

The 5th Korea-Africa Forum Policy Recommendation - A Civil Society Perspective -

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Policy Recommendation

The 5th Korea-Africa Forum Policy Recommendation - A Civil Society Perspective -

1. Korea's Foreign Policy towards the African continent

Korea must establish a tailored, distinctive, mid-to-long-term foreign policy towards the African continent, aiming for strengthened cooperation. A phased implementation strategy needs to be in place. Policies and strategies based solely on Korea's perceptions and perspectives cannot succeed. It is imperative that Korea develops strategies ingrained in an extensive understanding of individual African countries with a phased implementation plan.

1) Establishment of mid-to-long-term strategy

✓ Mid-to-long-term strategies that reflect the African continent's development and particularities

Korea needs a mid-to-long-term strategy with its governmental projects when collaborating with the African continent, aligned to African Union's (AU) Agenda 2063. The design of governmental projects should be a collaboration of Korean organizations with expertise in African issues, and the Korea-Africa Foundation. A 3-tier, phased approach should take place over 45 years with each period consisting of 15 years each.

- 1st period (15 years, 20th - 22nd administrations)

Establishment of the 1st priority task for cooperation with Africa (2022-2026)

Establishment of the 2nd priority task for cooperation with Africa (2027-2031)

Establishment of the 3rd priority task for cooperation with Africa (2032-2036)

- 2nd period (15 years, 23rd - 25th administrations) 2037-2051

- 3rd period (15 years, 26th - 28th administrations) 2052~2066

✓ Control Tower for Cooperation with Africa

A control tower should be established directly under the President, or the Office for Government Policy Coordination. This office will be responsible to control, manage and monitor exchanges and cooperation between Korea and African countries, based on a mid-to-long-term plan. Currently, exchanges take place sporadically and in parallel among various entities, such as the government, National Assembly, provincial governments, public institutions, corporates, civil society organizations, etc.

2) Tailored and particular approaches

✓ **An empathy-based mutually beneficial approach**

We need to establish a partnership between Korea and the African countries that based on equality, long-term planning, and mutual understanding with a deeper and wider awareness of the past histories of colonialism and the slave trade. Many African countries are interested in Korea's experience in pursuing economic growth and democratization simultaneously and have adopted Korea's experience as an exemplar. Korea should actively share its experiences with African countries with consideration of the local contexts. Korea should also strategically use its comparative advantages in ICT, corporate/business competitiveness, and soft-power, also known as K-Culture. Korea needs a unified message and approach that is distinct from other countries, focused on citizen diplomacy and human interactions.

✓ **Korea's foreign policy on the African continent to focus on key partner countries**

Korea needs to utilize its limited resources more effectively by focusing on carefully designated partner countries with consideration of opinions from private-civil society sectors for its foreign policy. We need to simultaneously consider each country's key interests, needs, and Korea's policy trends. There needs to be a tailored approach for each country rather than a unified approach for several countries.

3) Investment in human resources

✓ **Support regional and sector experts working on Africa**

A systematic support mechanism of monitoring and following-up with African regional and sector experts, such as African studies graduates, Korea National Diplomatic Academy alumni, government scholars, World Friends Korea overseas volunteers, and other African experts in the corporate sector are needed. Korea needs official mid-to-long-term planning and investment to support experts. Korea's education sector needs to include multiculturalism and diversity in the curriculum, including the African continent so that young students will be exposed to unbiased information concerning the region from an early age.

✓ **Support for Korean nationals living in Africa**

There needs to be an opinion survey and needs assessment of the approximately 10,000 Koreans (2019 statistics) living in African countries. This is in order to resolve difficulties faced by Koreans residing in African countries and to support Korean people's advancement and entry into African countries. Based on this assessment, there needs to be increased support customized for each region and situation.

✓ **Investment in African human resource**

Further expansion and training, scholarships, and exchange programs are needed so that more Africans can benefit from their experiences in Korea, demonstrate their expertise, and contribute to Korea-Africa relations, exchanges, and cooperation. An expansion of systematic and budgetary support is essential for activating African community activities and improving their residency conditions in Korea, which encourages more Africans to visit Korea and leads towards a self-sustaining system.

4) Expansion of public-private-civil society partnerships and public diplomacy

✓ **Expansion of Korea's diplomatic infrastructure in Africa**

Korea's diplomatic capacity in Africa must be strengthened by expanding its diplomatic infrastructure such as budget and human resources as a reflection of Korea's position in the international community.

✓ **Cooperation with civil society, academic institutions, and cultural/art groups**

The government should work together with civil society and non-governmental sectors actively engaged in exchanges and cooperation with African countries in their respective expertise. Strengthening public-civil society cooperation, creating synergy effects, and expanding their impact will, in turn, enable the realization of public diplomacy.

✓ **Support for corporate/business investments and entry into Africa's markets**

An expansion of systematic and practical support through consultation with key partner countries and related ministries for Korean companies is needed to increase investments and operations in African countries.

2. The Korea-Africa Forum

1) Strengthen public-civil society cooperation

- ✓ Expansion of civil society sector's participation: Prepare the Korea-Africa Forum by collecting and reflecting opinions of various stakeholders in the civil society sectors through a bottom-up approach.
- ✓ Establishment of public-civil society cooperation channels: There is a need for an entity that can formally communicate with the government while drawing the opinions and collaboration of various stakeholders related to Africa, such as consultative bodies and networks.

2) Expansion of Public Relations

- ✓ Public Relations Expansion: In order to broaden the public's interest in the forum, it is necessary to use various channels and ideas to promote it and expand opportunities to participate directly in the forum.
- ✓ Expansion of information disclosure: It is necessary to expand the right to access materials such as forum preparation and progress, and to prepare regulations on the obligation to disclose information.

3) Agenda development

- ✓ Investment of manpower and time: Resident research manpower for agenda development, long-term professional research efforts need to be expanded.
- ✓ Regional classification: Access by dividing the East, West, South, North, and Central regions. Develop an agenda that reflects the differences of each country. Collaboration with regional intergovernmental organizations.
- ✓ Demand survey: It is necessary to conduct surveys on not only the governments but also the opinions of civil society organizations in the regions in order to actualize accurate investigation and reflection on the needs and concerns of African countries.

4) Follow-up implementation and monitoring

- ✓ Implementation Monitoring meeting: For effective implementation and monitoring of the results document of the 5th Forum, regular meetings need to be held until the commencement of the 6th Forum.
- ✓ Expansion of participation of civil society sector experts: Expand the participation of experts from different civil society sectors in each field in the implementation monitoring meeting and use the meeting details as the basis for the development of the agenda for the 6th forum.

3. Suggestions by topics

1) International development cooperation and ODA

- ✓ Expansion of ODA: Additional efforts are needed to promptly achieve the OECD DAC's recommendation of 0.7% of ODA to GNI ratio.
- ✓ Strengthen multilateral cooperation and aid: Strengthen cooperation with multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, African Development Bank, World Health Organization, and Global Fund. Increase multilateral assistance to institutions with expertise at a level that matches Korea's international status.
- ✓ Paradigm shift: In addition to traditional ODA, it is necessary to diversify ODA, such as strengthening cooperation in business, culture and art, academics, and grafting international development cooperation with social economy.
- ✓ Cross-cutting issues: A stronger guideline is needed to take into account cross-cutting issues in all projects, such as gender, environment, and disability.
- ✓ Tied-Untied linkage: Need to expand incentives and collaboration opportunities between tied and untied ODA cooperation and integration.
- ✓ Post evaluation and management: Mandatory transparent disclosure of results after thorough pre- and post-evaluation by an independent external accounting/evaluation agency for ongoing and completed projects; Prevent repeating the same mistakes in advance through a forum for sharing failure experiences. It is necessary to take follow-up measures and expand monitoring for projects of which the period has ended.
- ✓ Reorganization of norms: It is necessary to provide direct support for excellent local CSOs in African countries and policies expansion is needed to for broden partnership. Long-term support for more than 10 years, and simplified administrative work are needed.

2) Public Health

- ✓ Expand cooperation/support for local organizations: It is necessary to expand partnerships with local CSOs, CBOs, and NGOs with expertise in the regional public health field through support on capacity building, projects, technology, and human resources development.
- ✓ Increase multilateral aid: Expand aid for multilateral organizations in the field of global health to a level that matches Korea's economic scale as G20.
- ✓ The need for a new way of developing financial resources: A new fundraising mechanism is needed to replace or improve the Air-ticket solidarity levy (Global Disease Eradication Fund) for the fight against infectious diseases, which has decreased due to COVID-19.
- ✓ COVID-19: Provision of diagnostic kits, vaccines, and therapeutics, transfer pandemic response know-how based on a comprehensive approach, secure justice of global goods such as vaccine justice, and show Korea's active leadership in ACT-A.
- ✓ Appropriate size support: It is necessary to support the establishment of an appropriate size medical facility depending on different development stages of the country and city in order to increase the sustainability of medical facilities in terms of management and operation. In particular, it is essential to expand investment for the capacity building of medical staff.

- ✓ Telemedicine medical care: It is necessary to support establishing systems related to telemedicine technology and public health centers in areas with weak infrastructure.
- ✓ Support for major diseases: In order to strengthen future pandemic response, It is necessary to expand support to combat diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and AIDS that have high mortality rates in Africa.
- ✓ Startup technology linkage: It is necessary to build partnerships with startups to link technology such as molecular diagnostic kits, ventilators, and artificial intelligence.

3) Trade and Investment

- ✓ E-commerce: Transfer of e-commerce technology by making good use of COVID-19 situation and African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) opportunities.
- ✓ Import support: Import support and tariff easing policies are needed to promote trade between Korea and Africa.
- ✓ Export support: Expansion of support programs for investment and entry into African markets such as Korean small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
- ✓ 4th Industry Cooperation: Expansion of education/investment related to 4th Industry such as artificial intelligence (AI), big data, and bio industry.
- ✓ Support for young entrepreneurs: In line with the characteristics of the African continent, where the median age is low and the young population is large, it is necessary to expand support and exchanges for young entrepreneurs/startups.

4) Peace and Security

- ✓ Mainstream peace: It is necessary to mainstream peace promotion activities in the field of international development cooperation, to expand peace education for youth and children in the educational projects, and to contribute to mainstreaming peace using sports and culture.
- ✓ Peace Solidarity: Efforts are needed to win support from African countries in the process of peaceful unification of South and North Korea and the peace process on the Korean Peninsula. Korean government needs to advocate and support peace policies and initiatives in the African region.
- ✓ Maritime Security: In order to strengthen cooperation in the maritime security field, it is necessary to review the necessity of strategic partnerships with African countries and further establish cooperation conditions and keynotes based on the review.
- ✓ Peace Advocacy: It is necessary for the Korean government to express its position and play a more active role in the fight against violence and civil war in African countries in addition to sending peacekeepers.

5) Human resources development & people-to-people exchange

- ✓ Employment expansion: A policy is needed to encourage the employment of African diasporas with Korean experiences to African-related public sectors, research institutions, and project implementation organizations at the domestic and international levels.

- ✓ Fostering of Africa regional expert: It is necessary to expand long-term investment and support for nurturing experts by region/language. Government accredited system required ex) Regional/Language Specialist Certification.
- ✓ Expansion of cooperation between universities: It is necessary to expand exchange programs and talent nurturing programs, and promote agreements and sisterhood ties to increase exchange and cooperation between university students of Korea and African countries.
- ✓ Exchange platform support: Government support is needed to revitalize various exchange platforms operated by civil society.
- ✓ Expansion of scholarships and training: In order to encourage more Korean students to enter African countries and to encourage African students to enter Korea, it is necessary to expand support such as study abroad scholarships and fellowship programs.

6) Climate change and green growth

- ✓ Cooperation to reduce carbon emissions: It is necessary to expand support for research on renewable energy such as solar power and electric vehicles for sustainable growth and reduce carbon emissions in African countries.
- ✓ New Deal Green cooperation: It is necessary to share Korea's green growth initiative to respond to climate change in Africa and to cooperate with New Deal Green for the development of green industries.
- ✓ Fund formation and investment: It is necessary to expand investment in green energy projects in African countries.
- ✓ Policy exchange: Based on cooperation for the continuous development of the low-carbon, green growth agenda, it is necessary to further exchange policies to mutual respond to climate change.
- ✓ Support for the prevention of desertification: It is necessary to expand contribution to achieving carbon-neutral through conservation of green areas in Africa, support for tree planting projects, and support for combating desertification.

7) Agriculture

- ✓ Human resource development and research investment: It is necessary to transfer agricultural technology and increase investment in research and human resource development to empower the capabilities of agricultural research institutes and agricultural universities in African countries, as well as educational institutions and farmers.
- ✓ Expansion of imports: It is necessary to seek ways for Korea to expand agricultural imports from African countries, which are limited to certain foods and agricultural products.
- ✓ System development and innovation on agriculture: It is necessary to support the development of agricultural value chain systems suitable for African countries for rural and community development; Support innovation of agriculture that effectively utilizes technology and machinery by leveraging Korean examples.

- ✓ Climate-Smart Agriculture support: It is necessary to support climate-smart farming methods to prevent damage caused by climate change such as drought, flood, locust swarm, heavy rain, etc.
- ✓ Increase productivity and profitability: It is necessary to transfer technology to expand the productivity of Africa's major crops such as cassava, corn, and potatoes, as well as the cultivation of high-yielding crops.

8) Culture and Arts

- ✓ Expand support for people-to-people cultural exchange: It is necessary to expand support for related platforms, policies, and budgets for cultural and artistic organizations of Korea-African countries to activate culture and arts exchanges.
- ✓ African cultural center: It is necessary to establish a cultural center that serves as a base center for African culture and arts and to improve understanding of African culture by inviting and introducing outstanding African artists.
- ✓ Expand cultural ODA expertise: It is necessary to share trial and mistake cases, improvement directions, and know-how of cultural ODA projects that have already been implemented. An independent department dedicated to cultural ODA is needed.
- ✓ DB construction: It is necessary to support the DB establishment project for the preservation of intangible cultural heritage in African countries by utilizing the Korean database system technology.
- ✓ Support for cultural heritage protection: It is necessary to implement diplomatic support for the return of looted relics, and enhance institutional protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

9) Domestic African Diaspora

- ✓ Language instructor opportunities: It is necessary to provide lecture/educational opportunities according to educational qualifications and proficiency certification (eg TESOL certificate in English) instead of nationality.
- ✓ DB construction: It is necessary to establish a database for systematic management and continuous communication/engagement of African students participating in the training programs or studying in Korea.
- ✓ Job opportunities: It is necessary to provide job opportunities for African students after completion of studies/special training programs in Korea, such as internship opportunities in government and public institutions.
- ✓ Visa: In case of a change of visa policy for foreigners (Africans), advance notice and grace period must be provided.
- ✓ Poverty pornography regulation: The government should regulate fundraising advertisements that widen negative perceptions of Africa and a certain race.

4. Proposers

1) Date: Thursday, February 24, 2022

2) Proposer: Africa Insight

3) Co-proposer: 21 countries, 61 organizations, 107 individuals

4) Recipients: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Union

✓ Countries (21)

Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Gabonese Republic, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Korea, Republic of Benin, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Korea, Republic of Mozambique, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Sierra Leone, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Uganda, Republic of Zambia, Republic of Zimbabwe, United Republic of Tanzania

✓ Organizations (61)

Action pour le Développement(ACDEV-Cameroun), Advocacy-ong, Africa Future Foundation, African Voices in Korea(AVOIK), APDSP/PENASED, Association des Anciens Patients Tuberculeux du Bénin(ASSAP-TB/BENIN), Association des femmes Engagées pour le Développement du Cameroun(AFEDEC), Association des Volontaires pour la Santé et le Développement à Rey-Bouba(ASVOSADERB), Association desvolontaires unis pour le développement du Cameroun(AVUD), Association Jiguiya Yeleen, Association LEAD, Association Of Tanzanians In The Republic Of Korea(TANROK), Association pour le bien etre commnautaire, Association Yemini Sante, BBB Korea, Blue Cross Nyatike, Child Watch, Child/Women Welfare Foundation, Childhood Development Organisation, Christ Soldiers Foundation CSO, Civil Society For Malaria Elimination (CS4ME), COLTMR CI, Empower Women Foundation, Ethiopia Students Association in Korea(ESAK), Forum for the promotion of gender equity and moral values, Ghanaian Students In Korea and Associates(Ghaska), Global Fund Advocates Network(GFAN) Africa, Global Health and Social Awareness Foundation, Global Medicare Foundation, Hope for Future Generations, Impact Sante Afrique, Jeju African Museum, Kenguelekezé, Kenyan Community in Korea(KCK), Kizami Table Co., Ltd., Korea End Malaria Alliance(KEMA), Korean Advocates for Global Health(KAGH), Korean Solar

Power Consortium South Africa, Levain des femmes sud-kivi-LDF SK en sigle, Minority and development(M&D), Mobilization for empowerment and development association of Nigeria, Nigerian aid group of Islam(JNI), Organisation non gouvernementale Initiatives pour le Développement Durable de l'Afrique(IDDA), Plateforme des ONG et Associations de lutte contre le Paludisme en République du Congo, Plus de Sida dans les Familles, POSCO Research Institute, Rural Integrated Development Initiative(RIDI), Rwandan Community Abroad-South Korea(RCA-SK), Saalex Ddevelopment Initiatives, Samba Corée, Society for women and child health initiative(SWOCHI), Solidarité Juvénile pour la Citoyenneté et le Bien-être, Studio Afrohada, TALIA, Tanzania Childand Youth Rescue Organization(TCYRO), Toi Du Monde, University of Science & Technology, Women Coalition for Agenda 2030, WOWI/OFIF(Women Organization For Worldwide Islam), Youth Empowering Communal Initiative, Zambia-Korea Network(ZKnetwork)

✓ **Individuals(107)**

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Policy Recommendation

Recommandation politique du 5ème Forum Corée-Afrique - Le point de vue de la société civile

1. La politique étrangère de la Corée à l'égard du continent africain

La Corée doit établir une politique étrangère sur mesure, distinctive, à moyen et long-terme à l'égard du continent africain, pour renforcer la coopération. Une stratégie de mise en œuvre progressive doit être mise en place. Les politiques et les stratégies basées uniquement sur les perceptions et les perspectives de la Corée ne peuvent pas réussir. Il est impératif que la Corée élabore des stratégies ancrées dans une compréhension approfondie de chaque pays africain avec un plan de mise en œuvre progressif.

1) Mise en place d'une stratégie à moyen et long-terme

✓ Des stratégies à moyen et long terme qui reflètent le développement et les particularités du continent africain

La Corée a besoin d'une stratégie à moyen et long terme avec ses projets gouvernementaux lorsqu'elle collabore avec le continent africain, alignée sur l'Agenda 2063 de l'Union africaine (UA). La conception des projets gouvernementaux devrait être une collaboration entre des organisations coréennes ayant une expertise dans les problèmes africains et la Fondation Corée-Afrique. Une approche progressive à 3 niveaux devrait se dérouler sur 45 ans, chaque période étant de 15 ans chacune.

- 1ère période (15 ans, 20ème - 22ème administrations)

Mise en place de la 1ère tâche prioritaire pour la coopération avec l'Afrique (2022-2026)

Mise en place de la 2ème tâche prioritaire pour la coopération avec l'Afrique (2027-2031)

Mise en place de la 3ème tâche prioritaire pour la coopération avec l'Afrique (2032-2036)

- 2e période (15 ans, 23ème - 25ème administrations) 2037-2051

- 3ème période (15 ans, 26ème - 28ème administrations) 2052~2066

✓ Tour de contrôle pour la coopération avec l'Afrique

Une tour de contrôle devrait être établie directement sous l'autorité du président ou du Bureau de la coordination des politiques gouvernementales. Ce bureau sera chargé de contrôler, de

gérer et de surveiller les échanges et la coopération entre la Corée et les pays africains, sur la base d'un plan à moyen et à long terme. Actuellement, les échanges ont lieu sporadiquement et en parallèle entre diverses entités, telles que le gouvernement, l'Assemblée nationale, les gouvernements provinciaux, les institutions publiques, les entreprises, les organisations de la société civile, etc.

2) Approches sur mesure et particulières

✓ Une approche mutuellement bénéfique basée sur l'empathie

Nous devons établir un partenariat entre la Corée et les pays africain qui repose sur l'égalité, une planification à long-terme, et une compréhension mutuelle avec une conscience profonde et large des histoires passées du colonialisme et la traite des esclaves. De nombreux pays africains sont intéressés à l'expérience de la Corée dans la poursuite de la croissance économique et de la démocratisation simultanée et ont adopté l'expérience de la Corée comme un exemple. La Corée devrait activement partager ses expériences avec les pays africains en considération en tenant compte des contextes locaux. La Corée devrait utiliser stratégiquement ses avantages comparatifs en TIC, la compétitivité des entreprises, et la (puissance douce, pouvoir discret) également connue sous le nom de k-culture. La Corée a besoin d'un message unifié et une approche distinctive des autres pays axés sur la diplomatie citoyenne et les interactions Humaines.

✓ La politiques étrangères de la Corée sur le continent Africain avec une concentration sur les principaux pays partenaires

La Corée a besoin d'utiliser ses ressources limitées plus efficacement en se concentrant sur les pays partenaires soigneusement désignés en tenant compte avec les opinions des secteurs privés et de la société civile pour sa politique étrangère. Nous avons besoin de considérer les intérêts principaux de chaque pays simultanément, leur besoin, et les tendances politiques de la Corée. Il doit y avoir une approche sur mesure pour chaque pays plutôt qu'une approche unifiée pour plusieurs pays.

3) Investissement dans les ressources humaines

✓ Soutien aux experts régionaux et sectorielles travaillant sur l'Afrique

Un mécanisme de soutien systématique de suivi avec des experts régionaux et sectorielles, comme les diplômés en Etudes Africaines, les anciens de l'académie nationale de diplomatie de la Corée, chercheurs gouvernementaux, les Amis du Monde et volontaires étrangers de la Corée et d'autres experts Africain dans le secteur des entreprises sont recherches. La Corée a besoin d'une planification et un investissement officielle à moyen et long-terme pour soutenir les experts. Le secteur de l'éducation en Corée doit inclure le multiculturalisme and la diversité dans le programme d'études, y compris le continent Africain, afin que les jeunes étudiants soient exposés aux informations impartiales sur la région des leur plus jeune âge.

✓ Soutien pour les Coréens qui vivent en Afrique

Il faut réaliser une enquête d'opinion et une évaluation des besoins d'au moins 10 000 Coréens (statistiques de 2019) vivant dans les pays africains. Ceci afin de résoudre les difficultés rencontrées par les Coréens résidant dans les pays africains et de soutenir l'avancement et l'entrée des Coréens dans les pays africains. Sur la base de cette évaluation, il faut un soutien accru et personnalisé pour chaque région et chaque situation.

✓ Investissement dans les ressources humaines africaines

Il est nécessaire de développer davantage les programmes de formation, de bourses et d'échanges afin que davantage d'Africains puissent bénéficier de leurs expériences en Corée, démontrer leur expertise et contribuer aux relations, aux échanges et à la coopération entre la Corée et l'Afrique. Une expansion du soutien systématique et budgétaire est essentielle pour activer les activités des communautés africaines et améliorer leurs conditions de résidence en Corée, ce qui encourage davantage d'Africains à visiter la Corée et conduit à un système autonome.

4) Expansion des partenariats public-privé-société civile et de la diplomatie publique

✓ Expansion de l'infrastructure diplomatique de la Corée en Afrique

La capacité diplomatique de la Corée en Afrique doit être renforcée en élargissant son infrastructure diplomatique, tels que le budget et les ressources humaines, afin de refléter la position de la Corée dans la communauté internationale.

✓ Coopération avec la société civile, les institutions académiques et les groupes culturels/artistiques.

Le gouvernement devrait collaborer avec la société civile et les secteurs non gouvernementaux activement engagés dans les échanges et la coopération avec les pays africains dans leurs domaines de compétence respectifs. Le renforcement de la coopération entre le public et la société civile, la création d'effets de synergie et l'élargissement de leur impact permettront, à leur tour, la réalisation de la diplomatie publique.

✓ Soutien aux investissements des sociétés/entreprises et à leur entrée sur les marchés africains

Une expansion du soutien systématique et pratique par le biais de consultations avec les principaux pays partenaires et les ministères concernés pour les entreprises coréennes est nécessaire pour augmenter les investissements et les opérations dans les pays africains.

2. Le Forum Corée-Afrique

1) Renforcer la coopération entre le public et la société civile

- ✓ Élargissement de la participation du secteur de la société civile : Préparer le Forum Corée-Afrique en recueillant et en reflétant les opinions des différentes parties concernées des secteurs de la société civile par une approche ascendante.
- ✓ Mise en place de canaux de coopération entre le public et la société civile : Il est nécessaire

de disposer d'une entité capable de communiquer officiellement avec le gouvernement tout en recueillant les opinions et la collaboration de différentes parties concernées liées à l'Afrique, tels que des organes consultatifs et des réseaux.

2) Expansion des Relations Publiques

- ✓ Expansion des relations publiques : Afin d'élargir l'intérêt du public pour le forum, il est nécessaire d'utiliser divers canaux et idées pour le promouvoir et d'élargir les possibilités de participer directement au forum.
- ✓ Élargissement de la divulgation d'informations : Il est nécessaire d'élargir le droit d'accès à des documents tels que la préparation et le déroulement du forum, et de préparer des règlements sur l'obligation de divulguer des informations.

3) Développement de l'agenda

- ✓ Investissement en main-d'œuvre et en temps : La main-d'œuvre de recherche résidente pour le développement du programme, les efforts de recherche professionnelle à long terme doivent être étendus.
- ✓ Classification régionale : Accès en divisant les régions Est, Ouest, Sud, Nord et Centre. Élaborer un programme qui reflète les différences de chaque pays. Collaboration avec les organisations intergouvernementales régionales.
- ✓ Enquête sur la demande : Il est nécessaire de mener des enquêtes sur les gouvernements mais aussi sur les opinions des organisations de la société civile dans les régions afin d'actualiser une enquête et une réflexion précises sur les besoins et les préoccupations des pays africains.

4) Suivi de la mise en œuvre et contrôle

- ✓ Réunion de suivi de la mise en œuvre : Pour une mise en œuvre et un suivi efficaces du document de résultats du 5ème Forum, des réunions régulières doivent être organisées jusqu'au début du 6ème Forum.
- ✓ Élargissement de la participation des experts du secteur de la société civile : Étendre la participation d'experts de différents secteurs de la société civile dans chaque domaine à la réunion de suivi de la mise en œuvre et utiliser les détails de la réunion comme base pour le développement de l'ordre du jour du 6ème forum.

3. Suggestions par sujets

1) Coopération internationale au développement et APD

- ✓ Augmentation de l'APD : des efforts supplémentaires sont nécessaires pour atteindre rapidement la recommandation du CAD de l'OCDE d'un ratio APD/RNB de 0,7 %.
- ✓ Renforcer la coopération et l'aide multilatérales : Renforcer la coopération avec les organisations multilatérales telles que la Banque mondiale, la Banque africaine de développement, l'Organisation mondiale de la santé et le Fonds mondial. Augmenter l'aide multilatérale aux institutions dont l'expertise est à la hauteur du statut international de la Corée.
- ✓ Changement de paradigme : En plus de l'APD traditionnelle, il est nécessaire de diversifier l'APD, par exemple en renforçant la coopération dans le domaine des affaires, de la culture et de l'art, des universités, et en greffant la coopération internationale au développement sur l'économie sociale.
- ✓ Questions transversales : Une ligne directrice plus forte est nécessaire pour prendre en compte les questions transversales dans tous les projets, telles que le genre, l'environnement et le handicap.
- ✓ Lien entre l'APD liée et l'APD non liée : Nécessité de développer les incitations et les possibilités de collaboration entre la coopération et l'intégration de l'APD liée et non liée.
- ✓ Post-évaluation et gestion : Divulgence transparente obligatoire des résultats après une pré-évaluation et une post-évaluation approfondies par une agence externe indépendante de comptabilité et d'évaluation pour les projets en cours et achevés ; Prévention de la répétition des mêmes erreurs à l'avance grâce à un forum de partage des expériences d'échec. Il est nécessaire de prendre des mesures de suivi et d'étendre le contrôle pour les projets dont la période est terminée.
- ✓ Réorganisation des normes : Il est nécessaire de fournir un soutien direct aux excellentes OSC locales dans les pays africains et l'expansion des politiques est nécessaire pour un partenariat élargi. Un soutien à long terme (plus de 10 ans) et une simplification du travail administratif sont nécessaires.

2) Santé publique

- ✓ Développer la coopération/soutien aux organisations locales : Il est nécessaire d'étendre les partenariats avec les OSC, les CBO et les ONG locales ayant une expertise dans le domaine de la santé publique régionale, en soutenant le renforcement des capacités, les projets, la technologie et le développement des ressources humaines.
- ✓ Augmenter l'aide multilatérale : Augmenter l'aide aux organisations multilatérales dans le domaine de la santé mondiale à un niveau correspondant à la taille économique de la Corée en tant que membre du G20.
- ✓ La nécessité d'un nouveau mode de développement des ressources financières : Un nouveau mécanisme de collecte de fonds est nécessaire pour remplacer ou améliorer le prélèvement de solidarité sur les billets d'avion (Fonds mondial d'éradication des maladies) pour la lutte contre les maladies infectieuses, qui a diminué en raison de COVID-19.
- ✓ COVID-19 : Fourniture de kits de diagnostic, de vaccins et de produits thérapeutiques, transfert du savoir-faire en matière de réponse aux pandémies sur la base d'une approche globale, garantie de la justice des biens mondiaux tels que la justice vaccinale, et démonstration du leadership actif de la Corée dans l'ACT-A.
- ✓ Soutien de taille appropriée : Il est nécessaire de soutenir la mise en place d'installations médicales de taille appropriée en fonction des différents stades de développement du pays et de la ville afin d'accroître la durabilité des installations médicales en termes de gestion et de fonctionnement. En particulier, il est essentiel d'accroître les investissements pour le renforcement des capacités du personnel médical.
- ✓ Soins médicaux par télémédecine : Il est nécessaire de soutenir la mise en place de systèmes liés à la technologie de la télémédecine et de centres de santé publique dans les zones où les infrastructures sont faibles.
- ✓ Soutien aux grandes maladies : Afin de renforcer la réponse future aux pandémies, il est nécessaire d'étendre le soutien à la lutte contre les maladies telles que le paludisme, la tuberculose et le sida qui ont des taux de mortalité élevés en Afrique.
- ✓ Liaison technologique avec les startups : il est nécessaire de créer des partenariats avec les startups pour relier des technologies telles que les kits de diagnostic moléculaire, les ventilateurs et l'intelligence artificielle.

3) Commerce et investissement

- ✓ Commerce électronique : Transfert de la technologie du commerce électronique en faisant bon usage de la situation du COVID-19 et des possibilités offertes par l'Accord de libre-échange continental africain (AfCFTA).
- ✓ Soutien à l'importation : Un soutien à l'importation et des politiques d'assouplissement tarifaire sont nécessaires pour promouvoir le commerce entre la Corée et l'Afrique.
- ✓ Soutien aux exportations : Expansion des programmes de soutien à l'investissement et à l'entrée sur les marchés africains, notamment pour les petites et moyennes entreprises (PME) coréennes.
- ✓ Coopération avec la 4e industrie : Expansion de l'éducation/des investissements liés à la 4e industrie, comme l'intelligence artificielle (IA), le big data et la bio-industrie.
- ✓ Soutien aux jeunes entrepreneurs : Conformément aux caractéristiques du continent africain, où l'âge médian est bas et la population jeune est importante, il est nécessaire d'étendre le soutien et les échanges pour les jeunes entrepreneurs/startups.

4) Paix et Sécurité

- ✓ Intégrer la paix : Il est nécessaire d'intégrer les activités de promotion de la paix dans le domaine de la coopération internationale au développement, de développer l'éducation à la paix pour les jeunes et les enfants dans les projets éducatifs, et de contribuer à l'intégration de la paix en utilisant le sport et la culture.
- ✓ Solidarité pour la paix : Des efforts sont nécessaires pour obtenir le soutien des pays africains au processus d'unification pacifique de la Corée du Sud et du Nord et au processus de paix dans la péninsule coréenne. Le gouvernement coréen doit défendre et soutenir les politiques et initiatives de paix dans la région africaine.
- ✓ Sécurité maritime : Afin de renforcer la coopération dans le domaine de la sécurité maritime, il est nécessaire d'examiner la nécessité de partenariats stratégiques avec les pays africains et d'établir des conditions de coopération et des notes clés sur la base de cet examen.
- ✓ Promotion de la paix : Il est nécessaire que le gouvernement coréen exprime sa position et joue un rôle plus actif dans la lutte contre la violence et la guerre civile dans les pays africains, en plus de l'envoi de soldats de la paix.

5) Développement des ressources humaines et échanges entre les peuples

- ✓ Développement de l'emploi : Une politique est nécessaire pour encourager l'emploi des diasporas africaines ayant une expérience coréenne dans les secteurs publics liés à l'Afrique, les institutions de recherche et les organisations de mise en œuvre de projets aux niveaux national et international.
- ✓ Encadrement d'experts régionaux africains : il est nécessaire d'accroître les investissements à long terme et le soutien à l'encadrement d'experts par région/langue. Système accrédité par le gouvernement requis ex) Certification de spécialiste régional/langue.
- ✓ Développement de la coopération entre les universités : Il est nécessaire d'étendre les programmes d'échange et les programmes de formation des talents, et de promouvoir les accords et les liens de fraternité afin d'accroître les échanges et la coopération entre les étudiants universitaires de Corée et des pays africains.
- ✓ Soutien aux plateformes d'échange : Le soutien du gouvernement est nécessaire pour revitaliser les diverses plateformes d'échange gérées par la société civile.
- ✓ Expansion des bourses d'études et de la formation : Afin d'encourager davantage d'étudiants coréens à se rendre dans les pays africains et d'encourager les étudiants africains à se rendre en Corée, il est nécessaire d'étendre les aides telles que les bourses d'études à l'étranger et les programmes de bourses d'études.

6) Changement climatique et croissance verte

- ✓ Coopération pour réduire les émissions de carbone : Il est nécessaire d'étendre le soutien à la recherche sur les énergies renouvelables telles que l'énergie solaire et les véhicules électriques pour une croissance durable et réduire les émissions de carbone dans les pays africains.
- ✓ Coopération dans le cadre du New Deal vert : Il est nécessaire de partager l'initiative de croissance verte de la Corée pour répondre au changement climatique en Afrique et de coopérer avec New Deal Green pour le développement des industries vertes.
- ✓ Création de fonds et investissements : Il est nécessaire de développer les investissements dans les projets d'énergie verte dans les pays africains.
- ✓ Échange de politiques : Sur la base de la coopération pour le développement continu du programme de croissance verte et à faible émission de carbone, il est nécessaire de poursuivre l'échange de politiques pour répondre mutuellement au changement climatique.

- ✓ Soutien à la prévention de la désertification : Il est nécessaire d'étendre la contribution à la réalisation de la neutralité carbone par la conservation des zones vertes en Afrique, le soutien aux projets de plantation d'arbres et le soutien à la lutte contre la désertification.

7) Agriculture

- ✓ Développement des ressources humaines et investissement dans la recherche : Il est nécessaire de transférer les technologies agricoles et d'augmenter les investissements dans la recherche et le développement des ressources humaines afin de renforcer les capacités des instituts de recherche agricole et des universités agricoles des pays africains, ainsi que des établissements d'enseignement et des agriculteurs.
- ✓ Développement des importations : Il est nécessaire de rechercher les moyens pour la Corée d'étendre les importations agricoles des pays africains, qui sont limitées à certains produits alimentaires et agricoles.
- ✓ Développement de systèmes et innovation dans le domaine de l'agriculture : Il est nécessaire de soutenir le développement de systèmes de chaînes de valeur agricoles adaptés aux pays africains pour le développement rural et communautaire ; soutenir l'innovation de l'agriculture qui utilise efficacement la technologie et les machines en s'appuyant sur les exemples coréens.
- ✓ Soutien à l'agriculture intelligente du point de vue climatique : Il est nécessaire de soutenir les méthodes d'agriculture intelligente du point de vue climatique afin de prévenir les dommages causés par le changement climatique tels que la sécheresse, les inondations, les essaims de criquets, les fortes pluies, etc.
- ✓ Augmenter la productivité et la rentabilité : Il est nécessaire de transférer des technologies pour accroître la productivité des principales cultures africaines, telles que le manioc, le maïs et les pommes de terre, ainsi que la culture de plantes à haut rendement.

8) Culture et Arts

- ✓ Développer le soutien aux échanges culturels entre les peuples : Il est nécessaire d'étendre le soutien aux plateformes, politiques et budgets connexes pour les organisations culturelles et artistiques des pays coréens et africains afin d'activer les échanges culturels et artistiques.

- ✓ Centre culturel africain : Il est nécessaire de créer un centre culturel qui serve de base à la culture et aux arts africains et d'améliorer la compréhension de la culture africaine en invitant et en présentant des artistes africains exceptionnels.
- ✓ Développer l'expertise en matière d'APD culturelle : Il est nécessaire de partager les cas d'essais et d'erreurs, les pistes d'amélioration et le savoir-faire des projets d'APD culturelle déjà mis en œuvre. Un département indépendant dédié aux APD culturelles est nécessaire.
- ✓ Construction du DB : Il est nécessaire de soutenir le projet de création de bases de données pour la préservation du patrimoine culturel immatériel dans les pays africains en utilisant la technologie coréenne des systèmes de bases de données.
- ✓ Soutien à la protection du patrimoine culturel : Il est nécessaire de mettre en œuvre un soutien diplomatique pour le retour des reliques pillées, et de renforcer la protection institutionnelle du patrimoine culturel matériel et immatériel.

9) La Diaspora Africaine nationale

- ✓ Opportunités de cours de langue : Il est nécessaire d'offrir des possibilités de cours/de formation en fonction des qualifications et des certificats de compétence (par exemple, le certificat TESOL en anglais) plutôt que de la nationalité.
- ✓ Construction d'une base de données : Il est nécessaire d'établir une base de données pour la gestion systématique et la communication/engagement continu des étudiants africains participant aux programmes de formation ou étudiant en Corée.
- ✓ Possibilités d'emploi : Il est nécessaire d'offrir des possibilités d'emploi aux étudiants africains à l'issue de leurs études/programmes de formation spéciale en Corée, telles que des possibilités de stage dans des institutions gouvernementales et publiques.
- ✓ Visa : En cas de changement de la politique de visa pour les étrangers (Africains), un préavis et un délai de grâce doivent être prévus.
- ✓ Réglementation de la pornographie liée à la pauvreté : Le gouvernement devrait réglementer les publicités de collecte de fonds qui renforcent les perceptions négatives de l'Afrique et d'une certaine race.

4. Proposants

- 1) Date: Jeudi, 24 Fevrier, 2022
- 2) Proposant: Africa Insight
- 3) Co-proposant : 21 pays, 61 organisations, 107 individus
- 4) Bénéficiaires : Ministère des affaires étrangères, Union africaine

✓ **Pays(21)**

Burkina Faso, République démocratique du Congo, République fédérale d'Ethiopie, République fédérale du Nigeria, République gabonaise, République du Kenya, République de Corée, République du Bénin, République du Cameroun, République du Congo, République de Côte d'Ivoire, République du Ghana, République du Kenya, République de Corée, République du Mozambique, République du Rwanda, République du Sénégal, République de Sierra Leone, République d'Afrique du Sud, République d'Ouganda, République de Zambie, République du Zimbabwe, République unie de Tanzanie.

✓ **Organisations(61)**

Action pour le Développement(ACDEV-Cameroun), Advocacy-ong, Africa Future Foundation, African Voices in Korea(AVOIK), APDSP/PENASED, Association des Anciens Patients Tuberculeux du Bénin(ASSAP-TB/BENIN), Association des femmes Engagées pour le Développement du Cameroun(AFEDEC), Association des Volontaires pour la Santé et le Développement à Rey-Bouba(ASVOSADERB), Association desvolontaires unis pour le développement du Cameroun(AVUD), Association Jiguiya Yeleen, Association LEAD, Association Of Tanzanians In The Republic Of Korea(TANROK), Association pour le bien etre commnautaire, Association Yemini Sante, BBB Korea, Blue Cross Nyatike, Child Watch, Child/Women Welfare Foundation, Childhood Development Organisation, Christ Soldiers Foundation CSO, Civil Society For Malaria Elimination (CS4ME), COLTMR CI, Empower Women Foundation, Ethiopia Students Association in Korea(ESAK), Forum for the promotion of gender equity and moral values, Ghanaian Students In Korea and Associates(Ghaska), Global Fund Advocates Network(GFAN) Africa, Global Health and Social Awareness Foundation, Global Medicare Foundation, Hope for Future Generations, Impact Sante Afrique, Jeju African Museum, Kenguelekezé, Kenyan Community in Korea(KCK), Kizami Table Co., Ltd., Korea End Malaria Alliance(KEMA), Korean Advocates for Global Health(KAGH), Korean Solar

Power Consortium South Africa, Levain des femmes sud-kivi-LDF SK en sigle, Minority and development(M&D), Mobilization for empowerment and development association of Nigeria, Nigerian aid group of Islam(JNI), Organisation non gouvernementale Initiatives pour le Développement Durable de l'Afrique(IDDA), Plateforme des ONG et Associations de lutte contre le Paludisme en République du Congo, Plus de Sida dans les Familles, POSCO Research Institute, Rural Integrated Development Initiative(RIDI), Rwandan Community Abroad-South Korea(RCA-SK), Saalex Ddevelopment Initiatives, Samba Corée, Society for women and child health initiative(SWOCHI), Solidarité Juvénile pour la Citoyenneté et le Bien-être, Studio Afrohada, TALIA, Tanzania Childand Youth Rescue Organization(TCYRO), Toi Du Monde, University of Science & Technology, Women Coalition for Agenda 2030, WOWI/OFIF(Women Organization For Worldwide Islam), Youth Empowering Communal Initiative, Zambia-Korea Network(ZKnetwork)

✓ **Personnes(107)**

A-ra Jo, Anna Cha, Anna Cho, Anna Lee, Asangbeng Collins Takwi, Babacar Thiam, Bayonne Marianne, Bereket Alemayehu, Bo-ra Choi, Bo-seop Shin, Casper Claassen, Chanmi Kim, Chang-hee Han, Dong-cheol Lee, Dong-hwan Choi, Elhadji Diop, Ello Nogbou Frederic Emile, Eok Kim, Eun-ji Lee, Evans Opata, Faith Gathigia, Flower Lauren Warner, Ga-eul Yoon, Ga-yeon Song, Gi-ri Kang, Gil-mo Yang, God'spower Okpala, Gye-ri Kim, Ha-young Jeon, Hae-sol Moon, Han-bin Kim, Hee-jeong Han, Hye-in Jeong, Hye-kyung Kim, Hye-min Kwon, Hye-soo Shin, Hye-soo Lee, Hyeon-joo Heo, Hyuk-jun Oh, Hyunbin Yoon, Hyun-ji Kim, Hyun-jung Lee, Hyun-seok Oh, Jean Bosco Ndongo Bihina, Jeonghwa Lee, Jeong-ja Hong, Ji-eun Kwak, Ji-hwa Lee, Ji-hye Lee, Ji-won Koo, Ji-ye Yang, Jiyoung Hwang, Ji-young Park, Jin-bo Choi, Jin-hyuk Choi, jin-sil Ha, Jin-young Choi, Joshua Wera, Ju-hyeon Moon, Ju-young Yoo, Jun-hee Seo, Jun-il Oh, Ki-dae Lim, Ki-myo Yoon, Ki-soon Choo, Kwang-hoe Park, Kyu-young Kim, Kyung-ah Kang, Lydia Namondo, Maeng-gu Heo, Malamba Poaty Christiane Audrey, Marthe O.B Johnson, Min-hwa Jung, Min-kyung Jang, Nam-kyung Heo, Ngo Batje Batje Henriette, Paolo Pangui Mefenya, Seemoon Choi, Seo-yun Woo, Seong-bin Han, Seong-min Gong, Seung-gap Yang, Seung-ho Baek, Seung-hoon Woo, Seung-yun Han, Smart Michael Komba, So-young Lee, Su-heon Lee, Su-hwan Jeon, Sung-yong Heo, Tae-ho Kim, Tae-jin Song, Takaléa Gisèle, Temesgen Berhanu Yallew, Tumainiel Mangi, Uwera Regine Pacis, Uzabakiriho Abdul Karim, Wonnyeong Kim, Woo-rin Hwang, Woong-gi Lee, Yong-gyu Jang, Yong-kyung Kim, Youngcheol Cho, Young-il Oh, Yu-ah Kim, Yu-ri Han, Yun-bin Han

Policy Recommendation

제5차 한-아프리카포럼 시민사회 정책제안서

1. 대아프리카 외교정책

- ✓ 대한민국이 가지고 있는 고유한 강점을 바탕으로 다른 국가와 차별화 된 전략 수립, 중·장기적인 접근, 상호호혜적 협력관계 구축 필요
- ✓ 아프리카 국가와 아프리카인에 대해 몰이해가 바뀌지 않은 상태에서 한국 중심으로 짜인 정책과 전략은 실효를 발휘하기 어려움
- ✓ 지역별, 국가별로 나누어 공감과 올바른 이해에 바탕을 둔 전략 수립 및 단계별 이행이 반드시 신속하게 이루어져야 함

1) 중장기 전략 수립

- ✓ 아프리카 지역의 변화상과 특수성을 고려한 중장기적 전략 수립
아프리카연합(AU)에서 수립한 Agenda2063의 사례와 같이 아프리카 지역은 중장기적 관점에서 접근이 필요함. 국내 아프리카 전문가 그룹, 한·아프리카재단을 활용하여 중장기 정책과 전략을 수립하여 국정과제에 반영 필요. 15년씩 3기수, 기수마다 5개년 3차 계획을 통해 단계적으로 접근
 - 1기 15년(20~22대 정부)
 - 1차 대아프리카 협력 중점 과제 수립(2022~2026년)
 - 2차 대아프리카 협력 중점 과제 수립(2027~2031년)
 - 3차 대아프리카 협력 중점 과제 수립(2032~2036년)
 - 2기 15년(23~25대 정부) 2037~2051년
 - 3기 15년(26~28대 정부) 2052~2066년
- ✓ 대아프리카 협력 컨트롤 타워
중장기 전략에 따라 정부, 국회, 지방자치단체, 공공기관, 기업, 민간단체 등 제각기 나누어 이루어지고 있는 한국과 아프리카 국가 관련 교류, 협력이 일관성 있게 진행될 수 있도록 대통령 직속 또는 국무조정실 산하에 위치하여 조정, 관리, 감독하는 기능을 가진 컨트롤 타워 필요

2) 차별화, 개별화된 접근

✓ 공감을 바탕으로 한 상호호혜적 접근

식민지배, 노예무역 등 과거 역사에 대한 깊고 폭넓은 이해를 바탕으로 수평적, 장기적, 상호 이해에 중점을 둔 관계 형성 필요. 여러 아프리카 국가들이 매력적으로 여기고 롤모델로 삼고자 하는 경제성장과 민주화를 동시에 이루어 낸 경험을 현지의 맥락에 맞게 공유. 정보통신기술과 기업의 경쟁력, 한류가 가지고 있는 문화적 강점 활용. 공공외교와 인적교류를 중심으로 타 국가와 차별화된 메시지와 접근 필요

✓ 중점협력국가 중심의 맞춤형 외교

한정된 외교 자원을 보다 효과적으로 활용하기 위해 시민사회, 기업 등 민간의 의견을 종합적으로 고려하여 중점협력국가 선정 필요. 각 국가의 관심 분야, 필요 사항과 우리나라의 정책 방향성을 동시에 고려하여 획일화된 접근이 아닌 국가별로 맞춤형 세밀한 접근 필요

3) 인적 자원 육성 투자

✓ 아프리카 지역 및 분야 전문가 양성

아프리카학 전공자, 외교아카데미, 국비유학생, World Friends Korea(월드프렌즈코리아) 해외봉사단, 기업 아프리카 지역전문가 양성과정 등 아프리카 지역, 분야 전문가 양성 프로그램 현황 모니터링 필요. 전문 인력이 전문성을 유지, 발전시켜 나가도록 국가 차원의 중장기적 계획 및 투자 필요. 아동·청소년 시기부터 아프리카에 대해 올바르게 알 수 있는 교육 확대 필요

✓ 아프리카 거주 한국 교민 지원

아프리카 국가에 거주하고 있는 한국 교민들이 겪고 있는 어려움을 해결하고 더 많은 국민이 진출할 수 있도록, 1만 명(2019년 기준)이 넘는 아프리카 국가 거주 재외 동포의 의견 수렴을 통해 필요 사항을 파악한 후 지역과 상황에 따라 맞춤형 지원 확대 필요

✓ 아프리카인에 대한 투자

다양한 국가 출신 아프리카인들이 지한파, 친한파가 되어 한-아프리카 외교, 교류, 협력에 전문성을 발휘하고 기여할 수 있도록 연수, 장학, 교류 프로그램 확대 필요. 특별히 국내거주 아프리카 국가 커뮤니티 활성화와 처우 개선을 통해 더 많은 아프리카인이 한국을 방문할 수 있는 자생적인 생태계가 형성될 수 있도록 제도, 예산 지원 필요

4) 민관협력, 공공외교 확대

✓ 대아프리카 외교 인프라 확대

국제사회 속 대한민국 위치에 알맞은 수준의 예산, 인력 등 외교 인프라 확대를 통해 대아프리카 외교 역량 강화 필요

✓ 시민사회, 학술기관, 문화예술 단체 협력 강화

분야별 전문성을 바탕으로 아프리카와 활발한 교류, 협력을 진행하고 있는 민간기관이 정부와 협력하여 시너지를 창출하고 영향력을 확대해 나갈 수 있도록 민관협력을 강화하고 이를 통해 공공외교를 실현

✓ 기업 진출 지원

한국 기업의 아프리카 국가 진출을 위해 중점 협력국 정부 및 관계부처와의 협의를 통한 체계적이고 실제적인 지원 확대

2. 한-아프리카포럼

1) 민관협력 강화

- ✓ 민간참여 확대: 상향식 접근 방식(Bottom-up approach)을 통해 민간의 다양한 이해관계자의 의견 수렴 및 반영을 통한 포럼 준비
- ✓ 민관협력 채널 구축: 협의회, 네트워크 등 아프리카 관련 다양한 이해관계자의 의견, 협업을 이끌어내고 정부와 공식적으로 소통할 수 있는 주체 필요

2) 대국민 홍보 확대

- ✓ 홍보 확대: 국민들의 포럼에 대한 관심을 넓히기 위해 다양한 채널과 아이디어를 활용한 홍보, 포럼에 참여할 수 있는 기회 확대
- ✓ 정보공개 확대: 포럼 준비 및 진행 사항 등 자료에 대한 열람 권한 및 정보 공개 의무에 대한 규제 마련 필요

3) 아젠다 개발

- ✓ 인력과 시간 투여: 아젠다 개발을 위한 상주 연구인력 필요, 장기간 시간 투자를 통한 전문적 연구 노력 확대
- ✓ 지역 구분: 동,서,남,북,중앙 지역별 접근, 각 국가가 가지고 있는 차이를 반영한 아젠다 개발, 지역별 협력기구 활용
- ✓ 수요 조사: 아프리카 국가의 필요, 관심 사항의 실제적 조사 및 반영을 위해 정부 뿐 아니라 해당 국가 시민사회단체 의견 조사

4) 사후 이행 및 모니터링

- ✓ 모니터링 회의: 5차 포럼 결과문서의 효과적 이행과 모니터링을 위해 6차 포럼 전까지 정례적인 실행 및 모니터링 회의 개최 필요
- ✓ 민간전문가 참여 확대: 실행 및 모니터링 회의시 해당 분야별 민간전문가 참여를 확대하고 그 내용을 기록으로 남겨 6차 포럼 아젠다 개발의 근거로 활용

3. 협력 분야 별 제안

1) 국제개발협력 및 ODA

- ✓ ODA 확대: OECD DAC의 권고 사항인 GNI 대비 ODA 비율 0.7%의 조기 달성을 위해 추가적인 노력 필요
- ✓ 다자협력 및 원조 강화: 월드뱅크, 아프리카개발은행, 세계보건기구, 글로벌펀드 등 다자기구 협력 강화, 한국의 국제적 위상에 맞는 수준으로 전문성을 가진 기관에 대한 다자원조 증대
- ✓ 패러다임 전환: 전통적 ODA 외 비즈니스, 문화예술, 학술 협력 강화, 국제개발협력과 사회적경제 접목 등 ODA 다변화 필요
- ✓ 범분야 이슈: 젠더, 환경, 장애 등 모든 사업에 있어 범분야 이슈를 필수적으로 고려하는 더욱 강력한 가이드라인 필요
- ✓ 유무상 연계: 유무상 ODA 협력과 통합을 위한 혜택, 협업기회 확대 필요
- ✓ 사후 평가 및 관리: 진행 및 완료 사업에 대한 독립 외부 회계, 평가 기관의 철저한 사후 평가와 결과의 투명한 공개 의무화. 실패 사례 공유포럼 개최. 종료사업에 대한 후속조치와 사후 모니터링 활동 확대
- ✓ 규범 개편: 아프리카 국가 내 우수한 현지 CSO 직접 지원. 파트너십 확대 정책 필요. 10년 이상 장기 지원 필요. 행정업무 간소화 필요

2) 국제보건

- ✓ 현지 기관 협력/지원 확대: 지역 보건의료 사업에 전문성을 가진 CSO, CBO, NGO에 대한 파트너십 확대. 역량강화, 사업, 기술, 인적 자원 개발 지원 확대
- ✓ 다자원조 증대: G20 국가로서 경제 규모에 맞는 수준으로 대한민국의 국제보건 다자기구 지원금 확대
- ✓ 새로운 재원 개발 방식 필요: 코로나19로 인해 감염성 질병 퇴치를 위한 항공권연대기여금(국제질병퇴치기금)이 감소함에 따라 이를 대체 또는 개선할 수 있는 새로운 모금 메커니즘 필요
- ✓ COVID-19: 진단키트, 백신 및 치료제의 공여 및 포괄적 접근에 기반한 대응체계 노하우 전수, 글로벌 공공재 정의 구현, 백신 정의를 포함한 ACT-A(The Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator)에 대한 한국의 적극적 리더십 발휘 필요

- ✓ 적정규모 지원: 국가 및 도시의 발전 단계에 따라 다른 적정한 규모의 의료시설 설립 지원을 통해 관리, 운영 등 지속가능성 확대, 특히 의료 인력 역량 강화를 위한 투자 확대 필요
- ✓ 원격의료: 인프라가 부족한 지역에 대해 원격의료 기술, 보건소 관련 체계 수립 지원
- ✓ 주요 질병 지원 확대: 향후 팬데믹에 대한 대응력을 높이기 위해 아프리카 지역 사망률이 높은 전염병인 말라리아, 결핵, 에이즈 등 집중 지원 확대
- ✓ 스타트업 기술 연계: 분자진단키트, 인공호흡기, 인공지능 활용 등 파트너십 구축 필요

3) 무역 및 투자

- ✓ 전자상거래: 코로나19, 아프리카 자유무역지대(AfCFTA) 기회 활용 전자상거래 기술 전수
- ✓ 수입 지원: 한국-아프리카 국가 무역 증진을 위해 수입 지원, 관세 완화 정책 필요
- ✓ 수출 지원: 한국의 중소기업 등 아프리카 시장 투자 및 진출 지원 프로그램 확대
- ✓ 4차 산업: AI, 빅데이터, 바이오 등 4차 산업 관련 교육/투자 확대
- ✓ 청년 창업 지원 : 중위 연령이 낮고 젊은 인구가 많은 아프리카 대륙의 특성에 맞추어 청년 창업가/스타트업 대상 지원 확대

4) 평화와 안전

- ✓ 평화 주류화: 국제개발협력 분야에서 평화 증진 활동 주류화 필요. 교육 사업 진행시 청소년, 아동 대상 평화 교육 확대. 스포츠, 문화를 활용한 평화 주류화에 기여
- ✓ 평화 연대: 남북의 평화적 통일과 한반도 평화프로세스 추진을 위해 아프리카 국가의 지지를 얻기 위한 노력 필요, 아프리카의 평화 정책,이니셔티브에 한국 정부의 지지 및 지원 필요
- ✓ 해양 안보: 해양 안보 분야 협력 강화를 위해 아프리카 국가와의 파트너십, 협력에 대한 필요성 검토. 조건과 기조 확립 필요
- ✓ 평화 옹호: 평화유지군 파견 활동을 넘어 아프리카 역내에서 일어나는 폭력, 내전에 대한 한국 정부의 입장 표명 및 적극적인 역할 필요

5) 인적자원개발과 사람중심교류

- ✓ 채용 확대: 국내외 아프리카 관련 공공, 연구, 사업 수행기관 내 아프리카 디아스포라 채용 장려 정책 검토 필요
- ✓ 아프리카 전문가 육성: 지역별/언어권별 전문가 양성을 위한 지원과 장기 투자 확대, 정부 인증 (지역/언어 전문가 자격증) 제도 필요
- ✓ 대학 간 협력 확대: 한국과 아프리카 국가 대학생들의 교류 협력이 늘어날 수 있도록 교류 프로그램 및 인재 양성프로그램 확대, 협약 및 자매결연 추진 필요
- ✓ 교류 플랫폼 지원: 시민사회가 운영하는 다양한 교류 플랫폼이 활성화 될 수 있도록 정부의 지원 필요
- ✓ 장학금, 연수 확대: 유학 장학금, 펠로우십 프로그램 확대 등 한국 학생의 아프리카 국가 진출, 아프리카 국적 학생의 한국 진출 지원 확대

6) 기후변화와 녹색성장

- ✓ 탄소 배출 감소를 위한 협력: 아프리카 국가의 탄소 배출 감소와 지속가능 성장을 위해 태양열, 전기 자동차 등 재생에너지 연구 지원 확대
- ✓ 뉴딜그린 협력: 아프리카의 기후 변화 대응을 위한 한국의 녹색 성장 이니셔티브의 공유, 그린산업 발전을 위한 뉴딜그린 협력 필요
- ✓ 펀드 조성/투자: 아프리카 국가의 그린 에너지 프로젝트 투자 확대
- ✓ 정책 공유: 저탄소 녹색성장 아젠다의 지속적인 개발을 위한 협력을 바탕으로, 기후변화 공동 대응을 위한 정책의 상호 공유가 필요
- ✓ 사막화 방지 지원: 아프리카 지역 녹지 보전, 나무 심기 프로젝트 지원, 사막화 방지 지원 통한 탄소중립 기여 확대

7) 농업

- ✓ 인력 양성 및 연구 투자: 아프리카 내 농업 연구 기관, 농업 대학 등 교육 기관, 농부들의 역량 개발을 위해 농업 기술 공유, 연구 및 인력 양성에 대한 투자 확대
- ✓ 수입 확대: 일부 식품과 농산품에 국한되어 있는 아프리카 국가 농업 수출품의 한국 수입 확대 방안 모색 필요
- ✓ 시스템 개발 및 농업 혁신: 농촌, 지역사회 발전을 위해 아프리카 국가에

맞는 농업 밸류체인 시스템 개발 지원. 한국의 사례를 활용하여 기술과 기계를 효과적으로 활용하는 농업 혁신 지원

- ✓ 기후스마트농업 지원: 가뭄, 홍수, 메뚜기떼, 폭우 등 기후변화로 인한 피해를 막기 위해 기후스마트농업 지원
- ✓ 생산성, 수익성 확대: 카사바, 옥수수, 감자 등 아프리카 주요 재배 작물의 생산성 확대 및 수익성이 높은 작물 재배를 위한 기술 전수

8) 문화예술

- ✓ 민간 문화 교류 지원 확대: 한국-아프리카 국가의 문화예술 단체가 더욱 활발하게 문화예술 교류를 할 수 있도록 플랫폼 구축, 정책 수립, 예산 지원 확대 필요
- ✓ 아프리카 문화원 설립: 아프리카 문화예술의 거점 센터가 되는 문화원 설립 필요, 아프리카 출신 우수 예술인 초대 및 소개를 통해 아프리카 문화에 대한 이해 확대
- ✓ 문화 ODA 전문성 확대: 기존에 실시된 문화 ODA사업의 시행착오, 개선 방향, 노하우 공유, 문화 ODA 전담 부서(담당자) 개설 필요
- ✓ DB구축 지원: 한국의 데이터베이스 시스템 기술을 활용한, 아프리카 지역의 무형문화유산 보존을 위한 DB구축 지원 필요
- ✓ 문화 유산 보호 지원: 약탈 유물 반환 외교적 지원, 유무형 문화 유산의 제도적 보호 지원 확대 필요

9) 국내 거주 아프리카인

- ✓ 언어 강사 기회: 국적이 아닌 교육 자격증, 실력 인증 (예시. 영어의 TESOL 자격증)에 따른 강의/교육 기회 제공 필요
- ✓ DB구축: 한국 유학생, 연수 프로그램에 참여한 귀국 아프리카인의 체계적인 관리와 지속적인 소통을 위한 DB 구축 필요
- ✓ 일 경험 기회: 한국에서 유학, 훈련 후 정부, 공공 기관 인턴십 기회 등 취업 및 일 경험 기회 제공 확대 필요
- ✓ 비자: 외국인(아프리카인) 대상 비자 정책 변경시 사전 고지 및 적응 기간 필수 제공 필요
- ✓ 빈곤극대화광고 규제: 아프리카 및 특정 인종에 대한 부정적 인식을 확대하는 모금 광고에 대한 정부 규제, 제한 필요

4. 정책제안서 제안자

- 1) 제출일자 : 2022년 2월 24일 목요일
- 2) 대표제안 : 사단법인 아프리카인사이트
- 3) 공동제안 : 21개 국가, 61개 기관, 107명 개인
- 4) 수신기관 : 대한민국 외교부, 아프리카연합(AU)

✓ 참여국가 (21개 국가)

대한민국, 가나, 가봉, 나이지리아, 남아프리카공화국, 르완다, 모잠비크, 베냉, 부르키나파소, 세네갈, 시에라리온, 에티오피아, 우간다, 잠비아, 짐바브웨, 카메룬, 케냐, 코트디부아르, 콩고공화국, 콩고민주공화국, 탄자니아

✓ 참여기관 (61개 기관)

과학기술연합대학원대학교(UST), 국제보건애드보커시(KAGH), 사단법인 아프리카미래재단, 사단법인 BBB코리아, 스튜디오 아프로하다, 제주아프리카박물관, 주식회사 키자미테이블, 포스코경영연구원, 한국말라리아퇴치연대(KEMA), Action pour le Développement(ACDEV-Cameroun), Advocacy-ong, African Voices in Korea(AVOIK), APDSP/PENASED, Association des Anciens Patients Tuberculeux du Bénin(ASSAP-TB/BENIN), Association des femmes Engagées pour le Développement du Cameroun(AFEDEC), Association des Volontaires pour la Santé et le Développement à Rey-Bouba(ASVOSADERB), Association des volontaires unis pour le développement du Cameroun(AVUD), Association Jiguiya Yeleen, Association LEAD, Association Of Tanzanians In The Republic Of Korea(TANROK), Association pour le bien etre commnautaire, Association Yemini Sante, Blue Cross Nyatike, Child Watch, Child/Women Welfare Foundation, Childhood Development Organisation, Christ Soldiers Foundation CSO, Civil Society For Malaria Elimination (CS4ME), COLTMR CI, Empower Women Foundation, Ethiopia Students Association in Korea(ESAK), Forum for the promotion of gender equity and moral values, Ghanaian Students In Korea and Associates(Ghaska), Global Fund Advocates Network(GFAN) Africa, Global Health and Social Awareness Foundation, Global Medicare Foundation, Hope for Future Generations,

Impact Sante Afrique, Kenguelekezé, Kenyan Community in Korea(KCK), Korean Solar Power Consortium South Africa, Levain des femmes sud-kivi-LDF SK en sigle, Minority and development(M&D), Mobilization for empowerment and development association of Nigeria, Nigerian aid group of Islam(JNI), Organisation non gouvernementale Initiatives pour le Développement Durable de l'Afrique(IDDA), Plateforme des ONG et Associations de lutte contre le Paludisme en République du Congo, Plus de Sida dans les Familles, Rural Integrated Development Initiative(RIDI), Rwandan Community Abroad-South Korea(RCA-SK), Salex Ddevelopment Initiatives, Samba Corée, Society for women and child health initiative(SWOCHI), Solidarité Juvénile pour la Citoyenneté et le Bien-être, TALIA, Tanzania Child and Youth Rescue Organization(TCYRO), Toi Du Monde, Women Coalition for Agenda 2030, WOWI/OFIF(Women Organization For Worldwide Islam), Youth Empowering Communal Initiative, Zambia-Korea Network(ZKnetwork)

✓ **참여개인 (107명)**

강경아, 강기리, 곽지은, 구지원, 궁성민, 권혜민, 김계리, 김규영, 김 익, 김용경, 김원녕, 김유아, 김찬미, 김태호, 김한빈, 김현지, 김혜경, 문주현, 문해솔, 박광희, 박지영, 백승호, 서준희, 송가연, 송태진, 신보섭, 신혜수, 양길모, 양승갑, 양지예, 오영일, 오준일, 오혁준, 오현석, 우서윤, 우승훈, 유주영, 윤가을, 윤기묘, 윤현빈, 이동철, 이소영, 이수현, 이안나, 이웅기, 이은지, 이정화, 이지혜, 이지화, 이현정, 이혜수, 임기대, 장민경, 장용규, 전수환, 전하영, 정민화, 정혜인, 조아라, 조안나, 조영철, 차안나, 최동환, 최보라, 최세문, 최진보, 최진영, 최진혁, 추기순, 하진실, 한성빈, 한승윤, 한유리, 한윤빈, 한창희, 한희정, 허남경, 허맹구, 허성용, 허현주, 홍정자, 황우린, 황지영, Asangbeng Collins Takwi, Babacar Thiam, Bayonne Marianne, Bereket Alemayehu, Casper Claassen, Elhadji Diop, Ello Noglobou Frederic Emile, Evans Opata, Faith Gathigia, Flower Lauren Warner, God'spower Okpala, Jean Bosco Ndongo Bihina, Joshua Wera, Lydia Namondo, Malamba Poaty Christiane Audrey, Marthe O.B Johnson, Ngo Batje Batje Henriette, Paolo Pangui Mefenya, Smart Michael Komba, Takaléa Gisèle, Temesgen Berhanu Yallew, Tumainiel Mangi, Uwera Regine Pacis, Uzabakiriho Abdul Karim

AFRICA INSIGHT

Change the Paradigm surrounding Africa



Africa Insight (Established at 2013)
Nonprofit Incorporated Association
at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

Africa Insight works to solve
fundamental problems surrounding Africa
through advocacy and international cooperation.

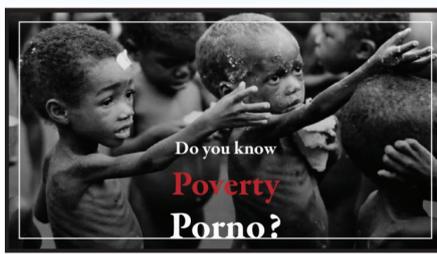
VISION

Where African people are respected,
free, and have independence.



Education & Culture

Global Citizenship Education
Seoul Africa Festival
Book Publishing
Contents (Article, Video) Creation



Campaign & Advocacy

End Poverty Pornography
Anti-Discrimination
Media Monitoring
Policy Recommendation



Africa Leadership & Exchange

Africa Young Entrepreneur Support
(Y.E.S) Project
Youth Exchange Program
Africa Information Sharing Group

Date : February 24, 2022
제출일자 : 2022년 2월 24일

Proposer : Africa Insight
대표제안 : 사단법인 아프리카인사이트

Co-Proposer: 21 countries, 61 organizations, 107 individuals
공동제안 : 21개 국가, 61개 기관, 107명 개인

Recipients: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Korea, African Union
수신기관 : 대한민국 외교부, 아프리카연합(AU)

**The 5th Korea-Africa Forum Policy Recommendation
- A Civil Society Perspective -**

제5차 한-아프리카포럼 시민사회 정책제안서