



United Nations in the Republic of Korea





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Contents

01. Introduction

02. UN Offices in the Republic of Korea

- Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT/ESCAP)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM) Seoul Office
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Seoul Office
- United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific (UNCITRAL-RCAP)
- United Nations Development Programme Global Environmental Finance Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (UNDP/GEF YSLME) Project
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Seoul Policy Centre
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific East and North-East Asia Office (UNESCAP-ENEA)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (UNESCO APCEIU)
- United Nations Environment Programme Northwest Pacific Action Plan (UNEP-NOWPAP)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Representation in the Republic of Korea
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization Investment and Technology Promotion Office (UNIDO ITPO)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research Centre International de Formation des Autorités et Leaders (UNITAR CIFAL) Jeju
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Office for Northeast Asia and Global Education and Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR ONEA-GETI)
- United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD)
- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Seoul
- United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG)
- World Bank Group (WBG) Korea Office
- World Food Programme (WFP) Korea Office

03. International and Intergovernmental Organizations

- ASEAN-Korea Centre (AKC)
- East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)
- Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- International Vaccine Institute (IVI)
- Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)
- World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)

01. Introduction



The Republic of Korea (ROK) joined the United Nations (UN) in 1991. Since its admission to the UN, the ROK has made significant contributions to the work of the UN through peacekeeping operations, development, and the promotion of human rights. It has also transitioned from an aid recipient to a donor country when it joined OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 2009.

As of 2017, the country hosts 18 UN offices and 7 international organizations. These offices cover matters ranging from global, regional, subregional to country level; from policy issues, capacity building training to detailed action plans.

This brochure aims to provide useful information on various UN offices and international organizations in the ROK and information common to all of them.



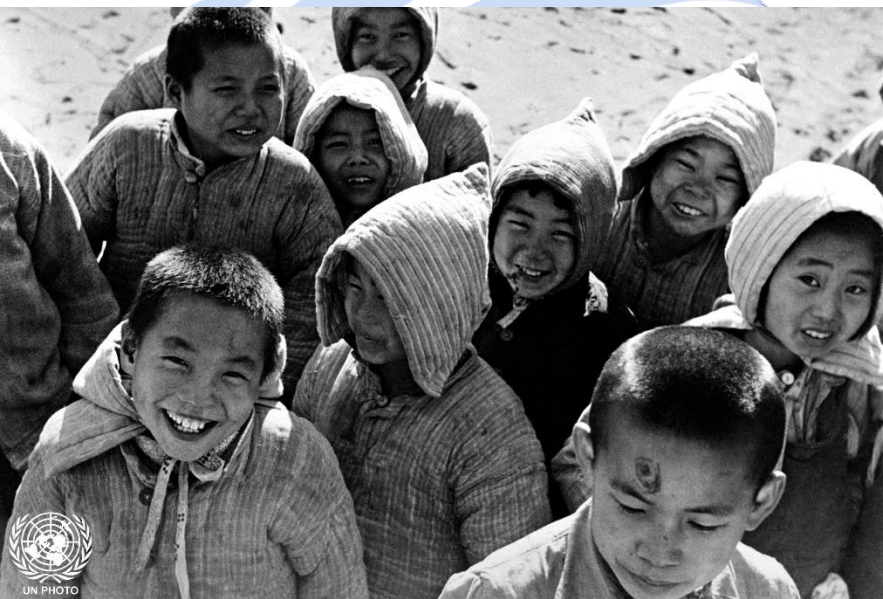
About the United Nations



The United Nations (UN) is an international organization founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member States. The mission and work of the UN are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter.

Due to the powers vested in its Charter and its unique international character, the UN can take action on the issues confronting humanity in the 21st century, such as peace and security, climate change, sustainable development, human rights, disarmament, terrorism, humanitarian and health emergencies, gender equality, governance, food production, and more.

The UN also provides a forum for its members to express their views in the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and other bodies and committees. By enabling dialogue between its members, and by hosting negotiations, the Organization has become a mechanism for governments to find areas of agreement and solve problems together.



UN - R O K R e l a t i o n s

The relationship between the Republic of Korea and the United Nations (UN) goes all the way back to the first years of the international organization.

In 1947, the UN General Assembly established the UN Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK) to supervise the first general election of the Republic of Korea, assist in the withdrawal of the occupying forces, and guide the new political entity to full independence. The Republic of Korea was established in 1948 and its government was officially recognized by the UN as the only legitimate government in the Korean Peninsula.

When the Korean War broke out in June 1950, the international organization initiated the United Nations Command (UNC) to restore peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. It was the first undertaking of its kind in the history of the UN.

In order to facilitate the post-war reconstruction efforts, the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) was established and the UN continued to support the Republic of Korea's economic development through the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) even after the cease-fire. Until its closure in 1958, the Agency conducted 260 major projects covering industry, mining, agriculture, education, housing, and health with a total expenditure of \$127 million, which equals \$924 million today.

The UN continued to provide assistance to the Republic of Korea by establishing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Office in 1957 to support the supply of textbooks for primary schools and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Office in 1962 to provide formula, medicine, food, and clothes for children.

In particular, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Seoul Office (then UN Technical Assistance Board Office) played a vital role in socioeconomic development from its opening in 1963 to the closure in 2009. Although the Republic of Korea was no longer a recipient country of UNDP's assistance from early 1980s due to its rapid development, the closure symbolized its changed status from a recipient to a donor country.

The Republic of Korea's admission to the UN in 1991 marked the beginning of the mutually beneficial partnership being seen today. Since then, the Korean diplomacy bloomed and prospered within the UN. The country was elected a non-permanent member of the Security Council during 1997-99, assumed the Presidency of the 56th Session of the General Assembly, and produced the 8th Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

By working closely with UN bodies, the Republic of Korea has also been sharing its development experiences and supporting countries in need over many years. In 2015, the Republic of Korea became the 18th largest contributor to the regular budget of the UN and the 12th largest provider of assessed contributions to UN Peacekeeping operations. With 638 troops deployed in seven missions, including the deployment of 317 troops to UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and 293 troops to UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), the country ranks 40th in the number of peacekeeping operations (PKO) troops dispatched as of July 2015.

The United Nations System

UN PRINCIPAL ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- Main Committee
- Disarmament Commission
- Human Rights Council
- International Law Commission
- Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

- #### Subsidiary Organs
- UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
 - UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
 - UNV United Nations Volunteers
 - UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
 - UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
 - UN-Habitat United Nations Human Settlements Programme
 - UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
 - WFP World Food Programme (WFP/FAO)

- #### Research and Training
- UNIDIR United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
 - UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
 - UNISSC United Nations System Staff
 - UNU United Nations University

- #### Other Entities
- ITC International Trade Centre (UN/CTO) and Development
 - UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 - UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 - UNOPS United Nations Operations Project Services
 - UN Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

- #### Related Organizations
- CTBTO Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
 - IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
 - IACCI International Criminal Court
 - ICJ International Court of Justice
 - ISA International Seabed Authority
 - ITLOS International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
 - OPCW Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
 - WTO World Trade Organization

SECURITY COUNCIL

- #### Subsidiary Organs
- International Resident Mission for Criminal Tribunals
 - Military Staff Committee
 - Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

- Peace-keeping operations and political missions
- Sanctions committees (ad hoc)
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

- #### Peacebuilding Commission

- #### HLPF High-level Political Forward

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

- #### Functional Commissions
- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
 - Narcotic Drugs
 - Population and Development
 - Science and Technology for Development
 - Statistics
 - Status of Women
 - United Nations Forum on Forests

- #### Regional Commissions
- ECA Economic Commission for Africa
 - ECE Economic Commission for Europe
 - ECOSOC Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
 - ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
 - ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

- #### Other Bodies
- Committee for Development Policy
 - Committee of Experts on Public Administration
 - Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations
 - High Level Forum on Indigenous Issues
 - UNADS United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
 - UNGEEN United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

- #### Research and Training
- UNICRI United Nations International Crime and Justice Research Institute
 - UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

- #### Specialized Agencies
- FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 - ICARD International Civil Aviation Organization
 - IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
 - ILO International Labour Organization
 - IMF International Monetary Fund
 - ITO International Maritime Organization
 - UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 - UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

- UNWTO World Tourism Organization
- WHO World Health Organization
- WFP World Food Programme
- WHO World Intellectual Property Organization
- WHO World Meteorological Organization
- **WORLD BANK GROUP**¹
- IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- IDA International Development Association
- IFC International Finance Corporation

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

- #### Departments and Offices
- EDSA Executive Office of the Secretary-General
 - DFS Department of Field Support
 - DGACN Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
 - DM Department of Management
 - DPA Department of Political Affairs
 - DPI Division of Public Information
 - DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations
 - DSS Department of Safety and Security
 - OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

- ODA Office for Disarmament Affairs
- OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services
- OLA Office of Legal Affairs
- OSAA Office of the Secretary-General
- PRSO Peacebuilding Support Office
- SRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Issue of Children and Armed Conflict
- SRSG/SVC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
- SRSG/MAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children

- UNISDR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- UNODG United Nations Office at Geneva
- UN-OHRLLS Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing States and Small Island Developing States
- UNOP United Nations Office at Nairobi
- UNOP United Nations Office for Partnerships
- UNOP United Nations Office at Vienna

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Notes:

1. Members of the United Nations System that are not explicitly listed by the United Nations Secretariat are those that are not members of the United Nations but are associated with the United Nations system.
2. IAEA and OPCW report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly (GA).
3. WHO reports to the GA, but also reports to the ECOSOC and to the GA and ECOSOC, and also to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.
4. The World Bank Group consists of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).
5. The International Criminal Court (ICC) was established by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on 17 July 2002, and entered into force on 1 July 2010.
6. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) was established by the Statute of the International Court of Justice on 9 April 1946, and entered into force on 22 July 1946.
7. The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) was established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on 10 December 1982, and entered into force on 16 November 1996.
8. The High Level Forum on Indigenous Issues (HLFI) was established by the United Nations in 2009, and reports to the United Nations Secretary-General.
9. The High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) was established by the United Nations Secretary-General in 2009, and reports to the United Nations Secretary-General.

This Chart is a reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations System, and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations System.

United Nations Offices in the Republic of Korea

	Name	Location	Year of Establishment
1	Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT/ESCAP)	Songdo	2006
2	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Seoul Office	Seoul	1999
3	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Seoul Office	Seoul	2017
4	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific (UNCITRAL-RCAP)	Songdo	2012
5	United Nations Development Programme Global Environmental Finance Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (UNDP/GEF YSLME) Project	Songdo	2017
6	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Seoul Policy Centre	Seoul	2010
7	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) East and North-East Asia Office	Songdo	2010
8	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (UNESCO APCEIU)	Seoul	2000
9	United Nations Environment Programme Northwest Pacific Action Plan (UNEP-NOWPAP)	Busan	1994
10	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Representation in the Republic of Korea	Seoul	2006

	Name	Location	Year of Establishment
11	United Nations Industrial Development Organization Investment and Technology Promotion Office (UNIDO ITPO)	Seoul	1987
12	United Nations Institute for Training and Research Centre International de Formation des Autorités et Leaders (UNITAR CIFAL) Jeju	Jeju	2010
13	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Office for Northeast Asia and Global Education and Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR ONEA-GETI)	Songdo	2010
14	United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD)	Songdo	2012
15	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Seoul	Seoul	2015
16	United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG)	Songdo	2006
17	World Bank Group (WBG) Korea Office	Songdo	2013
18	World Food Programme (WFP) Korea Office	Seoul	2005

International Organizations in the Republic of Korea

	Name	Location	Year of Establishment
1	ASEAN-Korea Centre (AKC)	Seoul	2009
2	East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)	Songdo	2006
3	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	Seoul	2012
4	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Songdo	2010
5	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Seoul	2015
6	International Vaccine Institute (IVI)	Seoul	1997
7	Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)	Seoul	2011
8	World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)	Seoul	2014

02. UN Offices in the Republic of Korea



Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT/ESCAP)



UNITED NATIONS
APCICT – ESCAP

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The Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT/ESCAP) was inaugurated on 16 June 2006 as a regional institute of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Located in Incheon, Republic of Korea, the Centre has a mission to strengthen the efforts of the member States of ESCAP to use ICT in their socio-economic development through human and institutional capacity-building.

It implements programmes and activities along three inter-related pillars: Training, Research and Knowledge-Sharing, and Advisory Services. Together, these form an integrated approach to ICT human capacity development.

To promote sustainability of its work, the Centre places greater emphasis on institutionalizing its programmes in national human resource development frameworks. This is facilitated through close cooperation and partnership with government ministries and agencies, civil service organizations, colleges and universities, non-governmental and civil society organizations, private sector, and other stakeholders.

Key Areas of Work

APCICT Flagship Programmes

- **Academy of ICT Essentials for Government Leaders (Academy)**

Launched in June 2008, the Academy is APCICT's flagship capacity building programme for government leaders and civil servants. It aims to equip them with the essential knowledge and skills needed to fully leverage the opportunities presented by ICT for sustainable development. Consisting of a core ICTD curriculum available in different languages, the Academy continues to be rolled-out and institutionalized in countries in Asia and the Pacific.

<http://www.unapcict.org/academy>

- **Turning Today's Youth into Tomorrow's Leaders (TTYTL)**

"Turning Today's Youth into Tomorrow's Leaders" aims to cultivate students and youth to become future leaders who are equipped with the knowledge and skills on using ICT for sustainable development. Under this programme, the "Primer Series on ICTD for Youth" (Primer Series) was launched in February 2012 to provide learning resources that institutions of higher learning in Asia and the Pacific can use, thereby expanding the coverage of ICTD education in university curricula. The Primer Series is now utilized in over a hundred universities and colleges across the region.

<http://www.unapcict.org/pr>

- **Women ICT Frontier Initiative (WIFI)**

WIFI aims to create socially and economically-empowered women through ICT-enabled entrepreneurship. It strengthens the capacity of current and potential women entrepreneurs in Asia and Pacific on utilizing ICT in their businesses, and the capacity of government leaders and policymakers to create an enabling environment for ICT-empowered women entrepreneurs. Launched in June 2016, WIFI offers core and specialized training modules for women entrepreneurs and policymakers.

<http://www.unapcict.org/wifi>



International Organization for Migration (IOM) Seoul Office



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

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The UN Migration Agency (IOM) was established in 1951 as an intergovernmental organization to facilitate the resettlement of European migrants uprooted by the Second World War. Today, it has broadened its scope and has become the leading UN-related organization for migration involved in worldwide human mobility. IOM has been providing diverse services and policy advice to 166 member states including Republic of Korea, to promote safe, orderly and regular migration.

Since its establishment in the Republic of Korea in 1999, the Mission has been working to address various migration challenges faced by the country. IOM ROK Mission seeks to achieve Sustainable Development Goal by improving migration governance, promoting migration and development and providing protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants. IOM ROK works with governments and civil societies to mainstream migration into national, regional and international development plans; to prevent human trafficking and protect its victims; and to provide services to support refugee resettlement and Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) efforts. IOM ROK also builds capacity of ROK humanitarian workers to efficiently and effectively respond to global emergencies.

Key Areas of Work

Managing Migration for the Benefit of All



- **Migration Governance**

In the area of migration governance, IOM has cooperated with governments in developing policies that help both countries of origin and destination. The customized programs with IOM expertise are provided to the governments and migrants to facilitate the social integration of migrants.

- **Humanitarian Assistance**

As one of the world's largest humanitarian assistance agencies, IOM is offering migrants and refugees with shelters, camp coordination and management programs at the forefront of regions suffering from conflict and natural disaster. IOM currently operates in many places across the world including Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Yemen, Haiti, Nepal and so forth.

- **Refugee Assistance**

For the past 65 years, IOM has been providing essential services such as medical checkups and pre-departure training to help the adjustment of refugees. More recently, the organization has assisted the resettlement of Syrian refugees at the request of the European Union, United States and Canadian governments, providing diverse programs for their successful resettlement and integration.

- **Counter-Trafficking**

IOM works on the prevention of trafficking in persons, protection of victims, and assistance in prosecuting traffickers. The organization assists the return, reintegration and protection of human trafficking victims, conducts counter-trafficking training for government-affiliated agencies, social organizations and individuals, and provides advice on legislation for prosecution.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Seoul Office



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The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) formally opened its Seoul Office on 11 April 2017. The office opening represents an important milestone in UNICEF's decades-long and unique relationship with Korea: From being a recipient of UNICEF assistance (USD 23 million in aid from UNICEF between 1950 and 1993), the country has become the 12th largest country donor to UNICEF in 2016.

The Seoul Office is responsible for strengthening public partnerships in Korea and contributing to UNICEF's advocacy on behalf of the world's children. Hence, UNICEF Seoul works to maintain good donor relations with the Government of Republic of Korea. And it also seeks to broaden and strengthen partnerships with various stakeholders such as the Parliamentary Friends of UNICEF, academia, and other civil society organizations, in order to raise the profile of children's rights on Korea's development agenda.

Key Areas of Work

As one of the offices under the Public Partnerships Division (PPD), Seoul Office works to strengthen UNICEF's position as a trusted partner for realizing children's rights among governments, multilateral stakeholders and other public sector actors. Seoul Office engages in evidence-based policy advocacy and resource mobilization to support implementing UNICEF's Strategic Plan and the Agenda 2030.

In doing so, it aims to seek the best possible collaboration and partnership with our public sector partners to promote the rights and interests of children, including through advocating for children's rights and leveraging greater resources for children. While cultivating existing partnerships to optimize growth for UNICEF's work around the world, it also explores future partnership opportunities to broaden resource mobilization base. Seoul Office also works closely with the KCU, which focuses on outreach, advocacy and fundraising activities vis-à-vis the general public, civil society and private sector partners.



United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific (UNCITRAL-RCAP)



United Nations
UNCITRAL

Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific

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The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific (UNCITRAL RCAP) is part of the Secretariat of the UNCITRAL.

The main objectives of the Regional Centre are: (a) to provide capacity building and technical assistance services to States in the Asia-Pacific region, including to international and regional organizations, and development banks; (b) to support public, private and civil society initiatives to enhance international trade and development by promoting certainty in international commercial transactions through the dissemination of international trade norms and standards, in particular those elaborated by UNCITRAL; (c) to build and participate in regionally-based international trade law partnerships and alliances, including with other appropriate United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies; (d) strengthen information, knowledge and statistics through briefings, workshops, seminars, publications, social media, and information and communication technologies, including in regional languages; and (e) to function as a channel of communication between States and UNCITRAL for non-legislative activities of the Commission.

The Regional Centre is actively engaging in numerous technical assistance, capacity building and promotional activities, while developing custom-tailored strategies for dissemination of UNCITRAL texts, made available to 56 states in the region.

Key Areas of Work



Likewise participated in the effort for the UN to deliver as One, by becoming a non-resident agency in the Lao PDR-United Nations Partnership Framework 2017-2022 and in the UN Development Assistance Framework Papua New Guinea (2018-2022), and provided inputs in the preparation of the UN Pacific Strategy 2018-2022. The Regional Centre has also pursued further coordination by working closely with UNESCAP and APEC. Noteworthy is the partnership with the Asian Development Bank aimed at reforming arbitration

laws in the South Pacific. In collaboration Asia Pacific Law Institute of the Seoul National University, with the support of the Korean Commercial Arbitration Board, the ISDS Asia Pacific Transparency Observatory was established to monitor transparency in investor-state disputes.

Since the establishment of the Regional Centre, there is a significant increase in adoption of UNCITRAL texts in the region. In 2012, 15 out of 56 States in the region had arbitration legislation based on the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration. Today, there are 23 (a 53% increase, in less than 5 years). With the entry into force of the new arbitration law in the Republic of Korea, the region accounts for 44% of total States, and 59% of total jurisdictions, adopting the Model Law, with the amendments as adopted in 2006. Also, since 2012, there were 4 new ratifications of the New York Convention, doubling the pace of regional ratifications of the previous 5 years. On the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (Vienna, 1980) (CISG), between 2000 and 2012, over twelve years, only 3 States in the region ratified the convention. Since 2013, 3 more states (Bahrain, Viet Nam and Fiji) have done it. Lastly, all status actions since 2015 on the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (New York, 2005) took place in this region.

With increased visibility of our activities, it is expected that the Regional Centre will receive more requests from States for technical assistance and capacity building activities. Such activities, aimed at harmonizing international commercial laws, are visibly promoting a rule-based business environment, a key aspect for the facilitation of trade, by removing legal barriers and reducing risks to investors, importers and exporters.



United Nations Development Programme Global Environmental Finance Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (UNDP/GEF YSLME) Project



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The UNDP/GEF/UNOPS Project entitled Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem: Restoring Ecosystem Goods and Services and Consolidation of a Long-Term Regional Environmental Governance Framework, or UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project, was launched on July 13, 2017, in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

The second phase project builds upon regional cooperation for the sustainable use of the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME) put in place by the PR China and the RO Korea, supported by the Yellow Sea Partnership and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The first phase project prepared the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) of the Yellow Sea and finalized a regional Strategic Action Programme (SAP), the implementation of which has been operationalized by the national SAP.

The project's objective is to foster a long-term sustainable institutional, policy, and financial arrangements for effective ecosystem-based management of the Yellow Sea, To achieve this objective, the project will support the formation of an YSLME Commission that will oversee the implementation of the SAP; and will support the states' efforts to reduce the decline in biological resources and to restore depleted fish stocks in the Yellow Sea.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Seoul Policy Centre



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

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As the lead UN development agency, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) helps implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through its work in some 170 countries and territories. UNDP's strategic plan focuses on key areas including poverty alleviation, democratic governance and peace-building, climate change and disaster risk, and economic inequality. UNDP provides support to governments to integrate the SDGs into their national development plans and policies.

For more than 40 years (1963-2009), UNDP supported the people and the government of the Republic of Korea, delivering 270 projects in 20 areas mirroring the Republic of Korea's development path. UNDP closed its country office in 2009, as the country joined the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), affirming its status as a significant contributor of development aid.

In this context, the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre (USPC) was established in 2010, with the objective of brokering new partnerships between the Republic of Korea and the developing world through UNDP networks. The USPC is co-funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea and UNDP.

Key Areas of Work

As one of the six UNDP Global Policy Centres, USPC is tasked with:

- Representing UNDP in Korea
- Working with Korea on international issues
- Sharing Korea's development experience with other countries



*(Top) Korean policy experiences are shared with developing countries.
(photo: UNDP Seoul Policy Centre)*



*(Bottom) Korea and developing countries affirm their mutual interest in sharing Korea's experiences
(photo: UNDP Ukraine)*

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) East and North-East Asia Office



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The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific East and North-East Asia Office (UNESCAP-ENEAA) was inaugurated on 17 May 2010 in Incheon, Republic of Korea in accordance with the Secretary-General's pledge to support the UN's development pillar.

Since its establishment, the Office has been working closely with six member States – China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation – and two associate members – Hong Kong, China and Macau, China – to build and strengthen partnerships and cooperation for inclusive and sustainable development in the subregion.

Under the overall mandate to support regional economic cooperation and integration and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Office strives to address social challenges through science, technology and innovation, strengthen intraregional connectivity, facilitate development cooperation, promote disaster resilient societies, as well as improving environmental sustainability through the North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental Cooperation (NEASPEC).

Key Areas of Work

- **Addressing Socio-Economic Inequalities**

Promoting participation, collaboration, and sharing of good practices among member countries, in particular, in the areas of youth participation and ageing society.

- **Strengthening Intra-Regional Connectivity**

Enhancing regional trade through fostering trade and transport connectivity and promoting shared prosperity among all member countries.

- **Improving Environmental Sustainability**

Supporting subregional cooperation for addressing transboundary environmental challenges and promoting low carbon development through NEASPEC.

- **Promoting Disaster Resilient Societies**

Promoting cooperation and exchange of information among the member States with a focus on building the capacity of governments to reduce and monitor disaster risks.

- **Facilitating Development Cooperation**

Supporting dialogues on policies and practices of development cooperation in North-East Asia and developing platforms for technical cooperation beyond the subregion.



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (UNESCO APCEIU)



APCEIU

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Asia-Pacific Centre of
Education for International Understanding
under the auspices of UNESCO

*Fostering **Global Citizenship**
towards a **Culture of Peace***

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The Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (APCEIU) is a UNESCO Category 2 Centre established in 2000 by the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Korea and UNESCO in order to promote and develop Education for International Understanding (EIU), currently regarded as Global Citizenship Education (GCED), with UNESCO Member States. APCEIU plays an important role in advancing the realization of GCED, reflected in both the UN Sustainable Development Goals as Target 4.7 and the UNESCO Education 2030 Framework for Action.

Guided by the UNESCO Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (18th General Conference of UNESCO, 1974) and the Declaration and Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy (28th General Conference of UNESCO, 1995), APCEIU envisions to promote EIU/GCED through the following main lines of action:

- Strengthen national, regional, and global capacity to implement EIU/GCED
- Promote international exchange and cooperation of EIU/GCED in the Asia-Pacific and other regions
- Research and develop EIU/GCED curricula
- Organize EIU/GCED training workshops and seminars
- Produce and disseminate EIU/GCED learning and teaching materials

Key Areas of Work

Global Citizenship Education (GCED)



Nurturing respect for all, building a sense of belonging to a common humanity and helping learners become responsible and active global citizens is the goal of Global Citizenship Education (GCED). It aims to empower learners to assume active roles to face and resolve global challenges towards a more just, peaceful, tolerant, inclusive and sustainable world. GCED is part of the UN Sustainable Development Goals as Target 4.7 and the UNESCO Education 2030 Framework for Action.

Main Programme Areas

Capacity-building of Educators on GCED

APCEIU offers diverse professional development and training opportunities for educators in the Asia-Pacific and beyond, committed to developing the competencies of participating educators in teaching and mainstreaming GCED in different educational contexts.



GCED Research and Policy Development

APCEIU has been developing evidence-based research and action oriented policies on GCED and facilitates global dialogue to identify strategies towards action for GCED at the national, regional and global levels. APCEIU engages in curriculum research and development for GCED, and supports development of GCED course in higher education institutions.



International Teacher Exchange Programme

Recognizing the crucial role of teachers in realizing and leading social change contributing to fostering global citizenship in schools and communities, APCEIU provides teachers with opportunities to experience different educational settings and practices. APCEIU works closely with partner governments to facilitate this bilateral teacher exchange.



GCED Information Hub and Global Network

APCEIU serves as a GCED information hub by building and distributing up-to-date GCED news and information, easily accessible through online portals and websites. To further amplify current and future efforts in promoting GCED, APCEIU hosts the GCED Global Network aimed to complement efforts to solidifying global action for GCED.



United Nations Environment Programme Northwest Pacific Action Plan (UNEP-NOWPAP)



C o n t a c t

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The Action Plan for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Northwest Pacific Region (NOWPAP) was adopted in September 1994 as a part of the Regional Seas Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Implementation of NOWPAP contributes to the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) in the Northwest Pacific region.

The overall goal of NOWPAP is “the wise use, development and management of the coastal and marine environment so as to obtain the utmost long-term benefits for the human populations of the region, while protecting human health, ecological integrity and the region’s sustainability for future generations.”

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Representation in the Republic of Korea



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The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established in 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly with the mandate to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. In more than six decades, UNHCR has helped over 65.6 million people around the world to rebuild their lives. Utilizing the expertise accumulated from years of experience, the UN Refugee Agency extends its protection to the internally displaced and stateless persons as well as refugees. Such efforts were recognized, when the organization received the Nobel Peace Prize both in 1954 and 1981.

UNHCR's headquarters is located in Geneva. The organization employs over 10,966 staff in more than 130 countries, including the Republic of Korea.

Key Areas of Work



The role of UNHCR in the Republic of Korea is primarily of an advocacy nature. UNHCR engages with the government, judiciary, legislative, the National Human Rights Commission, NGOs and civil society to improve the domestic asylum system and treatment of asylum-seekers and refugees, and to ensure respect for their rights, including the principle of non-refoulement.

The Republic of Korea acceded to the 1951 Convention in 1992 and began registering asylum-seekers in 1994. The number of new applications have slowly increased over the years with a total of 5,711 persons applying for asylum in 2015, and 7,542 in 2016.

UNHCR advises and supports the Ministry of Justice and Immigration Offices, which handle asylum applications in the Republic of Korea, to ensure that decisions are made in accordance with international standards. UNHCR also provides technical assistance to the government for its pilot resettlement programme.

UNHCR raises awareness and understanding on forced displacement issues with the general public. UNHCR attempts to make these issues more personal to Koreans by linking their own history of international displacement during the Korean War to the plight of refugees. UNHCR also makes continuous effort to raise the public awareness about refugees and other persons of concern who have sought asylum in Korea, and are in need of protection and support of the Korean government and its people.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization Investment and Technology Promotion Office (UNIDO ITPO)



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The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. The mission of the UNIDO is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in Member States.

Since its establishment in 1987, UNIDO ITPO Korea has continued to disseminate Korea's experience of industrial development by promoting investment and technology transfer from Korea to developing countries and economies in transition.

Key Areas of Work

UNIDO ITPO Korea implements diverse projects and programmes more effectively and efficiently in developing countries to strengthen their trade capacity and support green industrialization. Our services are aimed at advising on industrial development policy, promoting job creation and green technology by applying the need-oriented strategy for industrial development.



UNIDO ITPO Korea also encourages Korean investors, in particular small-and-medium sized enterprises (SMEs), to expand their businesses in developing countries by disseminating the latest information on opportunities of joint investment, conducting business feasibility studies, and inviting officials of investment promotion agencies (IPAs) in developing countries.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research Centre International de Formation des Autorités et Leaders (UNITAR CIFAL) Jeju



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UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/Jeju International Training Center (JITC) was established in 2010 as CIFAL (Centre International de Formation des Autorités et Leaders), global network of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in the desire of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province to achieve the United Nations' economic and social development goals.

Since its establishment, CIFAL Jeju/JITC successfully carried out capacity building training sessions to empower government officials and civil society leaders in the Asia-Pacific region in the areas of environment, human security, sustainable tourism, and youth engagement, and thus it has provided the platform for the economic and social development of local governments and communities. CIFAL Jeju/JITC will continue to make multifaceted efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN in 2015 and build the sustainable world community.

Key Areas of Work

UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC provides training opportunities, aiming to further enhance learning opportunities by sharing experiences between the national and local governments in the Asia Pacific countries. The thematic areas that the center hones in on includes the following: Urban governance and planning, Economic development, Social inclusion, and Environmental sustainability.

Under the theme of urban governance and planning, UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC organizes training on how to develop “eco-towns” through waste management for local governments and communities in the region. The subtopic under Urban governance and planning has also been given great importance, as the aim is to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Disaster Risk Reduction strategies are also being incorporated into urban planning and design in the region.

In the context of dynamic growth of tourism, Sustainable tourism is a major part of economic development. CIFAL Jeju/JITC enables local governments and stakeholders to have a solid grasp of sustainable tourism by giving opportunities to explore various elements on sustainable tourism. In regards to the social inclusion theme, CIFAL Jeju/JITC conducts workshops on human trafficking and migration to equip local government officials in the region with protection and assistance of trafficking victims and migrants and raising public awareness by sharing the best practices. CIFAL Jeju/JITC also promotes youth engagement by establishing a ground for the youth to freely express their views on the current social challenges and encourages them on finding solutions to the problems.

To improve environmental sustainability in the region, CIFAL Jeju/JITC provides training aimed towards knowledge sharing on the planning and implementation of green growth policies as part of CIFAL Jeju’s learning series for local governments on low-carbon city and eco-efficiency.



**United Nations Office for
Disaster Risk Reduction
Office for Northeast Asia and
Global Education and Training
Institute for Disaster Risk
Reduction
(UNISDR ONEA-GETI)**



UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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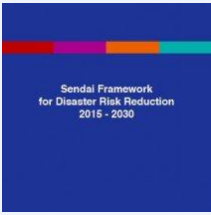
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)'s Office for Northeast Asia Global Education Training Institute was established in 2010 to develop a new cadre of professionals in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for disaster resilient societies.

The Office has a specific regional mandate with two priorities: i) support to governments and cities in the region to reduce disaster risk; and ii) support to countries in the region on Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 implementation.

GETI has a global mandate with three priorities: i) capacity building support to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into sustainable development; (ii) convening and supporting inter-city learning to strengthen resilience; and iii) capacity building support to national training institutions working on resilience issues and supporting the sharing of best practices between such institutions.

Key Areas of Work

1. Developing Capacity for the Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030



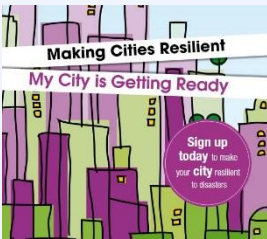
The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) is the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda, with seven targets and four priorities for action. It was endorsed by the UN General Assembly following the 2015 Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR). The Sendai Framework is the basis for a risk-informed and resilient Sustainable Development Agenda. UNISDR GETI provides capacity support to countries and local governments on Understanding the Sendai Framework for Implementation. The national level training uses the latest Sendai Framework Monitor tools, targeting national disaster risk reduction (DRR) focal points and representatives from all line ministries with a role in DRR including climate change, sustainable development, education, environment, forestry, gender and equality, health, planning, water, finance as well as from national statistics offices, national platforms for DRR, civil society and private sector counterparts; whereas the local level training uses the tools of the Making Cities Resilient global campaign for urban resilience.

2. Resilience in Northeast Asia Region Programme

UNISDR ONEA promotes partnerships and advocates for disaster risk reduction. Operating under the same leadership, ONEA and GETI are mutually reinforcing in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption into development as well as encouraging the strengthening of urban resilience through the Making Cities Resilient campaign. ONEA harnesses the convening power, technical and advocacy capacity of UNISDR in the region. In the region, ONEA supports to enhance information and technology sharing on disaster risk reduction and provide more disaster risk reduction capacity building education and training programmes for officials from China, Japan, Republic of Korea as well as in Mongolia.



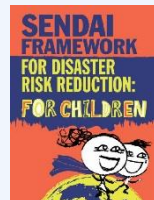
3. “Making Cities Resilient Campaign” - My City is Getting Ready!



UNISDR and its partners are working towards sustainable urbanization by taking proactive actions. The Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Campaign addresses issues of local governance and urban risk. UNISDR ONEA-GETI, with partnership and support from the Ministry of the Interior and Safety of the Republic of Korea and Incheon Metropolitan City, provides needed capacity development, policy advice and tailored assistance to local government to be able to conduct assessment of disaster risks at local levels, as well as providing useful tools, methodology and training including the New Ten Essentials, Quick Risk Estimation tool and Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities to support the process of the local action plans preparations to improve resilience.

4. UNISDR School Programme: A Culture of Prevention for Students in Korea

UNISDR ONEA-GETI provides a school-based programme that aims to enable teachers and students to promote school safety and contribute to raising awareness of community members on disaster risk reduction, including natural and man-made hazards, preparedness and disaster risk identification and planning.



United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD)



United Nations Office for
Sustainable Development
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The United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD) was established in 2012 by the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Korea.

The Office is part of the Division for Sustainable Development (DSD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). UNOSD is supported by the Republic of Korea Ministry of Environment, Incheon Metropolitan City and Yonsei University.

The main purpose of UNOSD is to support U.N. Member States in planning and undertaking integrated sustainability transformation, particularly in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UNOSD assists countries in applying integrated systems-level approaches for envisioning, planning, implementing and monitoring national development plans and strategies as well as in developing and using integrated policies and processes globally, for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs.

Key Areas of Work

UNOSD promotes sustainable development through the following activities:

- **Knowledge sharing and outreach:** Facilitate the sharing of information, tools and resources available to assist sustainable development practitioners by mapping knowledge assets and flows in the field of sustainability.
- **Research and policy analysis:** Undertake policy research on emerging sustainable development issues with special reference to assessment of gaps in implementation and solutions for the implementation of critical sustainable development issues.
- **Capacity development:** Organize, support and hold high-level trainings, expert group meetings and fora for strengthening the capacity of Member States in advancing the SDGs; provide tailor-made policy advisory services to Member States.
- **Partnership development:** Build and nurture cooperation and creating synergies for efficient and effective recognition and sharing of resources, including expertise, capital and knowledge with UN and international agencies, sustainable development networks, research and policy institutions, civil society organizations and other stakeholders working towards creating sustainable societies.



Photos from the annually held Sustainable Development Transition Forum, Incheon, ROK, 2017; 2015 (Right)

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Seoul



United Nations
Human Rights

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) works for the protection and promotion of rights for all people, regardless of social origin, gender, religion or nationality. OHCHR opened its Office in Seoul in June 2015. The Office was set up in order to monitor how human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) are being respected, and to work with relevant governments, civil society and other actors to protect human rights. The OHCHR Seoul office also works on enhancing communication with the public on the human rights situation in the DPRK.



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Key Areas of Work

- Strengthen monitoring and documentation of the situation of human rights as steps towards establishing accountability in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Enhance engagement and capacity-building with the Governments of all States concerned, civil society and other stakeholders
- Maintain visibility of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea including through sustained communications, advocacy and outreach initiatives

The structure and its staff function independently and in accordance with UN principles.



UN/DAVID OHANA



United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
Division for Public Administration and Development Management
United Nations Project Office on Governance

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The United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG) is a subsidiary office of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) under the auspices of its Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM). Its principal mission is to strengthen the public governance capacities of developing Member States in Asia and the Pacific and beyond to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

UNPOG was established in June 2006 to promote efficient, participatory and transparent public governance as an outcome of the 6th Global Forum on Reinventing Government.

In response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the mandate of UNPOG has been extended until 2030.

During the past decade, under the supervision of DPADM and with support from the Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS) of the Government of the Republic of Korea, UNPOG has effectively contributed to the strengthening of public administration in developing Member States with a focus on Asia and the Pacific. The UN Economic and Social Council specifically highlighted the importance of UNPOG in its Resolution E/2014/L.30/Rev.1, which stipulates that the UN Secretariat “to further strengthen governance and public administration capacity development through the provision of advisory services, training, including self-assessment and awareness-raising, and technical projects such as the United Nations Project Office on Governance.”

Key Areas of Work

- **Research and Policy Analysis:**

UNPOG will act as a “Think Tank”/ knowledge hub conducting research and policy analysis, consistent with the mandates of DPADM/UN DESA, on how institutions can advance the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets as well as through innovations in public administration. This will be delivered through meetings and a knowledge web-based platform, drawing on the analytical work of DPADM.

- **Capacity Development:**

UNPOG will promote capacity development at the national and sub-national levels through a holistic and integrated approach. This will include needs assessments, and supporting the design and implementation of a roadmap for strengthening institutions’ capacities to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate policies and services to implement the SDGs. This will be delivered through training workshops, online courses and training toolkits in partnership with other institutions.

- **Networking and Outreach:**

UNPOG will support knowledge transfer, sharing of experiences and lessons learned among countries of the region and beyond, for supporting the elaboration of policy options to realize the SDGs. This will be supported through workshops and meetings, study tours and outreach and communication activities.



World Bank Group (WBG) Korea Office



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The World Bank Group (WBG) is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries, as well as a unique partnership to reduce poverty and support development.

The World Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030:

- End extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 3%
- . Promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country

Our Work

. Financial Products and Services

We provide low-interest loans, zero to low-interest credits, and grants to developing countries.

These support a wide array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management.

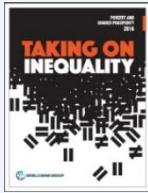
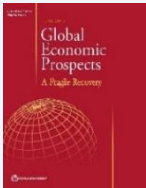
. Innovative Knowledge Sharing

We offer support to developing countries through policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance. Our analytical work often underpins World Bank financing and helps inform developing countries' own investments.

Key Areas of Work

Building on the World Bank Group's long and successful partnership with Korea, the World Bank Group Korea Office serves as a global knowledge and operations platform to share Korea's development experience by bringing the public and private sectors together.

To help the World Bank Group's client countries address their own development challenges, we work in the following areas:



Inbound/outbound knowledge sharing

- . Expand the World Bank Group's global expertise in Korea
- . Promote Korea's unique development experience abroad



Private sector engagement

- . Promote private sector involvement in World Bank Group projects through IFC and MIGA investments as well as information sharing.



Outreach and partnership

- . Engage and partner with a wide range of stakeholders including government agencies, research institutions, academia, and private sector that can lead to win-win results for the World Bank Group and Korea

The Korea Office leverages on the following programs to fulfill these objectives: Seoul Center for Financial Sector Development; Global Themes Knowledge Management Unit; International Finance Corporation (IFC); as well as the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

World Food Programme (WFP) Korea Office



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The World Food Programme (WFP) opened its office in July 2005 in Seoul, Republic of Korea as an outpost of Asia Regional Bureau to mobilize resources from private sector in the Republic of Korea. Six years later, it became WFP's regular liaison office dealing with government partnership. Since 2012, Seoul office is building solid partnership with the Korean government to reach the SDG 2 Zero Hunger by 2030. Also, to raise public support in achieving the goal, Seoul office is strengthening advocacy partnerships with groups such as parliamentarians (Zero Hunger Leaders), academia, civil society, and the general public.

54 Years of WFP-ROK Cooperation

The relationship between WFP and ROK is 54 years old, going back to 1964. WFP provided assistance to ROK through a total of 23 projects in the first 20 years, valued at US\$ 104.5 million. During the period, WFP provided assistance in food, nutritional support to daycare centers and to operations such as land reclamation, cultivation, flood control, road construction, and rural water supply. ROK graduated from WFP's list of recipient countries in 1984 and in a single generation, transformed into one of WFP's top 20 donors, becoming a real example of achieving Zero Hunger in our life time.

Key Areas of Work

In July 2005, WFP opened its office in Seoul as an outpost of Asia Regional Bureau to mobilize resources from private sector in ROK. In 2011, it became WFP's regular liaison office dealing with government partnership. Since 2012, Seoul office is building solid partnership with Korean government to reach the SDG 2 Zero Hunger by 2030. Also, to raise public support in achieving the goal, Seoul office is strengthening advocacy partnerships with groups such as Parliamentarians (Zero Hunger Leaders), Academia, Civil society and general public. Top movie star, Mr. Jang Dong Gun has been WFP National Ambassador Against Hunger since 2008.



03. International and Intergovernmental Organizations



ASEAN-Korea Centre (AKC)



ASEAN-KOREA CENTRE

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The ASEAN-Korea Centre is an intergovernmental organization with the aim to promote exchanges among the Republic of Korea and the ten ASEAN Member States. It was officially inaugurated on 13 March 2009, the year which marked the 20th anniversary of the Dialogue Partnership between ASEAN and the Republic of Korea. The Centre was established in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed at the 11th ASEAN-Republic of Korea Summit in November 2007, and entered into force in December 2008.

The Centre implements diverse work programs and activities to strengthen mutual cooperation and deepen friendship among the ASEAN Member States and the Republic of Korea through increasing trade volume, accelerating investment flows, invigorating tourism and enriching cultural and people-to-people exchange.

The Members of the ASEAN-Korea Centre consist of the following states: Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Singapore, Kingdom of Thailand, and Socialist Republic of Vietnam.



Key Areas of Work

The Centre implements diverse work programs and activities to strengthen mutual cooperation and deepen friendship among the ASEAN Member States and the Republic of Korea through increasing trade volume, accelerating investment flows, invigorating tourism and enriching cultural and people-to-people exchange.



Mandates

- Increase trade volume
- Accelerate investment flows
- Invigorate tourism
- Enrich cultural & people-to-people exchanges

Goals

- Enhance ASEAN-Korea Partnership
- Promote Mutual Understanding through
- Cultural Exchange and People-to-People Contact
- Support ASEAN Integration Efforts

East Asian- Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)



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The East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP), adopted in the list of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) as a Type II initiative – an informal and voluntary initiative, aims to protect migratory waterbirds, their habitat and the livelihoods of people dependent upon them. The Partnership provides a flyway-wide framework to promote dialogue, cooperation and collaboration between a range of stakeholders, including all levels of governments, site managers, multilateral environmental agreements, technical institutions, UN agencies, development agencies, industrial and private sector, academe, non-governmental organisations, community groups and local people to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats, considering both people and biodiversity of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.

Key Areas of Work

International Cooperation, Environmental Sustainability, Conservation

EAAFP Objectives:

1. Develop the Flyway Site Network of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds.
2. Enhance communication, education and public awareness of the values of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.
3. Enhance flyway research and monitoring activities, build knowledge and promote exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats.
4. Build the habitat and waterbirds management capacity of natural resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders.
5. Develop, especially for priority species and habitats, flyway wide approaches to enhance the conservation status of migratory waterbirds.



Ninth Meeting of Partners in Singapore ©Eugene Cheah/EAAFP



Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force members are monitoring at a Flyway Network Site in Myanmar ©EAAFP



The EAAFP Secretariat works together with other international organisations and NGOs to organise capacity development workshops for Flyway Network Site managers ©Eugene Cheah/EAAFP



World Migratory Bird Day exhibition and local school children learning about migratory waterbirds ©Eugene Cheah/EAAFP

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)



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The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is a treaty-based international, inter-governmental organization dedicated to supporting and promoting strong, inclusive and sustainable economic growth in developing countries and emerging economies. Established in 2012, at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, GGGI is accelerating the transition toward a new model of economic growth – green growth – founded on principles of social inclusivity and environmental sustainability.

In contrast to conventional development models that rely on the unsustainable depletion and destruction of natural resources, green growth is a coordinated advancement of economic growth, environmental sustainability, poverty reduction and social inclusion driven by the sustainable development and use of global resources.

GGGI is an interdisciplinary, multi-stakeholder organization that believes economic growth and environmental sustainability are not merely compatible objectives; their integration is essential for the future of humankind.

Key Areas of Work

GGGI has two main integrated activities:

- **Country Green Growth Planning & Implementation**

GGGI's hands on, country work is carried out by the Green Growth Planning & Implementation (GGP&I) division. GGGI experts are embedded with partner governments as trusted partners to explore green growth opportunities in line with the country's development goals. The customized projects established through such opportunities are analyzed, developed and implemented in partnership with in-country partners. GGGI currently operates programs in 16 countries, with plans to expand work to an additional 10 countries in 2015.

- **Investment and Policy Solutions Division**

GGGI's Investment and Policy Solutions Division (IPSD) focuses on producing cutting-edge, policy-relevant knowledge products and services and creating an enabling environment for making markets work for green growth. IPSD supports GGGI's in-country work by providing technical know-how for country programs and provides services to contribute to the broader global dialogue on green growth.



Green Climate Fund (GCF)



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

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The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a new global fund created to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change. GCF helps developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate change. It seeks to promote a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development, taking into account the needs of nations that are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

It was set up by the 194 countries who are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010, as part of the Convention's financial mechanism. It aims to deliver equal amounts of funding to mitigation and adaptation, while being guided by the Convention's principles and provisions.

When the Paris Agreement was reached in 2015, the Fund was given an important role in serving the agreement and supporting the goal of keeping climate change well below 2 degrees Celsius. GCF launched its initial resource mobilization in 2014, and rapidly gathered pledges worth USD 10.3 billion.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Mission in the Republic of Korea



ICRC

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The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an international humanitarian organization whose mandate is to protect and help victims of international and non-international armed conflict as well as other situations of violence. This mandate was given to the ICRC by States party to the Geneva Conventions, meaning that ICRC's work is firmly rooted in public international law.

With its headquarters based in Geneva, Switzerland, the ICRC has more than 15,000 employees in over 80 countries all around the world. As an impartial, independent and neutral organization, the ICRC protects the lives and dignity of victims of conflict regardless of which side they are on, and provides them with assistance. At the same time, the ICRC also endeavors to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law.

Having been established in 1863, the ICRC is the oldest international humanitarian organization in the world, and has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize four times (1901 *ICRC founder Henry Dunant, 1917, 1944, 1963) during its humanitarian work spanning over 150 years.

Key Areas of Work



The ICRC Mission (Office) in the Republic of Korea works to raise awareness among the Korean public on humanitarian crises caused by conflict around the world. It also promotes and disseminates international humanitarian law and encourages debate on humanitarian topics among concerned authorities, academia, civil society and more. The Mission also strives to increase Korean nationals working for ICRC's international operations.

International Vaccine Institute (IVI)



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The International Vaccine Institute (IVI) is a not-for-profit International Organization established in 1997 as an initiative by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is among the few organizations in the world dedicated to vaccines and vaccination for global health.

IVI is involved in all aspects of bringing a vaccine to reality: discover new technologies to make new vaccines or improve existing ones; develop promising vaccine candidates for licensure and World Health Organization (WHO) prequalification by transferring the technology to manufacturers and partnering with them on clinical development; deliver licensed vaccines in low-income countries by generating scientific data on the need for vaccines and the impact of vaccination for decision makers; building capacity in vaccinology in developing countries through technical assistance and training to promote self-sufficiency and sustainability in vaccines and vaccination; and building partnerships in Asia and globally for vaccines and global health.

Key Areas of Work

DISCOVERY

We discover and develop vaccines that are: 1) Low-cost; 2) Easy to administer in resource-limited settings; 3) Can be easily produced by manufacturers in developing countries; and 4) Protect against diseases of global public health importance. We discover new vaccines and improve existing vaccines, and we evaluate non-clinical performance and safety in promising vaccine candidates to reduce risk in clinical development.

DEVELOPMENT

We partner with qualified vaccine manufacturers (usually from developing countries) to develop vaccines. At the heart of the product development partnerships is a commitment by the manufacturer to produce vaccines at high-quality standards and to provide them in sufficient quantities to the public sector at an affordable price.



DELIVERY

We facilitate the introduction of new licensed vaccines in countries where they are needed by generating scientific data on the need for vaccines and the impact of vaccination, and sharing the data with donors, decision makers and governments for policy and action.

CAPACITY BUILDING

To promote developing country sustainability and self-sufficiency in vaccines and vaccination, we provide technology transfer, technical assistance, and support to vaccine manufacturers, and technical assistance to national regulatory authorities (NRAs). We also provide training and technical assistance to developing country research partners in areas ranging from good clinical practice to infectious disease surveillance and reporting.

Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)



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The Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) is an international organization established with a vision to promote peace and common prosperity among China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. Upon the agreement signed and ratified by each of the three governments, the TCS was officially inaugurated in Seoul, September 2011.

The TCS consists of a Consultative Board and four Departments, namely Political Affairs, Economic Affairs, Socio-Cultural Affairs, and Management and Coordination. The Board, the executive decision-making body, is comprised of a Secretary-General and two Deputy Secretary-Generals, who are appointed by each country on a two-year rotational basis.

In the 'Joint Declaration for Peace and Cooperation in Northeast Asia' adopted at the 6th Summit in 2015, the leaders expressed support for the capacity-building of the TCS by its participation in all ministerial-level governmental mechanisms within the framework of trilateral cooperation.

Key Areas of Work

- **Economy Affairs**

 - CJK FTA Seminar*

 - CJK FTA Seminar is a 1.5 track platform to bring together government officials, scholars and business professionals to exchange views on issues related to the CJK FTA negotiations and to provide opportunities for the three FTA negotiating team to promote awareness of CJK FTA among the general public.

 - Trilateral Business Networking Events*

 - The Events aim to provide a trilateral platform for major business groups and entrepreneurs of the three countries to pursue common interests, and ultimately foster win-win-win business partnerships.

- **Forum**

 - International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation*

 - The International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation (IFTC) is one of the most prominent projects of the TCS to raise the public awareness of the trilateral cooperation, as well as to provide in-depth policy references on future trends of the trilateral cooperation.

 - Jeju Forum*

 - Jeju Forum for Peace & Prosperity serves as a platform for dialogue on multilateral cooperation and common peace and prosperity in East Asia.

- **Socio-Cultural Affairs**

 - TCS LOUPE*

 - LOUPE stands for 'Lecture on Uncovering Panoramic East Asia'. The lecture series bring together experts of China, Japan and Korea to explain compelling aspects of the three countries from a comparative perspective.

 - Open House*

 - TCS Open House is the public event to enhance people's understanding of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat and the cultures of the three countries

 - Trilateral Journalist Exchange Program*

 - The TJEP is an exclusive opportunities for mutual understanding and network-building designed for the journalists of the three countries.

 - Young Ambassador Program*

 - The YAP is a summer program for young people of China, Japan and ROK who have passion in international cooperation and interests in pursuing diplomatic career.

- **Politics Affairs**

 - Trilateral Table Top Exercise on Disaster Management*

 - TTX on Disaster Management is a stimulation exercise initiated by the TCS and jointly carried out among China, Japan and ROK, aiming at strengthening trilateral cooperation in disaster management and increasing natural disaster coping capacity.

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)



World Federation of United Nations Associations

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World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) is the largest global network of people supporting and engaging with the United Nations. As a global nonprofit organization, we represent and coordinate a membership of over 100 national United Nations Associations (UNAs) and their thousands of constituents.

Guided by our vision of a United Nations that is a powerful force in meeting common global challenges and opportunities, WFUNA works to strengthen and improve the United Nations. We achieve this through the engagement of people who share a global mindset and support international cooperation — global citizens.

WFUNA's Secretariat is based at One UN plaza in New York City, the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, and at the Seoul Global Center Building in Seoul, Republic of Korea

Key Areas of Work

Peace and Security

- Historic Civil Society Dialogues with UN Security Council Presidents
- Public Straw Poll for Next Secretary-General of UN
- Master's Degree United Nations and the Art of Peace
- Poster for Peace Contest Exhibition

Global Citizenship Education

- Training Program at the UN
- Advanced Training at the UN
- College Leaders at the UN
- WFUNA International Model United Nations
- WFUNA Youth Camp: Korea
- Mission Possible
- Junior Green Corps Desert Work camp
- UN Youth Environmental Conference

Human Rights

- So, You Want to Be the Next High Commissioner
- UN Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and Rule of Law
- Human Rights Day
- Civil Society in Action for Human Rights

Sustainable Development

- Save the Earth Green Corps Campaign
- ECOSOC Youth Forum
- 16+ Forum
- What Makes a Successful Civil Society Project?

Youth Empowerment and Participation

- Youth Network
- Youth Advisory Council
- UN Youth Delegate Programme
- Youth Seminar Kuala Lumpur

