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- Seminar on Smart City Policy of Peru
- Presentation at Medical Korea 2022



PEOPLE



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Mazahir Huseynov
Lead Adviser,
The State Committee on Urban
Planning and Architecture of the
Republic of Azerbaijan

Mazahir Huseynov has been a lead adviser to the State Committee on Urban Planning and Architecture for the Republic of Azerbaijan since 2018. In his previous job, he worked as a quantity surveyor on several projects. He graduated from the Kaunas University of Technology in 2018 with a master's degree in Industrial Engineering. Currently, he is doing a master's degree in Urban and Regional Development at the University of Seoul.

RESEARCH AND CONSULTING

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Seolah Bang

FOCUS

International Development Co-operation after COVID-19: Impacts, Challenges, and Ways Forward in the Urban Sector

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Youn Hee Jeong



“ Overseas government officials studying at the International School of Urban Sciences at the University of Seoul participated in the KRIHS winter internship program.

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Winter internship program for overseas government officials of the International School of Urban Sciences, the University of Seoul

From January 19 to February 3, GDPC held a winter internship program for the overseas government officials studying at the International School of Urban Sciences at the University of Seoul. This semester, GDPC invited seven interns: Ms. Dwi Novria AMBARWATI from Indonesia, Ms. Harshanie Kumudika DOLA MULLEGE from Sri Lanka, Mr. Mazahir HUSEYNOV from Azerbaijan, Mr. Panhaseth KIM from Cambodia, Khampheng PHIMHOUMPHET from Laos, Mr. Amedee IRAKOZE from Burundi, and Mr. Edouard BENGONO ESSOL from Cameroon. All interns successfully completed the program and had opportunities to meet advisers from KRIHS to discuss major development issues in their respective home countries.

On the last day of the program, the interns gave presentations to introduce their countries' spatial development situations. After the graduation ceremony, interns took a tour of important sites in Sejong city led by Dr. Sang Keon Lee, the GDPC director, and experienced a test drive of the autonomous car being developed. All interns from the University of Seoul were satisfied with their experiences and the program organized by GDPC.

Date: January 19 (Wed) ~ February 3 (Thu), 2022 **Venue:** KRIHS, Sejong, Korea



“ KRIHS, Lima City and IDB shared their opinions for the project during the online launching seminar.

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Launching Seminar for the 2021/22 KSP(Knowledge Sharing Program) Policy Consultation Program for Peru

GDPC at KRIHS is currently working on a project titled “KSP-IDB [Inter-American Development Bank] Joint Consulting: Establishment of Smart City Master Plan for Lima Metropolitan City” from December 2021. On February 11, KRIHS cohosted the launching seminar for this project together with KEXIM, the project's ordering organization. During the workshop, KRIHS, Lima City and IDB shared their opinions on the project online. Dr. Sang Keon Lee, director of GDPC and the project's principal investigator, made a presentation about the project's background and future promotion direction. Dr. Seolah Bang, associate research fellow at KRIHS, presented the promotion process and implications of smart cities by zeroing in on Seoul, which Lima City attempts to benchmark, and explained why the experience of Seoul can provide a model for Lima's smart city master plan. Mauricio Bouskela, a senior specialist at the joint-execution organization of IDB, said that he is pleased to conduct joint consulting with KRIHS again and suggested working together on addressing many current problems of Central and South American countries from now on. The consulting project will resume in August 2022.

Date: February 11 (Fri), 2022 **Venue:** Korea Export-Import Bank (KEXIM), Seoul, Korea



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The seminar aimed to broaden the research team's knowledge on the policy framework for smart cities in Peru.

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Seminar on Smart City Policy of Peru

On February 23, the research team for the 2021/22 KSP-IDB Joint Consulting for Lima, Peru, held a seminar on the Smart City Policy of Peru. The seminar aimed to broaden the research team's knowledge on the policy framework for smart cities in Peru. During the seminar, Sangcheol Shin, the director of the Korea-Peru Digital Cooperation Center at the National Information Society Agency, was invited as a presenter. Director Shin introduced the policy trends for digital transitions in Peru and explained the role of the Korea-Peru Digital Cooperation Center in the process. He also elaborated on the current status of digital infrastructure in Lima, Peru, and provided advice for smart city factors applicable to the current situation of Lima. Through the seminar, the research team was able to enhance their understanding of the overall framework of smart city policies in Peru and had the opportunity to deeply understand Lima's policy environment.

Date: February 23 (Wed), 2022 **Venue:** KRIHS, Sejong, Korea



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The presentation emphasized the necessity of forming Team Korea consisting of top institutes in the planning, programming, construction, and operation management domains.

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Presentation at Medical Korea 2022

On March 11, Dr. Sang Keon Lee, director of GDPC, made a presentation at the Medical Korea 2022 conference, an event sponsored and hosted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Korea Health Industry Development Institute. During the conference titled “Possibility and Future of Overseas Expansion of the Convergent Health Industry”, the fifth session of the Medical Korea 2022, Dr. Lee made a presentation titled “Korea's Proposal for Promoting Global Smart City Projects.” In his presentation, he stated that 70% of the global population will be living in urban areas by 2050 and that people will suffer from more serious urban problems compared to the present. For the Eco Smart City Project to be recognized as an international collaboration project that can prevent such problems, Dr. Lee emphasized the necessity of forming a Team Korea consisting of top institutes in the planning, programming, construction, and operation management domains. Dr. Lee also mentioned that establishing a standardized smart city master plan model and searching for optimized solutions for the partner country's current information and communication technology infrastructure and urban problems are vital.

Date: March 11 (Fri), 2022 **Venue:** Convention and Exhibition Center (COEX), Seoul, Korea



Interview

Mazahir Huseynov

Lead Adviser,

The State Committee on Urban Planning and Architecture of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Mazahir Huseynov has been a lead adviser to the State Committee on Urban Planning and Architecture for the Republic of Azerbaijan since 2018. In his previous job, he worked as a quantity surveyor on several projects. In addition, he worked for a number of years as an engineer on construction projects in Azerbaijan. As an engineer, his areas of focus are GIS, spatial analysis,

urban planning, regional development, and smart cities. He graduated from the Kaunas University of Technology in 2018 with a master's degree in Industrial Engineering. Currently, he is doing a master's degree in Urban and Regional Development at the University of Seoul.

Questions and Answers

1. First of all, thank you for taking time for the 'GDPC Newsletter' which delivers news about international development cooperation by the Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS). To begin with, please introduce yourself.

My name is Mazahir Huseynov. I am working as a lead advisor to the State Committee on Urban Planning and Architecture for the Republic of Azerbaijan. I did my bachelor's degree at Baku Engineering University between 2008 and 2013. After graduation, I was hired by Azfen construction company as a junior production engineer. In 2016, I started a master's degree in industrial engineering at Kaunas University of Technology. During my master's study, as an exchange student, I had the opportunity to study Management Engineering for one semester at the Polytechnic University of Milan. Currently, I am studying for my master's in Urban and Regional Development at the University of Seoul.



Questions
and Answers**2. What are your major interests and specialties and what kind of work did you do in Azerbaijan? Please introduce one of the projects/tasks you were involved.**

My major interest is in learning about the technical and project management fields in areas such as engineering, project planning, quantity surveying, GIS, and spatial analysis. In my current job, my primary responsibility is to create, maintain, analyze, and modify data using GIS. My responsibilities also include verifying the accuracy of survey data, including the measurements and calculations conducted at survey sites. As a project manager, I am also responsible for a unified information system project, which is related to e-government.

3. You are currently attending the master's degree program at the International School of Urban Sciences, University of Seoul. Please tell us why you chose this degree program and what are your expectations from this program.

I chose the Master of Urban and Regional Development program because it will equip me with valuable experience and skills in the latest technologies. In addition, this program will deepen my knowledge of the field in which I am already working. Greater knowledge will help me to become an expert in my field, and give me a competitive advantage. I also anticipate that participation in this program will extend my network. The program is helping me to develop my personal and professional skills, independence, self-motivation, time management, and more. I believe this opportunity will equip me to be an expert in my field in the future.

Questions
and Answers

4. You participated at the KRIHS GDPC Winter Internship program from last January to February. Please tell us what you have achieved from the program and what was missing from your expectation (please indicate what needs to be improved from the program, if there is any).

First, I really appreciate the opportunity given to me as a student to receive internship training. My three weeks as an intern gave me considerable exposure to the urban planning field. It enabled me to understand what the full process of urban planning involves and the various steps in that process. The first-hand experience and knowledge that I gained from this internship are not things that I could ever have gained from textbooks or lecture classes. Before I started on the internship, I had expected that its duration would be longer. However, due to the pandemic, the time that I spent at KRIHS was limited, but that was the only way in which it fell short of my expectations. Overall, this training program was an excellent learning opportunity for me. It was both beneficial and enjoyable. I received valuable information, and the three weeks helped to improve my understanding of practical application in the field. I consider this training program to be extremely helpful to the students taking it.

5. Lastly, please tell us what kind of work you would like to do after returning to Azerbaijan after completing your degree program and if there are any cooperative projects or research you would like to do with KRIHS (or Korea Government) in the future.

After completing my courses at the University of Seoul, I am planning to return to my home country and to continue with my current job. I am going to apply my theoretical knowledge in practice and utilize all the knowledge that I gained at the university. Additionally, I am planning to compare the urban planning systems of South Korea and Azerbaijan to identify deficiencies and potential techniques for mitigation. If I have an opportunity to work on cooperative projects or research with KRIHS, it will be beneficial, both for me and for my country. I hope to help forge a strong bond between South Korea and Azerbaijan in the future.



Mutually Beneficial Cooperation Strategy of the Urban ODA for ASEAN Countries

Author:

Seolah Bang
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Since global trends, issues, and challenges have drastically changed, mutually beneficial cooperation that places importance on the national interests of donor countries has emerged as an important concept in international development and cooperation. The reduction in official development assistance (ODA) funds, global financial crises, and national economic stagnation of donor countries have accelerated the trend of pursuing national interests by donor countries, which is called aid nationalism, and the tendency to use ODA as a stepping stone for overseas market entry has increased. The Third Master Plan of International Development Cooperation in South Korea has the vision of global values and the realization of mutually beneficial national interests while simultaneously pursuing the development of developing nations and the economic interest of South Korea.

The nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) need funding for urban and regional development due to their rapid urbanization and welcome the investment of various funds. Thus, ASEAN is a region where more measures to promote mutually beneficial cooperation are needed to satisfy both the humanitarian objectives of ODA and the national interests of donor countries. This study aims to analyze the ASEAN urban ODA strategy and status under the vision of the “pursuit of mutually beneficial interests” and propose measures to promote the mutually beneficial cooperation of urban and regional development ODA in ASEAN nations to achieve the sustainable development goals.

It has proposed three policy measures for strategic systems, programs, and governance to promote mutually beneficial urban ODA.

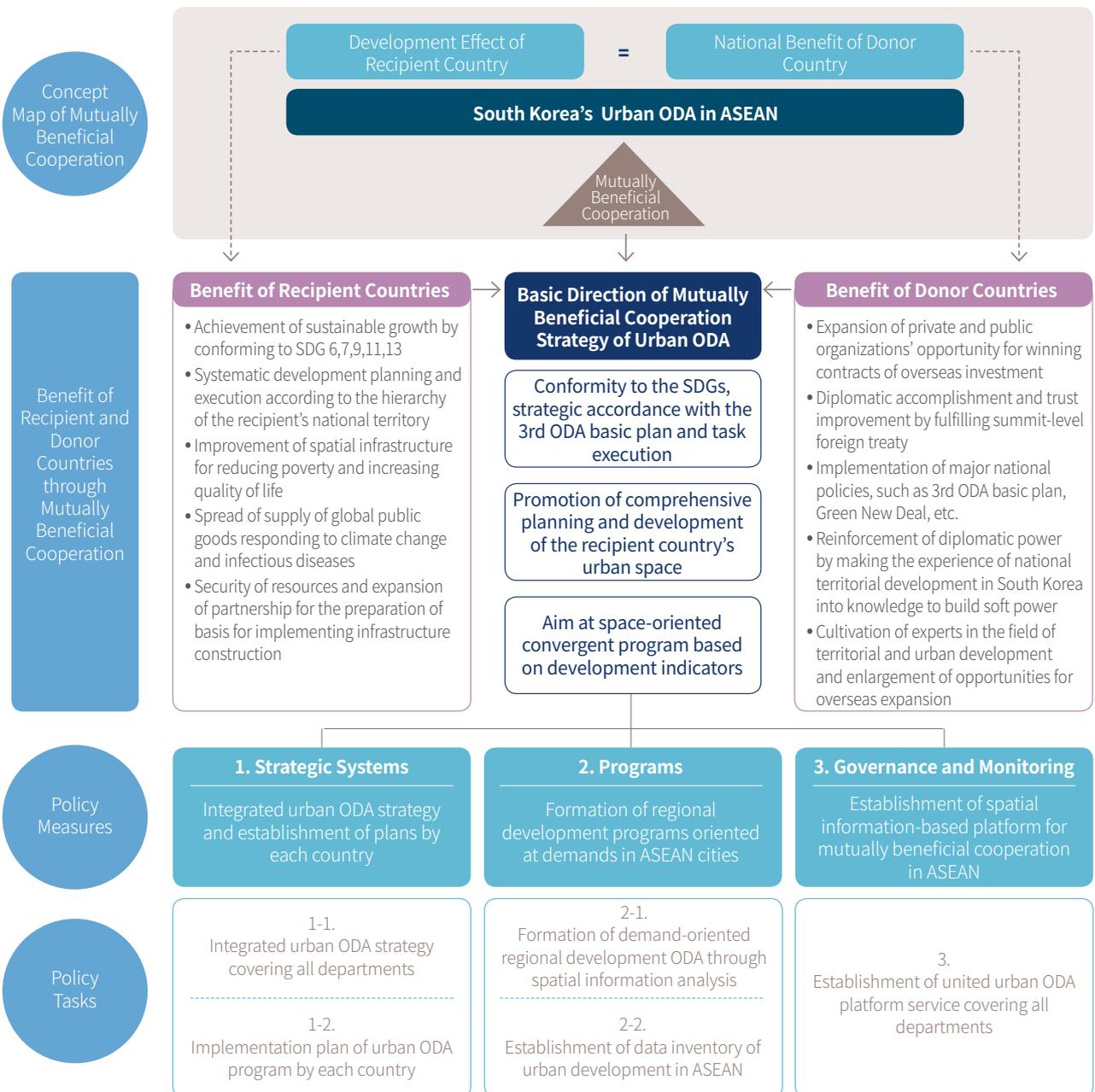
The policy measure for strategic systems is to establish integrated pan-governmental strategies for ASEAN urban ODA. The integrated strategies include three implementation plans, which contain the development plan for land spatial hierarchy, implementation plans by the urban ODA nation, and plans to link development project funds. Furthermore, as an additional task of the Country Partnership Strategy, urban ODA implementation plans by nations should be established, and detailed program strategies customized to recipient nations should be put in place.

Second, the program policy measure refers to the formation of regional development programs based on urban demand in the ASEAN region. This study proposes a regional (urban) development program as the basis for implementation. The development of an urban ODA benchmarking model and a study analyzing urban development proposals in ASEAN nations should be promoted as tasks to build regional development programs.

Third, the policy measure for governance refers to the development of a mutually beneficial cooperation platform based on spatial information analysis. This study proposed the exchange of basic data and project information of urban ODA through the spatial information platform to reinforce solidarity among internal stakeholders and the need for a coordinating organization that can manage the links, cooperation, and monitoring. In addition, this study proposed a project to support the data implementation of development status, by which the national development of recipient countries can be effectively managed.

This study contributed to the proposal of practical policy measures in which urban ODA can be conducted in a mutually beneficial way. Furthermore, it proposed strategic goals for urban ODA and promotion direction for South Korea based on the development needs of ASEAN nations and the vision of the development cooperation of South Korea, thereby contributing to the improvement of ODA development effectiveness. Through these proposals, we expect the activation of government policies and task implementation for cooperation enhancement with ASEAN nations.

Figure 1. Concept map of mutually beneficial cooperation strategy of urban ODA for ASEAN countries



International Development Co-operation after COVID-19: Impacts, Challenges, and Ways Forward in the Urban Sector

Author:

Youn Hee Jeong
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1. Research Background and Purpose

To discuss the direction of development partnerships for sustainable growth after COVID-19, it is necessary to understand how it affected the sector of development cooperation and its practices. This study took three approaches to understand how COVID-19 has changed the circumstances of development cooperation in the field of sustainable cities and human settlements. First, we analyzed the strategic documents of major international organizations and advanced donor countries in response to COVID-19 to understand the changes that took place in the sector of international development cooperation. Through this analysis, we examined the changes and characteristics of policies regarding the development cooperation after COVID-19, with a focus on debates over strategies for sustainable cities and human settlements. Second, we conducted a survey with stakeholders in development cooperation projects and in-depth interviews with relevant experts to understand the changes in circumstances surrounding development cooperation in the urban sector of South Korea over a period of approximately a year and a half, from March 2020, when the global pandemic began, to August 2021. Third, to observe the changes that COVID-19 brought to actual cases of development cooperation projects in the field of international urban development, this study analyzed how circumstances changed after the global pandemic by focusing on the cases of projects implemented in Indonesia and Vietnam and derived specific responsive strategies following the changing environment of project execution. Based on the results of these multilateral analyses and a comparative analysis with the current situation of policy promotion in South Korea, this study proposed a new policy direction and tasks for international development cooperation in the urban sector in South Korea.

2. Trends and Characteristics of the COVID-19 Policy Responses in International Development Co-operation

In the early phase of COVID-19, the main international organizations focused on delivering emergency aid in the form of healthcare and food to developing countries. However, as the global pandemic continued, these organizations reinforced their efforts to turn the crisis into a chance for climate policy by making sustainable development through digital transition and green recovery their mid- and long-term goal. Major international organizations, including the OECD, the World Bank, UN-Habitat, and ADB, commonly emphasized the role of cities and local governments as units capable of implementing important policies for managing risk and strengthening resilience. Furthermore, they placed emphasis on the monitoring of city data, using digital technologies as a main tool for creating and executing strategies of development cooperation support in cities, aiming at improving the resilience and capacity for disaster management of the cities.

3. Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Performance of Development Co-operation Projects

Individuals in charge of international development cooperation projects commonly replied that the negative impact they experienced after the spread of COVID-19 affected the entire process of development cooperation projects in multiple ways, from the creation of new projects and the promotion of the projects to project management and performance assessment. Among the respondents, 91% said that the spread of COVID-19 had a large influence on their ongoing projects, 78% complained of difficulties coming from delayed projects, and 50% complained of difficulties with communicating with local institutes due to limited international business trips and domestic movement. Other problems include worsening financial conditions and consequent reduction of resources for development cooperation, difficulties in local investigations and information acquisition, diminished efficiency of projects and difficulties of project management due to the contact-free way of working, and deepening imbalance coming from the gap between digital infrastructure and capability across countries. Although the mode of cooperation has become contact-free relatively rapidly, the gap between project execution organizations and recipients in terms of digital infrastructure capability increased the uncertainty of project promotion. Furthermore, suspension or cancellation of tasks and expansion of project durations without cost coverage added to the difficulties from the perspective of the workforce and finance in the project execution division.

They also emphasized the necessity of developing project replacement guidelines that reflect the changing environment, thus preparing for the prolongation of the pandemic.

4. Managing for Sustainable Results in Development Co-operation after the COVID-19 Pandemic

In the analysis results of two cases of development cooperation in the urban areas of major partner countries of South Korea, the tasks were derived using each phase of the project. First, in the phase of project planning and advance preparation, the need to prevent duplicated support and enhance the effectiveness of the support was detected through the examination of the needs and circumstances of the recipient. In the phase of project promotion, the selection of a project execution organization that was equipped with a deep understanding of the local conditions of the recipient was important. In the case of urban development cooperation projects, a high level of understanding of the local conditions is very important for the successful promotion of the project because of the complex relationships among the interested organizations and parties. The establishment of local and international networks that support smooth cooperation and information exchange with the recipient has become ever more necessary, particularly in the current crisis environment of the pandemic. In the phase of project completion and follow-up monitoring, securing the continuity of development cooperation and connections to follow-up projects were the most significant tasks. It was proven that

multilateral collaborative efforts of the public and private sectors during the project selection phase were necessary. The analysis results showed that the introduction of a performance management and assessment system that reflects the changing conditions of the pandemic situation was also necessary.

5. Suggestions for Sustainable Development Co-operation Policies and Strategies in the Urban Sector in South Korea

First, the urban sector should prioritize strategies by choosing them as areas of strength in the Comprehensive Strategies for International Development Cooperation of Korea. Through this, we should not only propose a support and promotion strategy that can contribute to the mid- and long-term goal of leading the agenda in international society but also reinforce the capacity and competitiveness of Korean development cooperation for sustainable cities and human settlements by establishing a comprehensive and long-term vision.

Next, Strategies for enhancing the effectiveness of development cooperation projects are required by systematically promoting and efficiently managing the development partnerships. For close collaboration with international organizations, as well as the establishment of a tightly cooperating system that can actively utilize the project-executing organizations of the recipient country, local offices, and local manpower are necessary. Using them, the local network should be reinforced, and the resources should be diversified at the same time. It is also necessary to establish an associated system for the sharing of information and data among the sectors with key partner countries and to guarantee the information accessibility of relevant organizations and companies through information support regarding the partner country. This can contribute to reducing uncertainty coming from the recipient's circumstances and enhancing the effectiveness of the support through a customized approach to the recipient.

Finally, ways to strengthen the supporting role of the public sector through measures such as support for the digital infrastructure and improving performance measures should also be examined. To set conditions in which professionals equipped with expertise can continuously display their abilities in the field of development cooperation, support for enhancing the conditions of project performance, such as labor cost improvement, is needed. While maintaining the evidence-oriented direction of the project management and performance assessment, it is essential to develop an improvement plan for performance assessment systems that can reflect the project execution conditions and characteristics of urban areas that changed in the with-corona era.

With the careful review and implementation of the tasks presented, we will be able to contribute to sustainable urban development in developing countries and further step forward to offer development partnerships that can lead the agenda of international society.

Cooperation Programs

Policy Recommendations via KSP

For international cooperation, GDPC provides technical assistance to partner countries through research, planning, and policy analysis. We conduct Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects such as the Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP) and joint research projects with the government organizations and institutions including the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transportation (MoLIT) of Korea, and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). The followings are brief summaries on each project and program, which GDPC supports for.

KSP is a leading policy consulting platform, aiming to share knowledge with partner countries and develop a solid foundation for the expansion of economic and political cooperation. As a demand-driven program, KSP offers comprehensive policy consultations initiated by needs of partner countries, and finds best matches in line with development challenges of beneficiaries. It targets to lead the consultation to institution building and follow-up projects by suggesting tangible and functional approaches.

- Korea's Knowledge of Formulating Comprehensive National Territorial Plans and Lessons for Vietnam (2020-2021)
- Supporting Formulation of the National Balanced Development Policy of 2021-2030 in Vietnam (2020-2021)
- Recommendations for the Establishment of a Research Institute of the Urban and Housing Sector in Paraguay (2018-2019)
- Smart City Technical Project Design for Great La Plata and Great Mendoza, Argentina (2017-2018)
- Policy Consultation on the Capacity Building for Establishing Myanmar Land Information System (2017-2018)
- Mutual Consulting on Road Network Improvement in Kandy City (2015-2016)

Technical Cooperation via KOICA DEEP

DEEP (Development Experience Exchange Program) of KOICA supports socio-economic development and welfare improvement of partnering countries through an integrated approach including dispatching experts, inviting to trainings, providing equipment, building infrastructure, and providing technical assistance and policy development.

- Establishment of Advanced Traffic Management System in Asuncion, Paraguay (2016)
- Green City Planning Decision-Making Support System, Vietnam (2015)

Joint Research Projects with MDBs

In order to offer more effective support, GDPC conducts joint research projects with MDBs including the World Bank Group (WB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and so on. The followings are joint research projects with MDBs.

- [IDB-KRIHS] Local Housing Solutions and Private Sector Involvement: Korean Experience for LAC Cities (2018-2020)
- [IDB-KRIHS] Lessons from Korea: Policy Recommendations for Rental Housing in Latin America and the Caribbean (2016-2017)
- [WB-KRIHS] Global Program on Public Spaces: Transforming Cities through Public Space (2016-2017)
- [WB-KRIHS] Development of an Incremental and Affordable Housing Policy Toolkit and Pilot City Case Studies (2014)
- [ADB-KRIHS] High Level Policy Advisory Program for the Mongolian People's Republic "Land Acquisition and Resettlements" (2012)

We invite you to cooperate with us!

KRIHS is ready for mutually beneficial cooperation!

We invite partners to work together: ministries, government agencies, international organizations, universities, etc.

If you have any idea of cooperating with us including co-host capacity building programs, conducting joint research, or developing international development cooperation programs executed by the Korean Government, please contact us through our email, gdpc@krihs.re.kr

KRIHS Global Network



MOU Affiliations with KRIHS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

France	OECD International Transport Forum (OECD)
Korea	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
Korea	APEC Climate Center (APCC)
Philippines	Eastern Regional Organization for Planning and Human Settlements (EAROPH)
Philippines	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
United States	The World Bank Group (WB)
United States	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Costa Rica	National Institute of Housing and Urbanism (INVU)
Germany	The i-environments Institute of the Hafency University Hamburg (HCU)
Japan	The Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN)
Japan	International Center for Urban Safety Engineering, Institute of Industrial Science, The University of Tokyo (ICUS)
Kazakhstan	Economic Research Institute Joint Stock Corporations (ERI JSC)
Mongolia	Design and Research Institute (DRI)
Netherlands	The International New Town Institute (INTI)
Portugal	Center for Engineering and Product Development (CEiiA)
United States	Woodrow Wilson Center (WWC)
Vietnam	Vietnam Institute for Urban and Rural Planning (VIUP)
Vietnam	Vietnam Institute for Development Strategies (VIDS)

MINISTRIES & PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

Afghanistan	Ministry of Urban Development and Land (MUDL)
Bangladesh	Rajdhani Unnayan Karttripakkha (RAJUK)
Brazil	Municipality of Niterói (Prefeitura Municipal de Niterói)
China	China Land Surveying and Planning Institute
Colombia	Financial Institution for Development (FINDETER)
Egypt	The General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP)
Japan	The National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management (NILIM)
Mexico	The National Commission of Housing (CONAVI)
Myanmar	Center for Economic Development Study, The Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (CEDS)
Panama	Panama City Municipality
Paraguay	Municipality of Asunción
Paraguay	The National Secretary of Housing and Habitat (SENAVITAT)
Sri Lanka	The Ministry of Defence and Urban Development
United States	The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)
Uruguay	Intendencia Departamental de Rivera
Vietnam	The Vietnam Urban Planning and Development Association (VUPDA)
Vietnam	Academy of Managers for Construction and Cities (AMC)
Vietnam	General Department of Land Administration of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environments
Vietnam	Urban Development Agency of the Ministry of Construction of Vietnam (UDA)

KRIHS Global Network

GDPCC is a committed partner of world renowned organizations including the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and UN affiliated organizations such as UN ESCAP, UN-HABITAT, and the UN Open GIS Initiative. GDPCC has also established triangular partnerships with international organizations and partner countries to share knowledge and experience on territorial development. GDPCC coordinates joint workshops, research projects, and visiting scholar program.

The World Bank

- Signed an MOU for Development Partnership
- Annual Capacity Building Program
- Joint Research & Projects
- Annual Workshop



Inter-American Development Bank

- Signed an MOU for Development Partnership
- Capacity Building Program for High Level Officials
- Joint Research & Projects
- Visiting Scholar Program & Expert Exchange
- Annual Workshop



Asian Development Bank

- Signed an MOU for Development Partnership
- Capacity Building Program
- Joint Research



UN ESCAP

- Capacity Building Program
- Regional Projects



UN-HABITAT

- Leading Institute of Policy Unit 7, HABITAT III
- Conference & Publication



UN Open GIS Initiative (under UN DOS)

- Secretariat Office
- Development of Open Source Geospatial SW
- Capacity Building Program



KRIHS, a national research institute, was established in 1978 to undertake research activities concerning the efficient use, development, and conservation of territorial resources, thereby contributing to the balanced development of national territory and improvement of the quality of people's lives.

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KRIHS Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements



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