

Issues in Development

No.63 | 2020. 10

Planet ODA Strategy and Action Plans





Planet ODA Strategy and Action Plans

The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) is the representative development cooperation agency of the Republic of Korea, pursuing global social values. KOICA has been endeavoring to eradicate poverty and improve the quality of life as well as the human rights of women, children, the disabled, and adolescents in developing countries. In addition, KOICA is committed to realize gender equality, sustainable development and humanitarianism and contribute to the peace and prosperity of the international community by promoting economic cooperation and partnership with developing countries.

Issues in Development is a non-periodic journal published by KOICA to raise awareness of international development cooperation by introducing recent policies and analyzing major issues in the field of international development cooperation. It also provides the insightful view and valuable guideline for the policy makers who have to deal with relevant policies. Yet, the contents of this study is not necessarily aligned with the official views of KOICA.

This paper is also available at KOICA ODA Library Website (<http://lib.koica.go.kr>)

This paper may contain the contents of which copyright belongs to the third parties. It is entirely user's responsibility to verify and directly contact to the owner of copyright in order to secure the permissions before use.

Please cite this publication as:

Lim, Soyoung, Kim Soojung, and Yang Jooyoung. 2020. "Planet ODA Strategy and Action Plans". *Issues in Development*. No. 63.

Authors

Soyoung Lim _ sylim@kiet.re.kr

Research Fellow, Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade (KIET)

Soojung Kim _ jerrykim@kiet.re.kr

Associate Research Fellow, Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade (KIET)

Jooyoung Yang _ jyang@kiet.re.kr

Associate Research Fellow, Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade (KIET)

Contents

Abstract

I . Introduction

II . Planet ODA at a Discourse Level

1. Planet issues within the UN development goals
2. Planet in the bilateral donor agencies

III . Planet ODA at an Action Level

1. Status of support from OECD DAC member countries
2. UN climate finance)

IV . Establishment and Application of Planet as Management Value of KOICA

1. Planet ODA's Significance and Challenges
2. Strategy of Planet ODA

Abstract

Global environmental problems are diversifying and complicating. Various detailed issues related to the environment and climate change require global solutions. The environmental issues that had been relatively minor compared to their importance were expanded as they were recognized as key areas with the establishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Planet is a global environment that can be discussed as a physical and biological public goods at a wider global level than the 'environment' that was used or mined in the course of economic activity or that was perceived to be protected or preserved by preventing misuse. We need to understand the development paradigm shift from competitive and governance-oriented resource-consuming development to resource-circulating one and the phenomenon of the virus transfer and the spread of infectious diseases due to the collapse of the temporal and spatial boundary in Planet.

This study suggests the KOICA's strategy of implementing Planet ODA in three strategic directions based on the principles of sustainability and inclusiveness for the sustainable peace and prosperity of the earth and humanity. First, it is necessary to promote Planet ODA to respond to structural transitions of the society in line with the New Normal era issue. Second, it is necessary to explore representative environmental-related topics or programs suitable for Korean specific situations and national agenda. Finally, integrated approaches and mainstreaming of Planet in the management and actions of KOICA are required.

I. Introduction

Global environmental problems are diversifying and complicating. Various detailed issues related to the environment and climate change include environmental sustainability, the impact of environmental pollution on economic growth, global warming, and resource depletion, which call for global solutions.

Environmental and climate change have become global issues that must be considered for sustainable development, and specific discussions are underway. The international community presented the definition of sustainable development in a report titled 'Our Common Future' in 1987. Subsequently, through the Rio Conference held in 1992, 2002 and 2012, the topics of discussions on the environment and climate change gradually expanded to various issues. In September 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as a global development goal.

To practice universal value creation, KOICA has established 4Ps (People, Peace, Prosperity, and Planet) as the purpose values for KOICA projects and management. Planet was added to the existing 3Ps as one of the KOICA management values in 2019 to strengthen sustainable environment-related strategies such as climate actions.

It is necessary to redefine the KOICA management values in line with international discourse, practical actions, and domestic situations. In order to fulfill its responsibilities as a global development cooperation institution by enhancing and practicing the understanding of environmentally sustainable development pursued by the international community, KOICA can apply the spirit of Planet ODA to the implementation of sustainable development cooperation projects and the operation of organizations. This study considers the discriminatory meaning of "planet" among the 4Ps set as KOICA's management values, and suggests direction in projects and management in terms of planet.

II. Planet ODA at a Discourse Level

1. Planet issues within the UN development goals

The Millennium Declaration, adopted at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, identified the main objectives for realizing the six fundamental values that the international community of the 21st century would consider key. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted in 2000, show that the focus of development cooperation is on growth 'considering distribution,' and the environment has not been addressed as a key topic. The MDGs included four targets in setting 'Environmental Sustainability' as the seventh of the eight goals, but were not enough to address various and complex environmental issues.

With the aim of presenting the post-2015 development paradigm after the MDGs, the United Nations has set the direction of the new global development goals through discussions among various experts and stakeholders. In the process of discussing the Post-2015 development agenda, the outline of the main principles and directions of development after 2015 was revealed. UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda for Supporting the Establishment of Post-2015 Development Agenda, which was formed in 2011, published a report, *Realizing the Future We Want for All*, in June 2012 Report. Three basic principles (human rights, equality and sustainability) and four key directions (inclusive social development, environmental sustainability, inclusive economic development, peace and security) of the new development agenda have been established in this report. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets, were then reported to the UN General Assembly in July 2014 through the activities of the Open Working Group (OWG) and agreements among its members, and were included in the OWG's report in August.

Reflecting the results of the evaluation of MDGs' performance, SDGs set forth goals for inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection while pursuing human-centered sustainable development. SDGs expanded its own scope as environmental issues which had been relatively minor in comparison to

their importance in MDGs were perceived as key areas. Of the 17 goals of SDGs, three are directly related to the natural environment, each of which covers topics of climate change (SDG 13), conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources (SDG 14), and sustainable management of forests, combat against desertification, a halt to land degradation and biodiversity loss (SDG 15). Most other goals are to integrate environmental issues in the course of social or economic development.

2. Categorization of cooperation

(1) Germany

Germany's official development assistance is being made in the areas of poverty eradication, food security, peace building, freedom, democracy and human rights, the formation of globalization in a socially equal manner, environmental and natural resources conservation. The implementation of SDGs is the highest priority in Germany's development cooperation policy, and Germany has established a 'German Sustainable Development Strategy 2016' for the implementation of SDGs and 2030 Agenda, effective in 2017 and actively pursuing related policies.

Germany is a leading country in implementing active development cooperation projects in the field of the environment and climate change, and has recently valued consideration of the UN 2030 agenda in planning and implementing development cooperation policies. The environment plays an important part of Germany's ODA along with poverty reduction, governance and economic growth, especially climate change, together with SDGs in Germany's development cooperation policy, accounts for more than 40 percent of bilateral ODAs. Since 2009, all short- and long-term projects have been required to conduct "climate checks," suggesting that Germany's development cooperation has increased its consideration of climate.

Germany's Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) supports countries affected by climate change based on the spirit of climate justice, and emphasizes the need for global efforts to effectively overcome the negative effects of

climate change. In addition, one-third of the GIZ projects are directly related to the climate and make concrete efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement.¹⁾

(2) Japan

Japan is one of the largest ODA donors in the world and has established the Development Cooperation Charter in 2015 and is pursuing development cooperation projects based on it. Priority of Japanese development cooperation is placed on human-centered development through efforts to pursue qualitative growth, share universal values and realize a peaceful and safe society, and respond to global problems.

In the environmental and climate change sectors, Japan's development cooperation is centered on the marine environment, environmental pollution management, biodiversity, climate change, etc. First, Japan is at the forefront of efforts to manage and resolve the problem of marine plastic waste in developing countries. At the ASEAN+3 Summit held in November 2018, Japan proposed the ASEAN+3 Marine Plastics Debris Cooperative Action Initiative, and the Japan-ASEAN Summit held in the same month announced its support for ASEAN's marine plastic waste measures.²⁾

In addition, Japan supports developing countries in solving environmental pollution problems based on their experience and expertise in environmental pollution management, and in particular, takes the lead in managing mercury pollution in developing countries. In 2013, Japan held the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Japan and led the adoption of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, contributing to the establishment of international standards and rules related to mercury waste.

To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, Japan is addressing biodiversity

initiatives with the 10th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan in January 2010 (JICA, 2020). It supports developing countries in building capabilities to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets and in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans through the Japan Biodiversity Fund.

In order to review the environmental impact from the project preparation phase, JICA should prepare an Environmental and Social Consideration (ESC) report during the preparation phase of the ODA project. The key to environmental and social considerations (ESC) is to internalize the costs of reducing environmental and social impacts into development costs and evaluate the impact of projects on the environment and society to achieve sustainable development (JICA, 2020).

III. Planet ODA at an Action Level

1. Status of support from OECD DAC member countries

Using the OECD DAC's CRS data, the quantitative status of support for environmental and climate change projects from the United States, Japan and Germany, which are representative countries among DAC members, and Korea were identified. The U.S., Germany, and Japan are the top 3 ODA contributing countries among DAC members as of 2018, while Germany and Japan have large environmental and climate change ODAs.

Based on the 2018 bilateral ODA commitments, the average ODA amount of DAC member countries is 4.32 billion dollars, 0.26% of GNI. The U.S. (31.29 billion dollars) has the largest ODA size, followed by Germany (24.7 billion dollars) and Japan (19.28 billion dollars), while Korea ranks 10th among 29 countries with 2.85 billion dollars. The size of ODA in the U.S., Germany and Japan ranks first to third among DAC members, but their ranking in the ratio of ODA to GNI is lower than that of ODA size. Germany ranked fourth (0.61 percent), Japan seventh (0.37 percent),

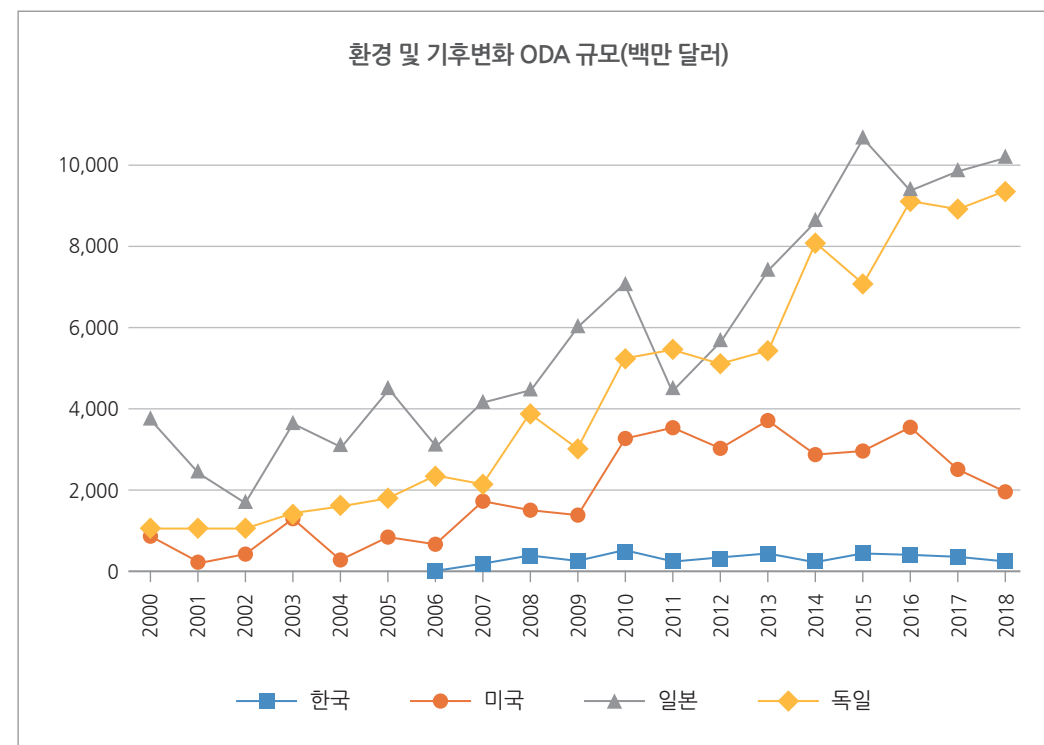
1) GIZ, 2020, <https://reporting.giz.de/2018/our-work-around-the-world/climate-and-energy/living-together-in-the-spirit-of-climate-justice/index.html>

2) https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page24e_000261.html.

Korea 16th (0.18 percent), and the United States 19th (0.15 percent).

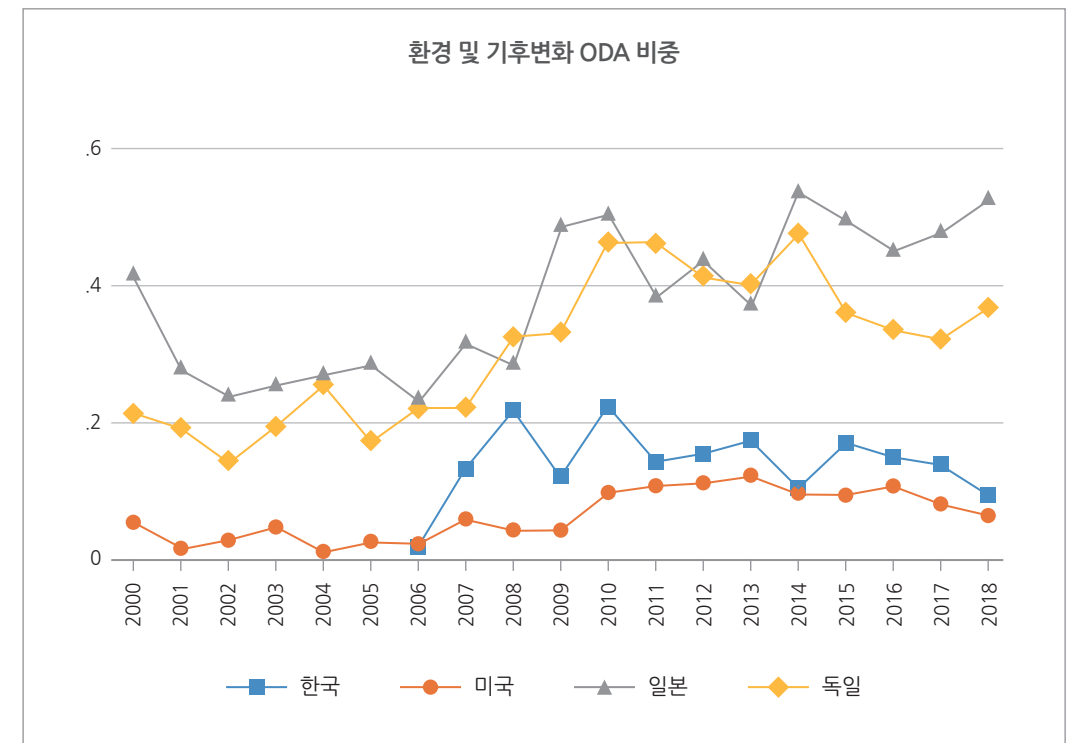
Based on the 2018 bilateral ODA commitments, the average size of the DAC member country's environmental and climate change ODA is 1.18 billion dollars, with an average proportion of 23.4% to the total ODA. Japan and Germany are the leading countries in the field, in terms of the commitment size and proportion of the environment and climate change ODA. Among DAC members, Japan has the largest environmental and climate change ODA (10.14 billion dollars), followed by Germany with 9.18 billion dollars and the United States with 1.97 billion dollars. Korea ranks 16th out of 29 countries with 260 million dollars.

<Figure 1> The size of the environmental and climate change ODA of the several DAC countries



Source: OECD DAC statistics

<Figure 2> The proportion of the environmental and climate change ODA of the several DAC countries



Source: OECD DAC statistics

Japan is the third-largest donor among DAC members as of 2018. The size of the ODA for the environment and climate change (10.14 billion dollars) is the largest among DAC members, and the proportion of the ODA to the total is 52.6%, the highest. Although the total size of ODA has been decreasing slightly since 2015, the proportion of ODAs for the environment and climate change has been increasing.

As of 2018, Germany's ODA for the environment and climate change ranked second overall (9.18 billion dollars), with 37.2% of the total. Since 2014, the proportion of ODAs in the environment and climate change has decreased, but in 2018, the proportion is increasing again.

The U.S. has a very low propensity to support the area of the environment and climate change given the proportion of the environmental and climate change ODA to the total one, in spite of its significant absolute scale. While the U.S. ranked first among DAC members in terms of total bilateral ODA size, the U.S. ranked fifth in terms of the size of support (1.97 billion dollars) for the environment and climate change. In addition, the proportion of environmental and climate change support to the total ODA is 6.3%, which is significantly lower than the DAC average of 23.4%, and lower than Korea's 9.3%. This is because the U.S. is focusing on supporting traditional development cooperation such as health care.

Korea remains in the middle rank among DAC members in terms of the size of the environmental and climate change ODA, but in the lowest in terms of the proportion of it to the total ODA. As of 2018, Korea's ODA for the environment and climate change ranked 16th out of 29 DAC members, with 9.3% (25th) of the total ratio. In particular, since 2015, the proportion of environmental and climate change ODAs has been on the decline.

Different countries have different characteristics of support for the environmental and climate change sectors. Germany had similar rates of grant (51%) and concessional loan (49%), but Japan had an overwhelming loan ratio (91%). The U.S. consists of only grant, and Korea has a high rate of loan with 38% grant and 62% loan.

The characteristics of ODA projects that each country focuses on regarding the environment and climate change are also different. Germany has a high proportion of support for energy, water supply and sanitation, and the environment. The ratio of power generation by renewable energy sources to the environmental and climate change ODA is the highest at 19%, followed by water supply and sanitation at 14%, and general environmental protection at 13%. Japan has 47% of support for transportation and storage sectors, mainly consisting of railway projects. Japan's energy sector support has a high proportion of non-renewable energy. The U.S. has a high proportion of support in general environmental protection (22%) and agriculture (17%). Korea has a very high proportion of support in the water supply and sanitation sector with 52%, followed by agriculture (10%) and general environmental protection (8%).

2. UN climate finance

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a representative climate finance of the United Nations. It is a climate finance that supports climate change response in developing countries, which was approved by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010, and plays the role of the UNFCCC financial mechanism operator with Global Environmental Finance (GEF). The first Secretary-General was elected in June 2013, and the independent secretariat was officially launched in Songdo, Korea in December of the same year.

As of 2020, the GCF aims to mobilize 100 billion dollars annually to help developing countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. By allocating the ratio of mitigation to adaptation at 50:50, consideration was given not to neglect adaptation projects with high demand in developing countries. In addition, the GCF set up a support goal to allocate more than 50% among total adaptation projects to the least developed countries and small island countries that are vulnerable to climate change.

The GCF utilizes grants, concessional loans and other financial instruments, financing through the GCF-accredited entities. Support from the GCF is in many cases combined with the accredited entities' own funds to be provided to projects and programs, encouraging further public and private investment. GCF's participation in financing also facilitates participation in investment by banks and other intermediaries by mitigating the risks of projects and programs.

A total of 128 projects have been approved as of June 2020, with 5.3 billion dollars approved by the GCF board of directors and 18.9 billion dollars totally combined with co-financing.³⁾ They consist of greenhouse gas mitigation projects (36%), adaptation projects (28%) and cross-cutting projects (36%). The regional distribution of projects is 53 in the Asia-Pacific, 50 in Africa, 27 in Latin and Caribbean, and 5 in Eastern Europe. The proportion by financial instruments is 50% for grants and 40% for loans,

3) <https://www.greencclimate.fund/projects/dashboard>

followed by equity investments of 4%, results-based payments of 4% and guarantees of 2%. Of the total amount, support by the public sector accounts for 64%, larger than 36% by the private sector.

In the case of adaptation projects, all projects are related to the 'livelihood' result areas, and thus, adaptation projects are linked to the basic livelihood of the community and residents. Adaptation projects utilize relatively simple financial instruments rather than mitigation projects. Most of the GCF funds are provided through grants and sometimes loans. Most accredited entities that discover and implement adaptation projects are international organizations, especially UN agencies such as UNDP, and national institutions are increasing in the proportion of implementing entities.

Greenhouse gas mitigation projects tend to utilize larger and relatively more complex financial instruments than climate change adaptation projects. GCF funds for mitigation projects also have more loans than grants, and they also utilize means of guarantee, result-based payment. Most of the projects are implemented by banks, especially MDBs. The energy sector projects are dominant, and the forest sector projects (REDD+ result-based payment) have been on the rise recently.

Cross-cutting projects include a wide variety of result areas, with a number of projects related to financial support. GCF financial instruments are also used in a variety of ways, including an instrument of equity investment.

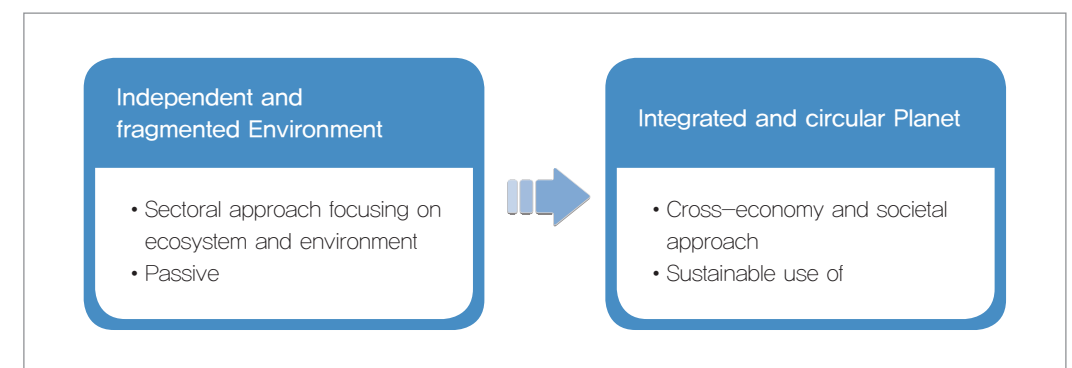
IV. Establishment and Application of Planet as Management Value of KOICA

1. Planet ODA's Significance and Challenges

(1) Definition of Planet ODA

Planet is a global environment that can be discussed as a physical and biological public goods at a wider global level than the 'environment' that was used or mined in the course of economic activity or that was perceived to be protected or preserved by preventing misuse. It should be recognized that planets and prosperity can coexist, including the sustainable use of resources, not only in passive environmental protection and conservation. Going further from solving the environmental impact of industrial development and the pursuit of short-term benefits of globalization, we seek to promote resource circulation and strengthen long-term global resilience.

〈Figure 3〉 Evolution of the meaning of Planet



Source: authors.

(2) Challenges

The development paradigm around the world is shifting from competitive and governance-oriented resource-consuming development to resource-circulating one

where the logic of diversity and inclusiveness is important. In addition, the government should be aware of the recent rapidly changing New Normal phenomenon and understand domestic and foreign policies and issues in a timely manner to cope with the trend of conversion of values. In particular, it should consider the acceleration of digital transformation following the Fourth Industrial Revolution, restrictions on cross-border activities due to the spread of infectious diseases, reforming of the global value chain and non-face-to-face increase, and the emergence of Green New Deal for mitigation and adaptation of climate change.

The discriminatory value of Planet ODA should be understood so that projects can be pursued sustainably. The interaction between People and Planet is important, and it is important to note the impact or potential impact of Planets on People, the impact or potential effects of People on Planets. We need to understand the phenomenon of the virus transfer and the spread of infectious diseases due to the collapse of the temporal and spatial boundary in Planet, and develop a development cooperation practice that can solve it in an integrated manner. The economic order seeking growth and efficiency has been accelerated by fossil fuel civilization, and the vicious cycle is repeated in which this development of human civilization destroys the ecosystem, and ecological destruction leads to the crisis of human civilization.

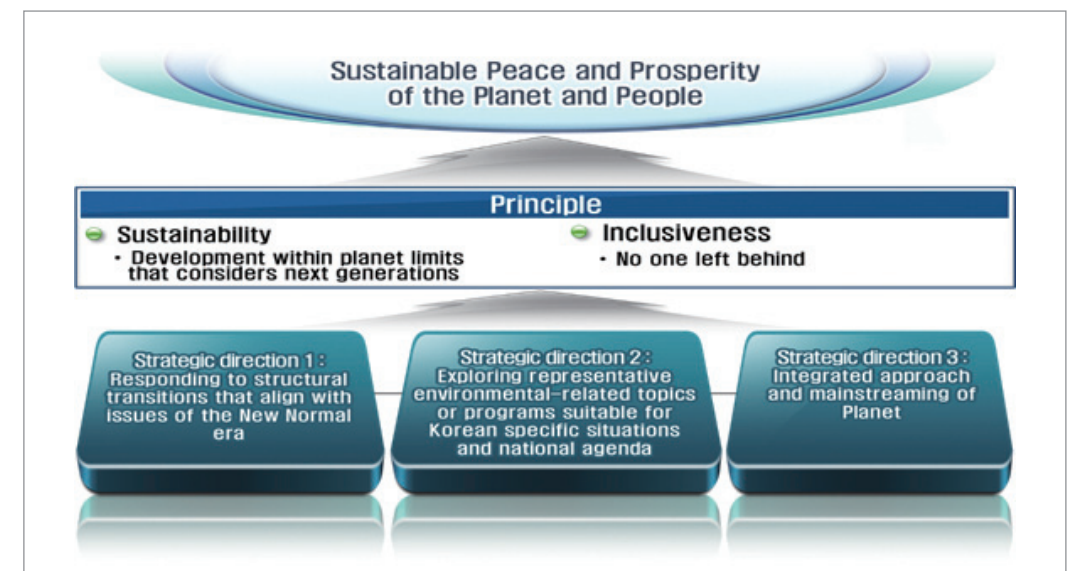
2. Strategy of Planet ODA

This study presents the KOICA's strategy of implementing Planet ODA in three strategic directions based on the principles of sustainability and inclusiveness for the sustainable peace and prosperity of the earth and humanity. Strategies are based on sustainability (development within planet limits that considers next generations), and inclusiveness (no one left behind). The three strategic directions reflect the recent deepening New Normal era and identify representative environment-related topics suitable for the Korean specific situation, but carry out ODA considering the reciprocal relationship between KOICA management values.

(1) Strategic direction 1: Responding to structural transitions that align with issues of the New Normal era

It is important to respond to the New Normal era, which is represented by the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the trend of protectionism, the response to infectious diseases, and the response to the climate crisis. Amid the importance of expanding digital roles (digital transformation, increased non-face-to-face activities), green transition through Green New Deal, and global cooperation, strengthening the ability to respond at a national level, convergence between goals and areas and an integrated approach are important.

〈Figure 4〉 KOICA's Strategy of Planet ODA



Source: authors

① Response to new economic and social order: Green New Deal

The Green New Deal has emerged to reshape the economic and social order of the New Normal era in which the global economic downturn, prolonged low growth, the

outbreak of Corona 19 and the deepening climate change are widespread. The Green New Deal was emerged in the U.S. and U.K. in the wake of the 2007–2008 financial crisis, and it is being promoted as a major pledge of the Democratic Party for the 2020 U.S. presidential election. The European Commission announced the European Green Deal in December 2019, which plans to transform Europe's economic structure entirely for carbon neutrality.

The U.S., the U.K., and other countries that are actively trying to make Green New Deal a national policy have yet to officially link Green New Deal to ODA strategies and projects at the aid agency level. Instead, these countries have recently focused on expanding new and existing businesses related to Corona 19 responses.

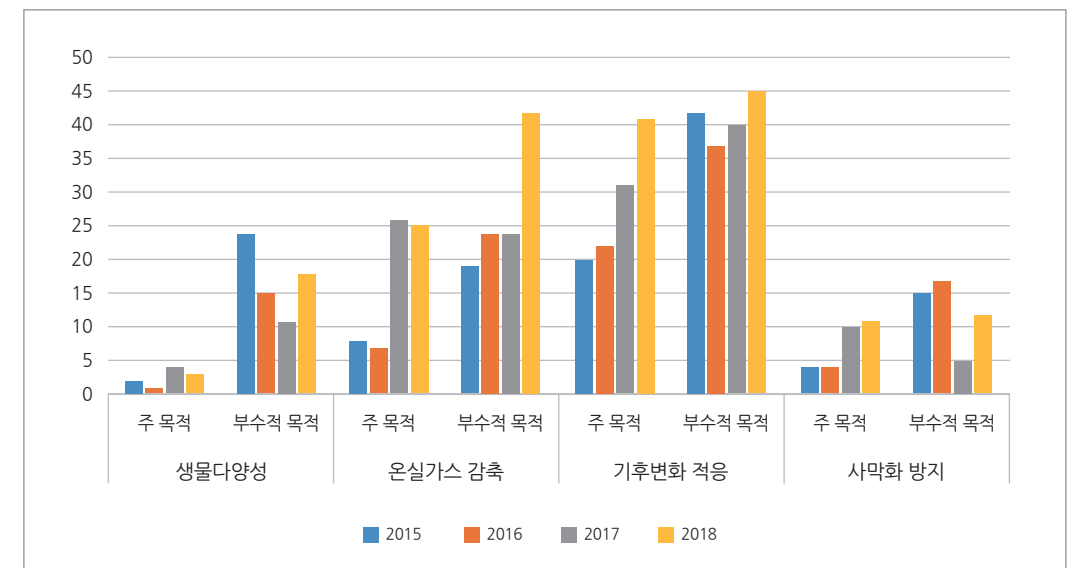
② Focus on ecological value to responding to infectious diseases

While existing global environmental issues have been expanded and deepened around climate change issues, discussions on ecosystem collapse and biodiversity loss, the basis of the planet's temporal and spatial boundaries, have received relatively little attention. In the field of climate change, stakeholders such as academia, the government, civil society, and businesses, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), have been actively working and cooperating to solve the climate change problem since the 1980s. On the other hand, the collapse of the ecosystem and the loss of biodiversity have led to relatively insufficient global discussions, and this gap is even greater in Korea compared to other developed countries.

Through the spread of COVID 19 and the Pandemics, the importance of promoting ecological values, including the preservation of the ecosystem and the proper use of ecological services, is being emphasized. While the radius of human production activity is expanding into the wild, the spread of endemic and infectious diseases that are prevalent in tropical forests is getting worse as wild habitats have been destroyed and wildlife has migrated to human settlements.

Korea's biodiversity-related ODA projects are rarely actually delivered as their priorities are not high, even when compared with other environmental issues such

〈Figure 5〉 Number of Korea's ODA projects (over 100,000 dollars in annual budget) by environment-related sectors



Source: OECD DAC data

as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to climate change and preventing desertification. As of 2018, Korea have carried out only 3 ODA projects with biodiversity as the principal purpose and 18 as the secondary purpose among the projects with the annual budget of more than 100,000 dollars.

③ Response to structural changes in the system of development cooperation

KOICA can prepare for a full-scale transition of ODA practice by reflecting the long-term prospects and system changes in development cooperation finance on the implementation of Planet ODA. To respond effectively to changes in the development cooperation environment, 'Total Official Support for Sustainable Development' (TOSSD) was introduced as a new concept of measurement and statistics for development cooperation. A plan to utilize TOSSD as an important modality of Planet ODA can be devised in the long term by seeking a junction that can link the Green

New Deal project or research and development activities carried out in Korea, which were not within the existing ODA eligibility range, with TOSSD. Examples include activities spending in donor countries for carbon capture or reforestation, joint research and development of low-carbon economic transformation that does not claim patent rights, and increased efficiency of low-carbon businesses using digital technology.⁴⁾

(2) Strategic direction 2: Exploring representative environmental-related topics or programs suitable for Korean specific situations and national agenda

① Consideration of environmental issues reflecting Korean specific circumstances

In the case of developed countries, we found a tendency to highlight their competitive environmental issues or symbolic environmental issues as global agendas or to make ODA projects focusing on these issues. In the case of Japan, they programmed and carried out environmental-related ODAs focusing on marine pollution, mercury pollution and biodiversity. Topics suitable for Korea's specific situation include fine particulates (promising issue for cooperation), forest (experience in greening territory), climate finance (GCF attraction), waste management (separate collection, landfill recycling and digital technology convergence), and energy storage system (ESS) (technical comparative advantage).

② A phased implementation of programs that conform to the national agenda

The Korean government's master plan for the New Deal presented a total of 28 detailed programs including 8 Green New Deal programs, and selected the top 10 representative programs that have great ripple effects, job creation, and future vision. Among them, the Green New Deal programs seek to make buildings, energy and transportation eco-friendly, while the convergence programs of Green New Deal

and Digital New Deal seek both digitalization and being eco-friendly of schools, infrastructure and industrial complexes at the same time.

Based on the Korean representative New Deal programs, Planet ODA can be promoted step by step by identifying tasks that can be pursued in the short and medium term. Among the top 10 representative programs mentioned above, KOICA needs to push for programs that it has previously promoted as ODA projects or it can be carried out currently in the near term. On the other hand, the programs that require a review of technology and economic feasibility with the expected demand from developing countries can be implemented in the mid- to long-term. In the case of programs previously carried out as ODA projects, it is required to develop a plan based on the results of evaluation of existing projects.

(3) Strategic direction 3: Integrated approach and mainstreaming of Planet

① Consideration of convergence issues that take into account the reciprocal relationships with other KOICA management values (4Ps)

- (Planet + Prosperity) Green growth, green economy, green new deal, etc.
- (Planet + People) Climate justice, energy justice, infectious diseases from ecosystem collapse, etc.
- (Planet + Peace) Climate refugees, transboundary pollutants (i.e., fine particulates, marine wastes), water security, etc.

② Exploration of convergence programs encompassing multiple sectors and issues

- Convergence of digital transformation and Planet: Climate change and digital transformation are factors that make fundamental changes in the relationship between all individuals, countries, societies and economies on the globe, and therefore the fusion of these two will present a common solution to long-term global impacts. The convergence of digital transformation and planet can be

4) Park and Koh (2020)

two-way to promote efficiently the greening of a society by utilizing digital technology and to enable sustainable digital transformation by minimizing environmental adverse effects of digital transformation.

- Convergence of inequality, climate change, and infectious diseases: Recently, climate change, infectious diseases and inequality, the issues requiring the most urgent measures worldwide, should be integrated at the planet level and resolved from a converged perspective. Examples of climate change adaptation that can solve climate change and poverty in an integrated manner include projects to promote regional climate resilience in rural and urban areas, food security and climate risk management, climate-resilient agriculture and water management, and ecosystem-based adaptation especially in economically and socially vulnerable areas.

③ Internalization of Planet in the management and actions of KOICA

As a KOICA management value, Planet should be internalized through a broad, participatory and repetitive process in the formation and operation of KOICA organizations, and the discovery and implementation of KOICA projects. KOICA should mainstream Planet values in the planning, execution and evaluation process across all departments' work, including management planning, business strategy and operation, and capacity building of KOICA. Moreover, it should reflect Planet value in the strategic and mid- to long-term plan so that it can effectively internalize Planet into the ODA practice.

KOICA shall continue performing employee training and capacity building in order to fully consider and recognize the value of the Planet in the process of reporting and evaluation as well as in the stage of exploration and implementation of the project. KOICA should develop and accumulate the internal capacity building regarding the maximization of the Planet value through utilizing of TOSSD, the correct understanding and reporting method of Rio marker, and the application of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), and so on.

Reference

BMZ, (2020), <https://www.bmz.de/en/ministry/principles/principles-of-development-policy/index.html>

BMZ, (2019), Making a Difference – An Overview of German Development Cooperation.

GCF, <https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/dashboard>

GIZ, <https://reporting.giz.de/2018/our-strategic-direction/strategy-and-outlook/the-2030-agenda-how-it-is-being-implemented-at-giz/index.html>

GIZ, <https://reporting.giz.de/2018/our-work-around-the-world/climate-and-energy/living-together-in-the-spirit-of-climate-justice/index.html>

JICA, (2020), JICA 2019 Annual Report.

Kim, J., (2012), European ODA Policies and Korea-Europe Development Cooperation, KIEP (in Korean).

MOFA, (2019), White Paper on Development Cooperation 2018, https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page24e_000261.html

Park, S. and Koh, Y., (2020), Development Finance: Discussion of TOSSD and Blended Finance, KOICA (in Korean).

