



# KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Education (2021-2025)

## Background

The SDG 4 'Quality Education' goal covers all levels of education from early childhood education to basic education, vocational and technical education and training, and higher education, embracing diverse issues including filling the education gap, enhancing literacy and numeracy, and global citizen education. Its three means of implementation are to improve the education environment, increase scholarships for developing countries, and develop teacher capacity.

Globally, 258 million children and youth were out of school as of 2019, three-quarters of whom live in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, with the share of out-of-school children in low-income countries being far higher than average. Children and youth are also more likely to be excluded from social protection during the COVID-19 pandemic.



## Mid-term Strategy for Education (2021-2025)

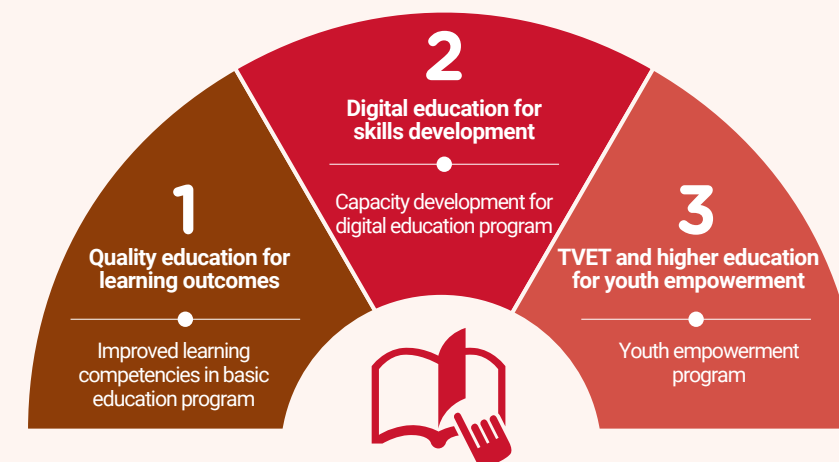
### Vision

Inclusive development through quality education

### Mission

To ensure the right to education for all by strengthening education systems in partner countries and encouraging the participation of diverse stakeholders

### Strategic Objectives and Programs



### Approaches

- ① Prioritizing vulnerable groups to increase equity
- ② Addressing the issue with human rights and global norms (e.g. Agenda 2030, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and Paris Agreement) in mind
- ③ Mainstreaming digital technologies and cross-cutting issues
- ④ Promoting evidence-based projects by enhancing the quality of programs and strengthening performance management

Strategic Objective (SO)	Program
<b>so 1</b> <b>Quality Education for Learning Outcomes</b> (SDG 4.1, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7)	<b>Improved learning competencies in basic education program</b> Goal: To provide support for teacher capacity building, the improvement of curriculums and teaching materials, and the establishment of safe and healthy learning environments to improve learning outcomes at the primary and secondary education level and reduce the education gap by gender Major projects: Provide support for literacy and numeracy skills and basic vocational education programs to prevent learning loss for vulnerable groups such as adolescent girls, out-of-school children and youth, and school-age children and youth in disaster or conflict areas
<b>so 2</b> <b>Digital education for skills development</b> (SDG 4.4)	<b>Capacity development for digital education program</b> Goal: To provide support for digital education to bridge the education gap in a post-pandemic world and build ICT capacity, one of the core competencies of youth suggested by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Major projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the transformation to a digital education system(e-learning, MOOC , ICT-based education)</li> <li>• Promote ICT skills development for learners and teachers(basic skills, professional skills, digital literacy)</li> </ul>
<b>so 3</b> <b>TVET and higher education for youth empowerment</b> (SDG 4.3)	<b>Youth empowerment program</b> Goal: To foster youth education and empowerment for the economic development of partner countries Major projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote vocational education at the secondary level (e.g., a vocational stream in upper secondary education)</li> <li>• Provide formal/informal vocational training for young jobseekers</li> <li>• Improve accessibility to higher education at universities and colleges</li> </ul>

- 1) MOOC: A Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) is an activity that provides free access to top university lectures over the Internet for anyone around the globe to enjoy higher education opportunities.



# KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Health (2021-2025)



## Background

Health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being, but the enjoyment of this right is uneven due to the distinction of regions, countries, gender, and economic and social conditions. According to the UN, despite progress such as the falling maternal mortality rate, 2.5 million newborns died in 2018, and the sub-Saharan region's child mortality rate under the age of five is 16 times higher than that of high-income countries.

COVID-19 has aggravated health inequality by undermining previous global efforts to improve public health capacities in developing countries.

The international community is highlighting the consistency of essential health and medical services to the vulnerable, the reinforcement of health security through cooperation and solidarity, structural changes promoting digital transformation, and joint efforts to build a resilient health system.



## Mid-term Strategy for Health (2021-2025)

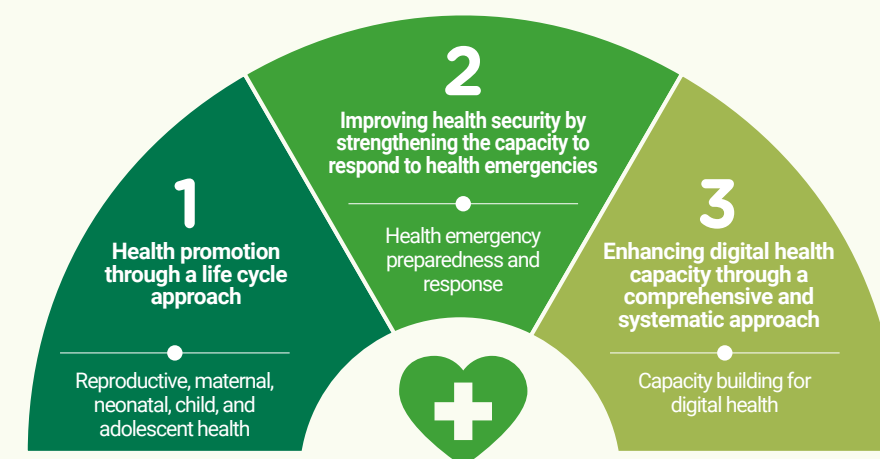
### Vision

Ensuring Health Rights for All

### Mission

To contribute to achieving a healthy life and universal health for all through joint efforts to strengthen the health capacity of developing countries

### Strategic Objectives and Programs



### Approaches

- ① Prioritizing vulnerable groups to increase equity
- ② Establishing a resilient health system by strengthening health care systems
- ③ Mainstreaming digital technologies and cross-cutting issues (human rights, gender, and the environment)
- ④ Promoting evidence-based projects by enhancing the quality of programs and strengthening performance management

Strategic Objective (SO)	Program
<b>so 1</b> <b>Health promotion through a life cycle approach</b> (SDG 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.7, 3.b)	<b>Reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health</b> <b>Goal:</b> To reduce preventable deaths, promote health equity, and improve health by providing essential health services to vulnerable groups (children, adolescents, mothers, and women) in partner countries <b>Major projects:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring access to essential health services for reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health</li> <li>Vaccinations</li> </ul>
<b>so 2</b> <b>Improving health security by strengthening the capacity to respond to health emergencies</b> (SDG 3.3, 3.d, 6.1, 6.2)	<b>Health emergency preparedness and response</b> <b>Goal:</b> To raise awareness of responding to infectious diseases by building basic sanitation infrastructure and disseminating public health regulations, and contribute to improving health security by enhancing the health emergency management and response system <b>Major projects:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building to respond to global health threats posed by infectious diseases</li> <li>Prevention and eradication of major infectious diseases and neglected tropical diseases</li> <li>Safe water, sanitation, and hygiene</li> </ul>
<b>so 3</b> <b>Enhancing digital health capacity through a comprehensive and systematic approach</b>	<b>Capacity building for digital health</b> <b>Goal:</b> To improve the quality of digital technology-based health services and to contribute to improving the quality of health data through the digital transformation of paper-based data <b>Major projects:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health statistics capacity building</li> <li>Establishment of health information systems</li> </ul>





# KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Governance Peace (2021-2025)

## Background

The 2030 Agenda emphasizes the need to build peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. Fostering an enabling environment is a prerequisite and the foremost priority for achieving the SDGs. Therefore, the specific targets of SDG16 should be given special recognition in this respect.

With the outbreak of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic hitting fragile and marginalized groups in developing countries even more severely, the international community must redefine the role and the direction of SDG16 in order to effectively respond to social and economic consequences caused by this health crisis.

In today's fast-moving technology driven-society, promoting a "peaceful, just, and inclusive society" in the post-COVID-19 era requires a holistic and multifaceted approach that embraces ICT and cross-cutting issues such as conflicts and violence, disasters, climate change, the environment, human rights, and gender equality.



## Mid-term Strategy for Governance Peace (2021-2025)

### Vision

Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies

### Mission

To lay the foundation for a peaceful life and improve legal, legislative, and administrative systems in partner countries

### Strategic Objectives and Programs



### Approaches

- ① Taking a long-term, integrated, and phased approach based on the local context
- ② Ensuring inclusive development by leaving no one behind
- ③ Mainstreaming digital technologies and cross-cutting issues (gender equality, human rights, and climate change)
- ④ Considering global trends and discourses such as the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus and the New Deal for Engagement in fragile and conflict-affected States
- ⑤ Ensuring project quality and effective performance management in the process of implementing evidence-based projects

Strategic Objective (SO)	Program
<b>so 1</b> <b>Conflict prevention and a foundation for a peaceful life</b> (SDG 16.1, 16.2)	Program 1-1 ▶ Strengthening social integration through promoting communities and strengthening economic resilience Program 1-2 ▶ Creating a safe and sustainable society
<b>so 2</b> <b>Participatory and inclusive democracy</b> (SDG 16.7, 16.8, 16.10, 16.b)	Program 2-1 ▶ Supporting inclusive elections and legislative systems Program 2-2 ▶ Promoting participatory democracy
<b>so 3</b> <b>Safe and righteous jurisdictions-Citizen security</b> (SDG 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.a)	Program 3-1 ▶ Strengthening safe and equal judicial and security capabilities Program 3-2 ▶ Strengthening the government's transparency and civil trust
<b>so 4</b> <b>Accountable and efficient administrative systems</b> (SDG16.6, 16.9)	Program 4-1 ▶ Modernizing administrative services and strengthening operational capabilities Program 4-2 ▶ Strengthening the operational capabilities of public finance and the economy







# KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Water (2021-2025)



## Background

Water is indispensable for human life and nature conservation and is an essential element of a country's economic growth. Today, however, economic activities, as well as human survival, are under threat due to various water problems caused by climate change and infectious diseases. Around the world, hundreds of millions of people do not have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities<sup>1)</sup>, water scarcity and water pollution are the biggest causes of decreasing water availability, and financial support has not been enough to meet water-related goals.

The United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)<sup>2)</sup> and the High-Level Panel on Water (HLPW)<sup>3)</sup> emphasize the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) process by means of multi-stakeholder partnerships, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has been presented various topics related to this and suggested the establishment of water governance. Like this, the international community calls for concerted and long-term efforts to resolve water shortages through improved water use efficiency and effective distribution for sustainable water in response to the climate crisis, boost cooperation for shared rivers, and achieve universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.



1) 844 million people lack basic water service, 2.1 billion people are suffering from the lack of safe drinking water available at all times, and 4.5 billion people do not have access to safely managed sanitation facilities (UN ECOSOC, 2018b, pp.5-6).  
2) Ministerial Declaration No. 23 International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018-2028.  
3) High Level Panel on Water (HLPW), "An Agenda for Water Action", April 2016

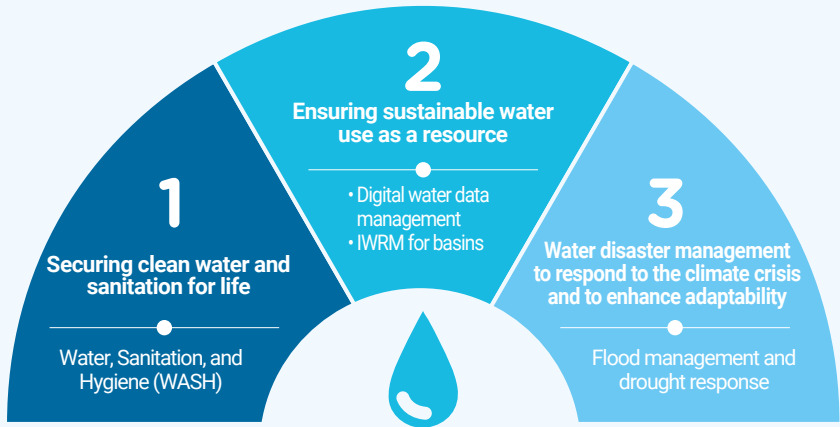
## Mid-term Strategy for Water (2021-2025)

**V i s i o n** | Water as a natural right

### Mission

To contribute to the partner country's sustainable development through supply of safe water and sanitation services, water resources management for more efficient water use, and water disaster management in response to climate change

### Strategic Objectives and Programs



### Approaches

- ① Embracing issues of other sectors linked to water directly or indirectly
- ② Mainstreaming digital, ICT, and cross-cutting issues (human rights, gender equality, and the environment)
- ③ Promoting program type projects that can generate synergy using big data and AI
- ④ Enhancing the quality of programs and strengthening performance management by promoting performance-based projects

Strategic Objective (SO)	Program
<b>so 1</b> <b>Securing clean water and sanitation for life</b> (SDG 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.a, 6.b, 5.5)	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b> Goal: To construct safe drinking water and sanitary facilities to respond to the crisis of infectious diseases, supply clean water necessary for life stably and ensure basic hygiene by minimizing environmental load through the improvement of deteriorated facilities Major programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Small-scale water supply</li><li>• Large-scale drinking water supply</li><li>• Small-scale sanitation facilities</li><li>• Large-scale sanitation facilities</li></ul>
<b>so 2</b> <b>Ensuring sustainable water use as a resource</b> (SDG 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.a, 6.b, 5.5, 17.7, 17.9)	<b>Digital water data management</b> Goal: To digitize water data as the basis for water use and water management in order to establish a water management and disaster management system and to enable sustainable use of water as a resource by building the climate adaptation capacity Major programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ICT-based hydro-meteorological data monitoring</li><li>• Water management data by basin</li><li>• Water use data</li><li>• Water disaster data</li><li>• Water environment data</li><li>• Facility management data</li></ul> <b>Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) for basins</b> Goal: To prepare a comprehensive response plan by raising awareness of the social, environmental, economic, and scientific value of water and promote the IWRM practice through the establishment of water governance Major programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• IWRM</li><li>• Water governance</li></ul>
<b>so 3</b> <b>Water disaster management to respond to the climate crisis and to enhance adaptability</b> (SDG 6.5, 11.5, 11.b, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4, 17.7, 17.9)	<b>Flood management and drought response</b> Goal: To improve water use efficiency and enhance climate adaptability through integrated program support to respond to water-related disasters (flood and drought) caused by climate change Major programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Integrated watershed flood management</li><li>• Flood prediction</li><li>• Drought prediction and warning</li><li>• Water resources development</li><li>• Better irrigation efficiency</li></ul>



# KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Energy (2021-2025)

## Background

Nearly 770 million people worldwide (IEA, 2020) do not have access to electricity. According to the World Bank, electricity consumption is correlated with infant mortality, illiteracy, and life expectancy, and a stable electricity supply is considered an important factor in economic and social development in developing countries.

Since the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015, countries have launched voluntary efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative focus on the spread of renewable energy and improvement of energy efficiency as key goals. In addition, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) emphasizes the importance of mobilizing private resources to respond to climate change and increase resilience.



## Mid-term Strategy for Energy (2021-2025)

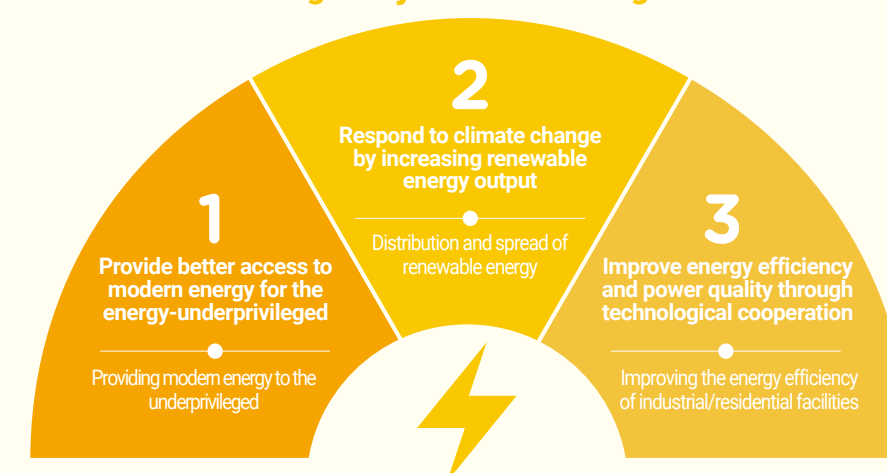
### Vision

Promoting sustainable development through righteous energy production and consumption

### Mission

To contribute to carbon neutrality and realize inclusive growth through eco-friendly energy transitions

### Strategic Objectives and Programs



### Approaches

- ① Accelerating the achievement of the SDGs by connecting with other sectors (rural development, education, etc.)
- ② Increasing project scale and effectiveness by linking with other development funds
- ③ Enhancing sustainability through support for independent programs
- ④ Mainstreaming the Green New Deal, digital transformation, and ICT, and addressing cross-cutting issues (human rights, gender, and the environment)
- ⑤ Promoting evidence-based projects by enhancing the quality of programs and strengthening performance management

Strategic Objective (SO)	Program
<b>so 1</b> <b>Provide better access to modern energy for the energy-underprivileged</b> (SDG 7.1)	<b>Providing modern energy to the underprivileged</b> Goal: To contribute to resolving power inequality and improve the quality of life by providing modern energy and electricity for the energy-underprivileged Major programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of clean cookstoves</li> <li>• Distribution of solar home systems (SHS)</li> <li>• Establishment of a distributed micro-grid system</li> </ul> ※ Boosting the link with programs in other sectors such as rural development
<b>so 2</b> <b>Respond to climate change by increasing renewable energy output</b> (SDG 7.2)	<b>Distribution and spread of renewable energy</b> Goal: To contribute to responding to climate change by replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy sources such as solar power and small hydropower, and reducing greenhouse gases Major programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power generation from solar and hydro energy sources</li> <li>• Establishment of grid-connected power generation systems</li> <li>• Support for pilot projects and systems to promote the supply of renewable energy</li> </ul>
<b>so 3</b> <b>Improve energy efficiency and power quality through technological cooperation</b> (SDG 7.3, 7.a, 7.b)	<b>Improving the energy efficiency of industrial/residential facilities</b> Goal: To contribute to improving energy efficiency and power quality by providing technology transfers and operational know-how to help Korea's energy technology establish a competitive edge Major programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automation of energy transmission and distribution, and efficiency improvements</li> <li>• Technical assistance for passive housing buildings</li> <li>• Heating and thermal efficiency improvements</li> <li>• Capacity building (HRD) and R&amp;D infrastructure support</li> </ul>





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

## Background

Since the Stockholm Declaration in 1972, sustainable transportation has been emphasized as a transportation goal for sustainable development. Sustainable transportation, which considers economic, social, and environmental aspects, and provides equitable transportation services for all, involves direct and indirect contributions such as economic productivity, affordability and accessibility, connectivity between regions and countries, social equity/fairness, traffic safety and social inclusion, and responses to air pollution and climate change.

Meanwhile, compared to the developed countries developing countries have poor transportation infrastructure, more traffic accident deaths per population, and insufficient systems to respond to greenhouse gas emissions. In particular, despite their direct impact on economic and social activities, transportation facilities/means to improve transportation accessibility/mobility are not sufficient to meet the high demand, and an active and preemptive response that follows the climate change agreements is urgently needed. Therefore, it is fairly urgent and pivotal to increase support for transportation through ODA, and there is a need for strategies to raise funds in a diverse and continued fashion in connection with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA).



## Mid-term Strategy for Transportation (2021-2025)

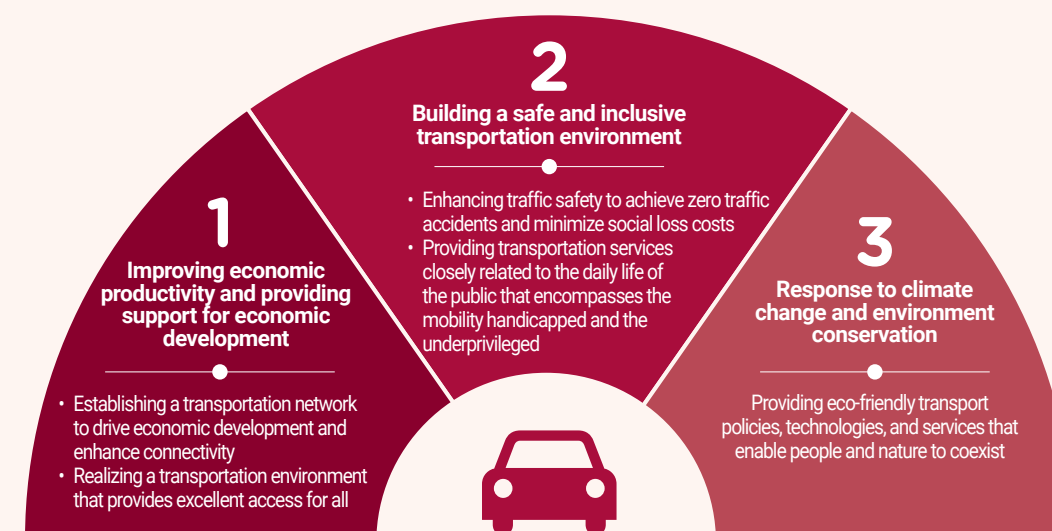
### Vision

Sustainable transportation for all

### Mission

To contribute to inclusive growth by realizing sustainable transportation

### Strategic Objectives and Programs



### Approaches

- Balanced consideration of economic/social/environmental aspects for the realization of sustainable transportation
- Leading the transition to a low-carbon country under climate change conventions and the new climate regime
- Supporting the implementation of the AAAA by laying a foundation for diverse development funds

Strategic Objective (SO)	Program
<b>so 1</b> <b>Improving economic productivity and providing support for economic development</b>	<b>Establishing a transportation network to drive economic development and improve connectivity</b> Goal: To contribute to the efficiency of transportation systems and economic development <b>Realizing a transportation environment that provides excellent affordability and accessibility for everyone</b> Goal: To contribute to enhancing economic productivity through better transportation access/mobility Major projects: Road/railroad/airport/port/urban transportation (between countries/regions/key hubs)
<b>so 2</b> <b>Building a safe and inclusive transportation environment</b>	<b>Enhancing traffic safety to achieve zero traffic accidents and minimize social loss costs</b> Goal: To protect people's safety, security and health from traffic accidents (major projects to ensure traffic safety in partner countries) <b>Providing transportation services closely related to the daily life of the public that encompasses vulnerable road users and the underprivileged</b> Goal: To provide inclusive transportation service to enhance transportation equity and quality of life Major projects: Public transportation in regions/cities, urban transportation, smart transportation (mobility)
<b>so 3</b> <b>Response to climate change and environmental conservation</b>	<b>Providing eco-friendly transportation policies, technologies, and services that enable people and nature to coexist</b> Goal: To contribute to mitigating the impact of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions Major projects: Urban traffic congestion relief, eco-friendly transportation, intelligent transportation systems (smart transportation)



# KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Urban Development (2021-2025)



## Background

Well-planned and efficiently managed urban development can change the future for everyone. According to the United Nations, the global urbanization rate exceeded 55% in 2018, 95% of urban expansion over the next decade will occur in developing countries, and 60% of the world's population by 2030 and 68% by 2050 will live in cities. Cities with poor urban planning will face challenges such as spatial concentrations of poverty, insufficient urban infrastructure, social and political conflicts over land resources, high vulnerability to natural disasters, and poor mobility.

Climate crises and disasters continue to threaten mankind, and historically recurring infectious disease pandemics are becoming more frequent over time. Combined with rapid urbanization, the damage is growing in scale and complexity, requiring an integrated response from a variety of fields.

Cities are spaces that should be well planned and effectively managed as they provide opportunities for self-realization for individuals and national economic growth through the concentration of resources and social exchanges, and have a social and environmental impact at the same time.



## Mid-term Strategy for Urban Development (2021-2025)

### Vision

Creating inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and communities

### Mission

To provide support for inclusive and sustainable urbanization and smart urban growth in partner countries

### Strategic Objectives and Programs



### Approaches

- ① Leading and participating in major domestic and international policy dialogues/initiatives
- ② Building governance for an integrated multisectoral approach and finding multi-agency joint projects
- ③ Developing a project model for SDG.11 and establishing guidelines for identifying and undertaking projects

Strategic Objective (SO)	Program
<b>so 1</b> <b>Support for planning-based smart urban growth and sustainable urbanization</b>	<b>Program 1-1</b> ▶ Establishment of the foundation for planned urban development and management • Establishment of the foundation for planned urban development and management of sustainable growth in secondary cities <b>Program 1-2</b> ▶ Smart urban development where nature and people coexist <b>Program 1-3</b> ▶ Conservation and utilization of cultural and natural heritage
<b>so 2</b> <b>Inclusive urban development considering the urban vulnerable class</b>	<b>Program 2-1</b> ▶ Inclusive housing and urban development <b>Program 2-2</b> ▶ Creating and improving urban public spaces
<b>so 3</b> <b>Integrated, multi-sectoral approach to creating resilient and safe urban development</b>	<b>Program 3-1</b> ▶ Multi-sectoral convergence to strengthen urban resilience • Improving the ability to respond to climate change, disasters, and infectious diseases • Public transport connectivity and pedestrian-friendly urban development <b>Program 3-2</b> ▶ Integrated urban development linked to core infrastructure construction





# KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) (2021-2025)

## Background

The SDGs emphasize the importance of science, technology, and innovation (STI), focusing on research capacity building, technology development, and support for policies that encourage founding and innovation across sectors such as education, health, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and infrastructure. STI to achieve the SDGs is fueled by the development of information and communication technology (ICT) represented by digital transformation. R&D is also treated as an important factor in STI.

The UN launched the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) in 2015 with an online platform and annual STI forums. As a result, pilot projects were implemented in five countries including Ethiopia and Ghana in 2019, and an STI roadmap guidebook for the purpose of achieving the SDGs was published in 2020. Since the 2000s, innovations have been made by diverse parties including governments, businesses, universities, research institutes, and NGOs. The purpose of innovation has also diversified from improving the productivity of businesses to increasing social welfare and solving social problems. The technological transformation of the ICT-based Fourth Industrial Revolution has had a significant impact on innovation.



## Mid-term Strategy for STI (2021-2025)

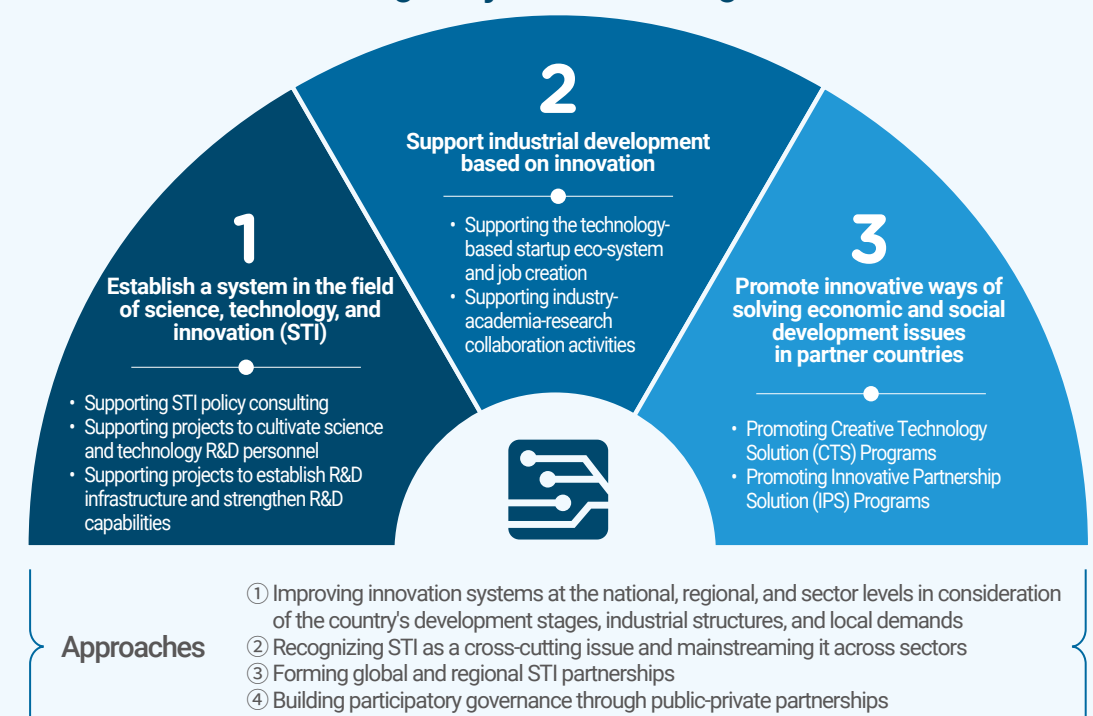
### Vision

Contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through STI

### Mission

To support inclusive growth based on science and technology by improving the innovation system of partner countries

### Strategic Objectives and Programs



Strategic Objective (SO)	Program
<b>so 1</b> <b>Establish a system in the field of science, technology, and innovation (STI)</b> (SDGs 4.b, 9.5, 9.b, 12.a)	<b>Supporting STI policy consulting</b> Component: Science and technology policy-making, the establishment of a science and technology statistical system <b>Supporting projects to cultivate science and technology R&amp;D personnel</b> Component: Undergraduate scholarship program for science and engineering students, postgraduate (master's and doctoral) scholarship program for science and engineering students, postdoctoral research fund program for science and engineering <b>Supporting projects to establish R&amp;D infrastructure and strengthen R&amp;D capabilities</b> Component: Development of the research infrastructure, R&D system consulting, research institute establishment and operation system consulting, and capacity building for research institute operation and management
<b>so 2</b> <b>Support industrial development based on innovation</b> (SDGs 8.3, 17.7, 17.8)	<b>Supporting the technology-based startup eco-system and job creation</b> Component: Foundation for start-ups, support for nurturing technologically innovative SMEs, support for technology transfers and commercialization <b>Supporting industry-academia-research collaboration activities</b> Component: Industry-university-research partnerships, support for cooperation with foreign organizations, support for strengthening industrial competitiveness
<b>so 3</b> <b>Promote innovative ways of solving economic and social development issues in partner countries</b> (SDGs 8.3, 17.6, 17.7)	<b>Promoting Creative Technology Solution (CTS) Programs</b> Component: Innovative technology programs, support for an inclusive business model, the establishment of inclusive innovation infrastructure <b>Promoting Innovative Partnership Solution (IPS) Programs</b> Component: Impact investment financing, boosting collaboration with foreign entities



# KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Climate Action (2021-2025)

## Background

'To hold the rise in global average temperature to 1.5°C<sup>1)</sup> above pre-industrial levels, the goal of the climate agreement, it is necessary to achieve complete carbon neutrality by 2050 and to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by half by 2030. The international community has promoted international cooperation by establishing climate funding and technology mechanisms for the transition to a low-carbon society in developing countries and for climate-resilient development.

Meanwhile, struggling to get over the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic through economic stimulus, countries around the globe are declaring the Green New Deal and carbon neutrality in response to the infectious disease and climate crisis. So development cooperation to support the green recovery of developing countries is becoming more important.



<sup>1)</sup> The Paris Agreement signed in 2015 called for a limit of well below 2°C and preferably 1.5°C. Since the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C was published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2018, ambitious climate action to limit the increase in global average temperature to below 1.5°C has become a global goal.

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

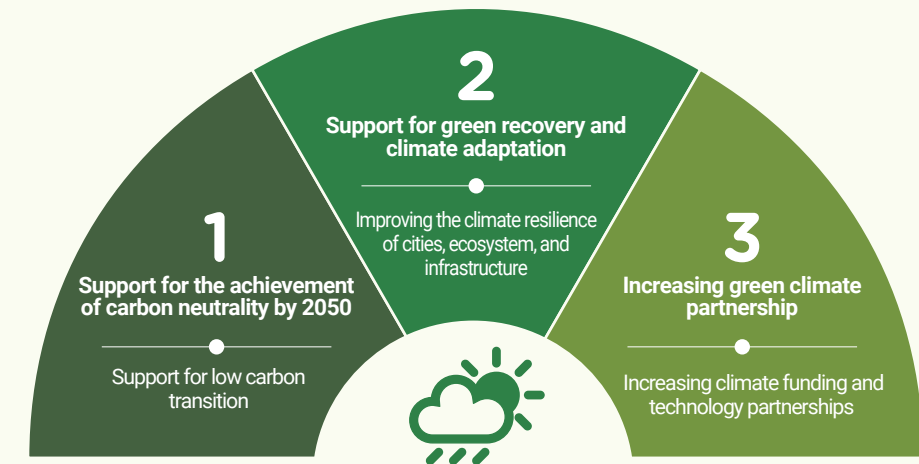
### Vision

Limiting the rise in global average temperature to 1.5°C and a planet safe from the climate crisis

### Mission

To achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and support climate-resilient development

### Strategic Objectives and Programs



### Approaches

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

Strategic Objective (SO)	Program
so 1 Support for the achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050	<b>Low carbon transition</b> Goal: To contribute to the transition to a low-carbon development paradigm in developing countries to achieve the global climate agreement and the government's 2050 carbon-neutral plan. Component: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution and spread of low-carbon renewable energy</li> <li>• Distribution and spread of eco-friendly green mobility</li> <li>• Promotion of resource circulation economy (waste management, etc.)</li> <li>• Creation of carbon sinks such as forests</li> </ul> ※ Establishment and implementation of ODA plan to support the achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050
so 2 Support for green recovery and climate adaptation	<b>Support for green recovery (climate adaptation)</b> Goal: To support the improvement of climate resilience of cities, ecosystem, and infrastructure to promote global green recovery and increase climate adaptation Component: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing urban climate resilience</li> <li>• Ecosystem recovery and mitigation of natural disasters due to climate change</li> <li>• Mainstreaming of consideration of the impact of climate change in the process of project promotion</li> </ul> ※ Consideration of climate impact and improvement of resilience when implementing projects for urban/rural development
so 3 Increasing green climate partnership	<b>Green climate partnership</b> Goal: To increase the effectiveness of climate ODA by linking grants and climate funds and contribute to the spread of technology-based climate action by promoting the development of innovative climate technologies. Component: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of projects linking Green Climate Fund (GCF) accredited entities and funds</li> <li>• Development and spread of innovative green climate technology (support for R&amp;D, business ventures, and start-ups)</li> <li>• Promotion of partnership-based projects</li> </ul>





# KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Gender Equality (2021-2025)



## Background

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlight achieving gender equality as a stand-alone goal (SDG5) and have also integrated gender perspective in other goals and targets, with over 60% of 17 goals related to achieving gender equality.

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) provides a gender equality policy marker as a tool to track and increase development financing in support of gender equality. Each country's ODA contributions are screened and projects that aim to achieve gender equality as a principal goal are marked as gender marker 2 and those that integrate gender perspectives as gender marker 1. As such, international organizations and leading donor countries recognize the importance of mainstreaming gender and promoting gender equality in international development, and are putting effort into increasing development finance for gender equality and women's empowerment.



## Mid-term Strategy for Gender Equality (2021-2025)

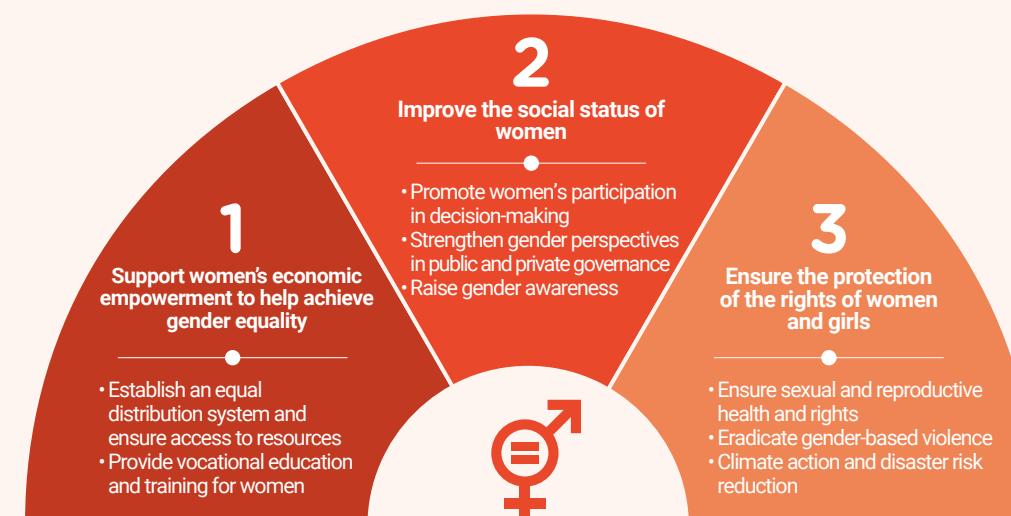
### Vision

Establishing an equal society without discrimination based on gender and ensuring dignity for everyone

### Mission

Contribute to achieving the global goal on gender equality (SDG5) and integrating a gender perspective in all development projects and processes.

### Strategic Objectives and Programs



### Approaches

- ① Adopting a transformative approach beyond guaranteeing basic rights
- ② Empowering women as an agent of change in society
- ③ Mainstreaming gender as a cross-cutting issue into all projects and processes while ensuring that the interlinked issues of digital transformation and the environment are considered
- ④ Promoting evidence-based projects by enhancing project quality and performance management

Strategic Objective (SO)	Key sectors	Program
<b>so 1</b> <b>Support women's economic empowerment to achieve gender equality</b> (SDG 5.1.1, SDG 8.3.1)	rural development, ICT, energy, vocational training	<b>Program 1-1</b> ▶ Support establishing an equal distribution system and ensure women's rights to access to and control of resources (e.g. land, financial services, and infrastructure), and improve their access to ICT technology <b>Program 1-2</b> ▶ Provide education on financial services, ICT skills, and vocational training to strengthen and build capacity to access opportunities for decent work
<b>so 2</b> <b>Improve the social status of women</b> (SDG 5.1.1, SDG 5.5.2)	governance, peace, education	<b>Program 2-1</b> ▶ Promote women's participation in decision-making processes and empower women in leadership roles <b>Program 2-2</b> ▶ Contribute to establishing public and private governance to strengthen gender perspectives in decision-making processes <b>Program 2-3</b> ▶ Raise awareness on gender equality in the public and private areas
<b>so 3</b> <b>Ensure the protection of the rights of women and girls</b> (SDG 5.6.1, SDG 5.2.1, SDG 5.2.2, SDG 11.5, SDG 13.b)	public health, climate change, humanitarian aid	<b>Program 3-1</b> ▶ Ensure sexual and reproductive health rights for everyone as well as their right to self-determination <b>Program 3-2</b> ▶ Eradicate gender-based violence and enhance support systems for victims <b>Program 3-3</b> ▶ Promote women's participation and leadership in response to climate action and disaster risk reduction



# KOICA's Mid-term Strategy for Human Rights (2021-2025)

## Background

International human rights norms such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development declared the 'international cooperation' for everyone to enjoy economic, social, and cultural rights. In reality, however, in developing countries, children from families in the bottom 20% income group are three times more likely to die before age five than children in the top 20% income brackets.<sup>1)</sup> Although maternal mortality is declining overall, women in rural areas in developing countries are up to three times more likely to die during childbirth than women in urban areas. Approximately 80% of the more than one billion people with disabilities worldwide live in developing countries. Only 28% of persons with disabilities benefit from social security, with only 1% of them living in low-income countries. In addition, over 75% of the world's older population lives in low- and middle-income countries, and 80% of older persons in developing countries do not receive adequate social protection.

Amid the human rights crisis affecting the international community where inequalities are deepening within and among countries, SDG Goal 10 stresses the importance of international cooperation to reduce inequalities in all forms. To this end, the international community, in particular the United Nations, found that the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) can promote the achievement of the SDGs over the course of planning, implementation, and evaluation of international development cooperation. The HRBA is one of the six Guiding Principles of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, a conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively grounded in international human rights standards and focuses on the protection and promotion of human rights. In line with the basic spirit of the Framework Act on International Development Cooperation of the ROK, which stipulates "improvement of the human rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, and youth," KOICA has established the Mid-term Strategy for Human Rights (2021-2025) so that international human rights standards can become a universal guiding principle for international development cooperation.



<sup>1)</sup> <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/>

## Mid-term Strategy for Human Rights (2021-2025)

### Vision

Promoting human rights for all in partner countries through people-centered development cooperation

### Mission

To mainstream human rights in the process of planning, implementing, and evaluating international development cooperation and empower rights-holders

### Strategic Objectives and Programs



### Approaches

- ① Planning international development cooperation projects based on the analysis of human rights situations in partner countries
- ② Managing and evaluating projects according to the HRBA
- ③ Reinforcing a human rights approach for vulnerable groups
- ④ Establishing a system to manage human rights risks that can occur during a project
- ⑤ Enhancing the responsibility to remedy human rights risks

Strategic Objective (SO)	Program
<b>so 1</b> <b>Implementing the HRBA for projects in priority sectors</b> (SDG 10.3, 11.7, 16.3, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b)	<b>Human rights-based development cooperation (mainstreaming approach)</b> Goal: To mainstream human rights in sectors such as education, health, and rural development by adopting the HRBA Major projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project design and planning based on the analysis of human rights situations in partner countries</li> <li>• Project implementation and evaluation management based on HRBA (Collection and analysis of separate data for income, gender, disabilities, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>so 2</b> <b>Implementing international human rights norms and promoting human rights</b> (SDG 10.3, 11.7, 16.3, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b)	<b>Human rights protection</b> Goal: To develop human rights policies and systems at the international, national, and regional levels and strengthen global partnerships to implement international human rights norms and promote human rights in partner countries (OECD CRS15160-related projects) Major projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building human rights policy capacity</li> <li>• Raising human rights awareness</li> <li>• Strengthening global partnerships</li> </ul>
<b>so 3</b> <b>Increasing development cooperation with a focus on the rights of vulnerable groups</b> (SDG 4.5, 4.7, 4.a, 8.5, 10.3, 11.2, 11.7, 17.18)	<b>Promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups</b> Goal: To promote the rights of vulnerable groups through inclusive education and training, rehabilitation and healthcare, policy and institutional support, awareness-raising activities, etc. Major projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing social protection for persons with disabilities (healthcare/rehabilitation, inclusive education, economic empowerment, and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities)</li> <li>• Strengthening social protection for children and youth (inclusive education and training, promotion of the rights of children and youth)</li> <li>• Reinforcement of social protection for older persons (healthcare/rehabilitation, promotion of the rights of older persons)</li> </ul>