The Republic of Korea's Country Partnership Strategy for Tajikistan

The Government of the Republic of Korea

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I. Overview

CPS Goal for Tajikistan		To achieve the sustainable economic and social development of Tajikistan
Tajikistan's National Development Strategy 2030 **Medium-term Development Program (2021-2025)**		• Ensure energy security and efficient use of electricity (SDG 7, 6) • Exit from communication dead end and turn the country into a transit country (SDG 9) • Ensure food security and people's access to good quality nutrition (SGD 1-12) • Expand productive employment (SDG 8) → [2030 Target Indicators] An innovative industrial country with an annual GDP growth rate of 8-9 percent, an increase by 3.5 times of the GDP growth rate from 2016; GDP per capita (PPP) at USD 7,000-7,500
Korea's Assistance Objectives and SDGs		• Strengthen human and physical infrastructure for the nurturing of industries with competitive advantages (SDG 8, 9) • Foster talented individuals by strengthening access to technical education in each industry and supporting primary and higher education (SDG 4, 8, 9) • Increase energy access and efficiency through the establishment and advancement of eco-friendly energy infrastructure (SDG 7, 9) • Increase the income of farm households and food security through support for agricultural technologies (SDG 2, 6)
Direction of Assistance in Each Priority Area	**Industry**	• (SDG 9) Support technical services and infrastructure for the development and diversification of major industries, such as textiles, food processing, minerals, and water • (SDG 9) Support the cooperation on industrial technologies to facilitate private sector advancement
	Education	• (SDG 4, 8) Foster a quality workforce by supporting basic vocational training for each industrial sector and primary and higher education, targeting youths, women and the vulnerable population
	Energy	• (SDG 7, 6) Support the promotion of green energy and the green economy and increase access to sustainable energy through the improvement of eco-friendly energy infrastructure and enhancement of technologies for hydropower, photovoltaic solar power, etc.

	Agriculture Forestry Fisheries	• (SDG 2.a) Increase agricultural productivity and competitiveness through agricultural technology transfers and assistance for agricultural machinery, thereby enhancing food self-sufficiency rates • Enhance the agricultural water management capacity to efficiently use abundant water resources • (SDG 2.c) Increase the capacity of local communities through participatory rural development and enhanced value chains
	Transportation	• (SDG 9) Enhance economic and social sustainability through the expansion of road connectivity across regional and national borders • (SDG 11.2) Provide safe and eco-friendly transport policies, technologies, and services
Key Programs (Tentative)		• (Industry) Programs for technical training and research capacity building in major industries (textiles, food processing, minerals, and water) and for consultation and consolidation of industry nurturing and promoting systems • (Education) Programs to improve ICT-based elementary and secondary education, and enhance accessibility for basic vocational education • (Energy) Programs to improve energy access and efficiency through upgraded infrastructure, technical cooperation, and improved power transmission and distribution of eco-friendly energy (hydropower and solar power) • (Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries) Programs to develop production technologies in rural areas and establish value chains for produce • (Transportation) Feasibility studies on the development of roads, airports, and logistics systems, improvement of road infrastructure, traffic safety capacity enhancement, and technical support for eco-friendly transport services

* Key programs (tentative) may be subject to change, depending on the situation.

II. Analysis

□ Criteria for the Selection of Priority Areas for Cooperation

○ Key considerations include Tajikistan's **National Development Strategy (NDS 2030),** the **implementation status of SDGs, priority areas for cooperation** and **development needs** that have been discussed during the policy consultation between the two countries, and Korea's policies towards Central Asia, such as the **New Northern Policy,** Korea's comparative advantages and capacity, and linkages with ongoing ODA programs.

□ Selection of Priority Areas for Cooperation

○ **Industry, education, energy, agriculture/forestry/fisheries, and transportation** have been selected as priority areas of assistance.

□ Reasons for the Selection of Each Priority Area for Cooperation

1) **Industry :** With the aim to transition to an export-oriented industrial country, efforts are being made to diversify industries, including initiatives to promote **transport and communications connectivity, entrepreneurship, special economic zones**, and the **digital economy**.

→ Enhance the **competitiveness of major manufacturing industries** (textiles, food processing, etc.), **support small- and medium-sized enterprises** (SMEs) in urban and rural areas, create and expand productive employment by supporting **digital transformation** in the industry sector, etc., and support the **attraction of foreign investment**.

2) **Education : The quality of education needs to be improved** and there is insufficient investment capacity in public education for **industrial diversification** and **digital transformation in the education sector**.

→ Ensure higher education quality and equal access to elementary and secondary schools by **utilizing innovative and IT technologies**, enhance **opportunities** and the quality **of basic vocational education**, **provide** quality **higher education**, and expand opportunities for **vocational education among youths* and women**.

* The average age of the population stands at 22, while the population aged 18 or under accounts for 40.6 percent and the population aged 30 and under for 66 percent.

3) **Energy :** The Tajik government places top priorities on **energy security, food security**, and the utilization of **green energy resources that are necessary for sustainable development**.

→ Contribute to energy export through the **maximization of hydropower potential**, the enhancement of energy production through the **diversification of eco-friendly energy sources**, and increased transport efficiency.

4) **Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries :** Tajikistan strives to promote **economic development** and **protect the vulnerable population** through the **enhancement of agricultural productivity** in agriculture as a core industry that employs 45.7 percent of the entire population and accounts for 22.6 percent of the GDP.

→ Provide technical guidance and agricultural machinery to **improve agricultural productivity**, **establish an agricultural value chain** encompassing agricultural processing and export, and support regional development.

5) **Transportation : Tajikistan's National Development Strategy** aims to overcome limitations arising from disruptions of logistics and transportation as a landlocked, mountainous country, and presents a national vision of becoming a **transportation corridor and transit hub** to stimulate economic and social development through the opening of the economy and **integrated development of the entire region alongside neighboring countries**.

* Tajikistan consists of mountains across 93 percent of its land and shares borders with China and other landlocked countries in Central Asia, including Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan. It ranked 134th out of 160 countries with a score of 2.17 (out of 5) in the Logistics Performance Index.

→ Contribute to sustainable and inclusive transport connectivity through the **improvement** of roads, airports (borders) and the **logistics network,** the **establishment of consultation** and **institutional mechanisms** with regard to **transport and road safety**, and provision of **consultation on eco-friendly transportation technologies**.

III. Proposed Assistance

[1] Industry

□ Development Needs

○ **(NDS 2030)** Efforts are being made to focus on improving the internal and external competitiveness of Tajik products and implementing an export substitution policy through the **establishment of value chains in the manufacturing sector**.

- Issues raised in manufacturing include inactive investment caused by **low quality and high production costs** of products and **insufficient tax and financial systems**.
- The NDS emphasizes the **importance of fostering human resources** and **utilization of innovative technologies** for the introduction of new technologies and aims to enhance market competitiveness through the **establishment of industrial complexes based on a cluster approach**.
- The NDS also aims to **increase ratio of manufacturing** and **create quality jobs** by 2030.

○ **(Need for Korea-Tajikistan Cooperation)** Bilateral cooperation and Korean assistance for industrial development have been discussed during the meetings of the **Joint Committee on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation** and other high-level talks.

* The joint committee was created under the bilateral Agreement on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation signed in 2015 between Korea and Tajikistan. A total of four meetings were held in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2021.

** During the visit to Tajikistan by the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly in 2021, the need for greater cooperation was discussed with regard to various sectors, including **industry, hydropower, agriculture, tourism, minerals, and textiles**.

□ Basic Direction

○ **Nurture industries with current competitive advantages** for Tajikistan and **future industries**.

○ **Strengthen manufacturing** and enhance **technical and institutional capacities** for import substitution and export expansion.

□ Area-specific Goals (Detailed Implementation Plan)

○ **(Enhancement of Technological Capacity in Industries)** Promote the nurturing of SMEs and the creation of jobs through a **technology-based, higher value-added strategy with regard to resources currently possessed by Tajikistan**, such as textiles, agricultural produce, minerals and water.

– Assist with technical guidance and research capacity building for the transition from the direct export of cotton, whose annual output amounts to 100,000 tons and comprises 60 percent of Tajikistan's agricultural output, to a **high-value-added, labor-intensive textile industry, including textile processing**.

* E.g. Technical support for SMEs in the textile industry under the Technology Advice and Solution from Korea (TASK) Program, the establishment of textile experiment and analysis labs, and degree programs for textile research.

- Support the sustainable utilization of natural resources in possession, including **water resources and minerals** and **industrialization of** primary **agricultural produce**.

* E.g. Technical support for SMEs in the food-processing industry through TASK, water industry nurturing policy consultation.

○ **(Support for the Industry Promotion Policy and Nurturing System)** Support the promotion of special economic zones for light industry and manufacturing sectors and entry into the era of the digital economy and industry.

- Strengthen the **management and support capacity of the public sector** for the **effective management of special economic zones** and industrial clusters under construction across the country.

* E.g. Consultation on the management of special economic zones and IT parks, establishment of the technology-based entrepreneurship ecosystem.

- Support the standardization for each industry to **secure export competitiveness** and the **management of import and export processes** and strengthen connectivity within the country and with neighboring countries.

* E.g. Establishment of standardized and modernized systems for tariff administration and customs clearance, technical cooperation for technological standards.

- Strengthen **open data** and **e-government capacities** to lay the foundation for the **development of the digital economy.**

* E.g. The master plan and pilot programs for open data development, establishment of an innovative data platform.

[2] Education

□ Development Needs

○ **(NDS 2030)** The priorities are placed on **increasing education accessibility and equitability** and strengthening of the quality of general education for the entire life cycle from pre-school to university, and securing competitiveness and innovation by **enhancing vocational training, technology and science education, and research capacity in line with industry demand**.

- The **educational capacity and quality of kindergartens and professional educational institutions** need to be enhanced in consideration of the relative high rate of population growth and youths.
- It is necessary to **expand the educational infrastructure** and **retrain teachers** in line with modern needs.
- It is necessary to reinforce the **scientific and engineering educational capacities of higher educational institutions** to respond to industry demand and achieve industrial development.

○ **(Need for Korea-Tajikistan Cooperation) Educational and human resource exchanges** need to be included in the main cooperation agenda during the meetings of the Joint Committee on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation and other high-level talks.

- In particular, seek to expand opportunities for Tajik youths to study abroad in Korea.

□ Basic Direction

○ Increase the quality and access to basic education through **support for education informatization**, including the utilization of ICT.

○ Foster a quality workforce and future talent through the provision of **technical and vocational education and an increase in quality and opportunities with regard to higher education**.

○ In particular, utilize labor potential through the provision of **vocational education** and **increased access to higher education for youths and women**.

□ Area-specific Goals (Detailed Implementation Plan)

○ **(Informatization of Education)** Improve access to education through the provision of IT facilities and equipment, education informatization, and e-learning education, while fostering human resources in preparation for future industries.

– Support the **expansion of remote education opportunities using IT education and edu-tech programs** to improve poor accessibility to education due to Tajikistan's mountainous terrain and low levels of internet penetration.

* E.g. Establishment of computer labs in elementary and secondary schools, support programs to create remote-learning content, invitational training programs of teachers for the advancement of smart education, and support for pilot classroom infrastructure

– **Enhance the policy capacity** and lay the **foundation for the advancement of smart education** through support for the establishment of national policies and master plans for **the informatization of education**.

* E.g. E-learning policy and technical consultations

○ **(Expansion of Opportunities for Basic Vocational Education)** Foster technical professionals, improve capacities for employment and entrepreneurship, and expand employment through the expansion of opportunities for basic vocational education and the enhancement of teachers' capabilities.

- **Establish technical and vocational training infrastructure** and **strengthen practicum training competencies** with the aim to nurture a technical workforce to meet demand in the labor market and expand employment opportunities.

* E.g. Vocational retraining programs for main areas of industrial technology, short-term vocational education programs in consideration of the high rate of overseas employment.

- **Expand educational opportunities for youths and women** with experience in working abroad and thereby strengthen their capacities for local employment in SMEs and entrepreneurship.

* E.g. Technology-based education for cultivating entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs, promotion programs for social enterprises such as community enterprises, etc.

○ **(Cultivation of Highly-qualified Professionals)** Support the expansion of opportunities for **nurturing talent with postgraduate-level qualifications** and the educational reform of higher education institutions.

- Enhance the capacities of personnel specialized in national management and R&D by linking with support programs for higher education in Tajikistan and abroad (within the region or in Korea).

* E.g. New Northern Higher Education Innovation Projects, scholarship programs under KOICA and the Korean Ministry of Education.

[3] Energy

□ Development Needs

○ **(NDS 2030)** The main goals are set to **resolve energy supply and demand issues and ensure the efficient management of locally-generated electricity**.

- The supply of electricity in Tajikistan is limited due to the shortage of electricity in the winter period, along with annual **energy loss** equivalent to approximately USD 200 billion, etc.
- Along with the **diversification of power generation methods with a focus on renewable energy**, energy cooperation is being pursued with efforts to effectively utilize energy resources and the export within the region.
- Efforts are being made in the oil and gas sector to **modernize existing facilities** and **discover new deposits**.

○ **(Need for Korea-Tajikistan Cooperation)** Bilateral cooperation in the areas of **water resources and energy** has been repeatedly emphasized during visits and consultations such as the meetings of the Joint Committee on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation and other high-level talks, and ODA programs in the aforementioned areas are underway (or planned for the future)*.

* E.g. KOICA's project for power grid construction in electricity-underserved districts in Tajikistan (2018-2021) and the project for the construction of photovoltaic power generation and energy storage systems (ESS) in Sughd Region and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, Tajikistan (2021).

□ Basic Direction

○ Support **energy security, green energy, and green economic growth** through the expansion and diversification of eco-friendly energy generation, and industrialization of electricity export.

* Tajikistan places high priority on energy security and food security through the maximum use of water resources within its territory as part of its national development strategy, and along with the recognition of risks arising from its vulnerability to climate change, the country is striving to secure alternative energy sources (SDG Voluntary National Review – Tajikistan, 2017).

○ Expand **energy efficiency*** and **access to energy** through assistance for the modernization of electricity transmission and distribution facilities and uninterrupted electricity supply systems.

* Energy loss rates estimated to be 15 percent during generation and 30 percent during consumption (VNR 2017).

○ Implement programs in consideration of the Tajik government's **ongoing implementation of a large-scale hydropower infrastructure construction project** in coordination with multilateral development banks (MDBs) and international organizations, along with **the need for regional cooperation with regard to the utilization of international transboundary rivers**.

□ Area-specific Goals (Detailed Implementation Plan)

○ **(Eco-friendly Energy Production)** Maximize the use of resources possessed by Tajikistan and support the production and industrialization of green energy.

- **Engage in hydropower generation programs** at the national level and strengthen the **eco-friendly energy production capacity** through the development of alternative energy sources in addition to hydropower, and assistance with effective application technologies.

* E.g. Feasibility studies on small hydropower generation under the program, PV pilot projects, construction of energy storage systems (ESS).

- **Support water resource policies** for the expansion of hydropower potential and the production and export of green energy within the region.

* E.g. Dispatch of water resource policy advisors, joint research projects for water resource management across Central Asia, application of digital-based water resource management technologies, etc.

○ **(Energy Access and Efficiency)** Minimize energy-underserved regions caused by a high proportion of the rural population, seasonal impacts, and the mountainous terrain, and enhance the efficiency of the electricity supply.

- Resolve the **supply and demand gaps in regional electricity through the replacement of worn-out power transmission and distribution networks and the establishment of power transmission and distribution facilities across outlying areas**, while minimizing power loss.

* E.g. Improvement of electricity networks in electricity-underserved regions, stabilization of power transmission and distribution networks, etc.

- Support the introduction of a **smart power management system** for efficient power operation.

* E.g. Review on the introduction of an ICT-based smart grid and smart voltameters, etc.

[4] Agriculture/Fisheries/Forestry

□ Development Needs

○ **(NDS 2030)** The NDS aims to make advancements in agricultural technology and resolve food security issues through **the development of new and improved seeds and the enhancement of agricultural efficiency** by employing innovative technologies in the agricultural sector.

- The main causes for a decline in agricultural productivity include **worn-out agricultural equipment, the lack of agricultural product postharvest technologies**, and **climate change**, and modernization efforts are experiencing delay due to insufficient investment and financial support in the agricultural sector.
- Securing large-scale arable land remains difficult and there is a need to revise legal provisions to improve access to land and alleviate restrictions on the utilization of land.
- It needs to secure certain levels of agricultural output by **developing superior seeds, utilizing high-quality agricultural chemicals** and **fertilizers,** and **introducing innovative technologies,** and promote the development of the agricultural market through the improvement of value chains, including the **distribution system enabling direct transactions**.

○ **(Need for Korea-Tajikistan Cooperation) Bilateral cooperation** between the two countries **in the agricultural area has been repeatedly emphasized** during the visits and meetings of the Joint Committee on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation and other high-level delegations, and ODA programs in the aforementioned area are underway*.

* Forest restoration and residential income growth programs for Tajikistan.

□ Basic Direction

○ **Support the establishment of policies for enhanced agricultural productivity** and **the introduction of infrastructure** in consideration of the high population concentration in rural areas and high dependence on agricultural imports*.

* 70 percent of the population is concentrated in rural areas.

** The demand for most agricultural products, except for dairy products, cannot be met domestically in Tajikistan (the self-sufficiency rate for wheat, meat, processed meat products, and eggs stands at approximately 80 percent).

○ Support the **modernization of agriculture** and the **expansion of agricultural value chains** by adapting new technologies, and promote community capacity building through participatory regional development.

○ Strengthen the capacity of efficient water resource use through efforts such as the **improvement of water supply systems for agricultural and drinking purposes**.

○ Consider benchmarking outcomes and sharing experiences with regard to agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and regional development programs conducted by other countries with a similar agricultural population structure and rural environment.

□ Area-specific Goals (Detailed Implementation Plan)

○ **(Improved Productivity and Marketability of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)** Contribute to agricultural workforce capacity building and income growth through the development and dissemination of locally-tailored agricultural, forestry, and fishery technologies and the improvement of the agricultural infrastructure.

- Support sustainable rural development through **joint development projects for agricultural technologies** for growing specialty crops, afforestation, agroforestry, etc., based on the local climate and topography.

* E.g. Linkage of pistachio forest restoration with residential income growth, enhancement of the forestry management capacity, and transfer of fish farming techniques based on abundant water resources.

- Provide support through **technical guidance, protected horticulture, and smart farming facilities** to resolve the supply and demand gap for seasonal agricultural produce and develop varieties with higher nutrients, along with support for market penetration.

- **Upgrade infrastructure to enhance agricultural productivity and improve the quality of drinking and agricultural water** by providing agricultural equipment and supplies, overhauling worn-out irrigation facilities, etc.

○ **(Inclusive and Sustainable Rural Development)** Present a sustainable regional development model through a multisectoral, **integrated rural development approach** in linkage with both domestic and overseas NGOs.

- Support the creation of a virtuous cycle among the reduction in poverty through participatory rural community development, the improvement of nutrition and income, and the enhanced quality of life embracing health and education.

* E.g. Policy consultation based on Korean regional development policies, sharing and dissemination of best practices from community-based projects across Central Asia, community capacity building, support for social infrastructure, etc.

[5] Transportation

□ Development Needs

○ **(NDS 2030)** The NDS emphasizes the importance of mobilizing domestic financial resources and attracting foreign capital for the **improvement of the decrepit transport and communications infrastructure** and the **repair and construction of roads and communications equipment**.

– Despite the geographical advantages of the Silk Road, the transport and logistics industries remain sluggish due to **decrepit roads and high costs**.

– Establish transport and communications infrastructure through local support and the attraction of foreign investment, and upgrade to **latest logistics and transport systems** using innovative technologies.

– In particular, facilitate the growth of manufacturing, agricultural, and tourism complexes located in rural areas through the **construction of roads**.

– **Aim to grow into the transport and logistics hub** of the Central Asian and global economies by applying international standards in the transportation sector.

□ Basic Direction

○ Support Tajikistan's **vision of becoming a transit hub country** and **strategy of strengthening links to the regional economy**.

○ Contribute to the **establishment of technical consultation, road and transport safety systems** to increase the added value of the ICT-based transport and logistics infrastructure and securing sustainable, inclusive transport connectivity.

○ Actively consider the current status of public investment, plans for attracting private investments, and private-public partnerships, based on the national plan with regard to the establishment of large-scale infrastructure in Central Asia, and pursue aid coordination and alignment, including cooperation with the donor country network*.

* The main donor agencies in the transportation sector include MDBs such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank (WB), and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), in addition to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The MDBs are primarily focusing their aid on large-scale infrastructure, transport and road safety, road maintenance, border control facilities, logistics, etc. across the Central Asian region, while the JICA is assisting logistics networks, road disaster management, bridge management, etc., (ADB support strategy for the Tajik Republic for 2021-2025).

□ Area-specific Goals (Detailed Implementation Plan)

○ **(Expansion of Added Value in the Transport and Logistics Infrastructure)** Support the enhanced quality of transport infrastructure, **smart management and utilization of transport infrastructure** based on ICT and green technology, and the **low-carbon green transition**.

- Improve economic and social confidence and value through the **strengthening of the quality of the transport infrastructure**, including **improved road quality and safety**.

* E.g. Technology transfers for road management, consultations on minimizing road collapse in mountainous terrains, and the transport safety master plan

- Support the **optimal utilization of transport and logistics infrastructure through smart technology-based management schemes** for monitoring passenger and freight traffic volume and managing traffic flow.

* E.g. Smart city transportation master plan, feasibility study on the development of logistics systems, intelligent transportation systems.

- **Provide eco-friendly transport services** such as minimizing exhaust gas emissions from transport facilities in urban and industrial areas and traffic-heavy areas.

* E.g. Establishment of vehicle exhaust monitoring systems, mitigation of urban traffic congestion, dissemination of eco-friendly public transportation

○ **(Cooperation for Large-scale Transport Infrastructure) Support the national plan for the modernization of national and international road networks**, thereby contributing to the reduction in expenses incurred by the domestic movement of goods and people, the stimulation of the domestic economy, and the **entry into the maritime logistics network** with the vision of becoming a transit hub by 2030.

- Thoroughly review the **national plan and developmental needs for the establishment of large-scale infrastructure (roads, airports, and logistics centers)** and seek ways to participate in such initiatives.

- Provide technical cooperation with regard to the **modernization of the management infrastructure for transboundary traffic and freight,** and the **safe movement and management of goods**.

* E.g. Modernization of border systems through linkage with the customs administration system, and the establishment of inspection equipment and systems for the detection of high-risk contraband such as drugs.

IV. Performance Monitoring Guidelines

Performance Monitoring Guidelines of Tajikistan

ODA Master Plan: Strategic Goals and Implementation Plan	Cooperation Priority Areas	Goal(s)	Expected Outcome(s) by Area	Expected Performance Indicator(s)
▪ **(Strategic goal) Co-prosperous ODA Innovative ODA** ▪ **(Task)** - **Support the economic and social infrastructure** - **Strengthen the capacity for innovation**	**Industry**	• To strengthen the industrial technology capacity	• Diversification of industries and advancement of technologies	• Ratio of small- and medium-sized industries in total industrial added value • Growth rate of R&D expenditures of beneficiary firms
		• To support industrial promotion policies and nurturing measures	• Vitalization of special economic zones • Enhancement of work efficiency in industrial promotion and public administration	• Ratio of small- and medium-sized industries in total industrial added value • Reduction rate of time spent on administrative processing for business activities
▪ **(Strategic goal) Inclusive ODA** ▪ **(Task)** - **Lay the foundation to promote basic right to education**	**Education**	• To strengthen the education informatization capacity	• Enhancement of quality and access to education • Establishment of the foundation for smart education development	• Graduation rate of elementary and secondary schools • Number of recipient education institutions • Ratio of teenagers capable of ICT usage
		• To expand opportunities for basic vocational education	• Increase in the productive population • Expansion of employment/jobs	• Ratio of youths and women participating in vocational training • Employment or entrepreneurship rate of graduates
		• To support the cultivation of the workforce with postgraduate-level qualifications and the reform of higher education institutions	• Cultivation of high-quality human resources and strengthening of the research capacity	• Degree acquisition rate
▪ **(Strategic goal) Co-prosperous ODA**	**Energy**	• To expand eco-friendly	• Contribution to the reduction of	• Eco-friendly energy generation capacity

▪ **(Task)** - **Support the economic and social infrastructure of developing countries and strengthen public-private partnerships** - **Green New Deal ODA**		energy generation	greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of response to climate change • Enhancement of energy security	• Resultant greenhouse gas reduction
		• To improve energy accessibility and efficiency	• Resolution of electricity inequality • Improvement of the quality of electricity	• Improved rate of electricity access for targeted areas • Improvement rate of energy efficiency
▪ **(Strategic goal) Inclusive ODA Co-prosperous ODA** ▪ **(Task)** - **End poverty and support sustainable food production**	**Agriculture/ Forestry/ Fisheries**	• Increase the production of agriculture, forestry and fisheries and strengthen marketability	• Increase in rural income • Enhancement of the capacity of rural responses to climate change (forestation and agroforestry)	• Output per labor unit • Average income of rural households • Implementation rate of sustainable forestry management
		• To promote inclusive, sustainable rural development	• Increase in rural income • Improvement of nutrition • Improvement of the quality of life	• Average income of rural households • Access rate of social infrastructure
▪ **(Strategic goal) Co-prosperous ODA Innovative ODA** ▪ **(Task)** - **Lay the foundation for the economic and social infrastructure of developing countries** - **Undertake the green transition** - **Diversify development resources**	**Transportation**	• To increase the added value of the transport and logistics infrastructure	• Enhancement of the quality of the transport infrastructure • Optimized use of the transport and logistics infrastructure • Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	• Number of policies and strategies adopted • International Logistics Performance Index
		• To cooperate for the establishment of large-scale transport infrastructure	• Facilitation of the movement of people and materials • Expansion of basic infrastructure	• Passenger and freight traffic volume • Length of repaired/newly-constructed roads