the U.S., cannot solve problems on its own — we should solve the problems together.

Secondly, governments cannot solve the problems on their own. You need to bring in businesses, civil society and the society on the whole so that it is inclusive, with everyone on board, globally.



Participants join a roundtable on the margins of an international development aid conference in Seoul on Tuesday. From left: Hideaki Domichi, senior vice president of the Japan International Cooperation Agency; Erik Solheim, chair of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee; Kim Young-mok, president of the Korea International Cooperation Agency; and Jeroen Verheul, ambassador at large for development cooperation at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
(Park Hyun-koo/The Korea Herald)

Let me give you one example of a successful partnership where I was personally involved. It was a very successful partnership to conserve rainforests. It was a partnership between the governments of Brazil and Indonesia, which are key rainforest nations, and key global businesses like Unilever and local pharma companies of Indonesia, and big civil society associations like Greenpeace. The companies representing 90 percent of deforestation in Indonesia came together and made a pledge that they would stop their existing practices and make profits from sustainable use of resources of Indonesia. When everyone comes together, you can achieve success.

Hideaki Domichi: We expect to see the future where more developing countries will emerge as main players and contribute to world growth. Thereby all the countries will learn from each other the best practices and think together to develop new models of development.

But at the same time, we should recognize that we have a huge international gap. Most of the multilateral development banks issued a statement jointly in Addis Ababa that now we should talk about the trillions of dollars of proposals — public and private, domestic and international, capital and capacity-building.

What does this mean? The ODA itself will not be able to cope with all the challenges at least to make it a success. So the key issue here is how to make the ODA sources a catalyst to encourage the participation of the private sector and other stakeholders.

KH: In a few generations, Korea has made a remarkable transformation from an ODA recipient to a donor, and now it's a member of the DAC. What does Korea have to offer to the international development community?

Kim Young-mok: Many friends are telling everybody that Korea has already made a kind of miracle, and if it can make a miracle, why not others?

So this is one thing we can offer. We do our best in IT sharing, rural development on the Saemaeul model, health care with a universal health system and education among others.

Korea's commitment is a little bit controversial in terms of volume of financial contribution. But in terms of human engagement and people-to-people exchange and working together from the ground up, I think it is a good model because we have quality volunteers and experts who are being welcomed in many countries, along with some interesting Korean cultural wave.

Solheim: My encouragement to Korea will be to do more to step up on aid. You're doing very well on aid, it's fantastic, but you can do more. You need to provide more money to do more what you are good at.

If you go around the world, people know about Korea. Samsung now sells phones around the world. In every European country, you can see people driving Hyundai cars on the street. So you have very strong chain markets and global companies; to link up between aid and these companies is my encouragement for the future.

KH: Japan has a long experience as Asia's traditional donor. Given the role of Korea and China as emerging donors, what do you think the three East Asian countries can do together on development cooperation?

Domichi: As Kim said, Korea has something to offer. And we have something to offer. How to combine our resources including knowledge and experiences, this is something we want to push forward.

Now the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank is in the spotlight today. We also believe that the AIIB has been established to make some contribution to fill the big international gap. We are very much interested in how this organization will work and have global standards.

KH: Water management is one of the key areas that the Dutch government is focusing on. What is the Netherlands doing to better manage water and accomplish SDGs in general, and do you have partnership programs with other countries or organizations?

Jeroen Verheul: Indeed, access to water and managing water properly is one of the key themes of our policy. It has been for many years, because you have to develop yourself to share with others, and as Eric said, together is a key word. Of course, the Netherlands is a country with a large area below sea level, so climate change is a threat to the Netherlands as a nation.

I'm pleased to tell you that we are working together with KOICA to help Indonesia to further develop their strategy to protect Jakarta against water. If nothing happens, in 2020, they will be largely threatened by water, and that is something we want to help them avoid.

Kim: As he said, the Netherlands is good at water management, and Korea is a newcomer. … We decided

to make a job division and share our experience and technical edge, so that our works do not overlap and can be complimentary.

If our job comes off successfully and something can be done to prevent the sinking of land by managing water and preventing the rise of the sea level, it will be very historic and a benchmark in terms of international cooperation.

At some point, we would welcome Japan, Britain, Australia and other countries to join and make this project a really good example of international cooperation.

Verheul: I think that this kind of cooperation shows that the dividing line between countries and organizations is fading. We talked about traditional donors, emerging, new donors, recipients, etc. But in fact the world economy is moving so fast that you cannot put a black or white label on a country or organization.

KH: At the Addis Ababa conference last July, the OECD introduced the concept of total official support for sustainable development to emphasize the partnership between various sources of finance. What's the significance of TOSSD, and the partnership?

Solheim: The main outcome of all this was that we have completely changed the conversation about development finance. We're working on three legs at the same time — aid, private investment and tax. There's no competition between the three, you can use aid to better tax or private investment.

The new system is broader than ODA but never to replace ODA. But the main step forward now is to say that if other governments, say Ethiopia or Kenya, need aid in education, for example, you need investment and domestic tax revenues for sure to pay for everything.

Domichi: The role of the private sector is key. The real question is how to defuse risks for the private sector. This is crucially important. Now the multilateral development banks including the IMF are addressing the issue.

JICA also established a private-sector investment fund. But honestly, we're still at the stage of proving under what circumstances the public-private partnership will work best.

Verheul: He made a valid point in terms of bringing down the risks for the private sector to invest in developing countries.

Another part of the story is the business models that the private sector uses. Can those business models be adapted to promote development in countries where they're working? That's certainly possible.

KH: The refugee crisis that's unfolding in Europe is posing a great global challenge. What do you think that the DAC and overall international community can do, if anything, to help tackle the situation? Do you see the need for a special fund specifically designed for refugee or similar humanitarian crises around the world?

Solheim: The main issue, which is to promote peace in Syria, is beyond what the OECD can do. What we can do is to help develop assistance to be more relevant in the refugee crisis, and support Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, which are the three neighboring countries receiving a huge amount of refugees. They deserve assistance.

The European Union has already established a special fund for Syrian refugees and discussed how to do this with Turkish leaders, so that's moving.

What we can do is to mobilize more money for this, but we also need to protect development aid because of the strong calls for European governments to use development aid to refugees at home, which they are allowed to do according to rules but will not be beneficial.

I'll also give advice to Korea to look into this because you are very far from Syria but very close to North Korea.

When the time of Korean reunification comes, Korea will need enormous help from outside. The amount is so huge that it cannot be funded by Korea alone — you need China, the U.S. and the entire world when the time comes.

Verheul: We all face the dilemma. As Eric points out, the major victim may be development assistance because of its pressure on one hand, the pain for migrant children and refugees who come to those countries which are eligible for the ODA. It's also strengthening the expenditure for refugees in the region — the millions of refugees who are kept in the camps there — the enormous costs that also come from the ODA, and the support for countries like Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, it's also eligible for the ODA.

It's the diversion of the ODA to crisis and if the ODA remains constant, it has to come from somewhere.

By Shin Hyon-hee (heeshin@heraldcorp.com)

매 체 코리아헤럴드 세 션 외국 정치
날 짜 2015.11.01 매체구분 온라인

The Korea Herald

[Herald Interview] Expert calls for bottom-up approach to aid

As fragmentation and a lack of long-term vision continue to plague Korea's aid system, the government should rethink its top-down approach and embrace different parts of society in its decision-making process, a leading scholar said.

Sohn Hyuk-sang, a professor at Kyung Hee University's Graduate School of Public Policy and Civic Engagement, stressed the need for across-the-board cooperation not only within government organizations, but also with businesses and civil society in carrying out a new global development agenda over the next 15 years.



Sohn Hyuk-sang, a professor at Kyung Hee University's Graduate School of Public Policy and Civic Engagement (KOICA)

Set forward in September by 193 U.N. member states, the Sustainable Development Goals touch on growth, environment and other social dimensions, thus making it unfeasible for one agency to take the driver's seat, he said.

"Whether it be an independent committee, presidential or prime ministerial, or new agency or one that combines existing organizations, there needs to be an institution to cover all the various fronts, and this is impossible without the political will at the very top level," he said in an interview with The Korea Herald on the sidelines of the Seoul ODA International Conference hosted by the Korea International Cooperation Agency here last week.

Sohn, who also heads the Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation, expressed concerns over the current aid regime, where some state agencies, powered by their financial clout and formidable say in policymaking, push ahead with conflicting targets without a grand vision, or taking into account the voices from academia.

The lopsided structure often leaves Seoul's policy unaccountable, such as its "prior partner country" strategy and failure to scale up its official development assistance to 0.25 percent of gross national income by 2015. This could in turn hurt the country's prestige and commitment as an emerging donor, he pointed out.

"We have to crush the structure under which a few government officials dominate the policymaking process," Sohn said.

"After some 25 years since the country became a donor, it's time for self-reflection and forge an inclusive partnership with civil society, corporations, universities and foundations.

"Once the understanding of various stakeholders form the foundation, our policy can better embrace universal value, drum up national consensus and ensure long-term execution free from government changes and partisan bickering."

Though he welcomed Korea's joining in the China-led Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, the professor cautioned that the government will have to have "strategic thinking" about how to harness the institution to maximize its own interests.

Given limits in Seoul's financing and analytical capacity in big infrastructure projects, it needs to expand collaboration with not only China, but also other major economies, as well as international organizations, he added.

"Korea's strategy should much hinge on that of China, whether China envisions the AIIB as an alternative of the traditional western Bretton Woods institutions such as the IMF and World Bank, which I believe would be unlikely at least until it becomes the so-called 'G1,' or as a niche market or a complimentary one between the camps," Sohn said.

"In the infrastructure market, minimizing risks is key. While boosting our own ability, we should more actively pursue partnerships with those with better capital raising capabilities and guarantee schemes. We can't miss the opportunities out there — infrastructure has already become one pillar of development cooperation."

By Shin Hyon-hee (heeshin@heraldcorp.com)

12 ソウルＯＤＡ国際会議開幕 包括的パートナーシップを議論

매 체 연합뉴스　　세 션 세계
날 짜 2015.11.27　　매체구분 통신사

YONHAP NEWS AGENCY 聯合ニュース

ソウルODA国際会議開幕　包括的パートナーシップを議論

2015/10/27 16:48　ツイート　おすすめ　文字拡大　文字縮小　印刷

【ソウル 聯合ニュース】貧困の撲滅や生活の質向上のための持続可能な発展をめぐり、政府開発援助（ODA）専門家が意見を交わす「第9回ソウルODA国際会議」が、27日にソウル市内のホテルで開幕した。28日まで。韓国外交部が主催し、政府の無償援助を担う韓国国際協力団（KOICA）が主管する。

国の専門家ら約600人が出席し、かつての先進国から開発途上国への一方的な援助・支援に限らず、先進国と途上国、先進国同士、途上国と途上国、市民社会、企業、金融、学界といったさまざまな枠組みでの知識、技術、財源などに関するパートナーシップを議論する。

この日は開会式に続き「持続可能な開発目標（SDGs）の達成に向けた包括的パートナーシップ」と題する第1セッションの発表と討論が行われた。

28日も「新興供与国との新たな包括的パートナーシップ」「ポスト2015開発協力体制におけるアジアの転換的パートナーシップ」「包括的パートナーシップの実例と教訓」というテーマのセッションが行われ、各国の専門家が意見を交わす。

ソウルODA国際会議は2007年に始まり、昨年は「グッド・ガバナンス（良い統治）と効果的な制度」というテーマで開催された。

13 Development experts discuss ways to make aid more effective

매 체 아리랑TV 프로그램/분량(초) PRIME TIME NEWS/128“
날 짜 2015.11.27 매체구분 방송













온라인 홍보실적

페이스북 : 총 5건 (https://www.facebook.com/officialKOICA)







온라인 홍보실적

On Line

한국국제협력단(Korea International Cooperation Agency)님이 새로운 사진 6장을 추가했습니다.
10월 27일 오전 12:38 ·

[제9회 서울 ODA 콘퍼런스 개막]

외교부가 주최하고 정부 무상원조 전담기관인 코이카가 주관하는 '제9회 서울 ODA 국제회의'가 27일 오후 개최되었습니다. 이번 회의의 주제는 '포스트-2015 국제개발 프레임워크의 포용적 파트너십'으로, 과거 선진국에서 개발도상국으로 일방적인 원조나 지원을 넘어 선진국과 개도국, 선진국 간, 개도국과 개도국, 시민사회, 기업, 금융, 학계 등 다양한 이해관계자 간의 지식, 전문성, 기술, 재원 등에 대한 파트너십을 논의하는 자리입니다.

김영목 이사장은 "이번 회의를 통해 포용적 파트너십에 관련된 국제적인 흐름과 맥락을 파악하는 한편 앞으로 코이카가 공공 또는 민간 분야의 다양한 파트너들과 국내외적으로 파트너십을 형성하고 사업을 추진해 나가는 데 도움이 되기를 바란다"고 밝혔습니다.... 더 보기



한국국제협력단(Korea International Cooperation Agency)
10월 25일 오후 5:22 ·

[서울 ODA국제회의 개최]
코이카는 27일부터 이틀간 제 9회 서울 ODA 국제회의를 개최합니다.
'POST 2015 국제개발프레임 워크에서의 포용적 파트너십'을 주제로 열리는 이번 회의에는 세계 ODA 전문가들이 참석해 다양한 파트너십을 논의 할 예정입니다.
국민들의 많은 관심 부탁드립니다. ... 더 보기



좋아요 · 댓글 달기 · 공유하기

정찬건, Miri You, Seung Byun님 외 62명이 좋아합니다. 인기 댓글

공유 13개

Buddhi Passaperuma interesting video. English translation. thanks.?
10월 25일 오후 9:15

Buddhi Passaperuma yes. great ! KOICA- USAID Technical Cooperation. Congratulations.I observe that KOICA now in steady trends in developing linkages with brother agencies in other countries, thank to outstanding initiatives and leadership by the present President of KOICA.

온라인 홍보실적

블로그 : 총 2건 (http://blog.naver.com/prkoica/220521212817)



온라인 홍보실적

유투브 : 총 2건 (https://www.youtube.com/user/officialKOICA/feed)





온라인 홍보실적

홈페이지 : 총 5건 (http://www.koica.go.kr/pr/koicaheadline/1320951_2466.html)



온라인 홍보실적

웹진 : 총 5건 (http://webzine.koica.go.kr/201510/main.php)

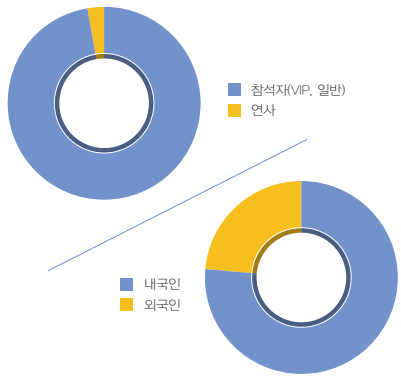


참석자 집계

A. 카테고리별 참석 집계

구 분	합 계
참석자(VIP, 일반)	1,162
연사	30
합계	1,192

구 분	합 계
내국인	913
외국인	279
합계	1,192



B. 국별 참석 현황

국 가	인 원
대한민국	913
가나	3
가봉	2
과테말라	4
나이지리아	4
네덜란드	4
네팔	14
뉴질랜드	3
니카라과	1
덴마크	3
도미니카 공화국	3
독일	6
라오스	3
라트비아	1
러시아	2
르완다	5
마다가스카르	2
멕시코	2
몽골	7
미국	9
미얀마	6
방글라데시	9
베네수엘라	3
베트남	7

벨라루스	2
브룬디	2
세네갈	4
스리랑카	2
아랍에미레이트	3
아르헨티나	2
아제르바이잔	3
아프가니스탄	1
알제리	2
에콰도르	2
에티오피아	6
엘살바도르	2
영국	5
오만	3
온두라스	1
요르단	2
우간다	1
우루과이	1
우즈베키스탄	4
우크라이나	2
이라크	4
이집트	2
인도네시아	1
일본	10
자메이카	1

조지아	1
중국	9
칠레	3
카메룬	27
카자흐스탄	1
캄보디아	8
캐나다	4
케냐	5
코스타리카	2
코트디부아르	1
콜롬비아	2
콩고	1
키르기즈스탄	2
탄자니아 공화국	4
태국	1
터키	4
토고	1
파라과이	1
파키스탄	10
페루	1
프랑스	7
피지	2
필리핀	9
호주	2
합계	1,192

PRESENTATION



/

발표자료

Inclusive Partnership in the Post-2015 Framework

The 9th Seoul ODA International Conference

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

A renewed global partnership

Multi-stakeholder partnerships for 2030

Jeroen Verheul

Ambassador at Large for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

Special Envoy of the Co-Chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation



Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

2

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

Addis Abeba Action Agenda par. 10: The enhanced and revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, led by governments, will be a vehicle for strengthening international cooperation for implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. Multi-stakeholder partnerships and the resources, knowledge and ingenuity of the private sector, civil society, the scientific community, academia, philanthropy and foundations, parliaments, local authorities, volunteers and other stakeholders will be important to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, complement the efforts of governments, and support the achievement of the SDGs, in particular in developing countries.

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation





5

13-11-2015



Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

6


10 success factors
1. Secure high-level leadership.
2. Ensure partnerships are country-led and context-specific.
3. Avoid duplication of effort and fragmentation.
4. Make governance inclusive and transparent.
5. Apply the right type of partnership model for the challenge.
6. Agree on principles, targets, implementation plans and enforcement mechanisms.
7. Clarify roles and responsibilities.
8. Maintain a clear focus on results.
9. Measure and monitor progress towards goals and targets.
10. Mobilise the required financial resources and use them effectively.
Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
Source: OECD Development Cooperation Report 2015


THE PARTNERSHIPS RESOURCE CENTRE
ROTTERDAM SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT ERASMUS UNIVERSITY
Partnerships in Practice
Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
Promoting Effective Partnering (PEP) Facility
Strengthening the Effectiveness of Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration for the SDGs
COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE
PARTNERSHIP BROKERS ASSOCIATION
LEARNING • TRAINING • TRANSFORMING
the partnering initiative
8

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation



9

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

2nd GPEDC High Level Meeting,
November 2016, Kenya

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS





10

13-11-2015

발표자료

Michael O'Neill

Inclusive Global Partnership in the Post-2015 Framework

The ambitious agenda 2030 that world leaders just agreed on is a universal one, committing all countries to act, with an explicit recognition that international collective action is required on many issues. The SDGs contain a specific goal-17 that calls for a revitalized and inclusive global partnership among government, the private sector and civil society at the global, regional, national and local level. There are at least four principal points that attest to the inclusive nature of agenda 2030.

- First, the **integrated** nature of the agenda means that development actors of all kinds will need to work collaboratively across a broad range of inter-linked goals.
- Second, the commitment to "**leave no one behind**" addresses the challenge of reaching the last mile by identifying and addressing the deep-rooted determinants of inequality and exclusion.
- Third, embracing **universality** directs attention to the collaborative action needed to provide for global public goods, and to align international and national policies with the SDGs.
- And finally, the new agenda's emphasis on **accountability** requires that governments and development actors alike pay much more attention to the need for better quality and accessible data and knowledge; and to engage people, groups, and actors from all walks of life in implementing and monitoring the SDGs.

Numerous partnerships have emerged with a thematic/sector/geographic focus including, for example, GAVI-The Vaccine Alliance, GFATM, Global Partnership for Education, Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation,etc., providing important vehicles to respond to the scale of global and national development challenges.However, experiences gained from MDG-8 implementation underline several important lessons including institutional and policy gaps and shortcomings (e.g., lack of measureable targets,limited resource availability, varying states of national commitments and capacities to meet targets).

In order for inclusive partnership to work, there is a need to deal with asymmetries of power, perspectives and conflicting interests among stakeholders and strike **a balance between inclusiveness and effectiveness** in determining the governing structures, number and diversity of participating stakeholders and their respective roles and duties.

The development effectiveness principles agreed in Busan - country ownership, results

focus, inclusive partnerships, transparency and accountability - remain relevant for global partnership in the Post-2015 Framework.As the 2014 Global Partnership progress report revealed, “Inclusiveness is translating into stronger recognition and engagement of non-state development actors in national systems and accountability processes”. The report also noted that the development co-operation architecture is still skewed towards a government-centred, North-South perspective while calling for more efforts to ensure that civil society organisations can exercise their role as independent development actors.

The recently launched Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data willplay a critical role in ensuring the availability of reliable and accessible data for implementing and monitoring the SDGs and securing support from governments, development partners, civil society, and other stakeholders. More work is needed within national governments on better **data and knowledge**, as well as linking countries to share lessons and good experiences through a various platforms including central knowledge hubs.

Finally, the post-2015 development agenda process has opened up new spaces for civic engagement, including by the UN system, as well as engagement with business and Foundations. The UN Development System will continue to promote the inclusiveness and effectiveness of global, regional and national level partnership development activities.

ECDPM works to improve relations between Europe and its partners in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific L'ECDPM œuvre à l'amélioration des relations entre l'Europe et ses partenaires d'Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique

Inclusive Partnerships for Development: How to make these work?

Session 1: Inclusive Partnership to Transform the World: Towards Achieving the SDGs

9th Seoul ODA International Conference on Inclusive Partnerships in the Post-2015, October 27-28, 2015

European Centre for Development Policy Management
ecdpm

Geert Laporte, Deputy Director

Content

1. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development: major shifts in the concept of global partnership from MDGs to SDGs
2. What is different in the SDG approach towards multi-stakeholder partnerships?
3. SDG 17: strengthen means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development
4. Applying an inclusive global partnership: key implementation challenges
5. Experience based lessons learnt and best practices

Major shifts in concept global partnership from MDG 8 to SDG 17

1. End of North-South paradigm: shared approach towards universal SDGs
2. Move towards policy coherence for sustainable development beyond aid
3. Multi-actor nature of development
4. New sources of financing from different sources
5. Common but differentiated responsibilities

Unique opportunity to redefine ways of working among all stakeholders: more political and "inclusive" approaches to development

Page 3

What is different in the SDG approach towards multi-stakeholder partnerships?

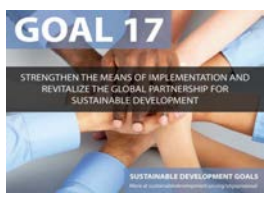
1. **In the past**: North-South development cooperation partnerships, based on unilateral transfers of aid, rather "exclusive" and "top-down"
2. **Now**: "Inclusive" partnerships to deliver on Agenda 2030 that should be multi-stakeholder, equal, transparent, innovative and beneficial for all parties.
3. **Implications:**

- Redistribution of power
- Adoption of new governance models (network models)
- Bottom-up approaches

Page 4

SDG 17: Strengthen means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

1. Finance
2. Technology
3. Capacity Building
4. Systemic issues
    - -Policy and institutional coherence
    - -**Multi-stakeholder partnerships**
    - -Data, Monitoring and accountability



SDG 17: Strengthen means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

17.16: *"Enhance the global Partnership for Sustainable Development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the SDGs in all countries, in particular developing countries."*

17.17 *"Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships"*

Applying an inclusive global partnership: key implementation challenges

1. **Power**: contradictory trends- shrinking space for inclusive partnerships in many countries

1. **No one size fits all:** some developmental states are models in terms of domestic resource mobilisation and economic growth but weak on inclusiveness

2. **"Real life"** might be different from goals on paper (funding SDGs, localizing development, integration private sector, etc)

Page 7

Experience based lessons learnt with multi-stakeholder partnerships

1. Conducive governance climate is essential
2. Look beyond formal inclusive models and institutional architecture and focus on the quality of the inclusive partnerships (e.g. measure degree of engagement and participation)
3. Invest in power analysis ("think and work politically", PEA) and identify incentives for joint action
4. Look for partnerships that are greater than the sum of its parts (expertise and value of each partner)
5. Avoid the dominance by one party in the partnership

Page 8

Experience based lessons learnt with multi-stakeholder partnerships (continued)

6. Avoid instrumental approaches
7. Invest in partnership competencies of stakeholders (e.g. brokerage and facilitation competences, empower people to hold partnerships to account…
8. Deal with the challenge of coordination costs
9. Acquire a better understanding on how multi-stakeholder partnerships can promote and drive change (sharing of knowledge and expertise, best practices, experimentation and innovation)
10. Document good practices (e.g. national dialogue Tunisia, role private sector Nepal,..)

Thank you

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ecdpm

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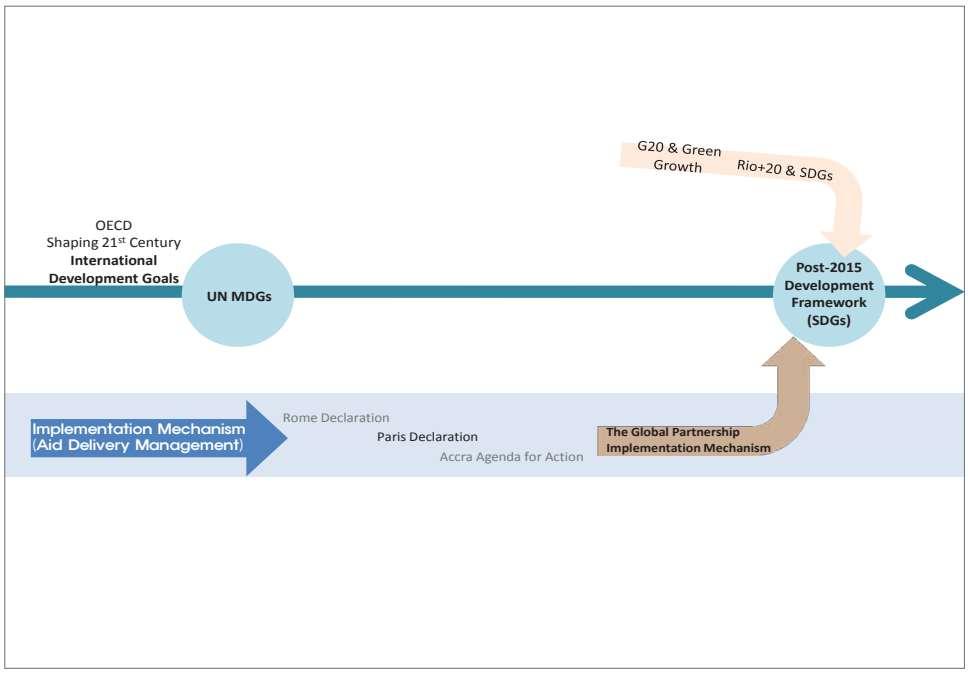
Inclusive Global Partnership in SDGs:
Its Meaning & Future Direction

Prof. CHANG, Hyun-sik
(Seoul National University)



The Meaning of Inclusive Partnership





Extension of Definition: Partnership

- Shaping 21st Strategy & MDGs: Between Developed & Developing Countries
- Rome & Paris Declaration: Harmonization Between Developed Countries
- Accra Declaration: S-S Cooperation Between Developing Countries
- Busan & SDGs: Inclusive Partnership Among Developed, Developing Countries, Private Sector, Global Fund, CSOs, Parliament

The Background of Inclusive Partnership in IN MDGs & SDGs



MDG's Partnership (Goal 8)

1. Open Trading & Financial System
2. Attention to the LDCs, Landlocked & Small Island Countries
3. Debt Problem
4. Youth Problem
5. Provide Affordable Drugs
6. Utilize the ICT

SDG's Inclusive Partnership (Goal 17)

1. ODA Volume
2. Technology
3. Capacity Building
4. Trade
5. Systemic Issues

Main Challenges Ahead



1. Implementation and monitoring global goals
   - How to Measure Progress
   - How to Manage Collect Data
   - Data Availability
   - Monitoring Capacity & Statistics

2. Accountability
   - Data Revolution

3. Mobilizing Development Finance
   - Global Framework of Finance in Post-2015 & Action Agenda
   - Addis Ababa Action Agenda

Direction of Global Partnership in Korean Context



"3 A" Strategies

1. More Ambitious
2. More Aligned
3. More Accountable

1. More Ambitious

- Mainstreaming of SDGs in Korean ODA
- Full Integration of SDGs with Korea's 2nd Mid- term ODA Strategy(2016-2020)
- Stick to 0.25% of GNI to ODA

2. More Aligned

- More Discretional Power to Implementation Agencies (KOICA, EDCF)
- More Decentralization to Overseas Offices
- More Specialization

3. More Accountable

- Managing for Result
- Independent Evaluation
- Transparency

Thank you



Lessons from "KOICA-CJ Saemaul CSV Project In Rural Vietnam"

<Role of private sector>

Importance of Partnership

" Creating shared value in business cannot be done alone.
Instead, a company has to consider every stakeholder in the society
while searching for a win-win strategy for all"



Role of Private sector

Bring out sustainability in the solution



Bring resources



Business relevance



Creativity

Companies are the ones which have the effective and efficient strategies to solve the problems

About CJ:
Global Lifestyle and Culture Company

CJ Group now operates in 23 countries worldwide with $26 billion in total sales (2014)



Vision
Create a New Culture
For Healthy, Happy and Convenient Lifestyles

Mission
Contribute to the global community
By providing the best value to our customers with ONLYONE products and services

Founding Philosophy
Business Patriotism
(Contribute to the national economy through business)
People First
Rational Management

KOICA-CJ Saemaul CSV Project Overview

- PPP (Private-Public Partnership) project for Agricultural Development
  : Public sector (KOICA, K-Water), private sector(CJ, Syngenta),
  Government (Vietnam, Ninh Thuan Province) and Academia (Yeungnam University)
- Contract farming and procurement of Korean red chili peppers
- Improving quality of life for Ninh Thuan Province residents

■ Social Opportunities

- Poverty in the rural areas in Vietnam
- Stagnant agricultural productivity
- In need of motivation
- Limited access to education

■ Business Opportunities

- In need of tracing the origins of agricultural ingredients
- Limited supply sources
- Localization



■ Social Values

- Increase in income
- Technology transfer to increase agricultural productivity
- Motivating farmers with the "Saemaul Undong"
- Providing training and education

※ Saemaul Undong = New Village Movement

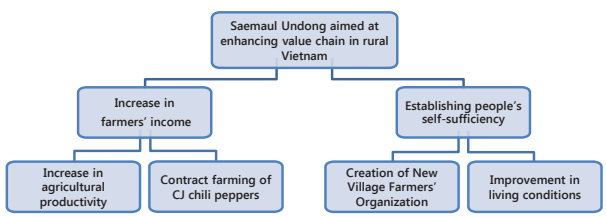
■ Business Values

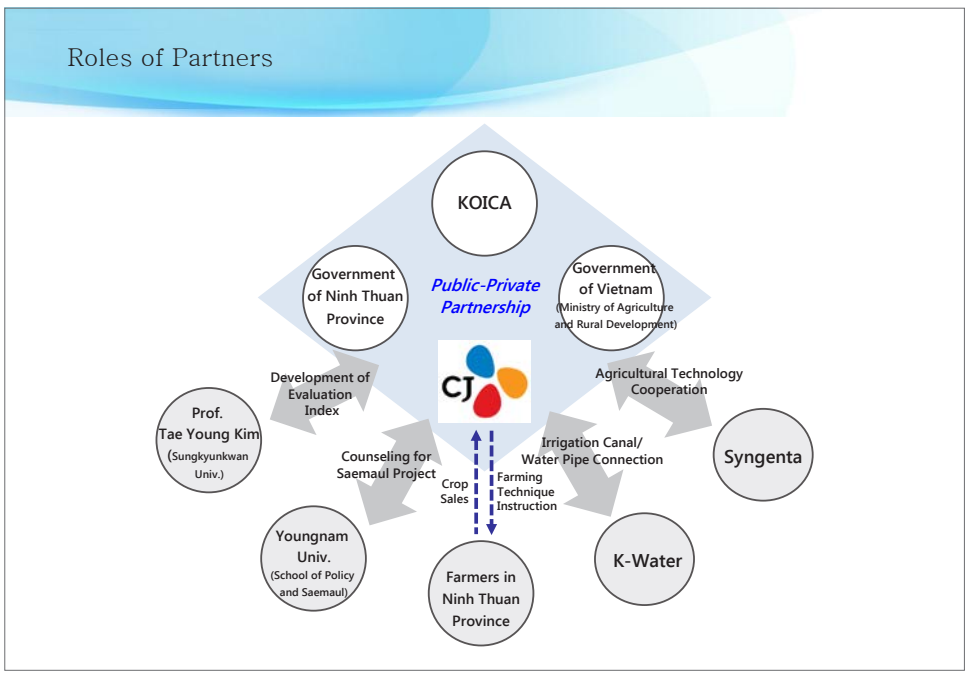
- Securing high quality agricultural products
- Establishing Vietnam as an important emerging strategic partner
- Developing localized products

Project Background

Global Saemaul ("New Village Movement") CSV Project Related to Food Manufacturing/Sourcing	
Creating Business Value	**Creating Social Value**
▪ Establishing full value chain with regional all-in-one process; manufacturing, sourcing, and distribution ▪ Global expansion of Korean food business (e.g. Kimchi) ▪ CJ branding in BOP market ** BOP=Bottom of Pyramid*	▪ Spreading Saemaul Undong spirit (Diligence, Self-sufficiency, Cooperation) and its CSV model ▪ Forming a partnership with Vietnamese new village rural development movement ▪ Suggesting solutions for rural poverty problem ▪ Creating shared value through innovative Public-Private Partnerships

Project Structure




Roles of Partners
KOICA
Government of Ninh Thuan Province
Public-Private Partnership
Government of Vietnam
(Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)
CJ
Development of Evaluation Index
Agricultural Technology Cooperation
Prof. Tae Young Kim
(Sungkyunkwan Univ.)
Counseling for Saemaul Project
Crop Sales
Farming Technique Instruction
Irrigation Canal/ Water Pipe Connection
Syngenta
Youngnam Univ.
(School of Policy and Saemaul)
Farmers in Ninh Thuan Province
K-Water

TİKA

TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY

TİKA

Outline of DC in Turkey

History

- Turkey has a long standing tradition of international cooperation and assistance. (Afghanistan technical assistance program in the 1920s)
- First programme-based development cooperation was initiated in 1985 by State Planning Organization (SPO). (Technical cooperation programme for Sahel countries with a budget of 10 million USD.)
- Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) Programme in Turkey was lauched by SPO in 1988. (with the support of UNDP Turkey Office)
- Turning point in Turkey's development cooperation: Disintegration of the Post Cold War in 1990's.

TİKA

Outline of DC in Turkey

History

- Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) was established in 1992 .
  Between 1992 and 2002 cooperation activities directed mainly towards the newly independent countries of Central Asia and Caucasus and the Balkan region.
- Rapid transformation in recent period: Covering a much wider geography including Middle East and LDCs in Africa and Asia, Pasific.

TİKA

Overview of TIKA

Mission:

- Contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable social and economic development in partner countries through technical cooperation and grants.
- Support national development programs of partner countries by sharing Turkey's expertise and experience with them.

TİKA

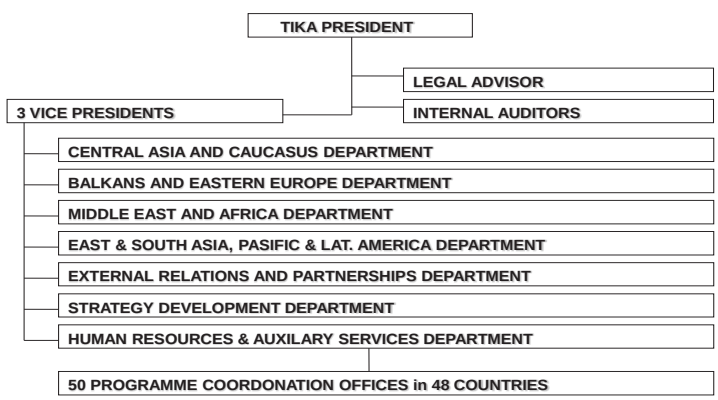
Overview of TIKA-

- Established in 1992 as the main implementing agency for Turkey's development cooperation.
- Responsible for:
  - Coordinating Turkey's development cooperation with
    - Turkish institutions
    - international organizations (IBRD, IDA, FAO, WHO, UN agencies…)
    - other bilateral donors(JICA, KOICA, GIZ..)
  - Collecting and reporting ODA statistics to OECD.

TİKA

Overview of TIKA

Organization Chart





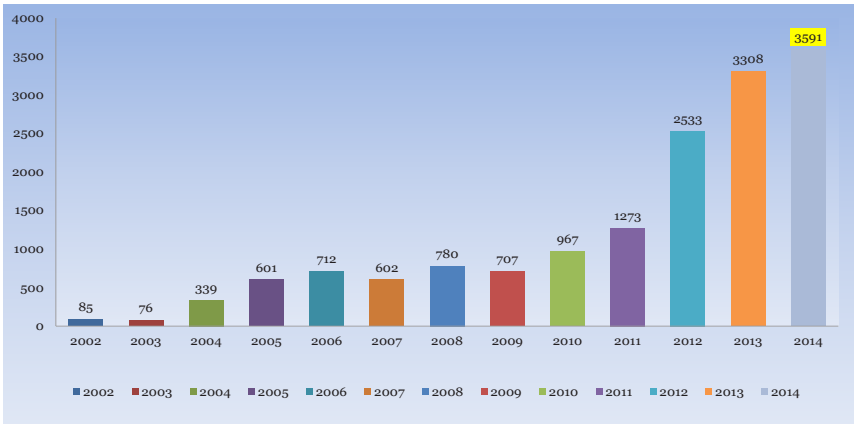
TİKA

Overview of TIKA

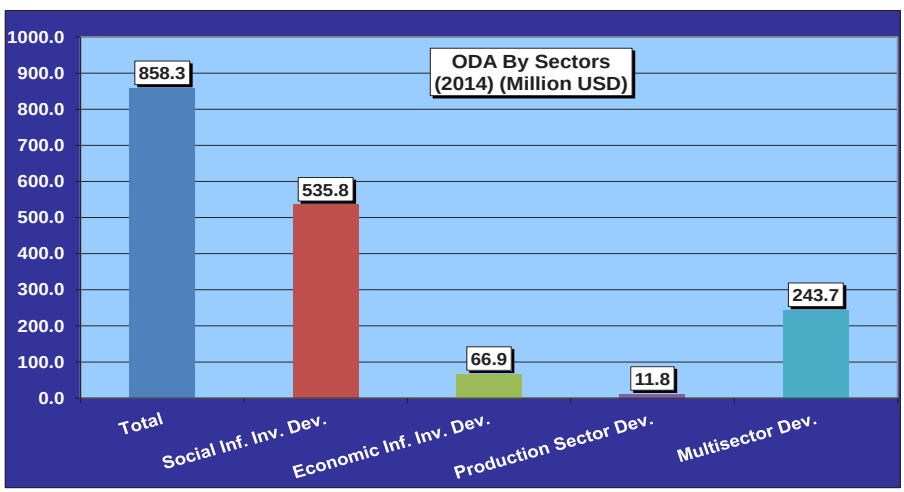
Guiding Principles:

- Partner-oriented Approach
- Ownership by Partner Country
- Capacity Building
- Sustainability
- Cooperation with International Community
- Adaptability to Economic, Social,Political Changes

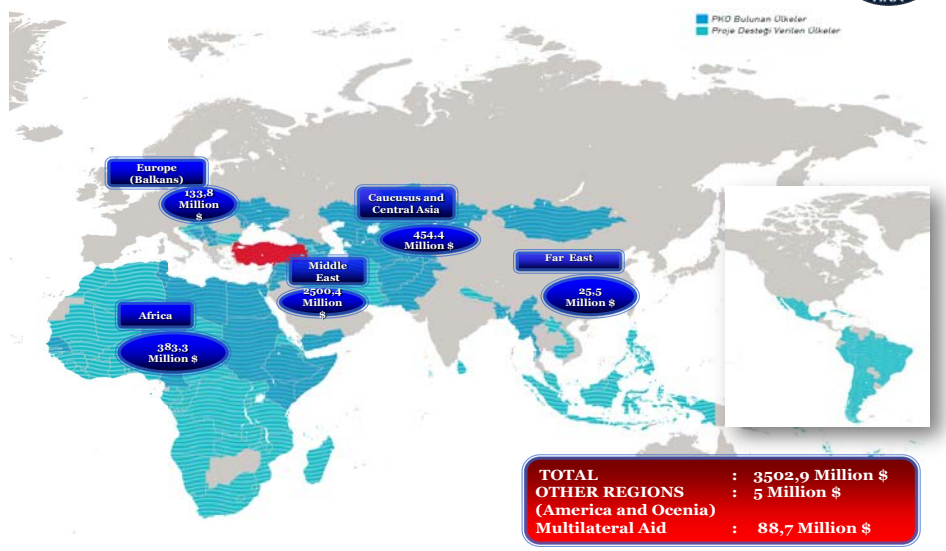
TURKISH OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT AID 2002-2014 (Million USD)



TURKISH ODA BY SECTORS-2014



TURKISH ODA BY REGION (2014)



TİKA

Outline of DC in Turkey

Priority Sectors

- Development of Social Infrastructure
  - Education
  - Health
  - Population and Reproduction Health
  - Water and Sanitation
  - Other Social Infrastructure
- Development of Economic Infrastructure
  - Transportation and Storage
  - Communication
  - Energy
  - Banking and Finance
  - Business and other sectors

TİKA

Outline of DC in Turkey

Priority Sectors

- Development of Production Sector
  - Agriculture, Forestry, Husbandry and Aquaculture
  - Industry, Mining and Construction
  - Trade and Tourism
  - Restoration and Cultural Heritage Projects

TİKA

Overview of TIKA-
Operational Activities

- Development of institutional capacity and improvement of human resources
  - Dispatch of experts/advisors
  - Training programs (in Turkey or in partner country)
  - Grants (donation of equipment)

TİKA

Overview of TIKA-
Operational Activities

- Financing of infrastructure & construction projects
- Extending humanitarian assistance
- Turkey has joined the group of countries adhering to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action, and the Busan Outcome Document.

TİKA

Education

Support to Ghana / Kasao Middle School





This school which had been started 12 years ago was never finished due to financial difficulties. The school was finished in 4 months with the support of TİKA and opened in the 2012 school year. All of the educational tools of the school which will provide schooling for 500 students, have been supplied by our Directorate.

TİKA

Equipment Support to the Kololi Multi - Educational Center / Gambia





The Multi-Educational Center in Kololi, one of the busiest districts in Gambia's capitol Banjul, was supplied with sewing materials for sewing courses, computers and computer equipment for computer courses, stationary materials and electronic devices for the elementary school within the Multi-Educational Center and medicine for the clinic within the center by TİKA.

TİKA

Education

Equipment Assistance to Educational Centers / Somalia







Dormitory furniture and other equipment delivered to educational centers named Daryel, Ileys and Anatolia in Somalia. Assistance included items ranging from computers to power generators, bed linen to refrigerators for the institutions boarding 870 students.

TİKA

Education

Hayreddin Barbarossa Library inaugurated/ Algeria





The Turcology department in Algeria 2 University was renovated; and a new library was established as needed by the university. TIKA's assistance in two specific cases of education contributed to furthering the age-old friendship between Algeria and Turkey.

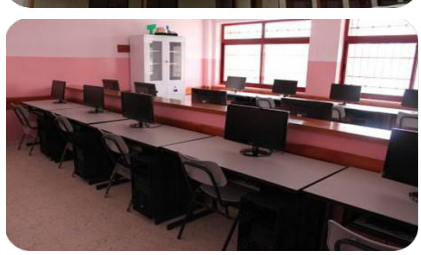
TİKA

Construction of the Palestinian Ramallah El-Bireh Turkish School

A girls school with 24 classrooms
2.320m² indoor area
School has started with
450 female students.







TİKA

Vocational Trainings









TİKA

Vocational Training

Sudan Vocational Training Center





As a result of the cooperation protocol signed between TİKA and the state of Khartoum to provide for the professional and technical personnel deficiency in Sudan, a decision was made to establish a Sudan Turk Vocational and Technical Training Center.

TİKA

Vocational Training

İRADE Project- Gazze İslam University Vocational Courses





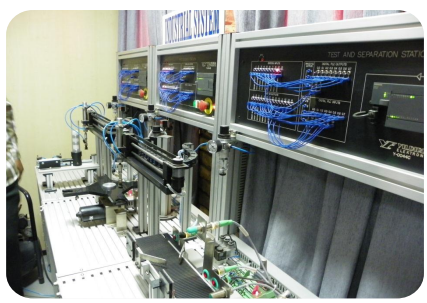


The objective of this project is to provide the victims injured in the 2008 attack on Gaza which lasted for 23 days, with academic and vocational training. While psychological support, rehabilitation, repair of mobile and computer devices and graphic design are included in the academic program; the vocational program includes carpentry, glass and ceramics workmanship, wood painting and book binding.

TİKA

Vocational Training

Sudan Turkish Vocational and Technical Training Center





A cooperation protocol was signed between TIKA and Khartoum state to establish Sudan Turkish Vocational and Technical Training Center to alleviate Sudan's shortage in vocational and technical human resources.

TİKA

KKB and Medical Device Donation For the Yefren Central Hospital- Libya





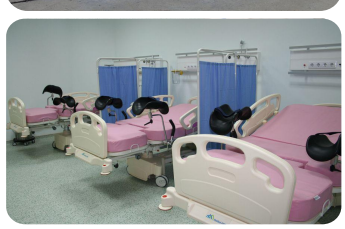
A KKB unit and other medical devices have been donated to the Yefren Central Hospital.

TİKA

Established the Nyala Hospital Complex in Sudan







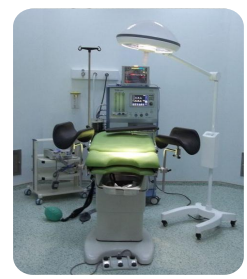
The hospital located in the capital of Souther Darfur, Nyala, is established on an area of 10,000 m2 , has 150 beds, 16 departments and 4 different units. The construction of the Nyala Sudan-Turkish Friendship Hospital, which is Sudan's first specialty hospital has been completed and medical equipment has been donated.

TİKA

Health

Nyala Sudan-Turkish Training and Research Hospital / Sudan





The Nyala Sudan-Turkish Friendship Hospital has been constructed and medical equipment delivered to a large extent.

TİKA

Health

Equipment Assistance to Abu Guta Hospital / Sudan




Medical equipment and devices were delivered to Abu Guta Hospital in Al Jazirah state of Sudan, which would serve 750,000 villagers in 136 villages.



TİKA

Health

The Establishment of Three Dialysis Centers - Yemen



Pursuant to our esteemed Prime Minister's instructions concerning the establishment of three dialysis centers in Yemen, the preparation work has been completed.

TİKA

Health

The Gaza Turkish Friendship Hospital





This hospital, the largest in Palestine is duplicate of the Cizre State Hospital in Turkey.

Water and Sanitation

TİKA







App. 750 million people do not access to clean drinking water. TİKA provides many people with clean water through water and sanitation projects.
Between 2003 and 2014 more than 1000 wells drilled

28 wells drilled in 5 proviences of Sudan.

TİKA

Niger Wells







Project on «TİKA West Africa Clean Drinking Water» held in cooperation with the DG for State Water Works»
Through this Project app. 500.000 people provided with clean drinking water.

TİKA

Support of local administrations
Tunisia

Security equipment and vehicles donated to the Tunisian Director of the İnterior Ministry



- X-RAY machine (10)
- 30 4X4 Nissan Navara Pick-ups

TİKA

Support of local administrations --Tunisia





- 32 Garbage trucks
- 30 Street-sweeping vehicles
- 30 Dump trucks
- 50 Digger-loader vehicles

TİKA

The Reinforcement of Central Administrations

The Turkish - Comor Friendship Stadium / Comoros







The Turkish - Comor Friendship Stadium is the only stadium in the Comoros where International competitions can take place. The 2000 people capacity stadium which was opened in 2012 filled a very significant gap in the country.

TİKA

International Police Training Programs





International police training programs was started in 2007. So far 133 training programs have been conducted.
Totally, 4803 police officers police officers from Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Macedonia, Maldives, Mongolia, Moldova, Montenegro, Palestine, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tunisia, Somalia and Bangladesh, have been trained on different specific areas in Turkey.

TİKA

Police Training Programs

The International Police Training Cooperation Project





On the job and applied training is being provided for the purpose of exchanging the experiences of country organizations, to develop a common awareness about combating crime and a unity in terminology among the police organizations.

TİKA

Police Training Programs





Training has been provided on such subjects as Human Resources Management, Instructors Training, Protecting Important Facilities Against Terrorism, Management of Community Incidents, Saving Data, Techniques for Investigating Human Trafficking, Anti Terrorism Intelligence Training, Internal Security Training, Organized Crime Investigations, Children's Police Basic Training, etc.

TİKA

Support for NGOs

- Increasing foreign aid through cooperating with NGOs is among the priority issues.

- In 2014, 113 projects held in cooperation with 60 NGOs.
- The projects are generally on the health and education, water sanitation and production sectors as well as humanitarian aid.
- When droughts started to cause deaths particularly in Somalia much of the non-governmental organizations attentions shifted here and intense programs brought health services and urgently needed humanitarian aid to the region.

Our Agency provides support in project organization and logistics to NGOs that are trying to bring services to such regions.

TİKA

Support for NGO's









TİKA

Cataract Operations - Sudan





Within the framework of the protocol signed in 2012, 12.000 cataract operations have been conducted by volunteer Turkish doctors in Sudan.

41

TİKA

RESTORATION

Konjic Bridge - Bosnia Herzigova





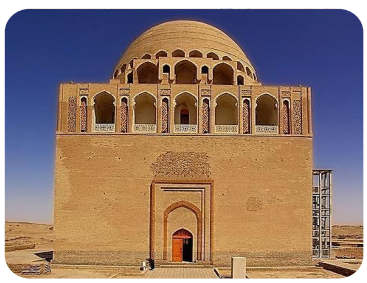
Konjic Bridge over Neretva River was constructed during time of Ottoman Sultan IV.Mehmet in 1682. The restoration of Bridge has been completed in 2012.

42

TİKA

Restoraion of Sultan Sancar Tomb - Turkmenistan



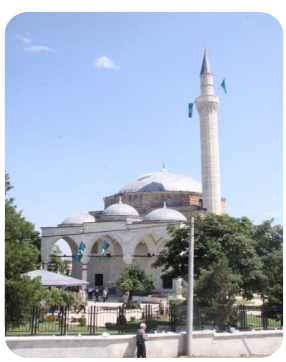


Restoration of Sultan Sancar Tomb has been done by TIKA.

43

TİKA

Mustafa Pasha Mosque - Macedonia





The mosque constructed in Skopje in 1492 has been restorated in accordance with its original form.

44

TİKA

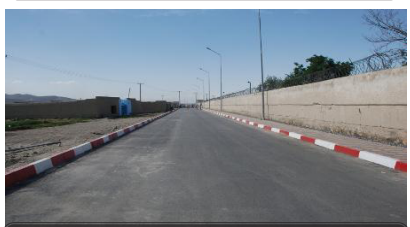
Transportation



MACEDONIA



SOMALIA



AFGHANISTAN



AFGHANISTAN

TİKA

Mogadishu Road Construction Works





A highway of 23 kms, one of the main arteries of Mogadishu which provides access to areas such as The Presidency, the airport and the Red Crescent camp is asphalted. The Bi-directional asphalt road construction with a width of 20 m-30 m and the construction of a total of 736 lighting poles -each10 m high- are expected to be completed by the end of 2013.

TİKA

Communication

Yemen





For the preparation of an educational channel, which will broadcast via satellite in Yemen, Yemeni authorities and experts investigated the pre- and post-broadcast preparations and were briefed about technical equipment at the Faculty of Communication of Anadolu University and TRT Okul.

TİKA

Communication

Libya



An FM radio station which will broadcast in the regions of Trablus and Tajura, was established by our Agency, in cooperation with Tajura City Council.

The staff of radio station were trained.

TİKA

Communication

Albania





Technical infrastructure of Albanian Official News Agency (ATSH) has been renovated.

TİKA

Agriculture and Livestock

Livestock Subvention Project - Palestine / Gazza





A ceremony was held for the delivery of 300 sheep to 60 families by our Agency within the "Livestock Subvention Project"

TİKA

Agriculture and Livestock

Gene Center/Sudan





The first gene center in Africa was established in Sudan by TİKA in 2011. The center began its work based on agriculture and foodstuffs from the day it was established. Until today, the center enabled the training and research of many experts and paved the way for hope promising studies for the future of agriculture in Africa.

TİKA

Agriculture and Livestock

Somalia Agriculture School Project





In order to take measures against the drought in Africa, to enable the African people to become aware of their surrounding wealth, to make them become self sufficient and to increase their quality of life by a sustainable agricultural activity, our Agency and İHH Humanitarian Relief Fund began Somalia Agriculture School Project in December 2012.

TİKA

Agriculture and Livestock

Goat Breeding in Ethiopia



- 125 families
- Reducing Poverty
- Food Safety

Sudan Corn Seed Subvention



- 5 tonnes of corn seeds to 250 families
- Food safety
- Agricultural production efficiency

TİKA

Forestry

Turkey-Niger Friendship Forest







A picnic area and a water drilling system generated with solar energy are inside the forest area. An exhibition game was held between players in Turkish and Niger jerseys in honour of the Prime Minister and the Turkish committee, which attracted a great deal of attention.

TİKA

Shelter and food assistance to families affected by the flood in Yemen

Tents were built in place of 70 houses demolished during floods caused by heavy rains in Yemen and food aid was given to 400 families that suffered loss.







TİKA

)

Food Donation for Beka Refugee Camp, Jordan



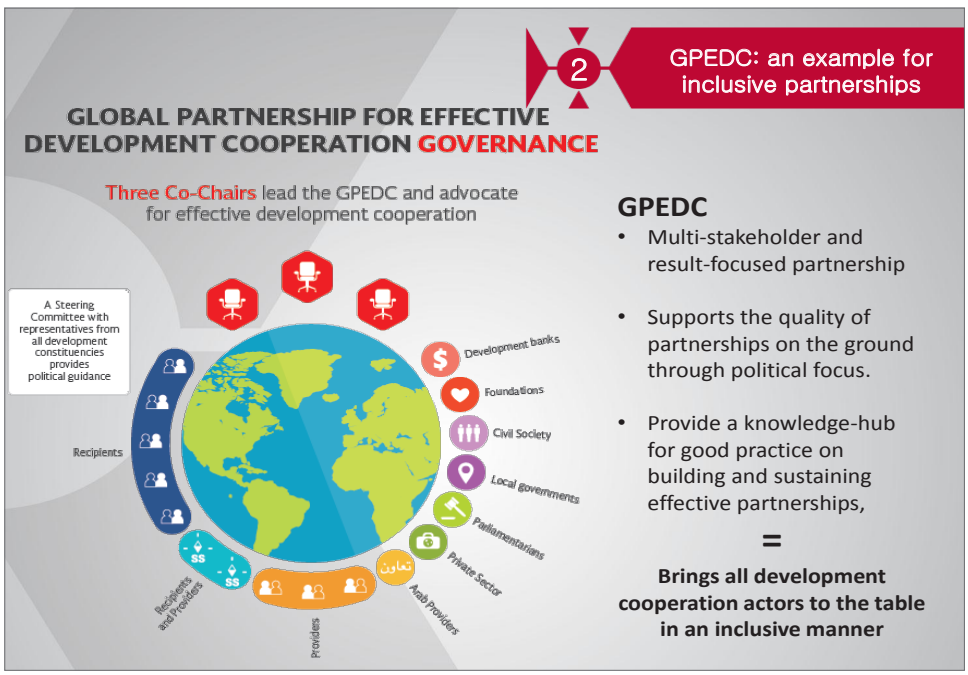


Food donation to the Beka Refugee Camp for Palestian Refugees

AMEXCID
AGENCIA MEXICANA
DE COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL
PARA EL DESARROLLO

1 Inclusive partnertships for development
2 GPEDC: an example for inclusive partnerships
3 The Mexican case
4 Final remarks




2
GPEDC: an example for inclusive partnerships
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION GOVERNANCE
Three Co-Chairs lead the GPEDC and advocate for effective development cooperation
A Steering Committee with representatives from all development constituencies provides political guidance
Recipients
Recipients and Providers
Providers
Arab Providers
Private Sector
Parliamentarians
Local governments
Civil Society
Foundations
Development banks
GPEDC
• Multi-stakeholder and result-focused partnership
• Supports the quality of partnerships on the ground through political focus.
• Provide a knowledge-hub for good practice on building and sustaining effective partnerships,
=
Brings all development cooperation actors to the table in an inclusive manner


AMEXCID
Advisory Groups
ii
The Mexican case
Social
Academia and Science
Local Governments
High Level
Businesses


2
Final remarks
"Engage our constituencies, on the basis of strong communication and trust, for a more effective cooperation for development."


AMEXCID
AGENCIA MEXICANA
DE COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL
PARA EL DESARROLLO
Thank you!
AMEXCID

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. Introduction of Kazakhstan's ODA System

2. Inclusive Partnership in Post-2015 Development framework

Seoul, 27-28 October 2015

Introduction of Kazakhstan's ODA System

BACKGROUND

1. Since independence in December 1991, Kazakhstan has provided foreign assistance in the amount exceeding 100 mln. USD (ex. building schools and hospitals, roads and bridges, scholarships for higher education in Kazakh universities).

2. As an upper-middle-income country and a regional economic leader, Kazakhstan is now prepared to address global and regional issues of sustainable development on a systemic basis and to enhance the role of the country on the world stage.

3. Kazakhstan understands its responsibility for the global and regional development and considers participation in international development agenda both as a necessary element of its foreign policy and a privilege.

2

Introduction of Kazakhstan's ODA System
PRACTICAL STEPS

ODA concept:

- ***approved by the Presidential Decree on April 29, 2013***
- ***sets two stages of the development of Kazakhstan's ODA system:***

Stage 1 *(implementation period: up to 5 years):*

1. *Establishing ODA division within MFA ✓*
2. *Drafting a law on ODA ✓*
3. *Strengthening coordination role of MFA in providing ODA ✓*
4. *Developing partnerships with key international donors ✓*
5. *Communication strategy (ongoing)*
6. *Capacity development of MFA on ODA issues (ongoing)*
7. *Triangular cooperation pilot projects (ongoing)*

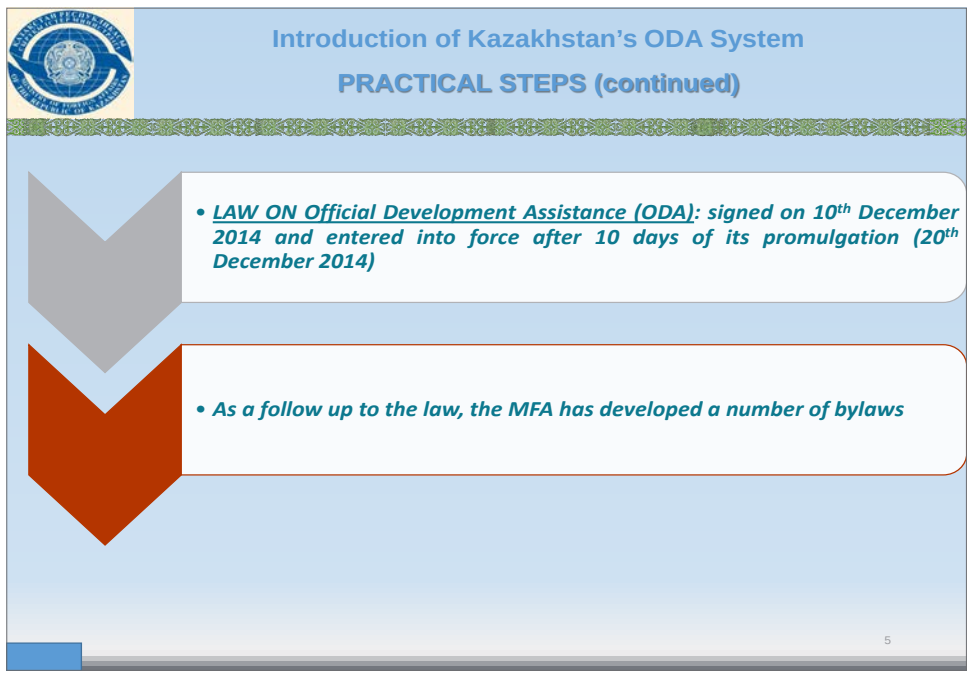
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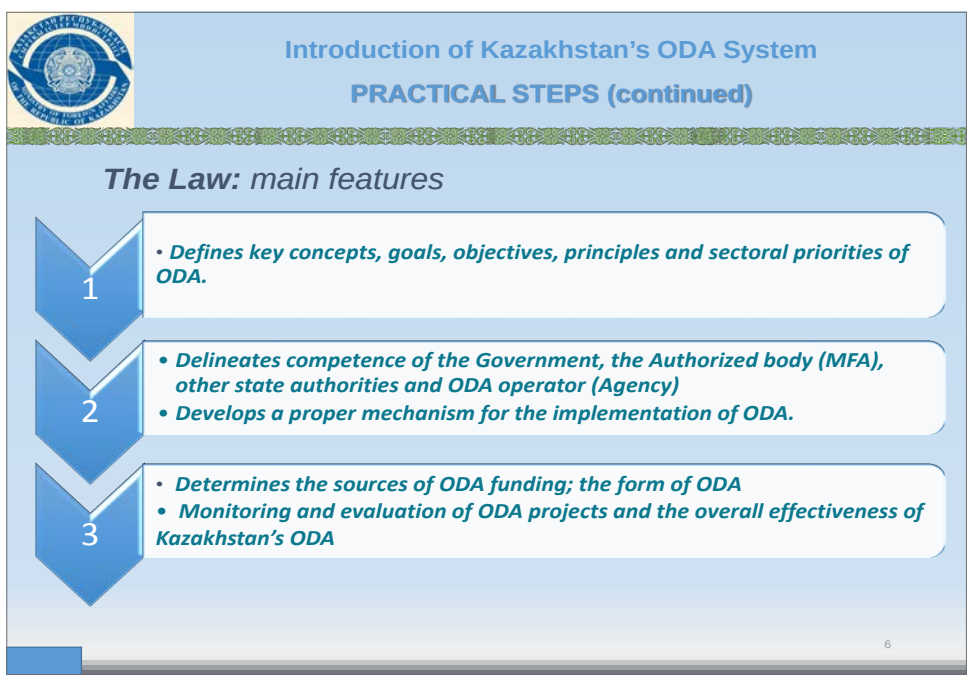
Introduction of Kazakhstan's ODA System
PRACTICAL STEPS (continued)

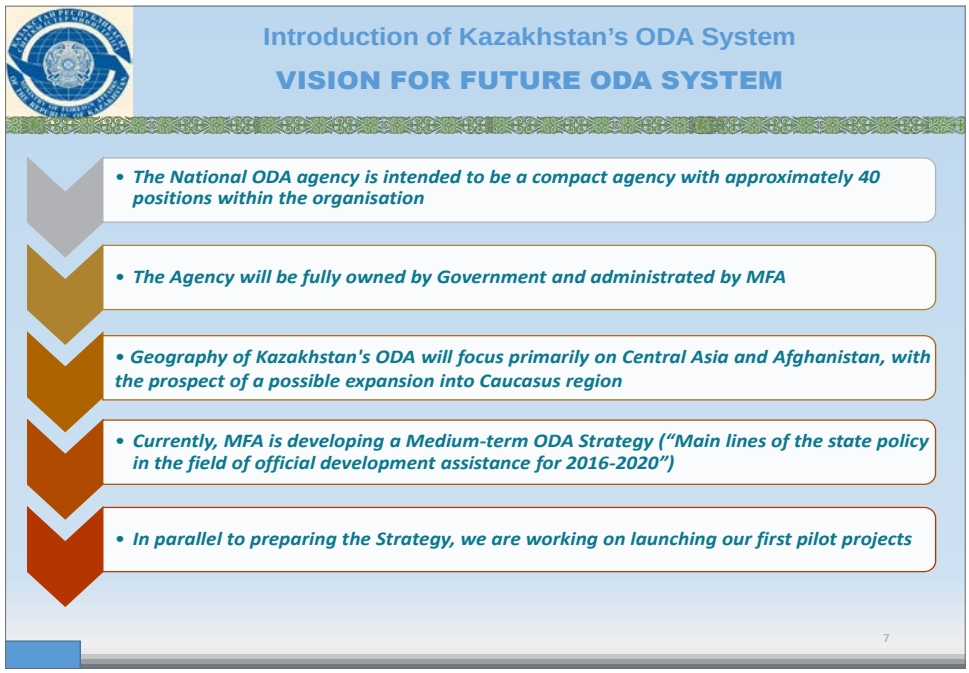
Stage 2 *(implementation period: onwards)*

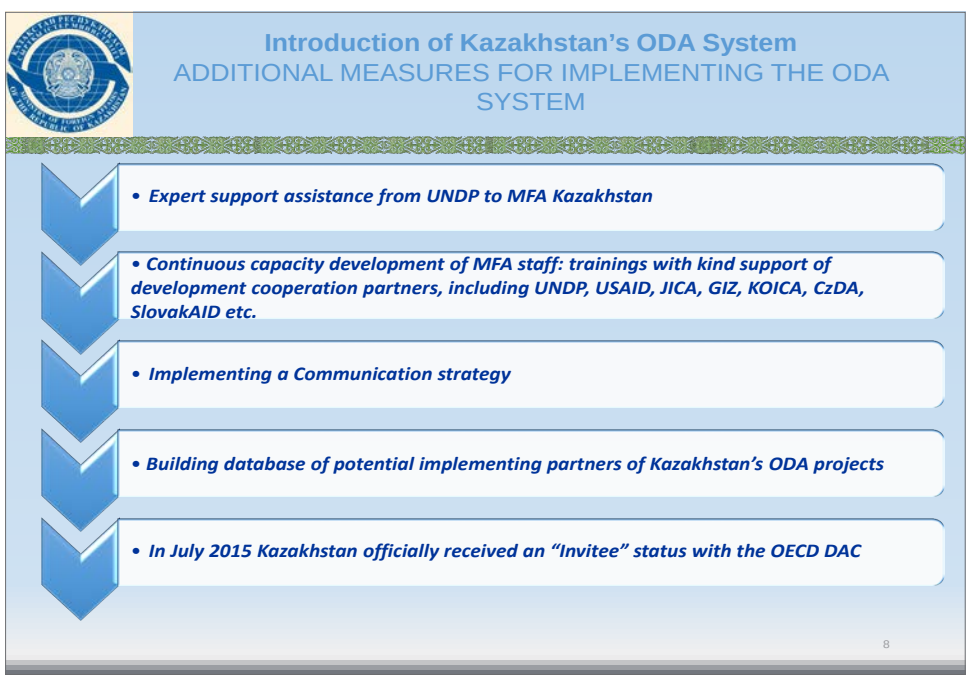
1. *Strong coordination role among government bodies in providing ODA*
2. *Awareness of the international community and the domestic public that Kazakhstan is taking efforts in promoting international development*
3. *Management, monitoring and evaluation of ODA projects*
4. *Enhancing the role of Kazakhstan on the international stage*

4


Introduction of Kazakhstan's ODA System
PRACTICAL STEPS (continued)
• LAW ON Official Development Assistance (ODA): signed on 10th December 2014 and entered into force after 10 days of its promulgation (20th December 2014)
• As a follow up to the law, the MFA has developed a number of bylaws
5


Introduction of Kazakhstan's ODA System
PRACTICAL STEPS (continued)
The Law: main features
1
• Defines key concepts, goals, objectives, principles and sectoral priorities of ODA.
2
• Delineates competence of the Government, the Authorized body (MFA), other state authorities and ODA operator (Agency)
• Develops a proper mechanism for the implementation of ODA.
3
• Determines the sources of ODA funding; the form of ODA
• Monitoring and evaluation of ODA projects and the overall effectiveness of Kazakhstan's ODA
6


Introduction of Kazakhstan's ODA System
VISION FOR FUTURE ODA SYSTEM
• The National ODA agency is intended to be a compact agency with approximately 40 positions within the organisation
• The Agency will be fully owned by Government and administrated by MFA
• Geography of Kazakhstan's ODA will focus primarily on Central Asia and Afghanistan, with the prospect of a possible expansion into Caucasus region
• Currently, MFA is developing a Medium-term ODA Strategy ("Main lines of the state policy in the field of official development assistance for 2016-2020")
• In parallel to preparing the Strategy, we are working on launching our first pilot projects
7


Introduction of Kazakhstan's ODA System
ADDITIONAL MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE ODA SYSTEM
• Expert support assistance from UNDP to MFA Kazakhstan
• Continuous capacity development of MFA staff: trainings with kind support of development cooperation partners, including UNDP, USAID, JICA, GIZ, KOICA, CzDA, SlovakAID etc.
• Implementing a Communication strategy
• Building database of potential implementing partners of Kazakhstan's ODA projects
• In July 2015 Kazakhstan officially received an "Invitee" status with the OECD DAC
8

Inclusive Partnership in Post-2015 Development framework

In September 2015 UN member states adopted a new sustainable development agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The SDGs are covering a much broader set of issues. They are universal, requiring commitment from all countries, developed and developing, to build a better shared future.

9

Inclusive Partnership in Post-2015 Development framework

The partnerships that will be required to achieve the SDGs have to be inclusive. Why?

1. Need to reflect the rapidly changing global development cooperation landscape

- Financial retrenchment of traditional donors
- Many developing countries are now becoming influential development actors
- Need for integrating perspectives and approaches of emerging donors into the global dialogue

10


Inclusive Partnership in Post-2015 Development framework
2. Need to be more inclusive of what partner countries have to say and how they see their development priorities
• Aid will gradually transform itself into supporting indigenous solutions
• Peer-to-peer learning and focus on achieving nationally adjusted SDG targets
• Kazakhstan prioritizes national ownership of partner countries and the demand driven nature of assistance
11


Inclusive Partnership in Post-2015 Development framework
3. Need to give a role and a voice to non-state actors, private sector and academic community
• Non-state actors: a major force in development cooperation
• Private sector: can help bring a new generation of development finance initiatives
• Empowering academic community to actively engage in international cooperation
12

Inclusive Partnership in Post-2015 Development framework

4. Need to go beyond traditional multilateral mechanisms

- A new mosaic of various regional organizations that increasingly shape how groups of countries develop
- Some SDGs, especially related to Water and Environmental Degradation, cannot be solved without regional and global coordination mechanisms.
- Kazakhstan will continue to cooperate with all key groupings, and use them as a platform for regional dialogue and concrete initiatives to promote the achievement of the SDGs.

13

Conclusion

- ***New mutually beneficial and inclusive partnerships are needed expanding the menu of options for multilateral cooperation***
- ***Kazakhstan as an emerging development assistance provider stands ready to make a contribution that lasts***

14

Thank you!



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Email: mfa@mfa.kz
Website: www.mfa.gov.kz

15



Tony Addison (UNU-WIDER)

Choices & Partnerships Post–2015

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
UNU-WIDER

Introduction

- Why focus on ”strategic choice”?
- Each donor country has its own strengths
- Countries vary in the size & ambition of their development cooperation (which is > than aid)
- Recipients vary in what they need: ”poor but growing” v ”fragile” etc.

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
UNU-WIDER

Celebrate Success

- Human development: Infant & maternal mortality fall
- School enrollments up (though quality a problem)
- Low-income to middle-income transition (LIC to MIC)
- Growth provides increasing revenue base to fund human development
- Success has 'many parents' inc. government, business, civil society, NGOs, official donors

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY UNU-WIDER

But worry too

- Poliitical instability & war (refugees & IDPs)
- Disease e.g. Ebola ("Global Public Goods" issue)
- Growth not inclusive enough : many countries reaching MIC status but not enough progress for poor
- % poverty down, but number of poor Africans in 2030 > 1990 level (many people around the poverty line: hugely vulnerable)
- Narrow base of growth: esp. in resource-rich countries (commodity sell-off)
- Environmental harm + climate change

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Fundamental choices for donors

- Existing country partners (inc. as they go from LICs to MICs) or new recipients?
- Fragile states (which & how?)
- Poor in LICs v poor in MICs (global distribution of poverty)
- Balance of support to human development v livelihoods (employment)
- In making their choices (& choosing their partners) donors need to heed: uncertainty/risk & opportunities for leverage (private capital)

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Outcome of donor choices

- Balance between support to ”global public goods” (e.g medical research) v ODA & then:
- Balance between bilateral aid & multilateral support in ODA (& project v programme support)
- Thematic specialization (& breadth v depth)
- Role of research in support of policy action
- All outcomes involve partnerships of varying kinds

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Inclusive & green growth (1)

- Fiscal system: effectiveness & transparency (spending, tax) – especially important in resource-rich countries
- Structural transformation – away from narrow commodity-dependent economies
- Creation of high-value added sectors (manufacturing clusters, agricultural productivity): 'new' donors have much expertise to offer

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Inclusive & Green Growth (2)

- Employment generation at scale (UN High Level Panel called for a 'quantum leap' in livelihoods
- Millions of good jobs not just hundreds: SSA 10 mn new job-seekers every year (stock of factory jobs < 10 mn)
- Renewable energy; reducing carbon-intensity of growth; adapting societies to climate change (e.g. Flood)
- Infrastructure: demands are VERY high – need blend of private & public finance

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Building Bridges

Scale





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Climate damage



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Conclusions

- Partnership is a key to achieving the ambitious SDG agenda
- Human development: great achievements (spurred on by MDGs) but employment now central post-2015
- Infrastructure is a key lever: not just finance also expertise (inc. project preparation)
- Knowledge generation – especially what has impact at SCALE – mobilizing governments, business, civil society, NGOs, donors
- Avoid 'ideology'. Focus instead on **Practical Action** & learning by doing


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Helsinki, Finland

Session Keynote Speech Hideaki Domichi

Asia has huge potential to be a strong driver of world's economic growth. Growth of each country would contribute to resolving its own development challenges. Official Development Assistance (ODA) continues to play an important role to promote development.

On the other hand, there is vast financing gap to fulfill the development needs including those for infrastructure investment. It becomes increasingly important to further develop public-private partnership in development. At the same time, downside risks associated with growth, such as exacerbation of inequality and increasing instances of vulnerabilities are the matter of serious concern. Strong commitment to "Quality Growth" must be shared. Significance of inclusiveness, resilience and environmental sustainability would become increasingly relevant, especially whether good governance is established or not would make huge difference in terms of development outcome.

In Asia, integration is in progress, while maintaining its diversity. The rise of emerging economies as development partners creates new dynamism, and it is expected that both cooperation and competition will characterize the course of future development. Ownership of each country is important, and establishing national strategy for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is necessary. Sharing a development vision and principle could lead to further cooperation and partnership among the development partners. This partnership is necessary, especially in the areas where the available resources are limited.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is committed to improving the quality of development assistance, and reinforcing its strategy, and in this context, wishes to expand its strategic partnership.


Korea's Inclusive Global Partnership in Asia
Choi, Sung Ho
Vice President for Projects and Regional Coordination
KOICA
Korea International Cooperation Agency


Inclusive Partnership in HLF-4 and Busan Global Partnership
➢ Encompass different actors in development and recognizing the different and complementary roles of all actors
➢ Involve diverse parties and promote trust among different actors
➢ Promote mutual learning facilitating knowledge exchange and sharing lessons learned

Korea's Role to the Inclusive Partnership

- **Act as a mediator** between traditional donor countries and emerging world
- **Share Korea's development knowhow** with the global community
- **Promote the participation of new providers** by sharing development experiences, and implementing cooperation
- **Involve the private sector** into the development cooperation

Inclusive Partnership through South-South Cooperation

- **Emerging donors** are **nimble** and **alert to local needs and opportunities** have **similar environment and development experience**
- **Korea**, as **a former recipient**, has a **better understanding on the context-specific priorities** of Southern countries

Partnership with Emerging Donors

➢ **MoU with emerging donors**
- TIKA (Turkey, 2011.3/2014.8)
- ABC (Brazil, 2011.11)
- AGCI (Chile, 2012.10)
- TICA (Thailand, 2014.6)
- Singapore(2010.6)
- Mexico(2014.4)



➢ **Cooperative System**
- Joint Activities : joint evaluation, joint research, joint projects
- Info-Sharing
- Staff exchange, working groups, annual meeting

SSC & TC in Asia and the Role of Korea

➢ **Asian non-traditional development actors as aid providers**

➢ **Emergence of homegrown Asian providers**

➢ **Korea's complementary role in the South-South Cooperation**

➢ **Geographical proximity and cultural affinity with other recipient countries in Asia**

Triangular Cooperation in Asia : Korea-Thailand-ASEAN

- Transition from a recipient country to an emerging donor
- KOICA and TICA (Thailand International Cooperation Agency) signed a bilateral MOU('14)



- Agreed on implementing **joint projects on the rural development sector for CLMV countries**
- **Triangular cooperation projects** on the water resources and climate change sector for recipient from ASEAN

Triangular Cooperation in Asia : Korea-Singapore-ASEAN

- **Invited 1,543 trainees to 96 training programs**



- Cooperation between the governments
  - **Two joint training courses every year**
  - Joint seminars, research, dispatch of volunteers for the capacity building of the ASEAN countries
- Cooperation between KOICA and LKY School
  - **Joint field visits, joint research, training seminars**, learning journeys to Korea for students from the school

Inclusive Partnership through Public-Private Partnership

➢ Partnerships with the private sector

- Supplement a shortage in the ODA budget
- Enhance efficiency of ODA project

➢ Recognition of role of the private sector

in development cooperation

Inclusive Partnership with Private Sector in Asia

KOICA-CJ Saemaul Project for Developing Agriculture Value-Chain in Ninh Thuan Province ('14~'17)





Inclusive Partnership with Private Sector in Asia

- Establishment of the Department of Baking in the Korea-Vietnam Technical Academy('13~'14)







- Nurturing Professional Baker through establishment of department of baking in SMKN27('14)

Looking Ahead

- Consolidation of development cooperation with new actors in Asia
- Respect for local ownership
- Efforts to bring in new actors


THANK YOU
KOICA
Korea International
Cooperation Agency

Asia Development Cooperation

Opportunities and Challenges for Building Inclusive Partnership



1. Mapping Asia's Development Cooperation

1. **Diversified status: member of OECD DAC, Japan and Korea ;Largest SSC provider: China and India; Other Emerging donors: Thailand and Malaysia etc recipient countries;**

2. **Unique development cooperation models: model of transforming from recipient to donors ,Korea; both recipient and donor: China and India;**

3. **Unique development and transformation experiences: Japan, Korea, China, Vietnam and others**





2. Opportunities

1. The commitment to the SDGs;
2. China's commitment: UN, SSC, China-US, China-UK etc
3. New institutions : NDB and AIIB
4. Regional economic cooperation programs, such as " One belt , One road: etc.



4. Challenges and Suggestions

1. Challenges:
   Lack of meaningful cooperation among Asia donors ;
   disputes and distrust;
   economic slow down;
   individual country's domestic challenges

2. Suggestions:
   Asian Development Cooperation Coordination Mechanism
   Asian Development Cooperation Forum
   Asian Development Cooperation Action

Whose development partnership?



Prof. Dr. Li Xiaoyun, Chair of China International Development Research Association
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Japan's Contribution to Sustainable Development in the New Age: A Critical Review

The 9th Seoul ODA International Conference,
October 27-28, 2015

TAKAHASHI Motoki
Professor, Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies, Kobe University &
President, Japan Society for International Development

Japan's Contribution to Sustainable Development in the New Age

1. Introduction
2. Backgrounds of Japan's peculiarity
3. Roads of Innovation to a Committed Development Partner for Poverty Reduction
4. Changes in the 21st Century and Challenges to Effective Contribution to Sustainable Development
5. Conclusion

1. Introduction

- To understand Japan's process of formation of global partnership, we had better know her historical peculiarity as a development partner.

- On that historical peculiarity, Japan's unique position in the framework of global development partnership has been formulated.

1. Introduction

- In the 21st century, while Japan maintains her commitment in inclusive, sustainable, and resilient development, Japan's development cooperation is now faced with new challenges caused by changes in international and domestic situation.

- By overviewing the above points, we could discuss further development of inclusive partnership.

2. Backgrounds of Japan's peculiarity: reaction and learning

- Before the 1990s when Japan became the largest bilateral ODA provider and started to innovate on her own, Japan's development cooperation had been characterized by reaction and learning, rather than *a priori* idea or design.

- post-War Japan's weak position in political diplomacy gave her no choice but intentional emphasis on "request-based aid."

2. Backgrounds of Japan's peculiarity

- *Reacting* to Asian recipients' needs, avoiding involvement in domestic political affairs, and partly seeking its own economic interest, Japan selected Yen loan for economic infrastructure construction, and transfer of scientific technology as main tools .

- At the same time, Japan, as a late coming donor, had been trying to learn from Western donors. Partly reacting to the latter's pressure (*inter alia* that of US), Japan extended her ODA to Africa, humanitarian aid and social development through grants and technical assistance by the 1980s.

2. Backgrounds of Japan's peculiarity: *a hybrid donor*

- By the end of Cold War, the above-mentioned factors, with increasing amounts led Japan to acquire unique mixed characteristics as a hybrid donor:
  - Multiple sectors with quantitative emphasis on economic infrastructure and scientific technology
  - Broad range of recipients including Africa and Latin America with prioritization of Asia (partly following up US strategic interests)

2. Backgrounds of Japan's peculiarity: Japan's difference from the West

- At the same time, Japan's peculiar position in the international community and mentality as a late-coming developed country made her unique:
  - Strict observance of DAC value standards and codes except tying of grant and technical assistance;
  - On the other hand, being distant from *imposition* of political/economic conditionality ⇔ emphasis on "request-based aid" and relative indifference in recipients' socio-political affairs.

3. Roads of Innovation to a Committed Dev. Partner for Poverty Reduction

- The 1990s was a period when Japan's development cooperation started to innovate on its own. Several new factors emerged:
  - Relief from the Cold War regime constraints
  - developmental success of East Asians (Japan's main recipients)
  - Japan's ODA amount became largest
  - strengthened professional competence in implementation agencies (JICA/OECF),

⇒ space for Japan's confidence and own initiatives

Roads of innovation and commitment

- From the 1990s and on, Reactive "request-based aid" was positively re-constructed as:
  - Respect for recipients' ownership and "self-help;"
  - Emphasis of policy dialogue, rather than imposition of conditionality;
  - and Emphasis on multi-faceted technical cooperation ⇒ more priority on reinforcement of institutional capacity building as well as individual experts' training

Roads of innovation and commitment

- Long-time association with successful East Asians led to:
  - Agenda of transfer of *Asian experiences*;
  - Triangular and *South-South cooperation*

- Broadened scope and enlarged capacity enabled Japan to extend her ODA concerns further:
  - To Africa (Tokyo International Conferences on African Development –TICADs– since 1993)
  - To Non-military assistance for *Peace Building*

Changes in the 21st Century and Challenges to Effective Contribution to Sustainable Development

- In the first years of the 21st century, those new changes crystallized into the ideas of *Human Security* i.e. achieving and protecting freedom from want and fear, and *Capacity Development*

- These new ideas, especially Human Security, held up by the government (cf. the 2003 ODA charter), required Japan to adopt individual-human-centered approach.

Changes in the 21st Century

- Implementation agencies (JICA/JBIC) introduced "Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations" in 2002/2004. The guidelines have regulated Japan's ODA activities in terms of protection of environment and human rights of the affected by aid projects and minority people.

- Also, participatory development and gender consideration under democratic principles were prioritized.

Changes in the 21st Century

- These new changes helped Japan be more committed in achievement of MDGs and support for poverty reduction policies on its own.

- In the early 2010s, the Japanese government stated its commitment in assistance for building an *Inclusive Society.*

- JICA also committed in supporting *Inclusive Dynamic Development*.

Challenges to Effective Contribution to Sustainable Development

- From a decade ago through now, however, these desirable changes have been seemingly clouded by several factors:
  - Inward-looking atmosphere due to the long recession;
  - Reduction and restraints on ODA budget as a result of the recession;
  - Uneasiness caused by rise of emerging powers.

Contribution to SDGs ?

- The latest ODA Charter (now retitled as *Development Cooperation Charter*) adopted in February 2015 symbolizes mixture of the above-mentioned changes and setbacks:
  - Repeated reference to *Inclusiveness, Sustainability, and Resilience.*
  - On the other hand, stress of national interest-orientation which reflects the said inward-looking atmosphere
  - Emphasis of ODA's role in public-private partnership (reflection of changing international environment and restraint on the budget)

Contribution to SDGs ?

- In practice, national-interest orientation and public-private partnership are re-interpreted in a narrow-minded manner, as ODA to contribute to promotion of Japanese private enterprises' interests.

- In implicit competition with emerging donors, quickness and quantity of ODA is now seemingly prioritized. Yen loans which are not directly restricted by the reduced national budget are favored.

Contribution to SDGs ?

- As a result, atavistic mutation of ODA, i.e. less concerns about institutional aspects of development needs of recipients, and more emphasis of sizable economic infrastructure, may have being taking place.

- Hasty seeking of quantity and quickness may risk degradation of quality of Japan's ODA, enjoying certain reputation, and self-denial of the idea of Human Security.

Contribution to SDGs ?

- These “regressions” of Japan’s ODA would raise a question of how Japan can contribute more meaningfully to inclusive, sustainable, and resilient development in general and SDGs in particular.

- Japan should reaffirm commitment in:
  - Environmental and social consideration;
  - Participatory development and
  - Growth with equity by empowering grass-roots people through education and health

Contribution to SDGs ?

- These “regressions” of Japan’s ODA would raise a question of how Japan can contribute more meaningfully to inclusive, sustainable, and resilient development in general and SDGs, which requires more engagement in institutional building, in particular.

- Japan should reaffirm commitment in:
  - Environmental and social consideration;
  - Participatory development and
  - Growth with equity by empowering grass-roots people through education and health

New Public-Private Partnership

- Japan should organize public-private partnership so that it could contribute to inclusive and sustainable development through:
  - Creation of employment and income opportunities for ordinary people
  - Reduction of dependence on non-renewable natural resources
  - Construction of non-corrupt and smart regulatory framework through institutional buildings over private activities

Triangular/South-South Cooperation

- Japan should play pivotal role in various types of triangular cooperation:
  - sharing her now enriched aid experience/ expertise with emerging development partner with increasing resources, rather than competing with them.
  - helping South-South cooperation become more appropriate channels for low-income countries to absorb more easily
  - reconstructing coordination among “traditional” development partners

Proactive Contribution to SDGs ?

- The Japanese current administration's *Proactive Contribution to Peace would* fail in gaining trust and respect from the already suspicious international community if it could not contribute effectively to construction of inclusive, sustainable, and resilient societies in developing countries through non-military, peaceful development cooperation. One should know Japan's long-term future really will hang on *Proactive Contribution to Inclusive Development.*

Thank you very much

TAKAHASHI Motoki

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A Transformative Partnership in Asia in the Post-2015 Development Framework

Suchada Thaibunthao

October 2015

Contents

1 Thailand as Development Partner
2 Mission and Objective
3 South-South Cooperation
4 Future Prospect

2

Development Actors in Asia

- **Traditional Donors**
- **New Providers**

3 3

RTG's Policy on ODA

- Shifting the role

  Recipient → Aid Provider

- Promote partnership cooperation with traditional donors/Advanced Developing Country

4 4

Thailand as a Development Partner

- Emerging to be development partner
- Sharing experiences
- Facilitating economic growth in the region

Thailand as a Development Partner

- Building strong partnership
- Enhancing human competency
- Regional integration

Organization on Thailand ODA

- **Technical Cooperation** : TICA
- **Soft Loan** : NEDA (Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Agency)

Thailand's ODA Policy

- Assist Thailand's neighboring countries on economic and social development
- Support the LDCs to achieve the MDGs

Thailand's ODA Policy

- Promote S-S Cooperation with the international community through bilateral and multilateral cooperation
- To narrow the development gaps towards ASEAN integration

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Mission

- Strengthening ODA management capability
- ODA policy integration
- Administering for more efficiency and creativity to achieve international economic cooperation scheme.

Objectives

- To support developing countries in reducing poverty
- To strengthen cooperation at regional and sub-regional
- To extend partnership for development

Our Cooperation Approach

- Demand driven
- Participation to sustainability
- Harmonization

Our Cooperation Approach

- Alignment with priority of partner countries
- Sense of ownership
- Absorptive capacity

.

Areas of Good Practices

1. Agriculture
2. Theory and practice of the sufficiency economy
3. Rural Development
4. Public health
5. Education

Areas of Good Practices

6. Science and technology

7. Trade and Industry

8. Tourism

Target Countries

1. Neighbouring Countries
   Cambodia Laos Myanmar Vietnam)

2. Post Conflict Countries

3. Other Developing Countries

S - S Cooperation

- MDGs
- Sustainability
- People-Assets for National Development

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Thai International Cooperation Program (TICP)

❑ Bilateral Cooperation Program

- Project
- Equipment
- Expert
- Volunteers
- Fellowships

Thai International Cooperation Program (TICP)

- AITC
- TIPP
- TCTP

❖AITC in 2011-2013:
Theme
- Sufficiency Economy
- Global Warming
- Food Security
- Public Health

❖Study Visit under Buakaew Roundtable International: Sufficiency Economy + OTOP, Tourism, community empowerment

Peru

Plan 2012-2013
- Tourism
- Fish Processing
- Avian Flu
- SMEs



Brazil

PoA :-Bilateral
- Alternative Energy
- Tourism

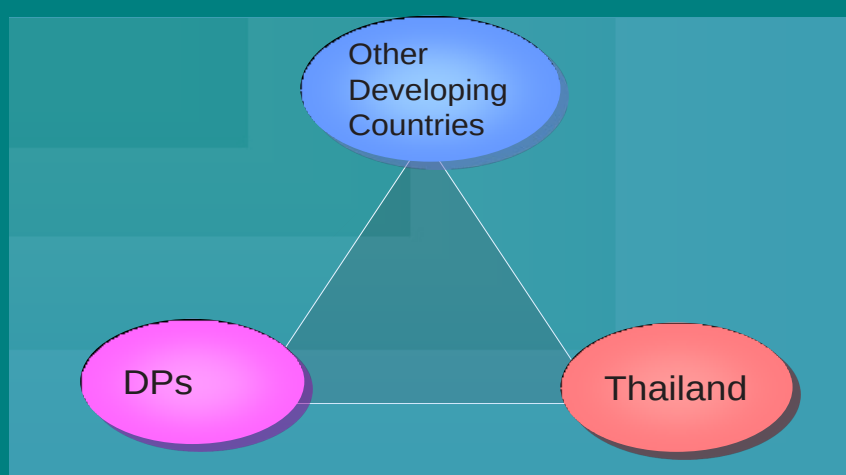
:-Trilateral(MM, Timor)
-Agriculture
-Public Health

Argentina

- Bilateral
  - Forensic Science
  - Animal Health
- Ecotourism
- Trilateral (Lao)
  -Microfinance
  -Horticulture

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Trilateral Cooperation



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Trilateral Cooperation

Principle :

- Joint Initiatives
- Joint Efforts
- Share Responsibilities / Costs

23 23

Trilateral Cooperation

Procedure:

- As a partner of development
  - mutual understanding with third countries,
  - response to the real needs of the third countries (demand driven approach)

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Trilateral Cooperation

Concept :

- As an ODA beneficiary for 50 yrs
- To maintain relationships with development partners as partners
- To complement S-S Cooperation, not *substitute*
- To add value to S-S Cooperation

25 25

Trilateral Cooperation

N – S – S Cooperation

Rationale

- Expand the knowledge and experience Thailand gained and accumulated from the bilateral technical cooperation to the third countries for the prosperity in the region
- Maintain the relationship with the traditional donor countries and transform to the new modality (trilateral and partnership cooperation)

Trilateral Cooperation

Rationale (cont')

- Thailand and traditional donor countries **Thai International Cooperation Program (TICP)** to add value of South-South cooperation and to support the integration and narrowing the development gap between ASEAN countries

Trilateral Cooperation

Principle

- Joint initiative/ Joint efforts/ Share responsibility
- Mutual consultation throughout the cooperation process, cost-sharing between Thailand and traditional donor for the third country
- Demand-driven approach - response to the real need of recipient country
- Create ownership and partnership involve the recipient country in the process (formulation, planning, implementation , monitoring and evaluation)

Thai International Cooperation Program

	Project	Expert/Mission	Fellowship/Training
• 2011	47	92	2295
• 2010	90	306	2849
• 2009	42	119	3064
• 2008	57	207	2643
• 2007	55	246	2542

❖ **No. of Projects supported by TICA**

➢ **45-50 Development Projects in 2010/2011**

- **CLMV**
- **South East Asia**
- **East Asia**
- **South Asia & Middle East**
- **Africa**
- **Others**

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❖ **No. of Participants supported by TICA**

➢ **Fellowships in 2011 = Total 2,295**

- **CLMV** 1,645 --58%
- **South East Asia** 212 --7.4 %
- **East Asia** 105 –3.69 %
- **South Asia and Middle East** 373—13.14 %
- **Africa** 243—8.56 %
- **Others** 261—9.19 %

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Number of Trainees under Trilateral Cooperation Programmes

Unit : Person

Partners	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CPS	25	23	-	43	91
Singapore	7	153	175	16	351
France	52	7	6	7	72
Germany	-	-	33	175	208
ICAO	-	25	179	-	204
Japan	326	244	264	186	1,020
UNFPA	39	37	38	33	147
UNICEF	70	41	25	17	153
Total	519	530	720	477	2,246

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What should be APCI-TICA prospects

- Appropriate technology sharing
- Experience-based Learning
- Expand to S – S – S Cooperation

Thank You

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The role of emerging countries in forming an effective inclusive partnership in Asia in the Post-2015 development framework

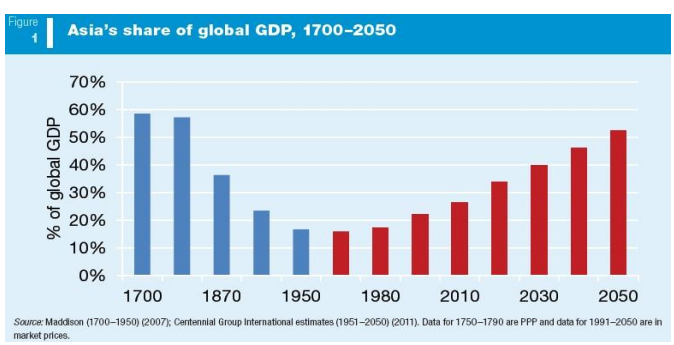
Presentation Paper
at the 9th Soeul International Conference on ODA: Inclusive Global Partnership: A transformative Partnership in Asia in the Post-2015 Development Framework

The role of emerging countries in forming an effective inclusive partnership in Asia in the Post-2015 development framework

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien
Deputy Director General, Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Planning and Investment of Vietnam

Facts and Trends

- Asia and especially in Asia-Pacific region have shown several significant socio-economic achievements



Facts and Trends

- Asian countries are now also dealing with global matters (climate change, terrorism, etc.) and being part of the global processes (global supply chains, global labor division)
- Due to their rise for decades, in global issues and world organizations, Asian countries have stronger voices and influences.

New emerging countries and new emerging donors

- The number of emerging countries is increasing. Emerging countries' share of global GDP hit 50.4% in 2013 and keeps the rising trend.
- Asia has most emerging countries.
- Many Asian emerging countries become aid providers (emerging donors), adding to traditional donors.

New emerging countries and new emerging donors

- They have experience as being both aid provider and receiver.
- Their advices to poor countries are more practical and efficient (KSP and DEEP of Korea).
- Aid policy of emerging donors is not transparent and in line with the conventional way

Vietnam as a new emerging country

- The average annual GDP growth rate of 6-7% has caused GDP per capita to increase from below USD 1000 in 2008 to over USD 2000 recently.
- A low-middle income country achieving Millennium Development Goals.
- Expected to experience essential changes in all sectors of the economy and deal with several matters.
- One of the most successful foreign aids users. As a new emerging nation, Vietnam can share its experience and lessons in mobilizing and using aids.

A model for inclusive partnership in Asia with the active participation of emerging countries

- A good inclusive partnership in Asia must encourage and create spacious room for emerging countries to participate actively.
- Not only playing simply as aid receivers, such countries need to be more active in forming development partnership and aid policy with developed countries.
- Aids must be provided to most urgent needs and effective uses on the basis of maintaining the ownership and leadership of stakeholders.

A model for inclusive partnership in Asia with the active participation of emerging countries

- A body of emerging donors within Asian development partnership should be established.
- For countries which have obtained the middle or low-high income level, they can participate the body as observers.
- Donors, aid receiving countries and stakeholders all have rights and obligation to participate in the processes of forming, implementing and monitoring aid policies.

Conclusion

- A transformative partnership in Asia in the Post-2015 Development Framework needs to be a creative, flexible and inclusive model.
- It must keep up with fast changing pace of the world and get the involvement of all relevant players in which the role of emerging countries needs to be further strengthened and promoted.

Thank you!

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2015 TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET

Inclusive partnerships: What matters in the fields

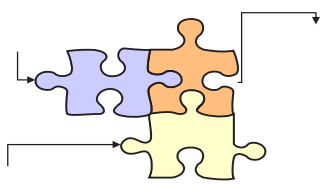
The 9th Seoul ODA International Conference, 27-28 October 2015

Joachim Prey, Director General Asia, Latin America and Caribbean
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Inclusive partnerships are key to meet development challenges

- Global partnerships formats bridge the gap between global policy and national implementation: Global funds and global networks
- Partnerships with the private sector leverage financial resources and drive development
- Strengthening the role of civil society in development also leads to greater inclusion and cohesion in society



The Alliance for Financial Inclusion

An Inclusive Global Partnership for the financial inclusion of the world's 2 billion unbanked.

VALUE PROPOSITION

- Access to practical, tested and adaptable solutions
- Community of diverse experts
- Support to national policy implementation
- Global voice through policy leadership



The Alliance for Financial Inclusion: Lessons learned

- ***Close an institutional gap.*** Before AFI's launch in 2009, there was clear but unmet demand for systematic knowledge sharing on financial inclusion policy making.
- ***Let members rule.*** AFI's member-led governance model strengthen the ownership of members and drives them to implement policy reforms.
- ***Develop a clear value proposition.*** Members are only willing to make a significant long-term investment in terms of time, money and effort if the value of belonging to the network exceeds the costs.
- ***Foster peer-learning and knowledge sharing.*** Developing countries hold the solutions to increase financial inclusion. What is needed are platforms to spread, adapt and further develop them.
- ***Maintain close relations with strategic partners.*** Strategic partnerships may provide additional, highly specialised expertise, facilitate the implementation of policy reforms and help advance the global debate.

Bangladesh: Promotion of standards in the textile industry

- **Approach:** To support key actors in Bangladesh's ready-made garment industry to comply with national labour laws and international social and environmental standards.
- **Intervention areas:** Applying social standards, protecting the environment and increasing productivity (inclusive skills development).
- **Partners:** Bangladeshi ministries and authorities, producer and industry associations, local NGOs and private consulting companies.
- **Achievements:** Over 700 factories improved their status according to the International Labour Organisation and national standards in cooperation with the two largest employers' associations BGMEA and BKMEA. More than 300 of the factories also comply with voluntary international social standards.





Page 5

Bangladesh: Promotion of standards in the textile industry

- **Development Partnerships with the Private Sector (DPP):** Private companies from the international textile industry contribute to projects in terms of funding and implementation
- DPPs in the areas of environmental, energy performance and chemical waste management of textile factories, with H&M, Huntsman, IKEA and Lafarge
- A newly initiated DPP with TÜV Süd aims at launching a mobile waste water testing service for textile factories.
- Mini-fire brigades (rapid response unit for fires in the industrial cluster) will be established with the Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense and the DBL group.





Page 6

Bangladesh: Lessons Learned

- Collaboration between supply chain actors leads to mutually beneficial results, demonstrating the value of inclusive partnerships:
  By investing in people and the environment, businesses also ensure their own commercial success.
- Developing the capacity of a pool of trainers creates value for the industry as a whole, and ensures scale and sustainability.
- Private firms profit from GIZ's contacts, experience in systemic change management, and its global network of experts.

Page 7

Indonesia: Corruption Prevention

- **Anti-Corruption Learning Centre (ACLC)**

After a decade of the KPK's establishment, valuable anti-corruption knowledge, skills, experiences and best practices need to be managed, improved and multiplied.



- **Streaming Radio/Video**

Media seems only focus on corruption cases with less educative information. 27,000 listeners/month



- **Monitoring Centre for Prevention**

manage and monitor progress and effectiveness of KPK's prevention strategy

- **Anticorruption Clearing House Portal**

It's developed to be the most reliable anti-corruption knowledge platform. 30,000 visits/month



Page 8

Indonesia: KPK Whistle Blower System (since 2010)

Successful law enforcement and prevention of corruption needs **insider knowledge:** How do we access this insider knowledge without endangering peoples life?

Approach:

Establish an anonymous whistle blower system with 24 hours access from everywhere online) and with the highest security standards and possibility for a dialogue between whistle blower and investigator.

Statistic of reports received through KWS	
Visit	43,250.00
Received reports	2,732.00
Communication box	2,203.00
Followed up reports	112.00
Average of Visit (per month)	2,883.33
Average number of reports (per month)	182.13
% of reporters made the communication boxes	80.64
% of reports that can be followed up	4.10

Page 9

Indonesia: Lessons Learned

- **People power** is the greatest supporter for the anticorruption movement, thus create approaches which meet the need of people (attractive, interactive, informative, innovative, reliable, etc).
- We cannot prevent corruption alone and **effectively without involving other stakeholders** (government, private sectors and civil societies), **broaden your network.**

Dialog between KPK Commissioner and community radios



Page 10

Success factors for managing cooperation systems: Capacity WORKS

- Supports the **management of projects**
- Describes **"how"** the GIZ works
- **Objectives and results** form the hub.
- The process is broken down into **five Success Factors** that have to be iteratively considered, designed, monitored and corrected.
- **Key questions** shape analysis and action in each success factor.
- It provides a **structured framework** to broaden the scope of options available. **It doesn't offer ready made solutions.**



Page 11

2015 TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET

How can inclusive partnerships be shaped and organised in order to best tackle global challenges?

Inclusive Policy Dialogue to increase mutual understanding & deliver development results





DEV Mission and Membership

- A special body in the OECD
  ...with a broad membership
  ... that undertakes analysis & policy dialogue on a wide range of policies
  ... in partnerships with Regional Organisations
  ... and also engaging non-state actors

The Centre's Membership

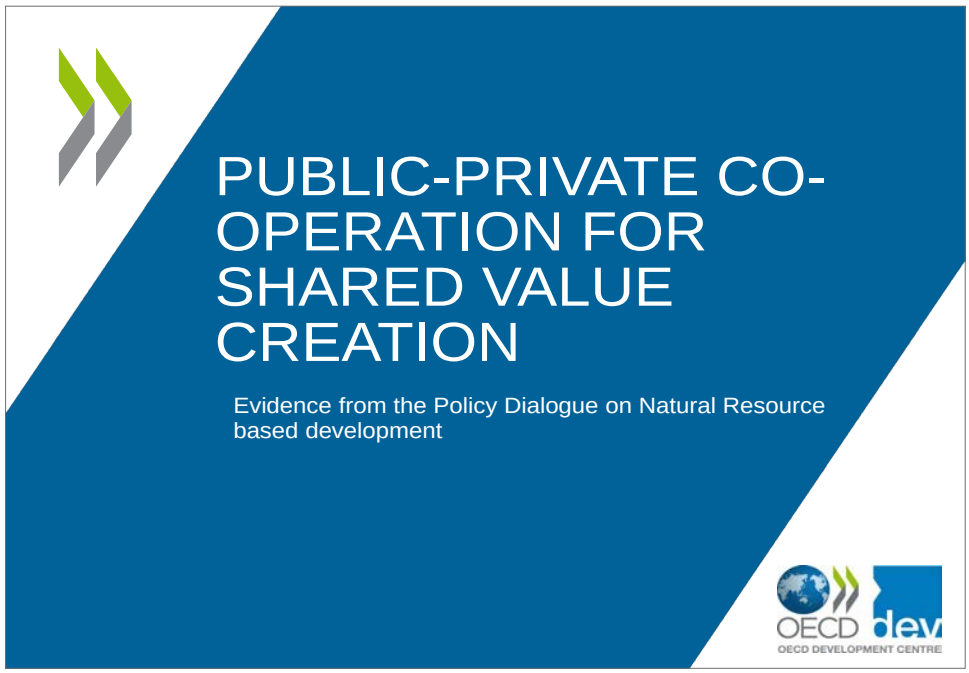
OECD members: 26 countries + EU

Austria, Belgium, Chile, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, EU

Non-OECD members: 21 countries

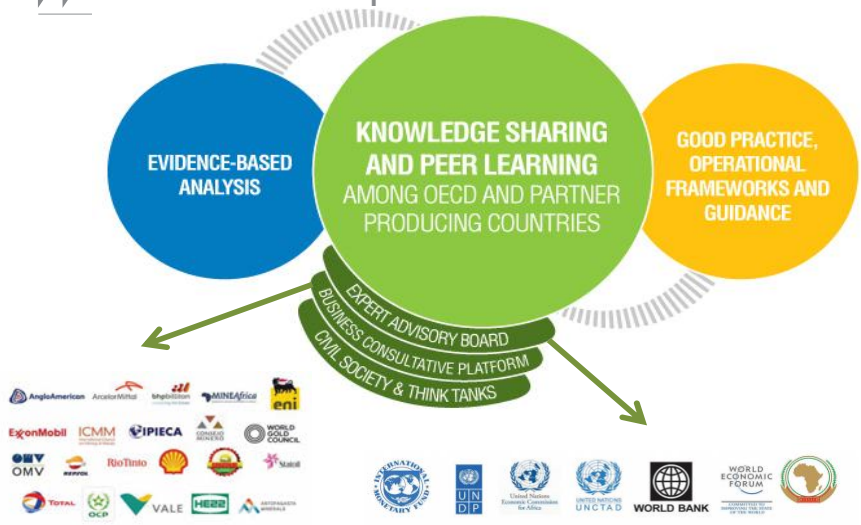
Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cape Verde, Cote D'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mauritius, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Vietnam, China

Ghana and Uruguay joined in October 2015


PUBLIC-PRIVATE CO-OPERATION FOR SHARED VALUE CREATION
Evidence from the Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource based development
OECD
dev
OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE


Co-creation of knowledge through inclusive partnerships and collaborative analysis
As part of the OECD Strategy on Development, the OECD Development Centre is hosting 2 knowledge-sharing and peer-learning structured processes:
Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development (PD-NR)
Policy Dialogue on Global Value Chains (GVCs), Production Transformation and Development
PD-NR
Multi-stakeholder engagement, involving OECD and Partner countries, private sector, CSOs, experts, partner international organisations.
Collaborative approach to work towards workable options through:
improved understanding of objectives and interests across different constituencies and collective assessment of constraints
focus on areas of shared interest where collaborative solutions can have a multiplier effect
tailored approaches to context-specific circumstances rather than replicating models
A coordinated approach with other international processes (e.g. post-2015 development agenda, G7/G20)
6

Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development



7

PD-NR: An Inclusive Partnership for shared value. Why?

EVOLVING GLOBAL AND LOCAL CONDITIONS

- Public scrutiny and awareness on the rise / increasing citizens' demand for greater participation in their economies and redistribution of benefits
- Pressure on resources due to unprecedented sustained demand for raw materials in particular from emerging economies
- Resource depletion raising risks and costs for companies (technological complexity, environmental requirements, operations in more remote and risky areas, etc.)
- Change in companies' organizational structure from vertically integrated structures to increased specialisation and outsourcing to reduce costs and increase flexibility
- Constraints faced by companies: skill shortages across technical and managerial levels, insufficient technological and innovation capabilities, inadequate local infrastructure and weak local institutions

→ Call for **long-term coordination and collaboration** to effectively foster resource-based value creation.

→ PD-NR offering a space for a **win-win alliance between leading commodity firms and host governments to unlock lasting opportunities for value creation.**

8

Results: Operational Framework on Public-Private collaboration for Shared Value Creation

OBJECTIVES

- Operational /practical guidance tool:
  - articulating 6 actionable steps to leverage extractive resources for shared sustainable broad-based in-country value creation
  - Focusing on collaborative approaches and clarifying the role of governments and industries
  - Looking at integrated approaches / intersectoral linkages
  - Supporting the post-2015 development agenda by showing how greater collaboration among governments, NGOs, development partners, the private sector, and communities fosters more sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

PROCESS

- Advanced draft produced by a Multi-stakeholder Drafting Committee and discussed at the Fourth Meeting of the PD-NR on 29-30 June
- Online public consultation running until 30 October 2015
- Finalisation of the Framework by end of 2015 to be used as a diagnostic tool for Country Reviews on Shared Resource-based Value Creation

VALUE DIMENSIONS COVERED

- Local employment
- Local procurement
- Shared use of infratructure (power, water, transport)
- Innovation

9

Lessons learned on inclusive partnerships with NR rich countries

- Lesson # 1: Policy dialogue among gvts facing similar challenges can **expand mutual understanding and common ground** and have spillover effects on other tables. Exploit codified and tacit knowledge.
- Lesson # 2: **Agenda must to be jointly owned**, long-term engagement, with adequate level of participation by gvt and technical support by Secretariat and other IOs.
- Lesson # 3: Involving the **private sector** is key, but not easy, need a converging interest and clear expected outcomes.

10

ENHANCING COLLABORATION BETWEEN FOUNDATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT

Evidence from the Global Network of Foundations Working for Development (NetFWD)

OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

OECD DEV and Foundations

netFWD
Global Network of Foundations Working for Development

- A platform of self-selected foundations focused on innovative philanthropy for development
- A bridge between foundations and policy makers

12

Members and associates from around the world



Results: Guidelines and country pilots

Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement

- To bridge the communication and collaboration gap between foundations and governments
- Voluntary and non-binding
- Part of development effectiveness efforts – in the spirit of Paris and Busan

DIALOGUE	DATA	PARTNERING
• Establishing a more **inclusive and systemic** dialogue • Recognising the **value added** of each actor	• Sharing **information, data and learnings** between actors	• Forging **issue-based partnerships**, building on each actor's comparative advantages

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Guidelines and country pilots

Country Pilots

- Testing the Guidelines' concrete application
- Evidence to be presented in Kenya, at the next HLM in 2016



Mexico: *entrepreneurships and human capital*



India: *maternal and child health*



Myanmar: *youth and entrepreneurship*



South Africa: *forthcoming*

Lessons learned on inclusive partnerships with foundations

- Lesson # 1: Until recently, **governments and foundations have often followed parallel paths** without engaging in genuine complementary partnerships.
- Lesson # 2: Today, governments increasingly admit that **philanthropy can and must play a critical role in the SDGs implementation** (e.g. Addis-Ababa).
- Lesson # 3: Philanthropists recognise the power of partnerships and **the need to include governments more deliberately into their theories of change.**

Remaining challenges

- Challenge # 1:Most foundations still lack clarity on **how to re-wire to the post-2015 agenda**.
- Challenge # 2: The **ability to generate data, measure and track impact** remain a key challenge in the philanthropic sector
- Challenge n# 3: Coordination efforts associated to the SDGs should not come at the expense of their main **competitive advantages** (autonomy, flexibility and appetite for risk and innovation).

THANK YOU!

Visit:

www.oecd.org/dev/natural-resources

www.oecd.org/dev/global-value-chains

www.oecd.org/dev/development-philanthropy

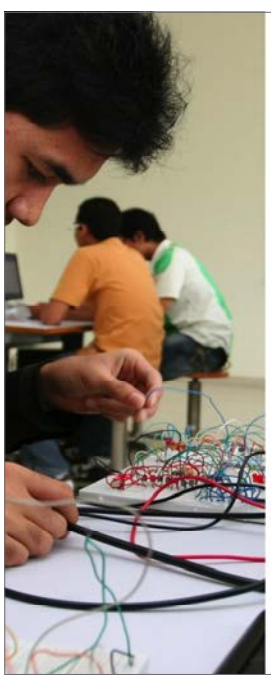
OECD dev
OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Duc Tran
Portfolio Manager
U.S. Global Development Lab

U.S. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT LAB

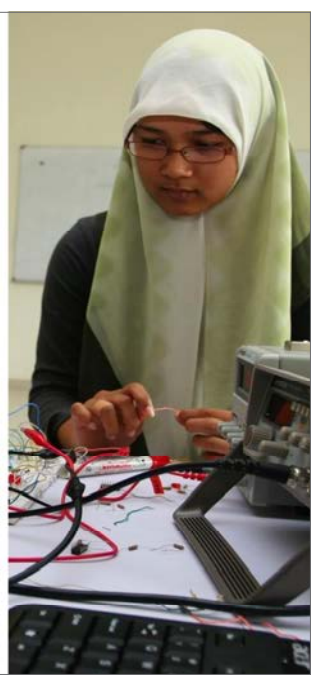
Accelerating development through science innovation and partnership

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Development is Changing

- Private resource flows to developing countries dwarf official development assistance
- Science, technology, big data, and communications advances are accelerating
- Boundaries of 'development sector' as we know it are disappearing
- All segments of the global community – demonstrating desire to engage in global challenges.




How do we connect the world's innovators together, support their discoveries, and scale the solutions that will end extreme poverty?


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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
Grand Challenges for Development
SAVING LIVES AT BIRTH: A GRAND CHALLENGE FOR DEVELOPMENT
SECURING WATER FOR FOOD: A GRAND CHALLENGE FOR DEVELOPMENT
MAKING ALL VOICES COUNT A GRAND CHALLENGE FOR DEVELOPMENT
ALL CHILDREN READING: A GRAND CHALLENGE FOR DEVELOPMENT
POWERING AGRICULTURE: AN ENERGY GRAND CHALLENGE FOR DEVELOPMENT
FIGHTING EBOLA: A GRAND CHALLENGE FOR DEVELOPMENT
4

Ebola Grand Challenge

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Problem:

PPE not well suited for hot, humid climates

- Limited time with patients (45-60 min) before risk of heat exhaustion
- Compromised visibility
- High risk removing PPE

Unprecedented global response

- Over **1500** submissions
- **Funding 15 groundbreaking solutions**
- Sparked dozens of design workshops

Solution: higher performing Ebola hazmat suit

5

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Development Innovation Ventures (DIV)

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What is DIV?

- An open innovation competition
- Open to any sector, country, organizational type, innovation idea
- Staged-financing model
- Get between $150k-$15m in funding

How DIV selects?

- 3 criteria
  - cost-effectiveness
  - demonstrated impact through rigorous testing
  - pathways to scale (public/private)
- Accept proposals (5-pg. LOI) on rolling basis
- Conversation with applicant

Grantee Portfolio

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100+ TOTAL DIV INVESTMENTS

60% STAGE ONE's PROOF OF CONCEPT

39% STAGE TWO's TESTING AT SCALE

1% STAGE THREE WIDESPREAD IMPLEMENTATION

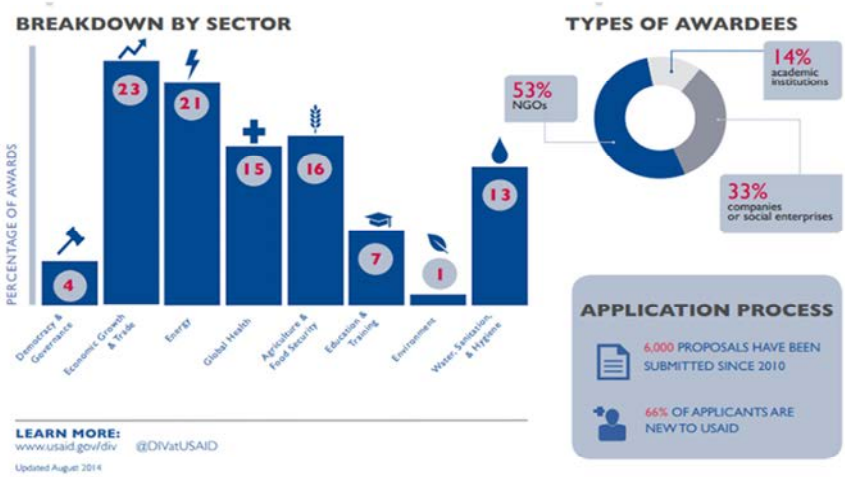
BREAKDOWN BY REGION



8

Grantee Portfolio

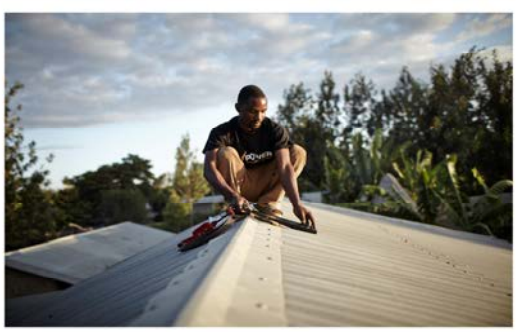
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9

Off-Grid Electric

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Problem: More than 40 million people lack reliable electricity in Tanzania

Solution: Off-grid, efficient solar home systems using mobile payments

Impact: Solar energy priced below carbon emitting kerosene

Scale: Working to scale to 1 million households

10

What have we learned?

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Invest in locally-driven solutions

Take intelligent risks

Use evidence to drive decision-making

Fail fast and iterate

Facilitate collaboration and co-creation across sectors

Be more than money



Duc Tran – dtran@usaid.gov
usaid.gov/div

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Building Inclusive Ecosystems for Innovation

The International Development Innovation Network

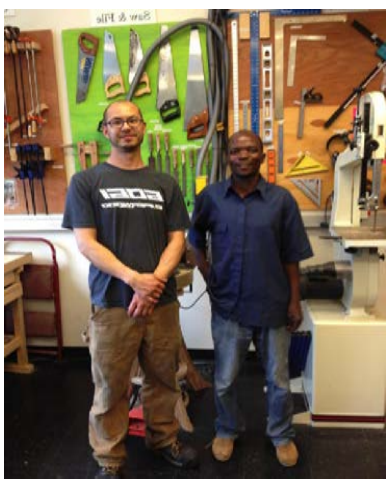
Laura Budzyna, IDIN, MIT D-Lab

Meet Robert Shimaingo





Meet Robert Shimaingo





Meet Robert Shimaingo



What is IDIN?

The International Development Innovation Network was created in 2012 to empower dynamic individuals to design, develop, and disseminate low-cost technologies to improve the lives of people living in poverty.

601 innovators in **59** countries



Build Local Capacity for Innovation and Design



Grants and Mentors

Innovation Centers

Student Engagement

Co-Create Effective Solutions



Classes and Student Field Work

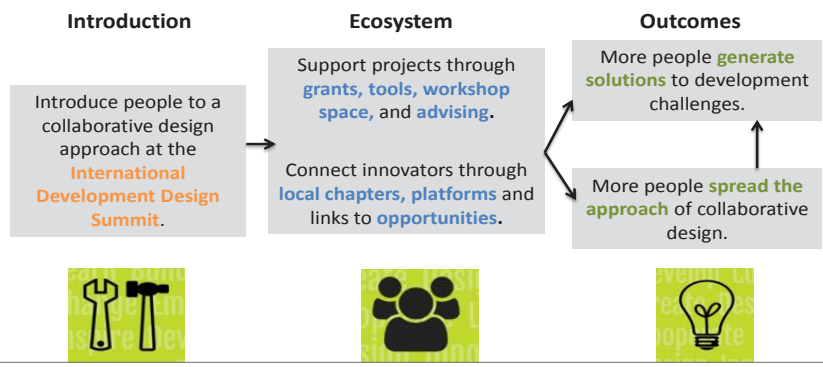
Research on Local Innovation

Curriculum Dissemination

Generate Knowledge and Spread the Approach

How IDIN works

Step 1: Introduce people around the world to a **collaborative design approach**
Step 2: Connect them to a **network of innovators** and an **ecosystem of support**
Step 3: These innovators **generate solutions to development challenges** and **spread the approach** of collaborative design.



Who makes up this ecosystem?

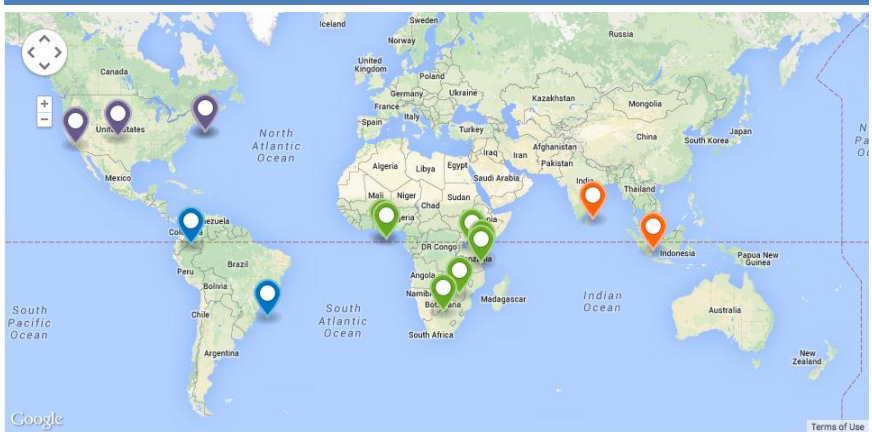
Academic Partners develop and deliver **curriculum**, conduct **research**, and advance technologies in **classes** and **student field work**.

Institutional Partners support local innovators through **grants**, **trainings** and **advising** to enable technology development and dissemination.

Innovation Centers are **maker spaces** that connect local innovators to **tools**, **workshop space**, and **technical advice**.

Network Members develop **innovations** and ventures, form **local chapters**, **mentor** other members, host **design summits** and **spread the approach** to others

Who makes up the ecosystem?



What we've learned

- To support local innovation, an **ecosystem** is absolutely crucial.
- This ecosystem thrives on **in person**, **face-to-face** interactions.
- The most powerful partnerships are based on **shared experience** and **shared values**.
- In the most effective partnerships, each partner both **offers** and **receives** value.



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www.idin.org

International Development Innovation Network

U.S. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT LAB Powered by USAID

발표자료

LG Hope Community Project for Sustainability and Self-reliance through inclusive partnership



Contents

1. LG Hope Community Project (2013 ~)
2. Importance of Inclusive Partnership in Community Development
3. Inclusive Partnership in TVET Program
4. Exemplary Activities through Partnership
5. Suggestion for Sustainable Development

LG

1. LG Hope Community Project (2013 ~)

Project Overview



1. LG Hope Community Project (2013 ~)

LG Hope Village

Communal well for clean drinking water was established in 2013 (150m depth)
Village members buy water at 0.25 Birr(1.3 cents) for 20L and LG matches 0.75 Birr.
Water committee covers the cost for running generator by using this fund.



2/11

LG

1. LG Hope Community Project (2013 ~)

LG Hope Village

Paved road* from the main road to LG Hope Village for easier access and set up solar panels for indispensable electric consumption (mobile charge, model Farm, generator)



*** Road is one of the most important factor to increase village income**
We will open "Life's good" shop in downtown for villagers to sell their farm surpluses

3/11

LG

1. LG Hope Community Project (2013 ~)

LG Hope Village



Aerial view of Model farm



Model Farm Blueprint



1) Community Center



2) Guest House



3) 4) Warehouse



5) Hen house

4/11

LG

1. LG Hope Community Project (2013 ~)

LG Hope Village

Actual income generation through developing and improving locally adoptable plants, techniques, and facilities



Cultivation group activity in the model farm



Backyard gardening activity by the villagers



Chicken cooperative union



Income generation activity

5/11

LG

1. LG Hope Community Project (2013 ~)

LG-KOICA Hope TVET College

98% pass ratio of national exam for level 1 certificate in May achieved by providing a distinguished & practical vocational training



Training on the maintenance of electronics products



Practice on the maintenance of electronics products



Special lecture from LGEME service maestro



Training at local distributor's factory

6/11

LG

1. LG Hope Community Project (2013 ~)

Others

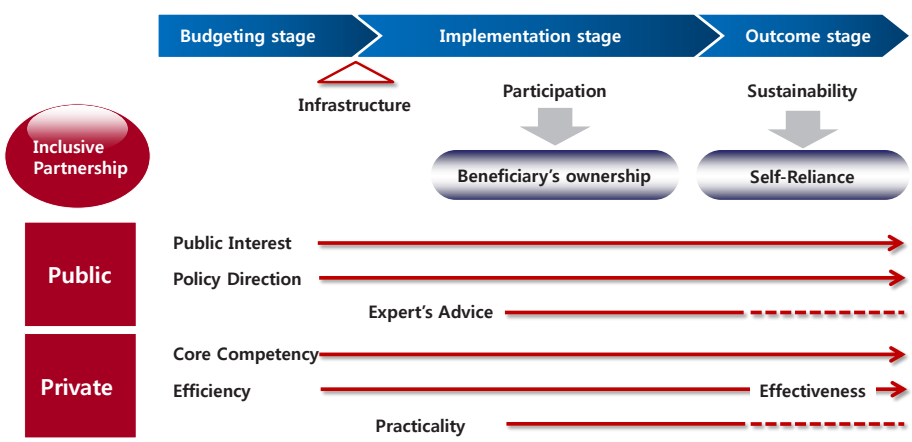


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LG

2. Importance of Inclusive Partnership in Community Development

To create beneficiary's participation is the most difficult and critical matter in Regional Development.
Inclusive partnership enhances the possibility and enables condition of beneficiary's participation.



8/11

LG

3. Inclusive Partnership in TVET Program

Delegates

Inclusive Partnership		Budgeting + Infrastructure stage	Implementation stage
Public	KOICA	- Official & legitimate image - Fund raising, ✓Land acquisition support - Construction progress review	- Fund raising - Board meeting member
	A.A. City (Government)	- Sharing city development plan ✓- Support free public land	- Use school facility
	CSA	✓- Development policy - Monitoring criteria	- Continuous consultant
	TVET Agency	✓- Accreditation guide - Advice for successful management	- Board Meeting member - Education material
Private	LG (WT)	✓- Project design with local needs & efficiency - Fund raising, submit required document	✓- Corporate management know-how (Efficiency & Practicality)
	Yonam Uni.		- Dispatch students (Future cooperation, Culture exchange activity
	LGEME		- Special lecture & Dubai training
	METRO (Local Co.)		✓- Cooperative training (Field-oriented training) - Education material
	LG Sister Co. & Labor Union		- Educational facility support

9/11

LG

4. Exemplary Activities through Partnership

My Good TVET College Campaign

1. Improve the knowledge and skill of trainees.
- Skill gap Training
- Special trainings by LGEME
- Cooperative Training (Market-oriented)

2. Raise fine character and best attitude of the trainees
- On-time coming/Greeting & Smile campaign
- Book/Article review campaign
- Ethio-Korea Culture Exchange Club & other Club
- Inviting prominent successful people
- Talent Competition

3. Improve the college environment by promoting participation
- Organizing the workshop
- Kaizen/LG Way Board
- Cleaning campaign

4. Contribution to Regional and national Development
- Outreach and extended program
- Voluntarism
- Community Service
- MOU with Private stakeholders









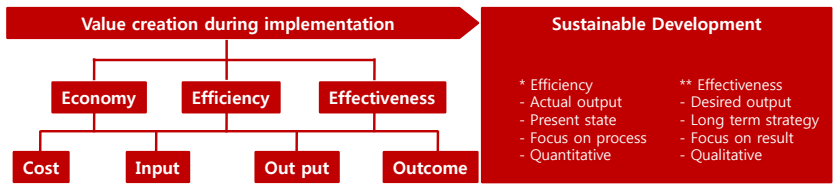

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LG

5. Suggestion for Sustainable Development

1. Importance of efficiency for achieving sustainable development

1) Efficiency should be focused in the initial stage
2) Efficiency should be reflected on evaluation criteria



2. Participation as a key factor

1) Decision making should be based on the voices & interests of Beneficiary under the Project Goal
2) Incentive system helps draw participation of various actors in a sustainable way
3) More study to increase participation should be done theoretically

3. Defined project period, attainable and measurable project objective

1) With defined project period, it is possible to manage operation cost efficiently at each stages
2) In case of BOT, transfer should be carried out in reflection of the capability of local government & beneficiary in full operation

11/11

LG

