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International Cooperation through Environmental ODA (E-ODA)

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Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute(KEITI)

Established in 2009 with the objective of "improving environmental welfare services and contributing to sustainable national development", KEITI provides its supports for fostering the environmental industry, promoting international environmental cooperation and facilitating overseas expansion of the environmental industry.

KEITI Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute

We offer **One-Stop environmental solutions** to support developing environmental technologies, fostering the environmental industry and promoting green products for a greater reach.

649 employees with budget of 1,723 billion KRW

(211 with master's or doctoral degrees, 286 with environment-related majors, and 280 with environment-related certificates)

Headquartered in Seoul with Environmental Industry Research Complex in Incheon & overseas offices in 5 countries

Environmental Technology R&D	Fostering Environmental Industry	Environmental Certification & Verification	Promoting Green Life and Green business	Supporting Environmental Safety and Health
Planning, evaluation and management of environmental technology development projects (R&D)	Fostering the environmental industry and supporting overseas business expansion Offering environmental funding and operating Creative Economy Center	Managing Eco Label and Carbon Label Certification & verification of new environmental technologies and certification of green technologies	Promoting green products for a greater reach Encouraging companies to adopt eco-friendly & low-carbon business management	Environmental damage relief and chemical substance management Monitoring pseudo-green products while supporting vulnerable classes

Green Solutions for Sustainable Future

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Green Solutions for Sustainable Future

I. What is ODA?

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I. What is ODA?

1 Concept

Assistance provided by public institutions including the government with the objective of promoting economic development and social welfare in developing countries

2 Condition

① By whom: ODA is provided by public institutions including central and local governments and other government-affiliated implementing organizations.

② Objective: ODA aims to promote economic development and welfare in developing countries.

③ To whom: ODA is provided to developing countries on the OECD-DAC List of ODA Recipients.

④ Eligibility: Only the "grant equivalent" of loans would be recorded as ODA.

3 Type

(Grant ODA) Transfer of cash, in-kind or technology without legal debt incurred by the recipient

(Loan ODA) Concessional loans are financial assistance with repayment obligation, which are provided on terms more favorable than private funds.

(Multi-lateral ODA) Contributions/capital subscriptions and concessional loans to international organizations

I. What is ODA?

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History of Korea's ODA

Since its liberation from Japanese colonialism in 1945, Korea had received ODA in the amount of about 12.7 billion USD until the 1990s. Since joining OECD DAC in 2010, Korea's ODA has increased by 11.9% per year on average to record 2.52 billion USD as of 2019.

Of OECD DAC members, Korea is ranked the first in terms of average annual ODA increase (at 11.9%).

** Average annual growth rate is 2.4% for DAC member countries.*

"The first and only country to transform from the poorest recipient country to a leading donor country"

I. What is ODA?

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Organizational Structure of Korea's ODA

- ***In case of grants, involved Ministries(Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Ministry of Trade, Industry and energy, etc.) identify projects and propose them to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.***

I. What is ODA?

6 Environmental ODA?

ODA to improve local environment or minimize environmental impact caused by issues facing developing countries, such as lack of water supply and drainage due to population growth and urbanization, poor waste management and worsening air quality

- ✓ Sustainable water management: Securing drinking water sources due to rising sea levels, developing water supply facilities in villages, and improving sewage treatment plants and water supply/drainage facilities in villages to protect water supply sources
- ✓ Resource circulation: Small-to-medium scale waste-to-energy, organic waste composting, small-scale landfill restoration, and hazardous waste treatment facilities among others
- ✓ Climate change response: Watershed management for flood prevention, floating photovoltaic power stations, and infrastructure development for green mobility among others

01 Consulting ODA

KOREA

- Establish a basic plan contributing to environmental improvement in recipient countries, identify public projects, and build bilateral networks

→Master Plan Project for Environmental Improvement

Ex) ①Egypt Great Cairo Waste to Energy Master Plan, ②Ethiopia Jimma City Water and Wastewater Improvement Master Plan

- Budget : 600,000~800,000 USD
- Period : Within 12 months
- Outcomes : Master Plan, Cooperative Projects

02 Project ODA

- Build specific facilities and infrastructure with direct contribution to environmental improvement in recipient countries while providing equipment and system

→ Green New Deal Project for Environmental Improvement

Ex) ①Development of Climate Change Adaptive Flood Forecasting and Warning System in Xe Banghieng River Basin, Lao PDR, ②Faecal Sludge Treatment Facility Project in Kikoko, Uganda

- Budget : 5milion ~ 10 million USD
- Period : 24 months ~ 48 months
- Outcomes : Actual Facilities, Equipment, System

I. What is ODA?

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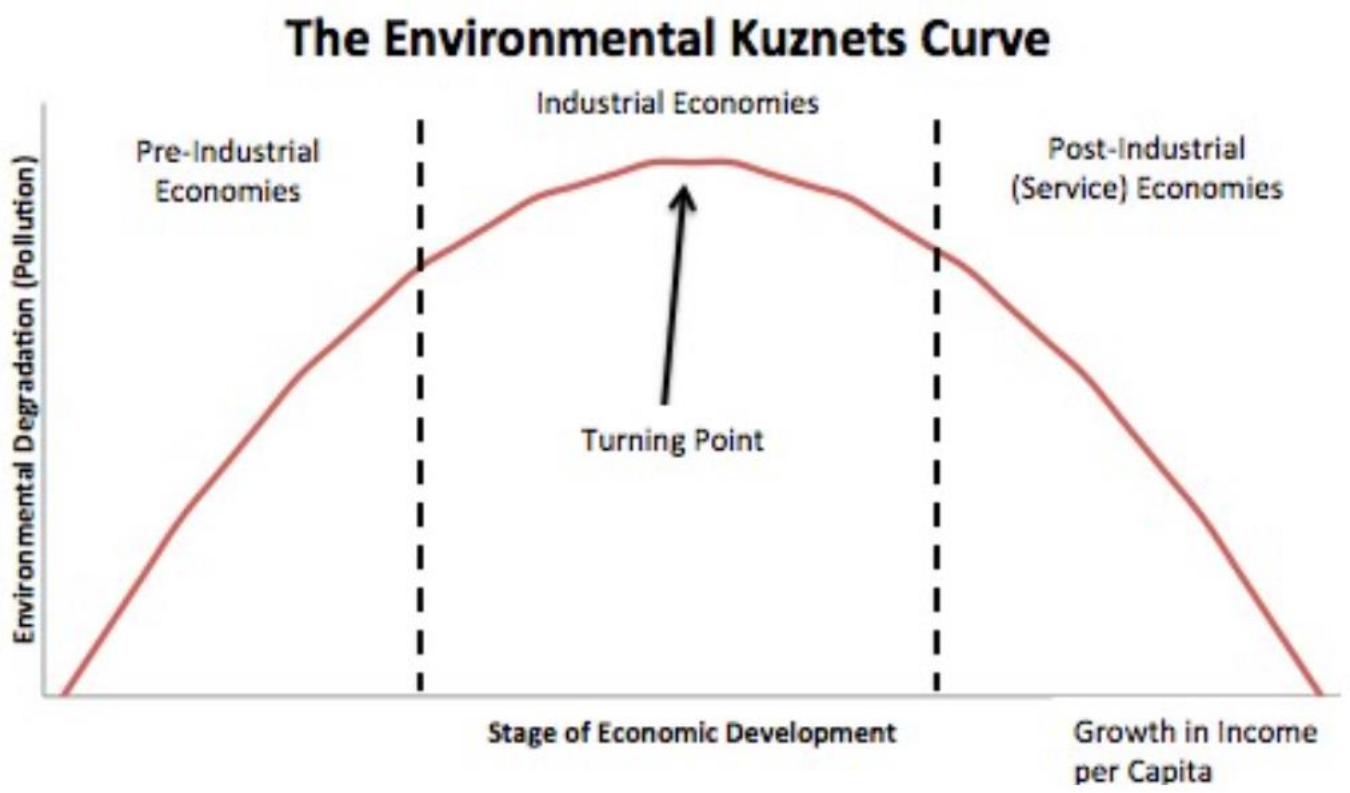
Why E-ODA?

The initial industrialization of major developing countries has resulted in gradual environmental degradation due to negative externalities. Still, environmental improvement can be achieved in alignment with economic growth after passing a certain stage of economic development – turning point. Accordingly, it is necessary to take preemptive response measures through ODA.



Ⅱ E-ODA Trend in Korea

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II. E-ODA Trend in Korea

1 Trend in Korea

After the announcement of Korean New Deal Comprehensive Plan in July 2020, ODA projects aligned with the Green New Deal are being promoted with the addition of green elements, such as climate change, environment and renewable energy, in order to enhance economic and social resilience of developing countries.

Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goas 2030 (P4G)

- (Mission) P4G is a public-private partnership, in which businesses and civil society participate to accelerate the achievement of global goals, such as green growth, sustainable development and the Paris Agreement.
- (Focus Area) Water (SDG 6), Energy (SDG 7), Circular Economy (SDG 12), City (SDG 11), Food/Agriculture (SDG 2)

*"P4G is a market-independent cooperation project(partnership) led by the private sector. The P4G summit next year is expected to serve as an invaluable opportunity to **share our policies and experiences with the global community concerning the green industry and its technologies** in the five P4G focus areas of water, food/agriculture, energy, city and circular economy while **enhancing the global solidarity for responding to the climate change**." (Environment Minister Cho Myung-Rae at the 1st Preparatory Committee for P4G Summit in December 2019).*

Carbon Neutral Plan (Dec 2020)

- **From "Adaptive Reduction" to "Proactive Response": achieving carbon neutrality, economic growth and improved quality of life all at once**

<Enhancing green cooperation to achieve carbon neutrality>

① (Enhancing green solidarity with key countries) build a system to cooperate with countries leading climate change efforts, such as the EU and the U.S. while facilitating cooperation on carbon neutrality among Korea, China and Japan.
  - Efforts targeted at pushing forward Korea-EU carbon neutrality cooperation projects and participating in the summit on climate change response promoted by the Biden administration

② (Expanding Green New Deal ODA) develop a road map to push up the share of Korea's Green New Deal ODA to the OECD DAC average

③ (Developing a hub to support developing countries with climate change response) contribute to supporting developing counties with climate change response by actively utilizing international organizations based in Korea, such as GCF and GGGI

4th National Basic Plan for Sustainable Development (Dec 2020)

- **Making Korea a sustainable country through inclusion and innovation**

- Approach: develop a basic ODA plan to help the global community achieve SDGs, increase ODA efficiency through improved implementation system, facilitate investments in developing countries, select various cooperation partners, and operate a consultative body for multilateral cooperation

II. E-ODA Trend in Korea

3rd Five-Year Plan for Green Growth (May 2019)

- **(Vision) Promote an inclusive green country**
- **(Policy direction for int'l cooperation) Facilitate domestic and global green cooperation: actively engage in international negotiations while maintaining close cooperation among involved ministries so as to avoid any delay in implementing the new climate system**
  - **Task 1. Greater global cooperation for the new climate system.** Enhance Korea's role in climate negotiations for implementing the Paris Agreement, strengthen green cooperation with international organizations, and strengthen green cooperation between developed and developing countries and with the private sector
  - **Task 2. Stronger green cooperation among Northeast Asian countries and between the two Koreas.** Strengthen cooperation on particulate matter pollution, promote green cooperation between the two Koreas, and enhance cooperation on energy and environment in NEA
  - **Task 3.** Stronger green ODA cooperation. Strengthen a system for green ODA to promote green growth, and facilitate green ODA projects

* Share of green ODA(%): aggressive target set to increase the share to 19% by 2023. The average for the past 5 years stood at 12.5% from 2013 to 2017. The average for the next 5 years is set to be 14.5% from 2018 to 2022.

3rd Basic Plan for Int'l Development Cooperation (2021-2025)

- **Korea's 3rd list of 27 priority cooperation countries to receive more than 70% of bilateral ODA**
- **More assistance targeted at least developed and lower middle-income countries**
- **Assistance centered on Asia and Africa**
- **Increased ODA in the areas of healthcare(post the coronavirus pandemic), green, digital and public administration**
  -> Increase the share of Green New Deal ODA above the DAC average to help developing countries achieve 2050 carbon neutrality target and establish the foundation for sustainable development
  -> In addition to the traditional E-ODA projects, proactively implement projects related to (a) reducing GHGs (renewable energy, air quality improvement, eco-friendly mobility, etc.) and (b) improving climate resilience (water resource management, flood adaptation, etc.)
- **Engage civil society for greater cooperation**

3rd list of priority cooperation countries (27countries)

Asia (12)	Nepal, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Cambodia, Pakistan, the Philippines, India
Africa (7)	Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Egypt
ME, CIS(4)	Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Tajikistan
Latin America(4)	Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Paraguay

III Strategic Partner Countries

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III. Strategic Partner Countries

1 Priority Cooperation Countries

A priority country to receive intensive supports in line with the Korean government's foreign policy to execute limited ODA budget in an efficient and effective manner

3rd list of priority cooperation countries (27countries)

Asia (12)	Nepal, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Cambodia, Pakistan, the Philippines, India
Africa (7)	Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Egypt
ME, CIS(4)	Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Tajikistan
Latin America(4)	Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Paraguay

2 New Southern & New Northern Partner Countries

- New Southern partner countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, and India
- New Northern partner countries: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Georgia, and Armenia

III. Strategic Partner Countries

3 Partnership signed by Korea's Ministry of Environment

Current status of bilateral and multilateral environmental agreements: partnerships with 22 countries for comprehensive environmental cooperation, 11 countries for water, 3 countries for waste and 5 countries/4 organizations for biodiversity

Cooperation Area	Partnership Country and Organization (Year)	
Comprehensive Environmental Cooperation	- Ethiopia (2019) - Myanmar (2019) - Vietnam (2018) - WB (2016) - Thailand (2016) - Angola (2012) - Mexico (2012) - Morocco (2011) - Algeria (2014) - Colombia (2011) - Myanmar (2014)	- Costa Rica (2010) - Peru (2010) - Bangladesh (2010) - Uzbekistan (2010) - Kazakhstan (2010) - Ecuador (2010) - Sri Lanka (2009) - Mongolia (2009) - Tanzania (2009) - Cambodia (2009) - Chile (2008) - Mozambique (2008)
Water	- Malaysia (2019) - Thailand (2019) - Senegal (2019) - Sri Lanka (2013) - Laos (2013) - Colombia (2012)	- UNCDF (2018) - Bangladesh (2012) - Peru (2012) - Chile (2011) - Ghana (2011) - Zimbabwe (2009)
Waste	- Kazakhstan (2015) - Peru (2012) - Costa Rica (2013)	
Biodiversity	- Hosting and operating the Ramsar Regional Center-East Asia(RRC-EA) (2015) - East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (2014) - Algeria (2014) - Colombia (2011)	- Kazakhstan (2010) - Ecuador (2010) - Sri Lanka (2009)

Ⅳ Potential Cooperation Projects

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IV. Potential Cooperation Projects

	Project Details
Securing drinking water sources due to rising sea levels (SDG 6, SDG11)	• Rising sea levels led to increased salinity in fresh water, resulting in the shortage of drinking water sources. • Technologies used for water resource management are required to secure residential water (rainwater collection, water-saving technology, water reuse technology, etc.). • It is necessary to increase water recycling through improved water resource management. To this end, it is required to secure a mechanism and technologies for managing water resource demand with enhanced resilience to climate change. • In the case of Bahrain, about 10% of its land is threatened with the shortage of drinking water due to rising sea levels. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce the technologies mentioned above.
Developing water supply facilities in villages (SDG 6, SDG11)	• About 25% of the world experiences a water shortage. Therefore, daily water consumption is almost zero, leading to a Day Zero situation. • It is necessary to support through facility development to secure drinking water – for example, support the installation of water treatment facility, water pipe network, and drainage facilities – by operating waterworks facilities reusing discharged sewage and ground water as drinking water. • Namibia is one of water-scarce countries, facing nearly a Day Zero situation in 2019. The average annual precipitation is about 500 mm, which is very little. The weather is extremely dry, causing 98% of the rainfall to evaporate. There is a need to introduce the above technologies due to the absence of water supply infrastructure in slums on the outskirts of the city.
Sewage treatment plant in villages to protect water supply sources (SDG 6, SDG11)	• Water pollution is serious as residents living near water supply sources discharge untreated domestic wastewater into the river through open channels. • It is necessary to install a sewage treatment facility (sewage treatment plant and sewerage system) that can remove water pollutants around water intake area used for supplying drinking water. • In Balikpapan City of Indonesia, there are sewage treatment facilities only in some areas. East Timor and Tanzania do not have such facilities. Both cases require the introduction of technologies mentioned above.

IV. Potential Cooperation Projects

	Project Details
Smart integrated water management (SDG 6, SDG 11)	• Despite abundant flow and water resources, water quality management is not systematic due to lack of management capacity and policies. • Worsening water quality threatens the health of citizens, resulting in greater demand for improving public water services, such as good quality tap water, water treatment and operation/management of water supply infrastructure. • It is necessary to introduce a water management system enabled by Korea's IoT technologies, specifically the development of smart water data platform, data centers and integrated system for water quality management as well as introduction of water quality control facilities. • In the case of Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos and Sabah state of Malaysia, the introduction of the above technologies is required to improve the existing inefficient water management system.
Improving water supply and sewage facilities (SDG 6, SDG 11)	• ODA funds including EDCF have been used to establish facilities while improving old water supply and sewage facilities. Efforts are targeted at facility improvement for projects in need of operation and maintenance and are aimed at enhancing facility management capacity. • It is essential to train maintenance personnel in addition to facility design, construction and commissioning so as to achieve facility improvement, facility expansion and efficient facility operation in areas where demand for water supply and sewage has grown sharply due to rapid population growth. • In the case of Tanzania's Dodoma City and Irusha Mareu village, EDCF was used to install water supply and sewage facilities. However, capacity building is required due to lack of operating technique held by the management entity, insufficient financial resources and equipment malfunction.
Small-to-medium scale waste-to-energy (SDG 7, SDG 11)	• Unsanitary landfill and illegal incineration continue to occur frequently due to the inability to dispose waste properly as the number of tourists increases along with population growth. • In places, such as suburban areas and small island areas, where it is difficult to construct and operate a large-scale incineration plant along with insufficient power supply, it is possible to solve both issues of waste disposal and power supply by introducing a small-scale incineration power plants. • It is essential to install a modular type incineration power generation facilities, which are equipped with facilities for incineration, condensing, environmental treatment and transport, and to develop a capacity-building program for the efficient operation of such facilities. • It is necessary to implement this type of project for island countries with a need to treat marine wastes, such as Indonesia, Maldives and the Philippines.

IV. Potential Cooperation Projects

	Project Details
Small-to-medium scale waste-to-energy (RDF, SRF) (SDG 7, SDG 11)	• As population growth and urbanization continue, the amount of household wastes is increasing rapidly. It is becoming difficult to dispose household wastes through the existing landfill approach. • Household wastes can be converted into solid refuse fuel(SRF) through pre-treatment, such as mechanical sorting and biological drying. A plan may be developed to utilize such fuel as an alternative to coal in order to save landfill space and secure energy source used as fossil fuel. • It is necessary to promote a SRF project through pre-treatment of household wastes after considering the characteristics of wastes generated in developing countries, where wastes are not well sorted before being collected. There is a need to implement this type of project for countries like Indonesia where population growth rate is high with industries consuming much fossil fuel like cement industry.
Organic waste composting (SDG 2, SDG 11)	• Of household wastes in developing countries, organic wastes account for more than 40% of the total. If such organic wastes are separated and composted to be utilized as fertilizer, then it would be possible to create added value in addition to the original purpose of waste treatment. • Composting technology is used to treat organic wastes and, as a result, solve hygiene issues caused by pest. It can also save costs and facilitate organic farming by replacing the use of chemical fertilizers. • It is necessary to implement this type of project in rural areas where farming and livestock businesses are carried out near large cities in developing countries.
Small-scale landfill restoration (SDG 11)	• In countries where wastes are not systematically collected, transported and treated, wastes are disposed in unsanitary landfills. Around such landfills, soil contamination is serious along with poor living conditions. • It is necessary to convert open landfills into sanitary landfills for restoration while continuing with follow-up projects in the mid-to-long term such as landfill gas recovery. • It is necessary to implement this type of project targeting unsanitary landfills in African countries, such as Ghana, Nigeria and Mozambique, as well as Asian countries, such as Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh and the Philippines.

IV. Potential Cooperation Projects

	Project Details
Safe disposal of hazardous waste (SDG 11)	• Industrial and medical wastes need to be treated separately from general solid wastes, but most of developing countries do not treat such wastes properly. This has resulted in environmental pollution and health hazards. • It is essential to implement a project to install an incineration facility that can treat hazardous wastes safely for public hospitals and factories in developing countries and to enhance the capacity required to operate such facility. • In the case of Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, there is not any facility to incinerate industrial hazardous wastes and medical wastes properly, exposing the public to risks including infectious disease. Therefore, such facility is needed in this case.
Climate and air quality monitoring (SDG 11, SDG 13)	• With the emerging need for air pollution management and climate disaster risk management, it has become necessary to make climate predictions by generating information on climate and weather risks and building a database comprised of such information. • By developing a system for air quality monitoring and early warning, it becomes possible to collect data in real time, share monitored results with the public and use the output as the basis for national air policies. • Project implementation includes master-planning for air pollution monitoring and early disaster warning, installation of monitoring stations and relevant facilities, construction of data centers, development of an operation system, and capacity building for system operation. • It is necessary to implement this type of project in countries greatly affected by flood and other weather disasters, such as Indonesia and the Philippines, and in countries facing serious air pollution, such as Mongolia
Watershed management for flood prevention (SDG 13, SDG 14)	• Embankments and well infrastructure are built to protect vulnerable communities affected by flood and river inundation caused by climate change. • Historical flood data is collected and analyzed to identify areas vulnerable to flood, which serves as the basis for implementing public works and providing sanitation facilities used for, for instance, drinking water supply. • It is necessary to implement this type of project in the poorest countries vulnerable to flood disaster, such as Bangladesh and Laos.

IV. Potential Cooperation Projects

	Project Details
Floating photovoltaic power stations (SDG 7, SDG 13)	• Renewable power generation, such as solar power, is required to reduce the dependence on fossil fuel and to solve the problem of insufficient energy. • It is possible to provide power to adjacent areas through floating solar power generation in places where lake is large in size and solar energy is abundant. It is also possible to install a system to manage lake water quality at the same time for water resource management. • The climate resilience of developing countries would be enhanced by building floating solar farm, installing a monitoring system for water resource management, and offering education on water resource management and climate risk management. • It is necessary to implement this type of project in countries with abundant solar energy and large lakes, such as Indonesia.
Charging infrastructure development for green mobility (SDG 11, SDG 13)	• Demand for e-mobility is increasing due to worsening air pollution caused by exhaust fumes discharged by the growing number of vehicles driving in the city center in developing countries. However, it is difficult to expand e-mobility due to lack of capacity. • E-mobility based on renewable energy may contribute to air quality improvement and greatly contribute to GHG reduction. • The demand mentioned above may be satisfied by introducing solar powered charging stations and relevant operation services for e-mobility, such as e-motorcycle and e-bus. This will serve as a basis for Korean companies to expand overseas. • It is necessary to implement this type of project in countries with confirmed demand for e-mobility, such as Vietnam, Colombia and Egypt.

V Cooperation Approach

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V. Cooperation Approach

1 Project Concept Paper

Project concept paper with project details about competent authorities, local governments, and involved organizations

(Applicable to both development consulting ODA and project ODA)

Main Contents of Project Concept Paper (PCP)

1. Project Information
   - 1.1. Title
   - 1.2. Period
   - 1.3. Project Cost
   - 1.4. Target Location
   - 1.5. Beneficiaries
   - 1.6. Main Objective
   - 1.7. Specific Objectives
   - 1.8. Point of Contact

2. Project Background
   - 2.1. Introduction
   - 2.2. Current Situation

3. Recipient Country's Strategies and Plans
   - 3.1. Development Plan or Vision
   - 3.2. Local Government Act
   - 3.3. Central Government Strategies

4. Project Description
   - 4.1. Project Area (with detail map)
   - 4.2. Rationale for Choice of Project Area
   - 4.3. Goals and outcomes

V. Cooperation Approach

Main Contents of Project Concept Paper (PCP)

5. Stakeholders Analysis
   - 5.1. Target Beneficiary
   - 5.2. Project Implementing Organization of Recipient Country
   - 5.3. Other Stakeholders involved
   - 5.4. Prediction for Environmental Social Impact

6. Work Packages
   - 6.1. Undertakings by Korea – Recipient Country
   - 6.2. Project Design Matrix

7. Timeline and Budget
   - 7.1. The Time frame
   - 7.2. Budget Estimates

8. Project Formulation Schedule

V. Cooperation Approach

2 Letter Of Intent

A letter of intent from the competent recipient authority of a recipient country to express its agreement to project implementation based on PCP

(Applicable to both development consulting ODA and project ODA)

List of competent recipient authorities of recipient countries

Recipient Country	Competent Recipient Authority	Recipient Country	Competent Recipient Authority
Ghana	Ministry of Finance	Ethiopia	Ministry of Finance
Nepal	Ministry of Finance	Uganda	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development(MoFPED)
Laos	Ministry of Planning and Investment(MPI)	Uzbekistan	Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade
Rwanda	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning(MINECOFIN)	Ukraine	Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers
Mongolia	Ministry of Finance	Egypt	Ministry of International Cooperation
Myanmar	Ministry of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations	India	Ministry of Finance
Bangladesh	Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance	Indonesia	Ministry of National Development Planning(BAPPENAS)
Vietnam	Ministry of Planning and Investment(MPI)	Cambodia	The Council for the Development of Cambodia(CDC)
Bolivia	Ministry of Development Planning	Colombia	The Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation(APC)
Senegal	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation	Kyrgyzstan	Ministry of Economy(무상), Ministry of Finance(유상)
Sri Lanka	Ministry of Finance	Tajikistan	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
Tanzania	Ministry of Finance and Planning(MoFP)	Pakistan	Ministry of Finance
Paraguay	Ministry of External Relations	Peru	Peruvian International Cooperation Agency(APCI)
Philippines	National Economic and Development Agency(NEDA)		

V. Cooperation Approach

List of competent recipient authorities of recipient countries

Recipient Country	Competent Recipient Authority	Recipient Country	Competent Recipient Authority
DR Congo	Ministry of Development Cooperation	Libya	**Ministry of Planning**
Gabon	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Madagascar	Ministry of Economy and Finance
Gambia*	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	Marshall Islands*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Guatemala	SEGEPLAN	Micronesia*	Department of Foreign Affairs
Guyana*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Malawi*	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
Grenada*	Ministry of Finance and Energy	Mexico	AMEXCID
Guinea*	Ministry of Cooperation and African integration	Morocco	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates
Namibia*	National Planning Commission	Mauritius*	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Nauru*	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Mauritania*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Expatriates
Nigeria	Ministry of Budget and National Planning	Mozambique	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Republic of South Africa	National Treasury	Montenegro*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Niue*	Central Agencies	Moldova*	Ministry of Finances of the Republic of Moldova
Niger*	The Ministry of Plan	Vanuatu*	Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination
Nicaragua	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Benin*	Ministry of Planning and Development
Dominican Republic	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development	Venezuela	Ministry of People's Power for Planning
Dominican Federation*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Belarus	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
East Timor	Ministry of Finance	Belize*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Liberia*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Bosnia and Herzegovina*	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
Lesotho*	Ministry of Development Planning	Botswana*	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

V. Cooperation Approach

List of competent recipient authorities of recipient countries

Recipient Country	Competent Recipient Authority	Recipient Country	Competent Recipient Authority
Burkina Faso*	The Ministry of Economy and Finance	Albania*	Prime Minister's Office
Bhutan*	Gross National Happiness Commission	Algeria	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Brazil	ABC (Brazilian Agency of Cooperation)	Angola	Ministry of External Relations
Samoa*	Ministry of Finance	Ecuador	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility
Sao Tome and Principe*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Communities	El Salvador	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Serbia	Ministry of European Integration	Yemen	Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation
Saint Lucia*	**Ministry of Finance, Economic Growth, Job Creation, External Affairs and Public Service**	Honduras	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*	**The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Commerce**	Jordan	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Somalia*	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development	Iraq	Ministry of Planning
Solomon Islands*	Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination	Kurdistan Regional Government	Ministry of Planning, Kurdistan Regional Government
Sudan	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Iran	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Surinam*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation	Jamaica	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade
Eswatini*	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development	Zambia*	Ministry of National Development Planning
Syria*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates	Equatorial Guinea*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Sierra Leone*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Georgia	Ministry of Finance
Armenia*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Central African Republic*	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation
Haiti*	Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation	Zimbabwe	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Azerbaijan	The Cabinet of Ministers	Chad*	Ministry of Economy, Development Planning and International Cooperation
Afghanistan	Ministry of Finance	Cameroon	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development

V. Cooperation Approach

List of competent recipient authorities of recipient countries

Recipient Country	Competent Recipient Authority
Comoros*	General Secretary of Government
Costa Rica	Ministry of Planning & Economic policy (MIDEPLAN)
Côte d'Ivoire	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Cuba*	Ministerio del Comericio y la Inversion Extranjera
Kiribati*	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration
Turkey	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA)
Togo*	Ministry of Development Planning
Tonga*	Ministry of Finance
Turkmenistan	Ministry of Finance and Economy
Tuvalu*	Ministry of Justice, Communication and Foreign Affairs
Tunisia	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Investment
Papua New Guinea	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
Palestine	Ministry of Finance
Fiji	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

V. Cooperation Approach

3 Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Questionnaire

For project ODA, it is necessary to complete the below environmental and social safeguard screening questionnaire about project site to be submitted together with PCP.

(Applicable only to project ODA)

Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Questionnaire

Question	Yes	No	Unknown	Remarks
1. Is the project likely to have an impact on a nearby ecologically important or sensitive area (e.g. wetland, stream, coast, mountain, forest)?				
2. Is the project likely to have an impact on nearby natural scenery or geographic feature?				
3. Is the project close to a culturally or historically valuable area?				
4. Does the project considerably encroach on an area that needs environmental consideration or require the alteration of surface texture or physical properties of the nearby land?				
5. Does the project require a large amount of water or energy during construction or operation?				
6. Will the project require water supply, sewerage, or transportation that current infrastructure facilities cannot provide?				
7. Will the project produce a large amount of waste, particularly of hazardous or toxic nature?				
8. Will the project produce a large amount of drain water or air pollutants?				
9. Will the project have a serious impact on a nearby important body of water?				
10. Is the project likely to have a serious impact on surface/underground water in terms of amount or quality?				
11. Does the project require lodging facilities or other accommodations for workers during construction or operation?				
12. Does the project require using a large amount of fertilizers or pesticides?				
13. Does the project include introduction of foreign species of wildlife to the area?				
14. Does the project involve any risk of turning the area into a habitat for pests or animals carrying infectious diseases?				
15. Will the project cause harm to people in a nearby densely populated area due to air pollution, noise, vibrations, or stench?				
16. Will the project cause serious soil erosion or degradation due to its location (e.g. steep slope or vulnerable soil area)?				
17. Will the project cause an influx or relocation of a large number of people in the area?				
18. Will the project cause involuntary relocation of a large number of people elsewhere?				
19. Will the project cause a change in way of life for local residents?				
20. Will the project have a negative impact on cultural heritage objects/sites in the area?				

VI Process and Timeline

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VI. Process and Timeline

1 Process

Korea's ODA procedures: Identify a project 2 years prior to project implementation → Budget approval 1 year prior to the implementation year→ Kick-off in the scheduled implementation year

ODA procedures

N-2 Project Development Phase

Identify projects and submit PCP & LOI

- Confirm ODA project demand through bilateral consultations and field study
- Share information with the Korean Embassy
- PCP preparation (by implementing ministry) and LOI consultations (with competent recipient authority)
- Submit PCP and LOI (From the recipient government to the Korean Embassy to KMOFA/KMOE)

N-1 Project Design Phase

Acquire project approval as per Korea's ODA procedures, and finalize project details

- Request for ODA budget (KMOE→KMOFA)
- Review and approval of ODA budget (CIDC)
- Consultations on project details (between recipient country and KEITI)
- Finalize the details of ODA (jointly by both countries)

N Project Implementation Phase

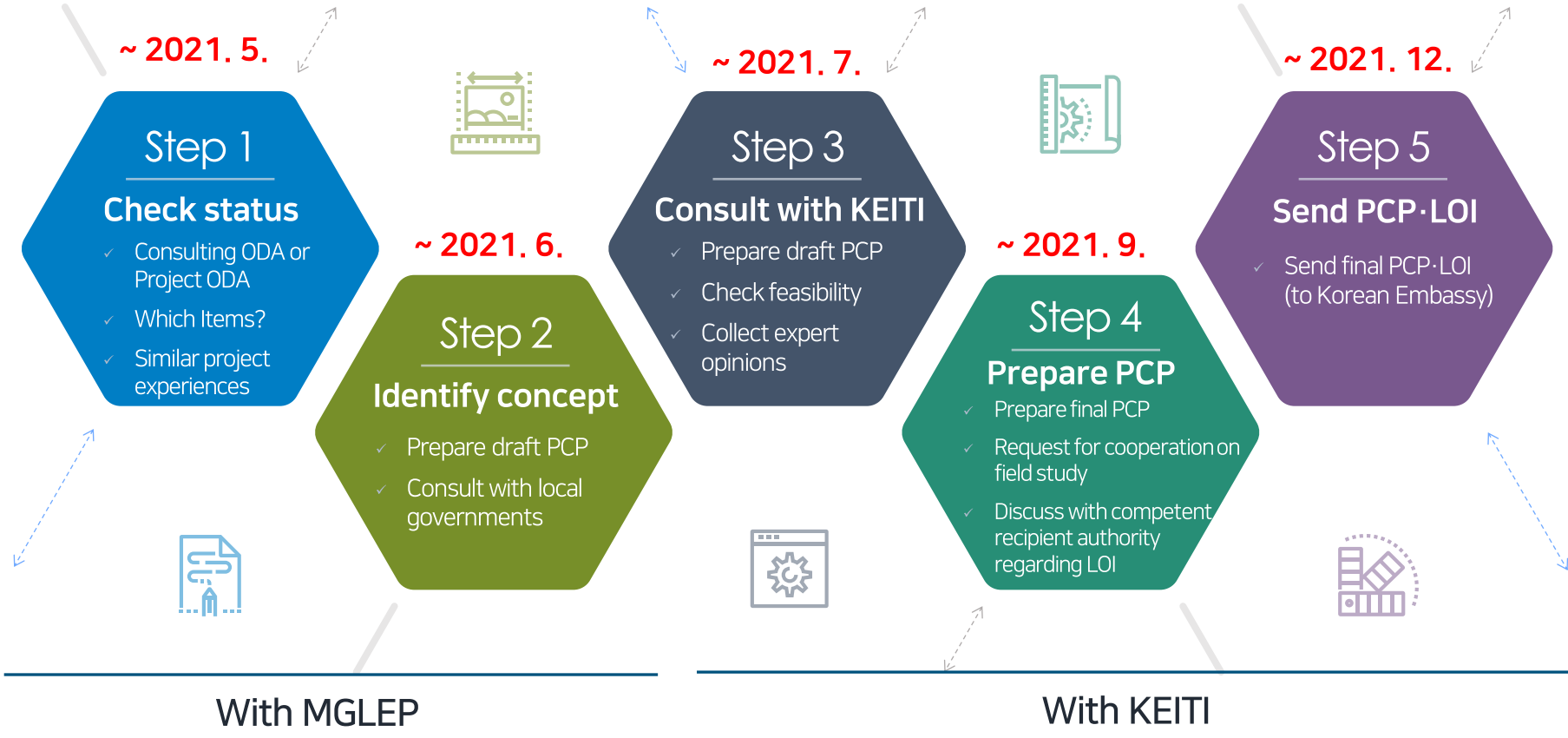
Award ODA for project implementation

- Award a project (by KEITI) and designate an project implementing organization
- Kick off a project (KMOE, KEITI)
- Evaluation and follow-up management (KEITI)
- Monitoring (KEITI)

VI. Process and Timeline

2 Timeline for 2023

- To implement an ODA project in 2023, ① prepare PCP and LOI while consulting with local governments (until November 2021) ② acquire the approval of project budget (until June 2022) and ③ execute a project (from March 2023).



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Q&A

Thank you for your attention.

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