
The Republic of Korea' s Country Partnership Strategy for the Republic of Ghana

The Government of the Republic of Korea

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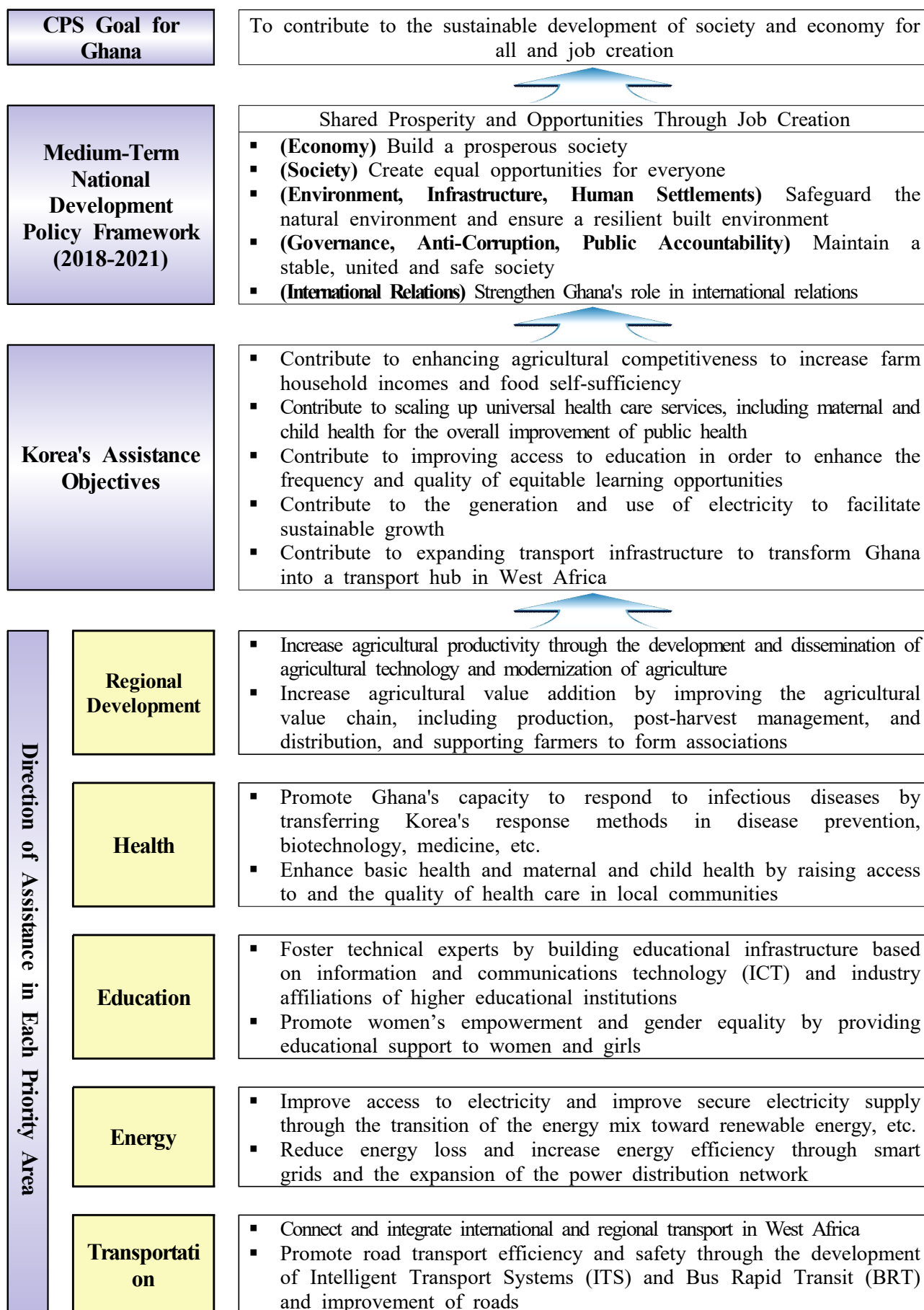
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I. Assistance Plan



□ Assistance Goal

- Realize the slogan of the Ghanaian government's national development strategy, "Shared Prosperity and Opportunities Through Job Creation," in order to contribute to 1) sustainable social and economic development for all and 2) job creation.

□ Reasons for the Selection of Priority Areas

- **(Regional Development)** There is an extreme income disparity between urban and rural areas with the majority of the poor living in rural areas, and major crops are heavily reliant upon imports.
 - Enhance agricultural competitiveness to increase farm household incomes and food self-sufficiency.
- **(Health)** Significantly low access to health care in regions other than the capital Accra poses persistent problems in basic health care such as high maternal and child mortality rates.
 - Expand universal health care services including maternal and child health to promote the health of Ghanaians.
- **(Education)** Expansion of human resource development is vital to the Ghanaian government's goal of job creation through industrialization and economic growth.
 - Improve access to education in order to enhance the frequency and quality of equitable learning opportunities.
- **(Energy)** Ghana experiences persistent problems such as shortages, insecurity and low access with regard to the electricity supply, and needs to consider ways to adapt to climate change.
 - Urgently expand electricity generation, supply and access to ensure sustainable growth and balanced development among regions.
- **(Transport)** One of main objectives of "Ghana Beyond Aid" is to transform Ghana into a logistics and transportation hub through the establishment and modernization of its transportation infrastructure.
 - Expand transportation infrastructure to allow Ghana to evolve into a transportation hub in West Africa.

- ◇ **(Criteria for the Selection of Priority Areas)** Key considerations include development plans of the Ghanaian government, development needs highlighted at policy consultations between Korea and Ghana, Korea's aid capacity/opportunities/limitations, size of expected funds, coordination with other donors, and linkages among priority areas.
- ◇ **(ODA Plan)** The plan will be determined considering Ghana's development needs, Korea's aid capacity, effects of completed ODA programs, and cooperation with other donor organizations, subsequently committing **70 percent** of the total aid amount.

II. Proposed Assistance in Each Area

[1] Regional Development

□ Basic Direction of Korea's Assistance

- Increase agricultural productivity and food self-sufficiency through the development and dissemination of agricultural technology and modernization of agriculture.
- Increase agricultural value addition through the improvement of the agricultural value chain, including production, post-harvest management, and distribution, and support for farmers to form associations.

* Related SDG Targets

- (SDG 2.3) Increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale farmers.
- (SDG 2.4) Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices.
- (SDG 2.a) Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, and technology development.

□ Area-specific Development Needs

- **(Primary Goal)** To develop demand-based agriculture and agro-industries through the application of science, technology, and innovation (MTNDPF 1.4).
 - Promote the development of consumer demand-driven agriculture.
 - Ensure the expansion of public investment.
 - Increase production efficiency and yield.
 - Improve post-harvest management.
 - Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation.
 - Promote the transition of smallholder farmers into agricultural enterprises, especially among the youth.
 - Promote livestock development to ensure food security and income generation.

Key Policy Tasks for the Ghanaian Government Under Each Objective in Regional Development

- ♦ **Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development.**
 - Develop market support services to expand crop production for exports.
 - Encourage the establishment of and support for marketing companies.
- ♦ **Ensure the expansion of public investment.**
 - Promote the provision of key public infrastructure, including roads, electricity, and water.
 - Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural products in a district.
- ♦ **Increase production efficiency and yield.**
 - Increase investment in the research and development of climate-resilient, high-yield, disease- and pest-resistant, short-duration crop varieties while guaranteeing consumer health and safety.
 - Enhance access to agricultural mechanization along the agricultural value chain.
 - Implement the One Village, One Dam initiative to provide small-scale irrigation facilities owned and managed by the recipient communities.
 - Facilitate the use of solar and wind energy for irrigation.
- ♦ **Improve post-harvest management.**
 - Support post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution.
 - Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative.
- ♦ **Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation.**
 - Promote the application of ICT to the agricultural value chain to reduce costs.
 - Develop local fertilizer industries based on petroleum gas resources to raise agricultural productivity and reduce foreign currency expenditure.
- ♦ **Promote agriculture as a viable business for the youth.**
 - Support youth employment in agricultural enterprises along the value chain.
 - Provide financial support for youths by linking them to financial institutions that could provide start-up capital.
- ♦ **Promote livestock development to ensure food security and income generation.**
 - Increase research into large-scale livestock breeding and production.
 - Intensify disease control and surveillance for zoonotic or scheduled diseases.

□ Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan

- **(Higher Agricultural Productivity)** Introduce advanced agricultural technology and irrigation farming.
 - Transfer agricultural technologies for the improvement of rice varieties, cultivation of rice, tomato production, and poultry.
 - Provide support for irrigation farming including the establishment of

solar-powered irrigation systems, improvement of irrigation districts, and enhancement of water management capacity.

- **(Higher Value Addition)** Strengthen the rice value chain and capabilities of farmers' cooperatives.
 - Assist the improvement of the overall rice value chain, including seed production and distribution, dissemination of cultivation technology, post-harvest management (storage, processing, etc.), and retail trade.
 - Provide support for the ICT-based creation of added value, including strengthening the capacity of farmers' associations and establishing online trade platforms.

[2] Health

□ **Basic Direction of Korea's Assistance**

- Promote Ghana's capacity to respond to infectious diseases by utilizing Korea's response including disease prevention, biotechnology, and medicine.
- Enhance basic health and maternal and child health by raising access to and the quality of health care in local communities.

*** Related SDG Targets**

- (SDG 3.1) Reduce the maternal mortality rate.
- (SDG 3.2) End preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years of age.
- (SDG 3.3) End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases.
- (SDG 3.7) Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services and integrate reproductive health into national strategies and programs.
- (SDG 3.8) Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk management and high-quality essential health care services.

□ **Area-specific Development Needs**

- **(Primary Goal)** To ensure health care services for all and improve the

health of Ghanaians (MTNDPF 2.2).

- Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage (UHC).
- Strengthen the health care management system.
- Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality rates.
- Ensure the reduction of new infections, including HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases among the vulnerable.

**Key Policy Tasks for the Ghanaian Government
Under Each Objective in Health**

- ♦ **Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible, and universal health coverage.**
 - Accelerate the expansion of the Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) to achieve equity in access to quality health care.
 - Expand health facilities and provide medical equipment.
 - Improve emergency medical services.
 - Adopt and implement a strategy for the development of domestic pharmaceutical production.
 - Enhance district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national basic health care strategy.
 - Improve the medical supply chain management system.
 - Promote the use of ICT and e-health strategies in delivering health care services.
 - Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS).
 - Promote the use of ICT in health insurance and health facility management.
- ♦ **Strengthen the health care management system.**
 - Raise efficiency in governance and management of the health system.
 - Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health care services.
- ♦ **Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality rates.**
 - Strengthen services for new mothers, newborns, and children.
 - Enhance Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR).
- ♦ **Ensure the reduction of new infections, including HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases among the vulnerable.**
 - Expand and enhance HIV counseling and testing programs.
 - Strengthen efforts to eliminate the mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

□ **Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan**

- **(Enhancement of the Diagnosis and Response Capability for Infectious Diseases)** Provide Korean equipment related to preventing infectious diseases and promote Ghana's national laboratory diagnosis system.
 - Provide equipment and budget support for disease prevention

including test kits, testing equipment, and personal protective equipment made in Korea in order to assist Ghana's response to COVID-19.

- Provide support for strengthening the national laboratory diagnosis system, training epidemic intelligence service officers, and emergency response capabilities, in collaboration with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States and the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency.
- **(Improvement of the Community Health System)** Strengthen the infrastructure and human resources of the CHPS and community hospitals to improve basic health, and maternal and child health care services.
 - Enhance community health care systems based on the CHPS and help to promote maternal and child health.
 - Provide medical equipment for operating rooms, delivery rooms, and X-ray rooms related to maternal and child health at community hospitals.
 - Assist the enhancement of the Ghanaian health insurance system to achieve universal health coverage.
- **(Application of ICT)** Apply ICT to provide remote health care services to the medically vulnerable and respond to COVID-19.
 - Support remote medical examinations in order to raise access to essential health care for medically vulnerable groups.
 - Assist the improvement of techniques and capabilities for ICT-based epidemiological investigations and prevention of COVID-19.

[3] Education

□ Basic Direction of Korea's Assistance

- Train technical experts through the establishment of ICT-based education infrastructure and the promotion of industry-affiliated higher education institutions.
- Promote the empowerment of women and gender equality through educational support for women and girls.

*** Related SDG Targets**

- (SDG 4.3) Ensure access to technical, vocational and tertiary education, including universities, for all women and men.
- (SDG 4.4) Increase the number of youths and adults with vocational skills necessary for employment.
- (SDG 4.5) Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure access to education for all vulnerable groups.
- (SDG 4.6) Ensure the literacy and numeracy of all youths and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women.

□ Area-specific Development Needs

- **(Primary Goal)** To ensure access to and sustainability of quality education (MTNDPF 2.1).
 - Improve inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education.
 - Enhance school management systems.
 - Ensure sustainable financial resources for education.

**Key Policy Tasks for the Ghanaian Government
Under Each Objective in Education**

- ◆ **Improve inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education.**
 - Include secondary education in basic education.
 - Continue to provide free education in high school and technical and vocational education and training (TVET).
 - Expand the education of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), and ICT in basic and secondary education.
 - Accelerate the policy of 6:4 admissions quota ratio for liberal arts and natural sciences in higher education.
 - Expand infrastructure and facilities across all levels of education.
- ◆ **Enhance school management systems.**

- Reorganize and modify existing public TVET institutions to ensure effective coordination and standardization.
- Build effective partnerships with religious organizations, civic groups and the private sector to deliver quality education.
- ♦ **Ensure sustainable financial resources for education.**
 - Establish the National Research Fund.
 - Create an environment for private sector involvement in education financing and service delivery, including promoting public-private partnerships (PPP) in the delivery of education services.

□ **Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan**

- **(ICT-based Education)** Establish an ICT-based education system to raise access to quality education.
 - Support the establishment of online/offline blended education and e-learning systems utilizing smart boards, personal digital devices, educational multimedia content, and e-library for industry-affiliated education based on ICT.
 - Support the establishment of the Korea-Ghana center for research and ICT innovation at the University of Ghana to share Korea's technical and development experience in ICT and enhance research and ICT education capabilities in Ghana.
- **(Cultivation of Industry-affiliated Training Institutions)** Foster major West African higher education institutions and localized TVET institutions.
 - Support higher education institutions specializing in the ocean, aviation and agriculture industries including the Regional Maritime University, aviation schools, and the University of Environment and Sustainable Development.
 - Assist TVET institutions and colleges for technical education based on on-site industrial needs in line with the Ghanaian government's initiative "One District, One Factory."
- **(Education for Women and Girls)** Promote the basic education, mathematics and science education, and health of women and girls
 - Support the promotion of education, health care, and rights of women

and girls in order to alleviate the low level of access to education and learning achievement among women and girls.

- Assist mathematics and science education for women and girls to intensify mathematics and science education under the Ghanaian government's policy for training scientists and technicians.

[4] Energy

□ Basic Direction of Korea's Assistance

- Improve access to electricity and expand stable electricity supply through the transition of the energy mix toward alternative sources including renewable energy.
- Reduce energy loss and increase energy efficiency through the expansion of the power distribution network and smart grids.

*** Related SDG Targets**

- (SDG 7.1) Ensure universal access to a modernized energy supply.
- (SDG 7.2) Increase the share of renewable energy.
- (SDG 7.3) Accelerate the improvement of energy efficiency.

□ Area-specific Development Needs

- **(Primary Goal)** To guarantee access to energy (MTNDPF 3.12).
 - Ensure the availability of clean, affordable, and accessible energy.
 - Ensure efficient power transmission and distribution systems.
 - Improve the financial capacity and sustainability of power utility companies.
 - Ensure the efficient utilization of energy.

Key Policy Tasks for the Ghanaian Government

Under Each Objective in Energy

- ◆ **Ensure the availability of clean, affordable, and accessible energy.**
 - (Hydro) Restructure and strengthen the management of hydropower plants.

- (Thermal) Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for thermal power plants.
- (Renewable energy) Facilitate the availability of renewable energy.
- ♦ **Ensure efficient power transmission and distribution systems.**
 - Modernize and expand power transmission and distribution networks.
 - Support and strengthen the West African Power Pool (WAPP).
 - Develop and expand the provision of solar and wind mini-grids.
- ♦ **Improve the financial capacity and sustainability of power utility companies.**
 - Implement an energy sector financial restructuring and recovery plan, incorporation, and a liquidity management mechanism.
 - Support the capital market including the Ghana Stock Exchange to provide financing for investments in the power sector.
- ♦ **Ensure the efficient utilization of energy.**
 - Manage the energy demand to reduce operational inefficiency in the energy supply and distribution, and the inefficient use of electricity by households and industries in order to conserve energy.
 - Promote the use of energy efficient technologies in public and private buildings.

□ **Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan**

- **(Eco-friendly Energy)** Supply eco-friendly renewable energy to areas with an inadequate or obsolete power infrastructure, or facilities requiring stable power provision.
 - Support solar, wind, or small hydropower mini-grids in areas with an inadequate power infrastructure, including Lake Volta and mountainous areas.
 - Support the provision of solar panels for household use in areas with an obsolete power infrastructure, including northern or rural areas.
 - Support on-grid solar power plants for facilities that require a stable large-scale power supply, including airports, ports, universities, and hospitals.
- **(Smart Energy)** Provide technical support or strengthen the capacity for the expansion of smart grids and energy-efficient technologies.
 - Support the expansion of power distribution networks and the distribution network management system (DNMS) in the northern regions.
 - Provide technical support and strengthen the capacity for the reduction of electricity loss rates at hydropower plants and power transmission

and distribution networks.

[5] Transportation

□ Basic Direction of Korea's Assistance

- Promote the connection and integration of international and regional transport in West Africa.
- Increase the efficiency and safety of road transport through the development of ITS and BRT and improvement of roads.

* Related SDG Targets

- (SDG 3.6) Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- (SDG 9.1) Develop a sustainable infrastructure.
- (SDG 11.2) Provide sustainable transport systems for all.

□ Area-specific Development Needs

- **(Primary Goal)** To improve the infrastructure for roads, ports, airports and railways (MTNDPF 3.9).
 - Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services.
 - Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users.
 - Increase the capacity and efficiency of port operations.
 - Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to the safe and efficient transportation of goods and people.
 - Transform Ghana into the aviation hub for the West African region.
 - Modernize and extend the railway network.
 - Ensure the effective and efficient flow of goods, services, and related information to meet customer requirements.

Key Policy Tasks for the Ghanaian Government
Under Each Objective in Transportation

- ♦ **Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services.**
 - Expand and maintain the national road network.
 - Develop an extensive public transport system to help alleviate congestion in urban areas.
 - Provide asphalt concrete surfaces for road networks in district capitals and areas with high agricultural production and tourism.
 - Prioritize international corridor development program towards the completion of Western, Central and Eastern corridors.
 - Promote a road-based mass transportation system, including extending the BRT corridor.
- ♦ **Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users.**
 - Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in the planning, design, construction and maintenance stages for road infrastructure.
 - Integrate the databases of the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA), police and insurance companies to assist with traffic law enforcement.
- ♦ **Increase the capacity and efficiency of port operations.**
 - Promote private sector participation in the development and management of seaport facilities.
 - Continue expanding port infrastructures to minimize congestion and turnaround time.
 - Promote the establishment of a new deep seaport to enhance economic activities in the oil and gas industry.
 - Facilitate the construction of new harbors in Jamestown and Keta.
- ♦ **Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to the safe and efficient transportation of goods and people.**
 - Develop the Volta Lake into a major transportation artery.
 - Promote private sector participation in building modern ferry ports and providing upgraded ferries and pontoons.
- ♦ **Transform Ghana into the aviation hub for the West African region.**
 - Collaborate with the private sector to develop the aviation industry in support of Ghana's role as an aviation hub serving West Africa.
 - Provide efficient aviation support services.
 - Establish a home-based airline.
- ♦ **Modernize and extend the railway network.**
 - Revamp the existing rail network and expand it to include northern Ghana in order to support industrialization and economic activities.
 - Integrate the railway in the Tema-Akosombo multimodal transport system to the northern regions.
 - Reconstruct the western and eastern lines to facilitate passenger and freight movement including the vitalization of the Boankra Inland Port.
 - Develop an integrated light rail transit system in major urban areas to improve public

transportation.

- ◆ **Ensure the effective and efficient flow of goods, services, and related information to meet customer requirements.**
 - Establish an efficient multimodal logistics system.
 - Upgrade and modernize the logistics system.

□ **Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan**

- **(Regional Integration)** Connect and integrate international and regional transport systems in West Africa.
 - Support the multimodal transport system development project to connect the Tema Port to the northern regions of Ghana and landlocked countries to the north of Ghana.
 - Support the West Africa corridor development project to connect the roads from Côte d'Ivoire to Nigeria.
 - Support the new airport development project in the northern regions.
- **(ITS and Road)** Develop and revamp the ITS, BRT and main roads.
 - Support the ITS-based BRT project in the capital, Accra, and the ITS project for major roads such as highways, etc.
 - Support the improvement and development of main roads in the northern and western regions.

III Performance Monitoring Guidelines

Recipient Country's Development Goal (Ghana's National Development Strategy)

: Shared prosperity and opportunities through job creation

CPS Goal

: To contribute to the sustainable development of society and economy for all and job creation

Priority Areas	Goal(s)	Limitation(s)	Outcome(s)	Performance Indicator(s)
Regional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To enhance agricultural competitiveness to increase farm household incomes and food self-sufficiency - (SDG 2.3) Increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale farmers - (SDG 2.4) Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices - (SDG 2.a) Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, and technology development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of research on agricultural technology - Inadequate education and dissemination of agricultural technology - Poor agricultural infrastructure - Insufficient agro-industry - Lack and insufficient capacity of farmers' associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transferred agricultural technology - Established irrigation systems - Improved the rice value chain - Promoted and fostered capacity of farmer cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved poverty index for rural areas - Increased income per farm household - Increased agricultural production
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To scale up universal health care services including maternal and child health to promote health of citizens - (SDG 3.1) Reduce maternal mortality ratio - (SDG 3.2) End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age - (SDG 3.3) End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases - (SDG 3.7) Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services and integrate reproductive health into national strategies and programs - (SDG 3.8) Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk management and quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low capacity for infectious disease response - Poor community health care infrastructure - Shortage of health insurance system capacity - Low level of ICT usage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided Korean equipment for infectious disease prevention - Enhanced the national laboratory diagnosis system - Improved the CHPC and community hospitals - Enhanced the health insurance system - Introduced remote health care services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced mortality caused by infectious diseases - Reduced mortality of new mothers, newborns, and children - Improved satisfaction towards health facilities and systems among medical workers and patients

	essential health care services			
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To contribute to improving access to education in order to enhance the frequency and quality of equitable learning opportunities - (SDG 4.3) Ensure access to technical, vocational and tertiary education, including universities, for all women and men - (SDG 4.4) Increase the number of youths and adults with vocational skills necessary for employment - (SDG 4.5) Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure access to education for all vulnerable groups - (SDG 4.6) Ensure the literacy and numeracy of all youths and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of technical experts suited for industrial needs - Insufficient ICT-based education infrastructure - Gender disparities in educational opportunities and environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fostered industry-affiliated educational institutions - Established ICT-based education infrastructure and systems - Expanded basic and science education opportunities for women and girls, and improved their academic attainment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of graduates at industry-affiliated educational institutions - Improved satisfaction towards educational infrastructure among teachers and students - Improved registration and entrance rates and academic performance among women and girls at primary and secondary schools
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To generate and use electricity for sustainable growth - (SDG 7.1) Ensure universal access to a modernized energy supply - (SDG 7.2) Increase the share of renewable energy - (SDG 7.3) Increase the rate of improvement in energy efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient and obsolete power infrastructure - Low power efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established renewable energy-based generation facilities - Provided power distribution networks and smart grids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved electricity access, usage time and satisfaction - Reduced electricity loss rates
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To expand transport infrastructure in order to transform Ghana into a transport hub in West Africa - (SDG 3.6) Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents - (SDG 9.1) Develop sustainable infrastructure - (SDG 11.2) Provide sustainable transport systems for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate transport infrastructure to connect West African countries and the West African region - Inadequate efficiency and safety in road transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established a system to connect and integrate transportation between West African countries and across the West African region - Developed the ITS and BRT, and improved roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased transportation facility users and freight traffic - Reduced travel time between regions - Reduced incidence of traffic accidents

IV. Implementation Strategy

□ Aid Coordination with Other Donor Organizations

- Participate in consultative bodies of donors and sector working groups in the partner country in order to facilitate the collaboration and specialization of aid by sharing information and enhancing the relevant consultation systems and partnerships among donor countries.
- Promote support for 1) multilateral cooperation programs and 2) joint projects, such as the PBA Pool Fund, in accordance with Korea's policy objectives and priority cooperation areas.

□ Enhancement of Linkages between Loan and Grant Projects and among Grant Projects

- Actively identify linked grant-to-loan or grant-to-grant projects by sharing information on projects and constantly engaging in consultation through various channels including intra-governmental consultations and ODA consultative bodies from the project identification stage, and promote package* support through strategic linkages.

* Policy consultation + Project feasibility review + Infrastructure/capacity enhancement + Management/maintenance

- In the long term, establish a long-term and integrated project plan, including a master plan or program, and pilot a model with the joint participation of relevant ministries and organizations in order to maximize the effectiveness and visibility of Korea's aid in the recipient country.

Assistance Based on a Master Plan or Program

- ♦ **(Background)** Although the effectiveness of aid may increase through collaboration and specialization among ministries and organizations for linked grant-to-loan or grant-to-grant projects, this is restricted to individual projects.
- ♦ **(Abstract)** As an aid modality utilized by many multilateral organizations including the World Bank (WB) and African Development Bank (AfDB), this type of assistance is characterized by the establishment of a medium- and long-term master plan or

program addressing the relevant goals or areas in line with recipient country's national development strategy and Korea's Country Partnership Strategy, in addition to the provision of individual or joint support from relevant ministries or organizations for multiple projects within the master plan or program.

- ♦ **(Expected Effects)** Long-term integrated assistance based on Korea's ODA capabilities to support the achievement of specific goals or areas within the recipient country, in addition to support for individual projects, is expected to maximize the social and economic impacts of Korea's aid on the recipient country, thereby improving the visibility and reputation of Korea's assistance.
- ♦ **(Example) Smart Ghana Program**
 - Goal: To improve ICT capability and modernize ICT in Ghana.
 - Content: Support for key areas of ICT usage, including education, health care, and public administration in Ghana.
 - Program Duration and Cost: Five years (2021-2025), USD 500 million.
 - Implementation Plan: Formulate a master plan or program to support ICT in education, health care, or public administration. Receive feedback from relevant ministries and organizations on participation intent, target areas, projects, duration, and budgets, and conduct a project feasibility review including the action plan before carrying out the project. In the process of ODA budget allocation, prioritize the budget in relation to the master plan or program in comparison to individual projects, in order to encourage more entities to participate in the master plan or program.

□ **Public-Private Partnerships**

- Strengthen networking and information sharing and explore public-private cooperation schemes through regular consultation meetings or workshops with universities, enterprises, and NGOs.
- In addition to small-scale PPP aid projects, facilitate the identification of large-scale PPP infrastructure projects.

□ **Contribution to the SDGs**

- Korea has established its ODA policies with a mainstream focus on the SDGs, which represent the shared goals of the international community.
- Based on the overarching principle of “Leaving no one behind” in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Korea is working towards reducing inequality by incorporating considerations of gender equality in all proposed ODA programs.

<Recommendations for the Application of a Gender-Sensitive Perspective>

1. At the project identification stage, conduct a gender analysis* as a rule.

* Survey and analyze gender-based labor activity patterns, and gender relationships and women's participation in decision-making, etc. in families and the society.

2. At the project designing stage, consider and reflect gender analysis outcomes as specifically as possible in performance indicators and project plans.*

* For example, include targets reflecting women's needs and set gender-based target values.

3. At the project implementation stage, ensure the faithful implementation of planned gender equality measures and share them with the diverse range of stakeholders.

* In addition to the planned measures, continue to explore and utilize the available means for the participation of women.

4. At the evaluation and monitoring stage, assess the gender-based impacts on outcomes and performances.

* Describe the beneficiaries and achievements of a project by separating them by gender up to a reasonable degree.