

KOPIA Newsletter



The official newsletter of the Korea Program for International Cooperation in Agricultural Technology



RDA's Technology Cooperation Bureau publishes the first KOPIA Newsletter

The Rural Development Administration (RDA) establishes a KOPIA Center in its partner country and deploys agricultural experts (director, area-specific experts, junior researchers) to carry out cooperative projects.



KOPIA works in collaboration with representative agricultural R&D institutes of partner countries. Together we develop, test, and disseminate agricultural technologies tailored to each country

KOPIA works in line with the UN SDGs and agricultural policies of partners. This approach helps us make contributions towards advancing the partners' agro-industry and boosting smallholder farmers' incomes.

As of now, KOPIA works in 22 countries: 8 in Asia, 7 in Africa, and 7 in Latin America & CIS. Through KOPIA projects, we are spreading K-Agricultural Technology to all over the world. It excites us to share KOPIA's work regularly with this e-newsletter. We hope you will love to receive KOPIA newsletters and give us support and feedback.

Global ODA News :

The World Bank Group issued a statement on its new Climate Change Action Plan on 2 April 2021

As the largest multilateral provider of climate finance for developing countries, the Bank Group finds it critical to help countries fully integrate climate and development and maximize the impact of climate finance. The goals to be achieved are: increasing its climate finance; focusing on measuring climate results and impact; improving and expanding climate diagnostics; reducing emissions and climate vulnerabilities in key systems including food systems; supporting a transition from coal; and aligning all its new operations with the Paris Agreement.



[source: World Bank. 2021.
“World Bank Group President’s
Statement on Climate Change
Action Plan.”]



KOPIA Sri Lanka Center holds a seminar on its ten years of achievements

On 15 March 2021, KOPIA Sri Lanka Center holds a seminar on its ten years of achievements at the Department of Agriculture (DOA), Sri Lanka. In the presence of Director General of DOA and heads of affiliated research institutes, the event shared what KOPIA and DOA researchers have achieved through cooperative projects: new soybean varieties, training, improved cultivation technologies, and more. These efforts helped increase the income of local farmers, and DOA expressed gratitude for what KOPIA has done.



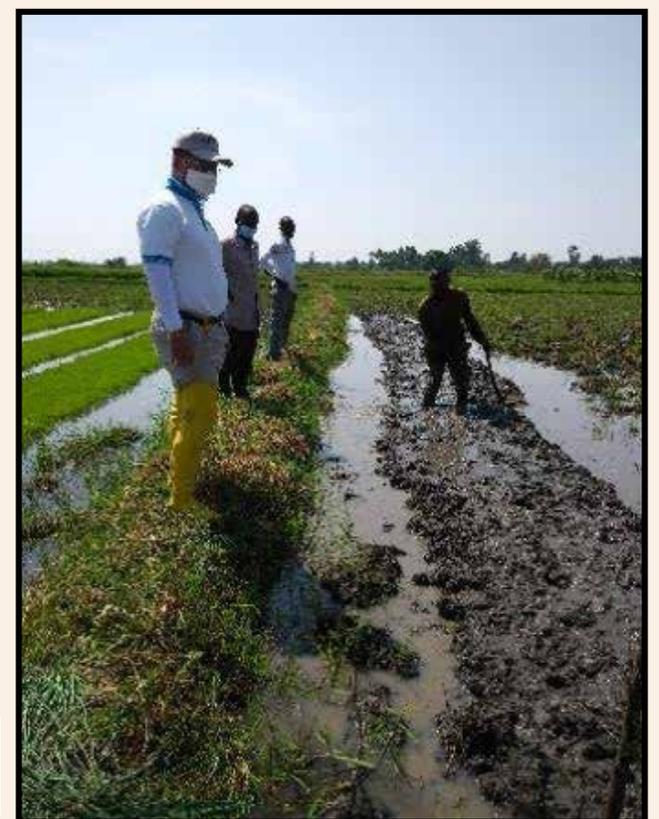
KOPIA Mongolia Center successfully selects sustainable Korean onion varieties and applies cultivation technologies on a small scale with a group of farmers

Onion is a popular crop widely used in Mongolia after cabbage and carrot. Yet its self-sufficiency rate is only 44.9%, and the country relies heavily on imported seed. Through KOPIA's technical project, a Korean onion variety 'Rich Hong' was registered in the adapted variety list in Mongolia on 21 December 2020, approved by the national variety selection committee. This result allowed a second round of the project starting in 2021, titled "Evaluation of Korean onion varieties for productivity performance in Mongolia".



KOPIA Uganda Center publishes a research paper on the current status of opportunities for rice cultivation in Uganda

KOPIA Uganda Center and KOPIA division co-authored a research paper titled “The current status of opportunities for rice cultivation in Uganda” published on the journal of the Korean Society of International Agriculture (issue no. 33 (1)). Requested by Uganda’s National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), KOPIA has implemented a project on dissemination of high-yielding fragrant rice and development of cultivation technologies. KOPIA Uganda Center is making its best efforts in developing technologies tailored to local needs and circumstances, like transplanting rice seedlings using a Korean-type planting cord. As part of promoting measurable outcomes/ impacts of KOPIA projects, it is highly encouraged to publish research papers on academic journals. Those authors who play a key role in widely disseminating KOPIA’s achievements will be granted a visit to Korea.



KOPIA Zimbabwe Center has a meeting with the Zimbabwean Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Settlements (MLAWRR)

KOPIA Zimbabwe Center had an opportunity to meet with H.E. Anxious Masuka, Minister of MLAWRR and H.E. DO Bong-kae, Ambassador of Korea to Zimbabwe. For Korea-Zimbabwe cooperation in the field of agriculture, the Korean side briefed on a range of projects implemented by KOPIA and other Korean organizations. The Minister showed a great interest in Korea's experience in development and wished to strengthen cooperative relations through ongoing communications. He also made a special request to prioritize agricultural mechanization as a key project item. Since its establishment in 2016, KOPIA Zimbabwe Center, with the aim of strengthening Korea-Zimbabwe cooperation in agricultural technology, has worked on 4 project items, namely mushrooms, leafy vegetables, sesame, and poultry.



KOPIA Dominican Republic Center organizes a signing ceremony for new cooperative projects

On 31 March 2021, KOPIA Dominican Republic Center organized a signing ceremony to launch new cooperative projects. The new projects include: “Development of hydroponic technology for high-quality bell pepper production”, and “Selection of good quality sweet potato varieties and development of disease-free seedling production technology”. H.E. Limber Cruz Lopez, the Dominican Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, highlighted that the new projects will play a significant role in boosting exports, generating jobs, and increasing production.



KOPIA Nicaragua Center conducts training on multi-purpose seeder to test labor-saving seeding technology for rice and soybean

On 8 April 2021, KOPIA Nicaragua Center demonstrated a 'multi-purpose seeder' to 18 researchers and extension agents of INTA in order to save labor and improve productivity in its rice and soybean projects. Most of seeding machines available in Nicaragua are limited to line sowing, and mid- and small-scale farmers find it challenging to purchase or hire a large machine. The machine shown in the event is able to sow seed, apply fertilizer and spray pesticide simultaneously, and it is a medium-sized machine which allows dibbling. The participants looked forward to deploying it for a range of crops including rice and soybean.



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Thank you



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