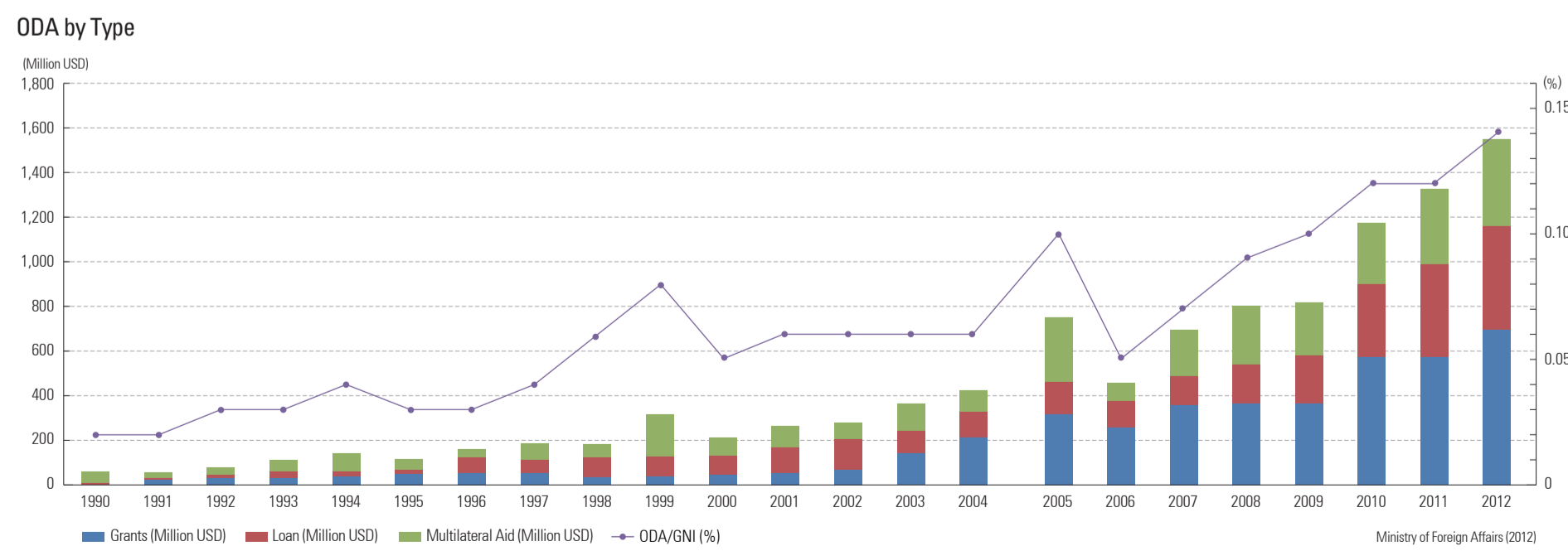
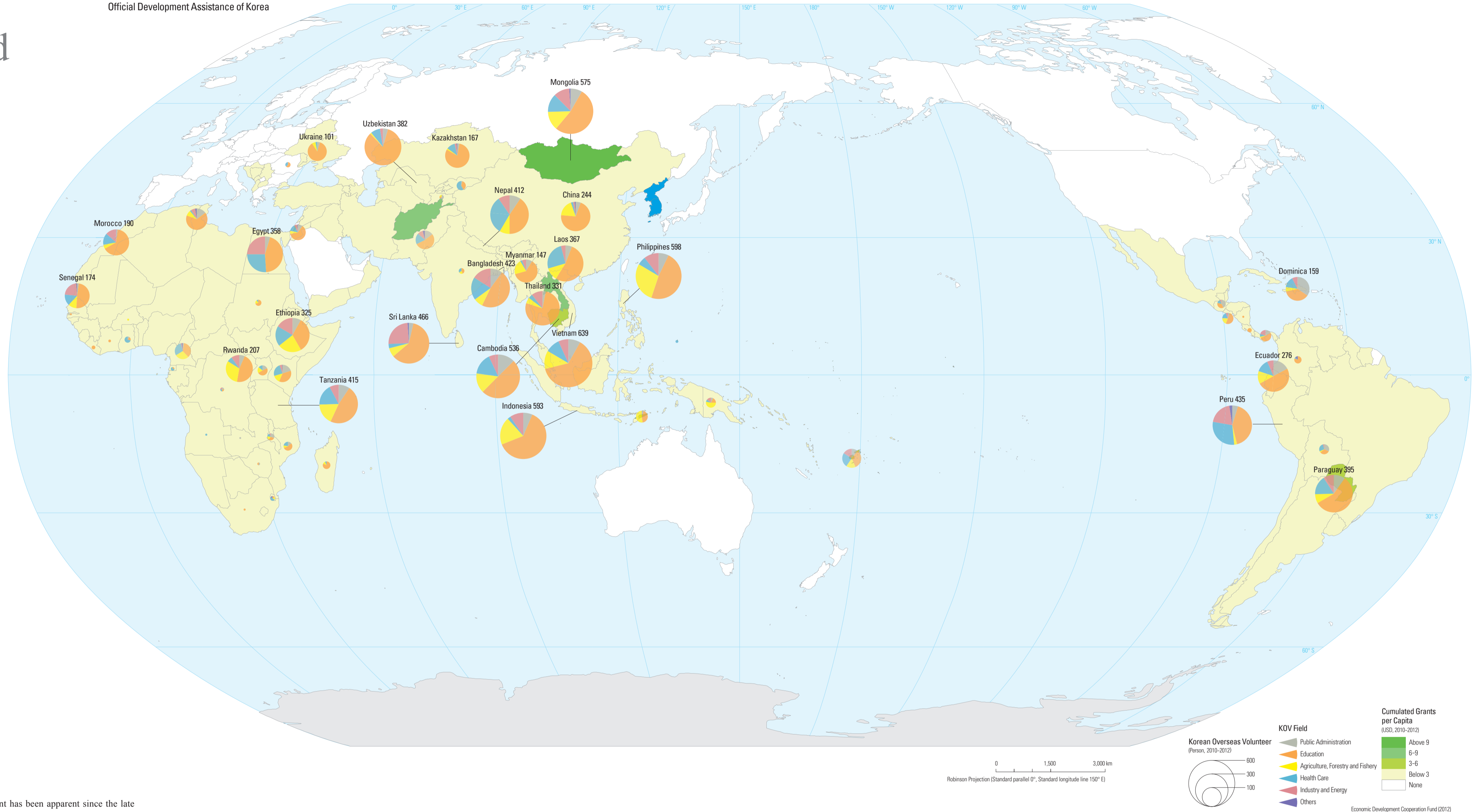


International Development and Cooperation

Official Development Assistance
Official Development Assistance of Korea



As the international status of Korea continues to grow, the Korean government continues to play active roles on the world stage. Even though colonization and war pushed the nation to the periphery for the first half of the 20th century, Korea rapidly emerged from that prior devastation to distinguish itself as an economically stable democracy. One truly symbolic event that highlights Korea's emergence in world affairs is the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988. Another benchmark accomplishment is Korea's membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1996. More importantly, Korea's development path is quite different from those of many other western countries, which may serve as a good role model for many of today's developing countries.

Korea's participation in international cooperation

and development has been apparent since the late 1980s. The Korean government established the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) in 1987 to offer international loans. In 1991, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) was set up to provide grants and volunteers for a wide range of collaborative projects worldwide. Korea also joined the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in the OECD in January 2010, signifying its role as an active donor for global development. Specifically, Korea's official development assistance is both bilateral and multilateral. Korean Overseas Volunteers have been dispatched to many parts of the world. Thus far, Korea's effort to provide international assistance has focused on these regions: Asia the Middle East, Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Africa, and Latin America.

The Official Development Assistance (ODA) of the Korean government provides grants or loans for promoting economic development and welfare of developing countries. Korea, as a member of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, has provided grants and loans to many developing countries all around the world.

The map shows the cumulative amount of the Korea's grants from 2010 to 2012, normalized by the population of the receiving country. It also shows the number of Korean overseas volunteers and the sector they are engaged within in each country. Many

volunteers at present are involved in education, agriculture, fisheries, and public health.

The graph presents the ratio of ODA to Gross National Income (GNI). We can see that the ratio has increased continuously since 1990. An exceptionally high value is observed in 2005 due to the tsunami disaster in the South Asia. The ODA per capita shows how much an individual in the donor country pays for ODA. Even though it is still below DAC average of 31 USD, Korea has made continuous improvements in this type of assistance.

The ODA may be classified into two categories:

bilateral and multilateral. The bilateral assistance can be further divided into grants and loans. The graph shows that Korea has increased assistance in all types of ODA. In 2012, for instance, the amount of bilateral and multilateral ODA reached to 1,160 million and 390 million USD, respectively. It indicates that these were increased by 17.4% and 16.0% compared with the previous year, attesting to the fact that Korea has expanded its role as an active donor for global development.

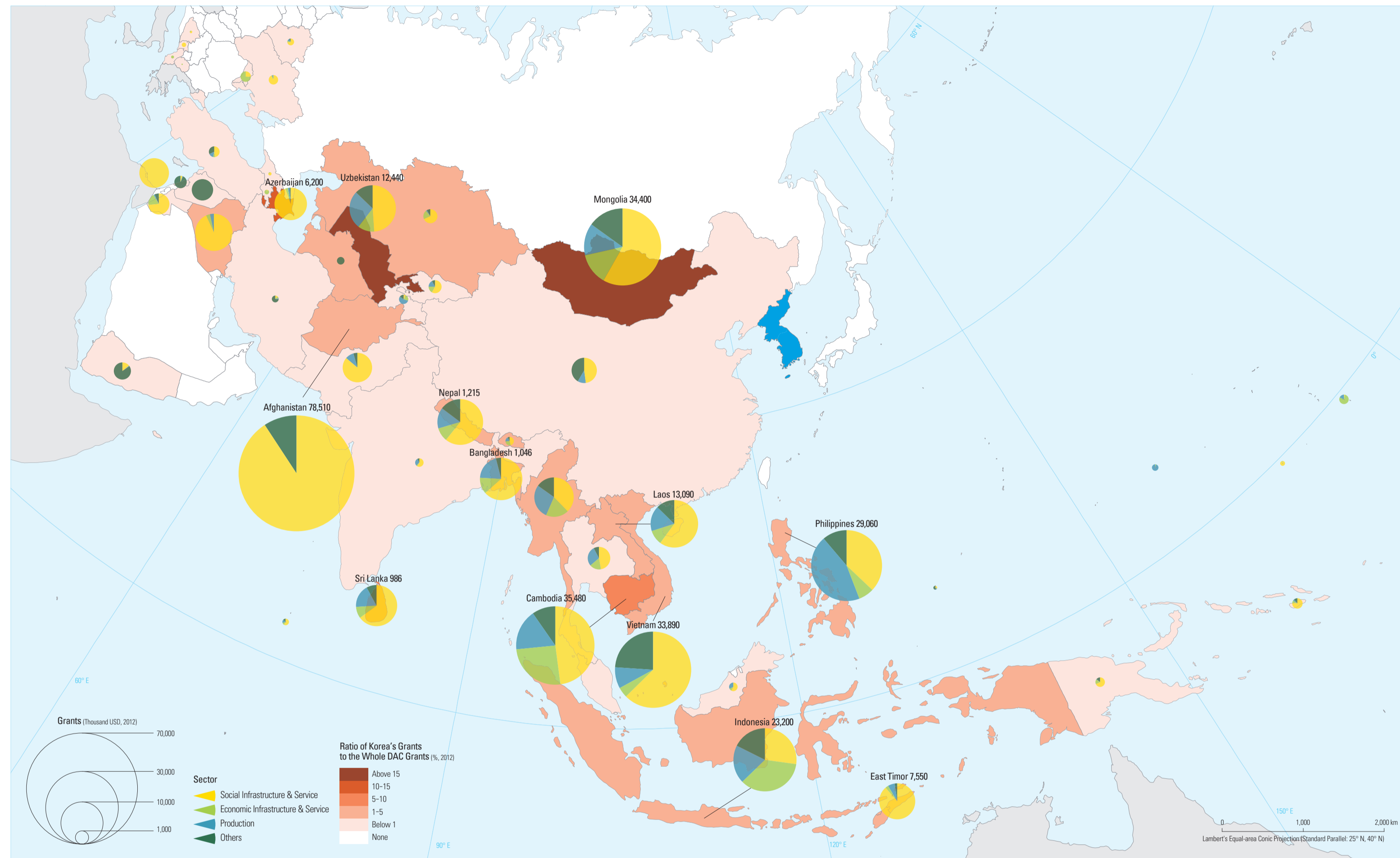
Grants by Regions

Korea's ODA Projects in Mongolia

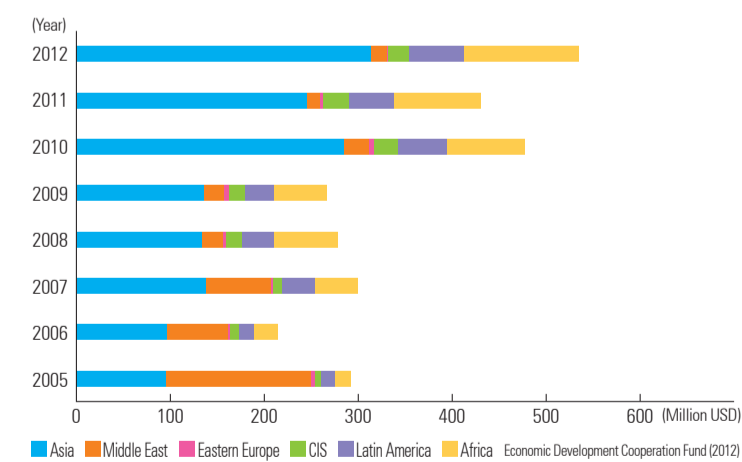


- 1 The Project for the Construction of Ground Water Wells in Mongolia (2005-2006 / 500,000 USD)
- 2 The Project for Development of Safety Control System for Mongolian Animal Products (2008-2010 / 1,660,000 USD)
- 3 The Project for Strengthen Management Ability of Sanitary Quarantine of Livestock Products (2004-2005 / 400,000 USD)
- 4 The Project for Establishment of the Electronic Archives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia (2006 / 339,000 USD)
- 5 The Disaster Protection Empowerment Program in Mongolia (2007-2008 / 1,220,000 USD)
- 6 The Project for Improvement of the District Heating and Water Supply System of Ulaanbaatar (2007-2009 / 5,000,000 USD)
- 7 The Project for the Establishment of a Government Integrated Data Center (2007-2009 / 5,200,000 USD)
- 8 The Project for Establishment of Viral Animal Disease Diagnostic Center at the State Central Veterinary Laboratory (2007-2009 / 1,300,000 USD)
- 9 The Project for Modernization of Mongolian Customs (2008-2009 / 2,500,000 USD)
- 10 The Project for Climate Data Rescue and Modernization of Preserving System in Mongolia (2008-2009 / 1,300,000 USD)
- 11 The Pilot Project Reduce Air Pollution by Improving Heating Culture in Ulaanbaatar (2008-2009 / 700,000 USD)
- 12 The Project for Formulating a Master Plan for Agricultural Development in Khalkhgoi Region (2008-2009 / 2,550,000 USD)
- 13 The Project for the Establishment of Greenhouse for Vegetable Cultivation (2008-2010 / 1,400,000 USD)
- 14 The Project for Development of Safety Control System for Mongolian Animal Products (2008-2010 / 1,660,000 USD)
- 15 The Establishment of E-Archive System for the Secretariat of the State Great Hural of Mongolia (2010 / 920,000 USD)
- 16 The Automation of Intellectual Property Administration in Mongolia (2010-2012 / 3,100,000 USD)
- 17 The Project for Capacity Building of Korea-Mongolia Technical College in Ulaanbaatar (2010-2014 / 5,000,000 USD)
- 18 The Project for the Establishment of the Ulaanbaatar Land Information Integration System (2011-2012 / 2,700,000 USD)
- 19 The Project for Pilot Farm Development in Khalkhgoi Region in Mongolia (2011-2012 / 4,000,000 USD)
- 20 The Project for a Digital Archive to Upgrade the Integrated State Registration and Information System (2011-2013 / 4,000,000 USD)
- 21 The Second project for the Improvement of the District Heating and Water Supply System of Ulaanbaatar (2011-2013 / 5,000,000 USD)
- 22 The Project for Master Plan for Development of the ICT Sector in Mongolia (2005-2006 / 600,000 USD)
- 23 The Establishment of a Pilot E-Procurement System in Mongolia (2010-2012 / 4,600,000 USD)

Korea's Grants in Asia, Middle East, CIS and Eastern Europe



Korea's Grants by Regions



The graph shows the trend of Korea's bilateral grants to Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Latin America, and Africa. The total amounts of grant monies awarded have increased dramatically since 2010. In past, the aid mostly targeted the Middle East, but the regions receiving the aid have now expanded to include Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

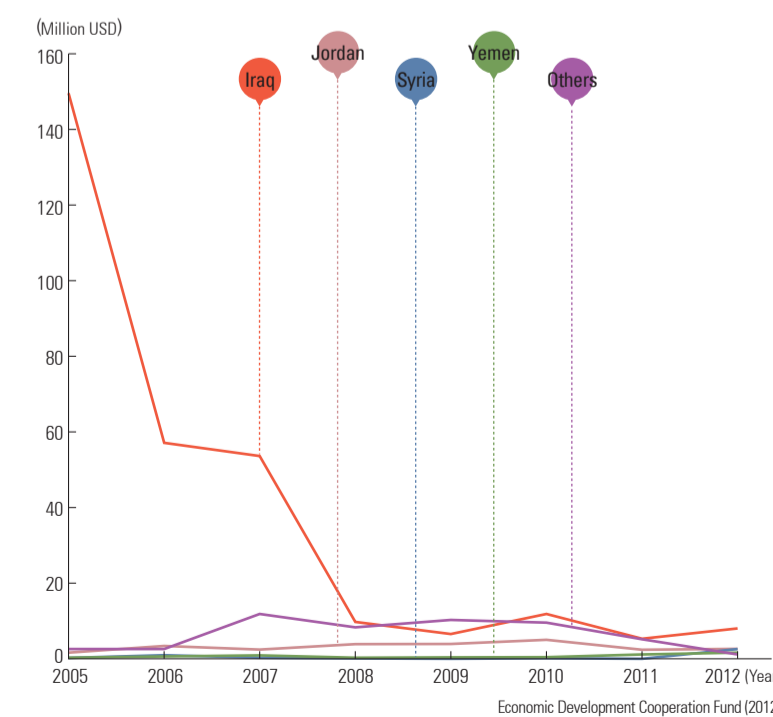
The map shows Korea's bilateral Official Development Assistance for Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in 2012. The darker colors represent the countries that received larger grants from Korea than other DAC member countries. What becomes clear is that Korea provides more contributions to the Asian countries such as Mongolia, Cambodia, and Vietnam than do the other DAC member countries.

The map also shows that a large amount of Korean aid goes to Afghanistan, Mongolia, Cambodia, and Vietnam. In general, the aid targets social infrastructure and services (education, health, population policies and programs, reproductive health, water supply and sanitation), economic infrastructure and services (transportation and storage, communications, energy, banking and financial services), and production sectors (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industry, mining, construction, trade policies and

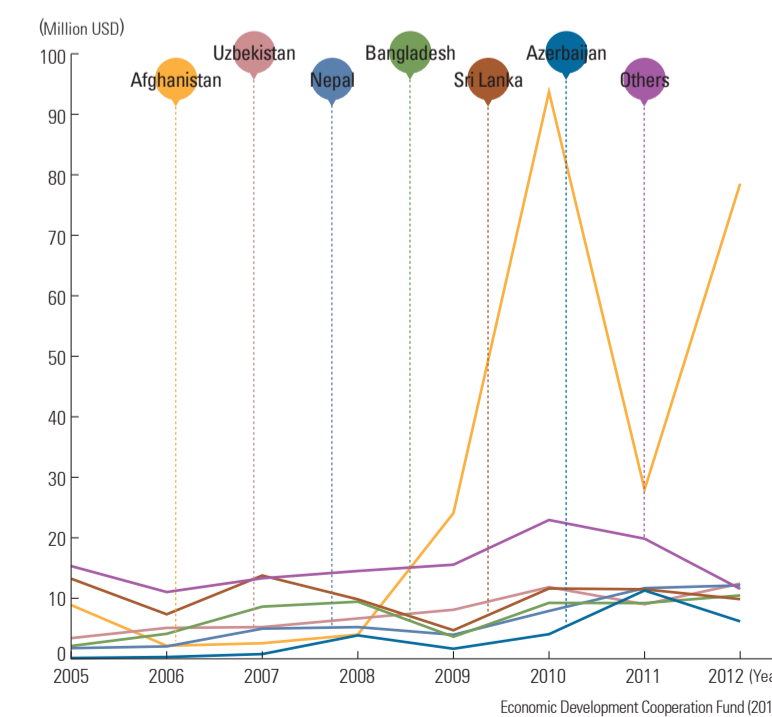
regulations, and tourism). The upper-left map presents the aid projects of the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in Mongolia. Partly due to the uneven distribution of the Mongolian population, most of the projects cluster in the capital city, Ulaanbaatar. Most projects aim to improve infrastructure such as electricity, the water supply system, and information communication technology (ICT).

Meanwhile, the KOICA has funded a variety of projects in Vietnam (shown in the upper-right map), including medical service improvement, telecommunication system development, technical support and training, and overall regional development consulting. The projects have focused more on the populated coastal low lands than the sparsely populated highlands.

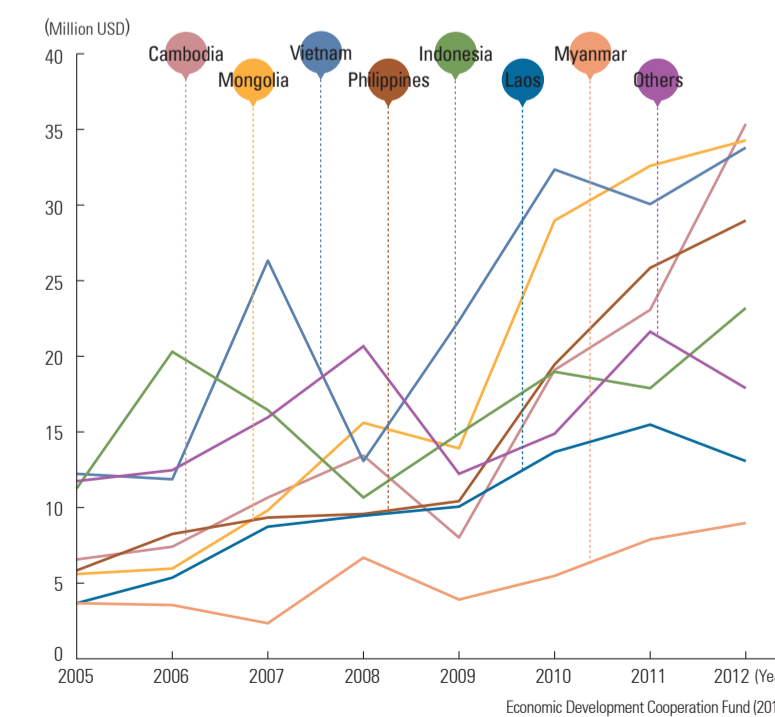
Korea's Grants in Middle East



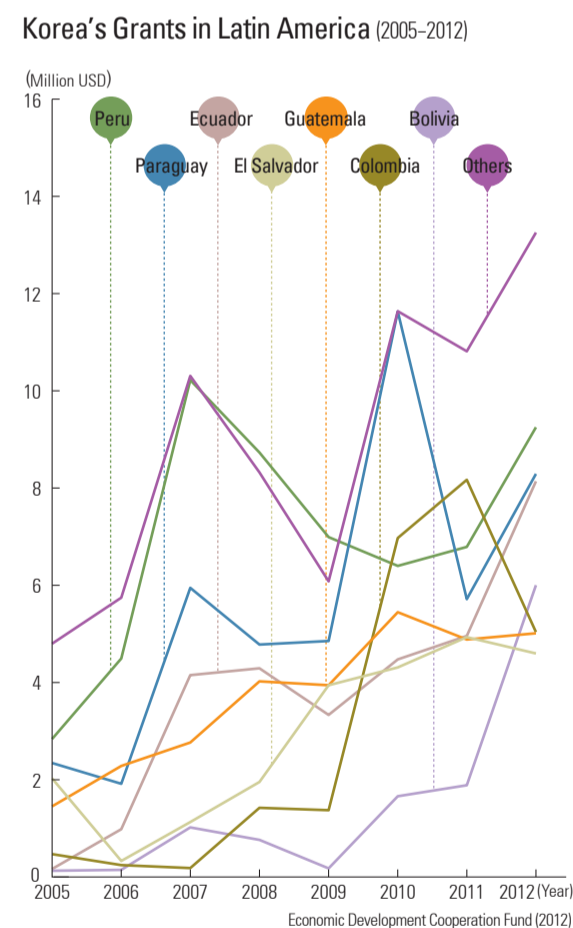
Korea's Grants in South Asia, Eastern Europe and CIS



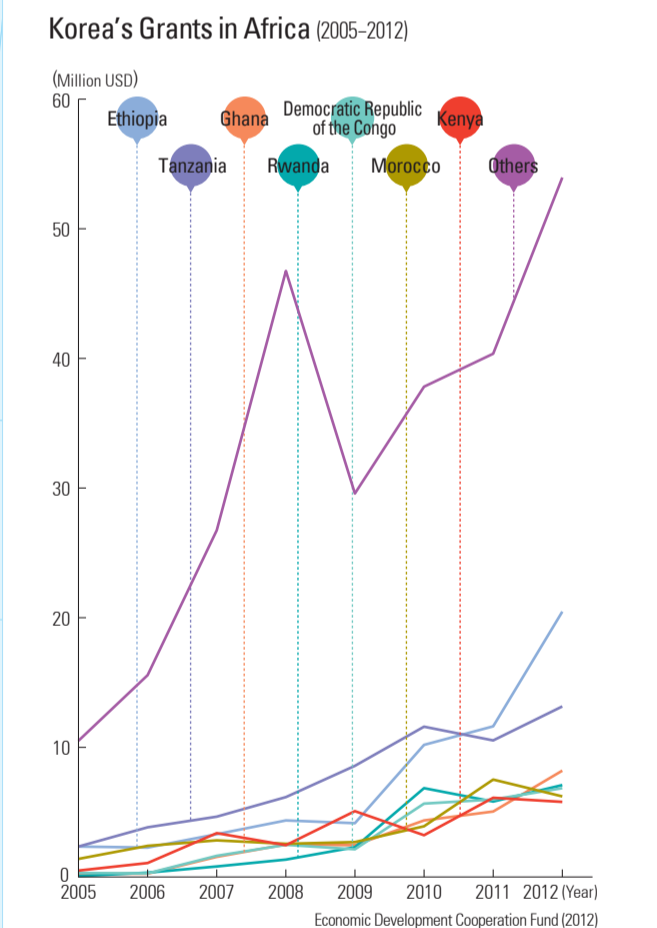
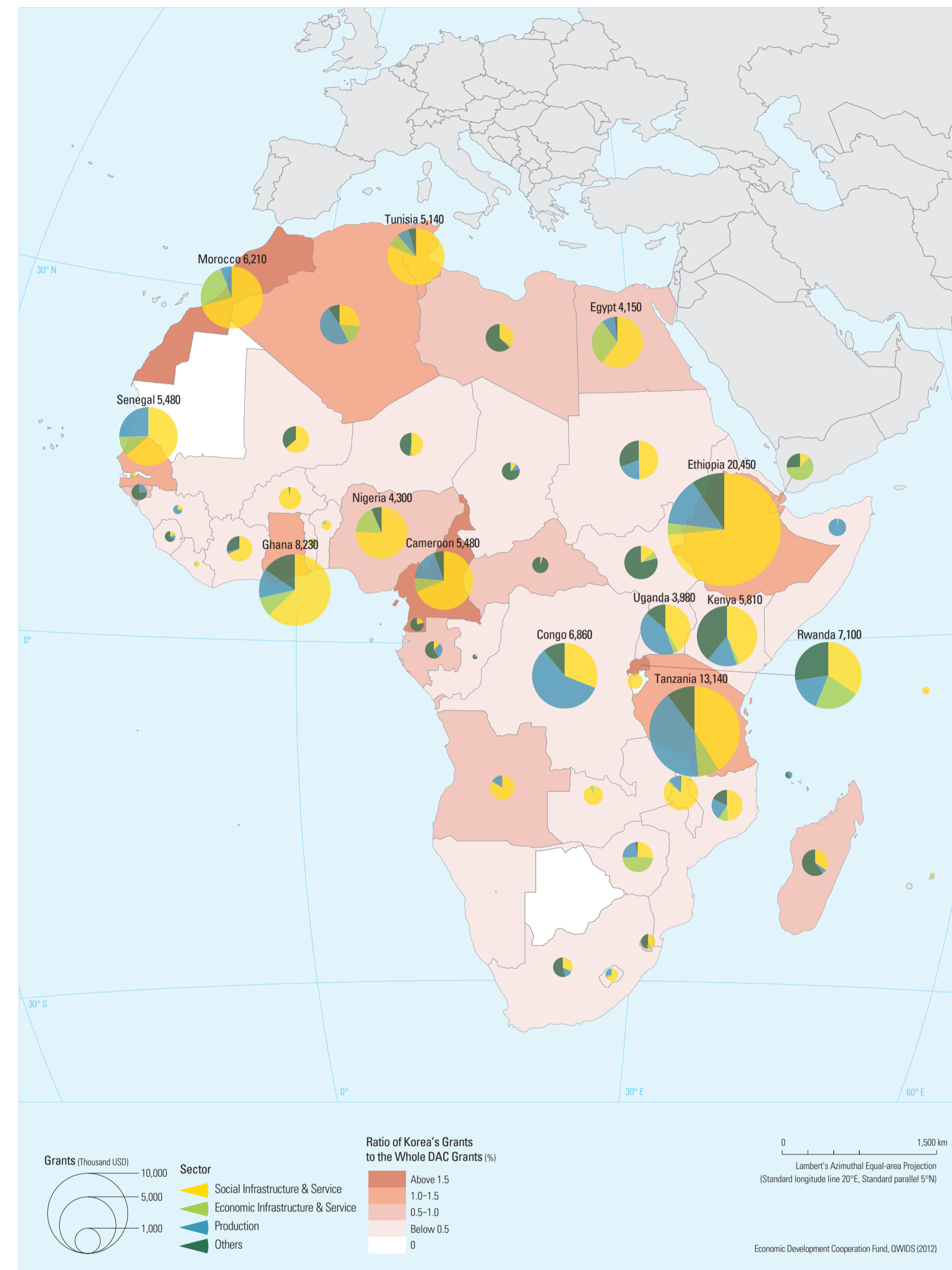
Korea's Grants in East Asia and Southeast Asia



Korea's Grants in Latin America



Korea's Grants in Africa



The map displays Korea's bilateral Official Development Assistance to Latin America in 2012. More specifically, it represents the proportion of Korea's grants out of the total grants from all the DAC members. The countries which are more dependent on assistance from South Korea are represented in darker colors. Those countries include many in Central America (excluding Mexico), as well as the western coastal regions of South America. Particularly high proportions of South Korean aid appear in Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Paraguay.

The pie graph shows the size and sector of the grants by recipient. In terms of size, the largest recipients of Korean aid are Peru, Paraguay, and Ecuador. These grants primarily target Social Infrastructure and Service, but the Economic Infrastructure and Production sectors also receive assistance in several countries.

A good example of the Social Infrastructure and Service sector support is The First Korea-Peru Health Center Construction Project. The total amount of the grant was about 2.4 million USD, which was distributed from 1992 to 2010. This project has helped to improve public health and medical service in the

region. Another example is the Modernization of Communication and Information System of the State Ministries of the Republic of Paraguay, which was designed to help the government provide service more effectively.

An example of the Economic Infrastructure and Service sector support that Korea has provided includes the 2.5 million USD grants to build the irrigation canal in the Chimborazo province in Ecuador. When this canal project was finished in 2010 it helped local communities increase their agricultural productivity.



KOV Activity in Peru



Facility Aid (ICT Building in University of Rwanda)

The map shows Korea's bilateral foreign aid for African countries in 2012. The dark colors represent those countries where Korean grants occupy larger proportions among the total DAC grants. Contrary to the clustered geographical pattern of the aid distribution in Latin America, Korea's grants are relatively evenly distributed to most of the African countries.

The pie charts represent to which countries, at what amount, and for which sector Korean aid was provided. The largest grant recipients in Africa are Ethiopia, Tanzania, Ghana, and Rwanda. Also, the

amounts given to those countries have increased gradually (see the graph). The most significant sector is Social Infrastructure and Services. In the countries suffering from a civil war and/or famine, grants supported improvement projects in the Economic Infrastructure and Service sector.

An example of the projects in the Social Infrastructure and Services sector is found in Ethiopia. Korea has supplied 2.8 million USD to help prevent tuberculosis particularly in the city of Addis Ababa. Korea has also helped Rwanda with a variety of education and training programs. An example of these

efforts is constructing the ICT innovation center in the Kigali special economic zone.