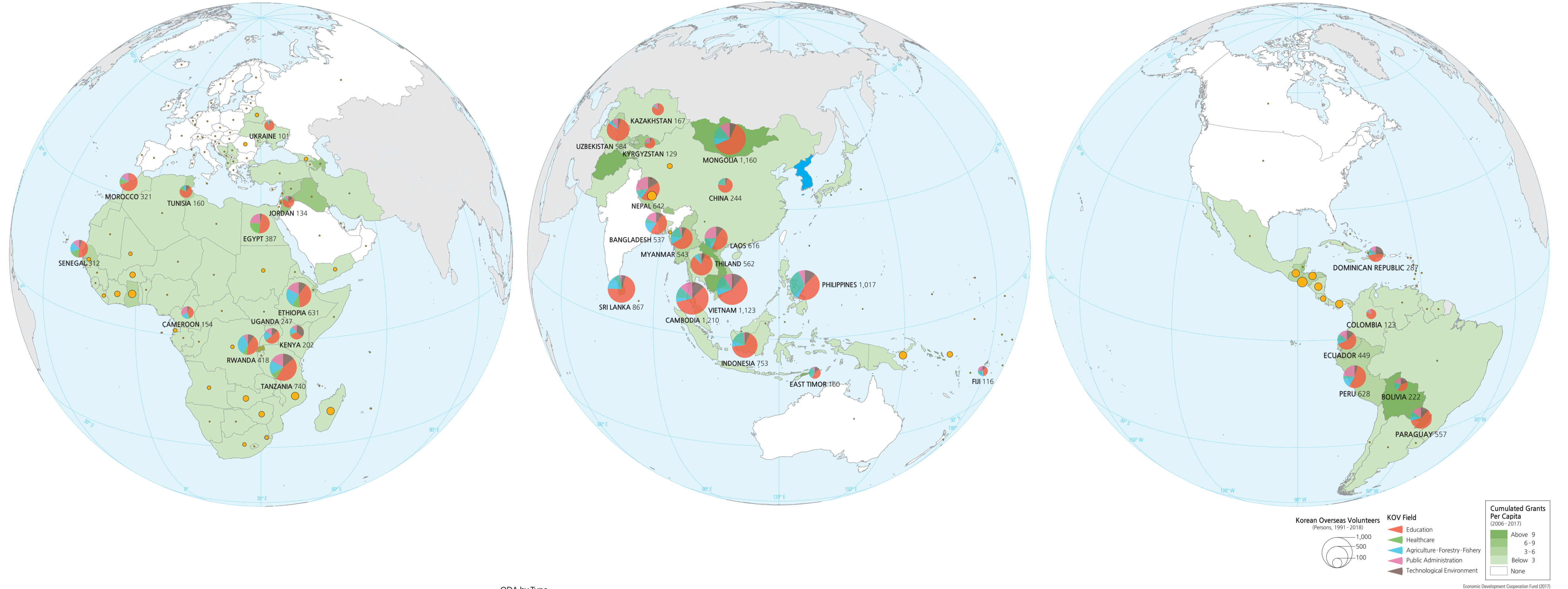


## Official Development Assistance

Official Development Assistance of Korea

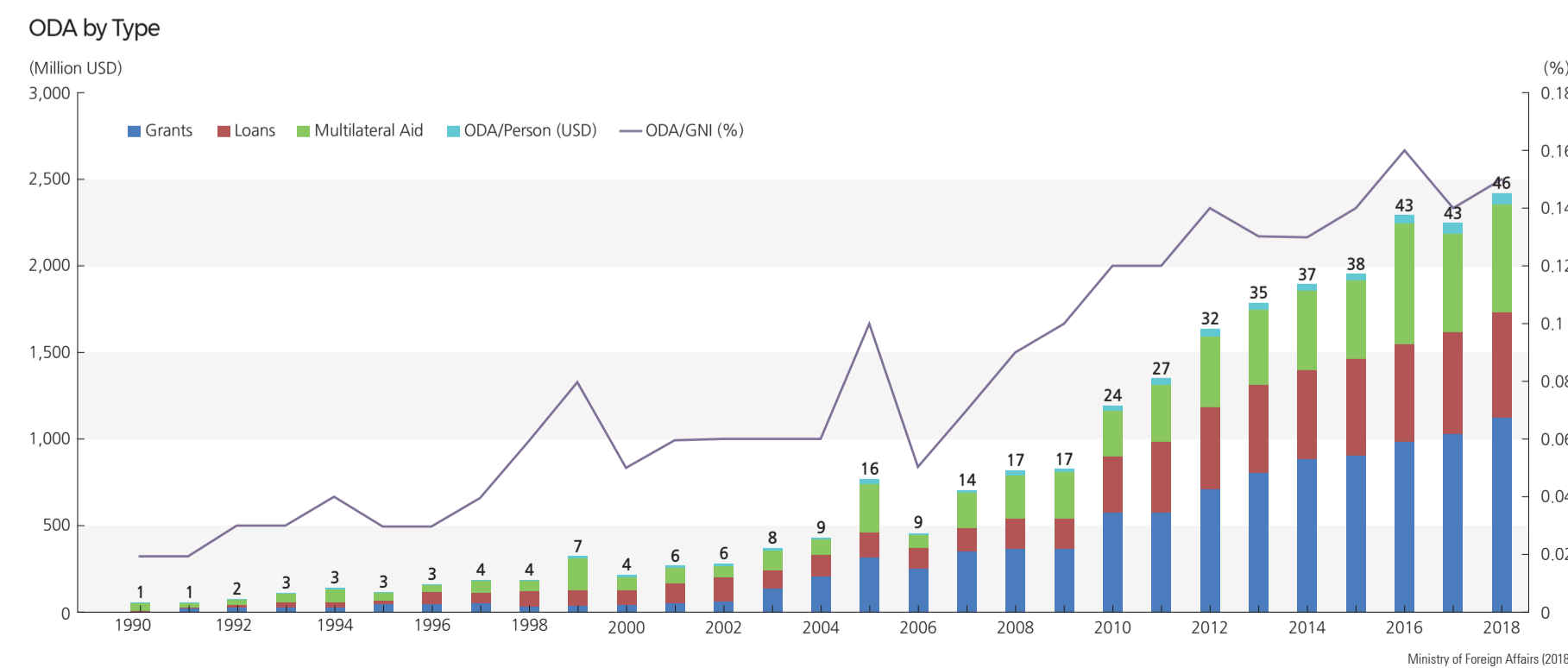


As the international reputation of Korea continues to grow, the Korean government continues to play active roles on the world stage. Even though colonization and war pushed the nation to the periphery for the first half of the 20th century, Korea rapidly emerged to distinguish itself as an economically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

In terms of international development cooperation, Korea has been a recipient country for over 40 years. The government received KRW 1,270 million in aid to promote industrialization after the Korean War. The aid was reduced as the economy grew and foreign capital from developed countries was attracted to Korean investments. As a result, Korea was formally removed from

the list of recipient countries by the World Bank (WB) in 1995 and the list of recipients of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 2000.

Korea's participation in international cooperation and development has been visible 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, strengthening its role as an active donor to 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 the following 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 on concessional terms. 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 Korea's grants from 2006 to 2017, normalized by the population of the receiving country. It also shows the number of Korean volunteers and the sector in which they are engaged within 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 South Asia. The ODA per capita shows how

much an individual in the donor country pays for ODA. Korea's ODA per capita was just USD 1 in 1990 but dramatically increased to USD 46 in 2018.

The ODA may be classified into two categories: bilateral and multilateral. Bilateral assistance can be further divided into grants with 100% donation and loans with a grant rate of 25% or more but less than 100%. Multilateral assistance is subdivided into loans, contributions, and concessional loans. The graph shows that Korea has increased assistance in all types of ODA. Bilateral aid, which was USD 12 million in 1990, was about USD 1.73 billion in 2018, and multilateral aid, which was USD 49 million, surged to roughly USD 620 million in the same period. For reference, in 2018, the ratio of grants to loans in the bilateral aid was two to one. All in all, the data shows that Korea has expanded its role as an active donor for global development.

## Grants by Regions

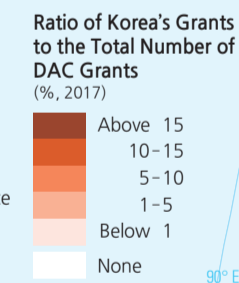
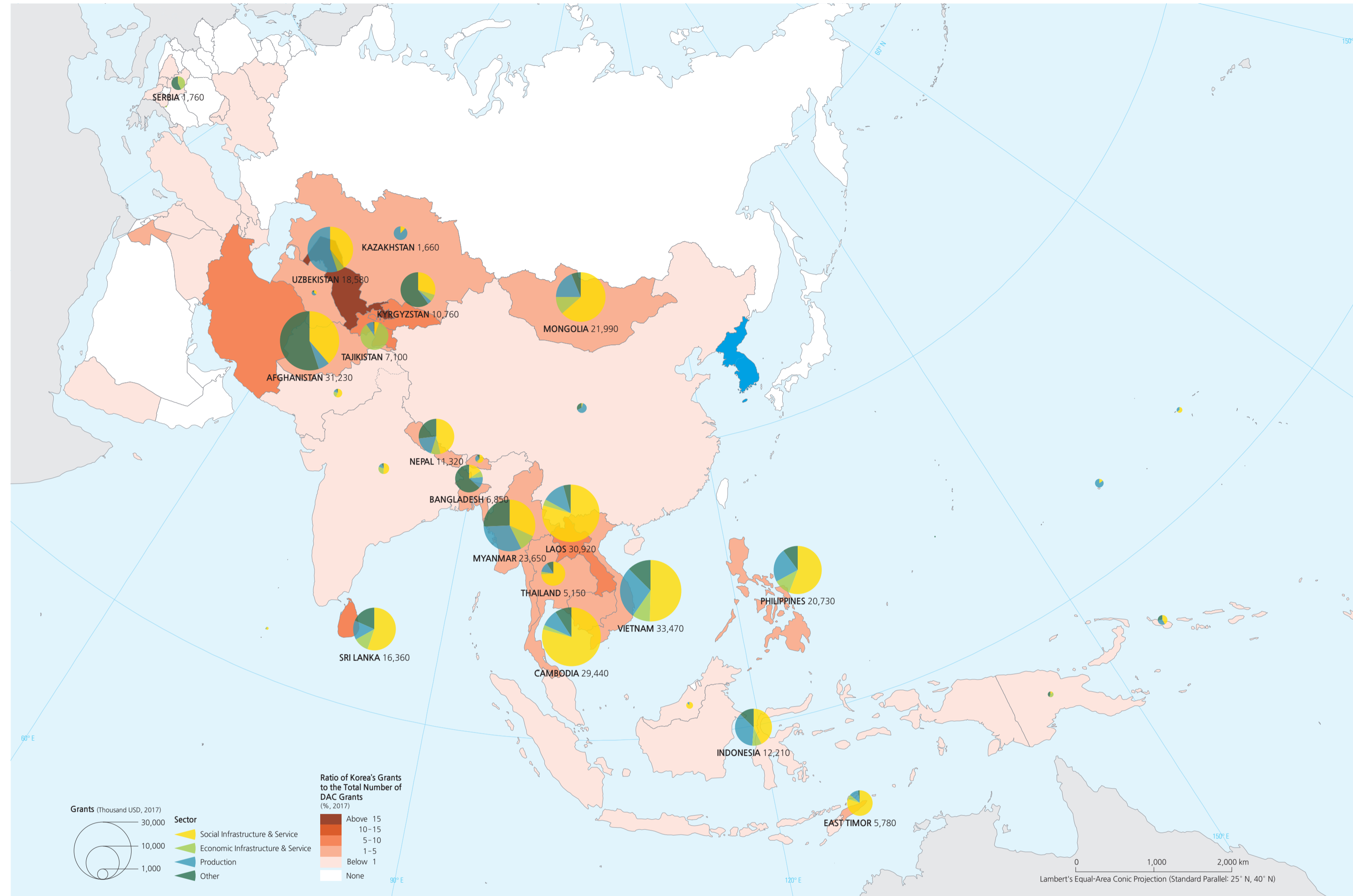
Korea's ODA Projects in Uzbekistan



- 1 • The Project for Policy Consulting on empowerment of Uzbekistan technical vocational education training and pilot project (2014-2018 / 8,500,000 USD)
- 2 • The Program for capacity building of infectious diseases control in Uzbekistan (2015-2018 / 6,000,000 USD)
- 3 • The project for strengthening capacity of Uzstandart by leveraging ICT and Establishing master-plan in Uzbekistan (2014-2019 / 7,000,000 USD)
- Project for Capacity Building of Uzbekistan Pediatric Hospital's Medical Personnel (2015-2020 / 7,000,000 USD)
- Masterplan and Pilot Project with ICT-based Integrated Water Resources Management System in Uzbekistan (2016-2020 / 7,000,000 USD)
- Academy of Public Administration Capacity Building Project for Public Sector Innovation in Uzbekistan (2017-2020 / 3,000,000 USD)
- Innovation of Tashkent University of Information Technologies Educational environment through implementation of modern ICT (2018-2021 / 3,000,000 USD)
- 3 • Project for Establishment of Fergana Vocational Training Center (2018-2022 / 8,900,000 USD)

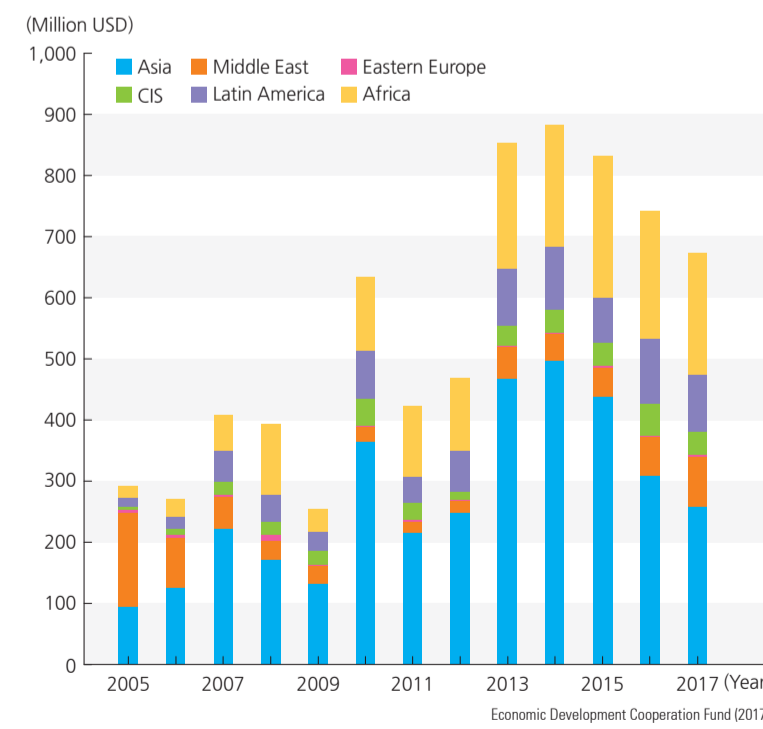
International Cooperation Agency, KOICA (2017)

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



Economic Development Cooperation Fund, ODIOS (2017)

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 the mid-2000's, 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 2017. 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 Asian countries such as Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Mongolia than do the other DAC member countries.

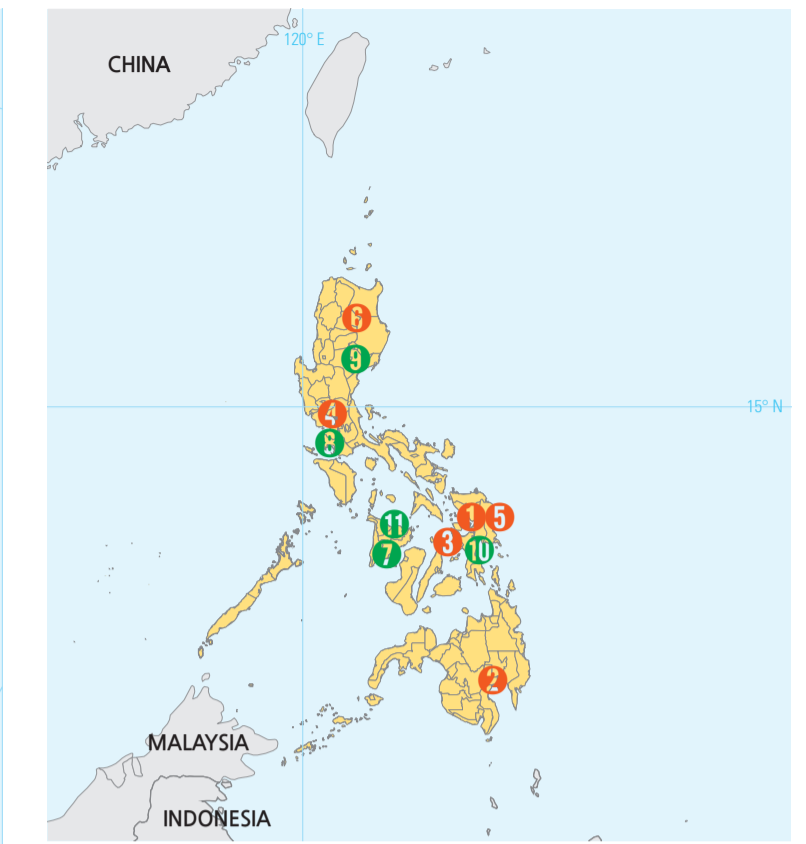
The map also shows that a significant amount of Korean aid goes to Vietnam, Afghanistan, Laos, Jordan, Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Philippines, and Uzbekistan. In general, the aid targets social infrastructure and services (education, health, population policies and programs, reproductive health, water 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 Uzbekistan. Partly due to the uneven distribution of the Uzbekistan population, most of the projects cluster in the capital city, Tashkent. Most projects aim to improve infrastructure for public health and vocational training in ICT.

Meanwhile, the KOICA has funded a variety of projects in the Philippines (shown in the upper-right map), including medical service improvement such as maternal and child health, sustainable rural development programs, and natural disaster prevention projects addressing typhoons and floods.

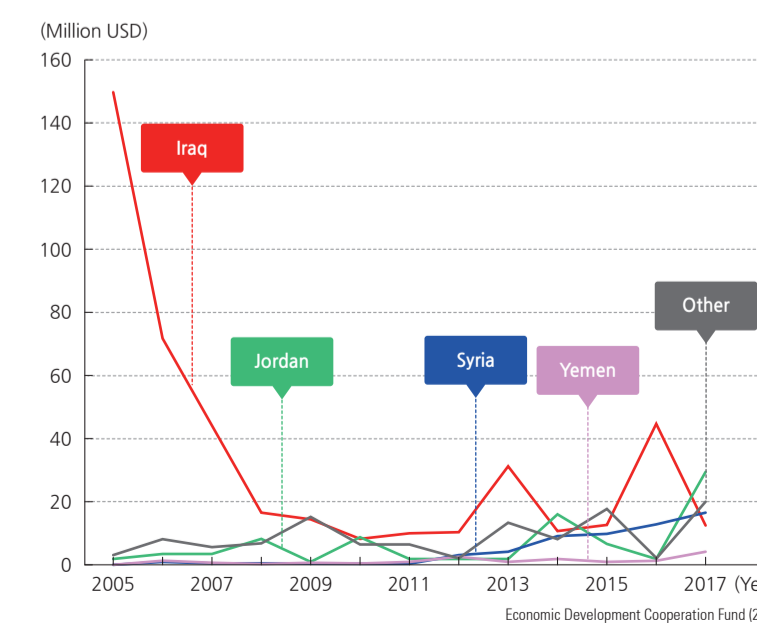
Korea's ODA Projects in the Philippines



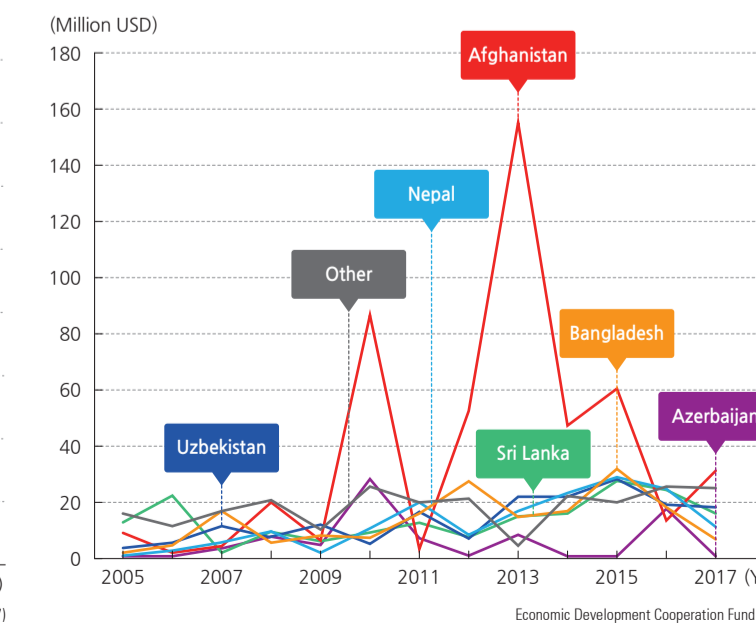
- 1 • Rehabilitation of Felipe Abrego Memorial Hospital, Referral Hospital of Guilan Interlocal Health Zone (2015-2020 / 5,400,000 USD)
- 2 • Integrated Equity Focused Service Delivery for Accelerated Improvement of Maternal and Newborn Health (2015-2018 / 3,000,000 USD)
- 3 • Reconstructing and Strengthening VSU Tolosa Campus (2014-2018 / 4,000,000 USD)
- 4 • The Automation of Flood Early Warning System for Disaster Mitigation in Greater Metro Manila, Philine (2015-2019 / 5,200,000 USD)
- 5 • The project for Enhancing Criminal Investigation Capability of the Philippines National Police (2016-2020 / 6,600,000 USD)
- 6 • Integrated Health and Nutrition Support for the first 1,000 days of Life in the Philippines (2018-2021 / 6,000,000 USD)
- 7 • Project for Mitigating Climate Change Impacts through Sustainable Upland Watershed Management and Installation of Small Water Impoundings in Isabella and Bukidnon district, in Philippine (2010-2018 / 21,760,000 USD)
- 8 • The Northern Iloilo Comprehensive Fishery Development and Rehabilitation Program in Philippine (2015-2019 / 5,500,000 USD)
- 9 • The Project for Establishment of Interoperable Health Information System for CALABARZON (2014-2018 / 5,100,000 USD)
- 10 • Quirino Integrated Rural Development Project - 2 Phase (2018-2020 / 9,500,000 USD)
- 11 • Better Life for Out-of-School Girls to Fight Against Poverty and Injustice in the Philippines (2017-2020 / 6,100,000 USD)
- 12 • Panay Island Upland Sustainable Rural Development Project, Philippines (2015-2019 / 6,500,000 USD)

International Cooperation Agency, KOICA (2017)

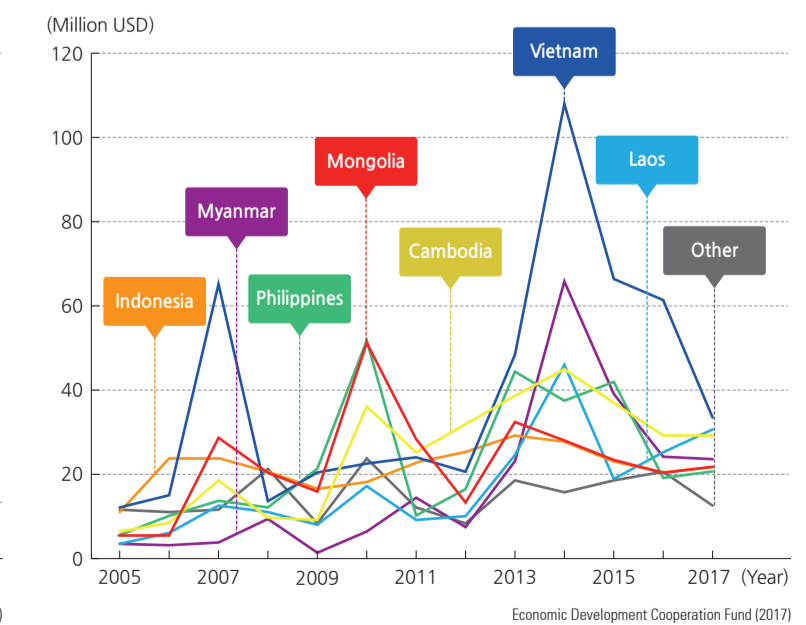
Korea's Grants in the Middle East



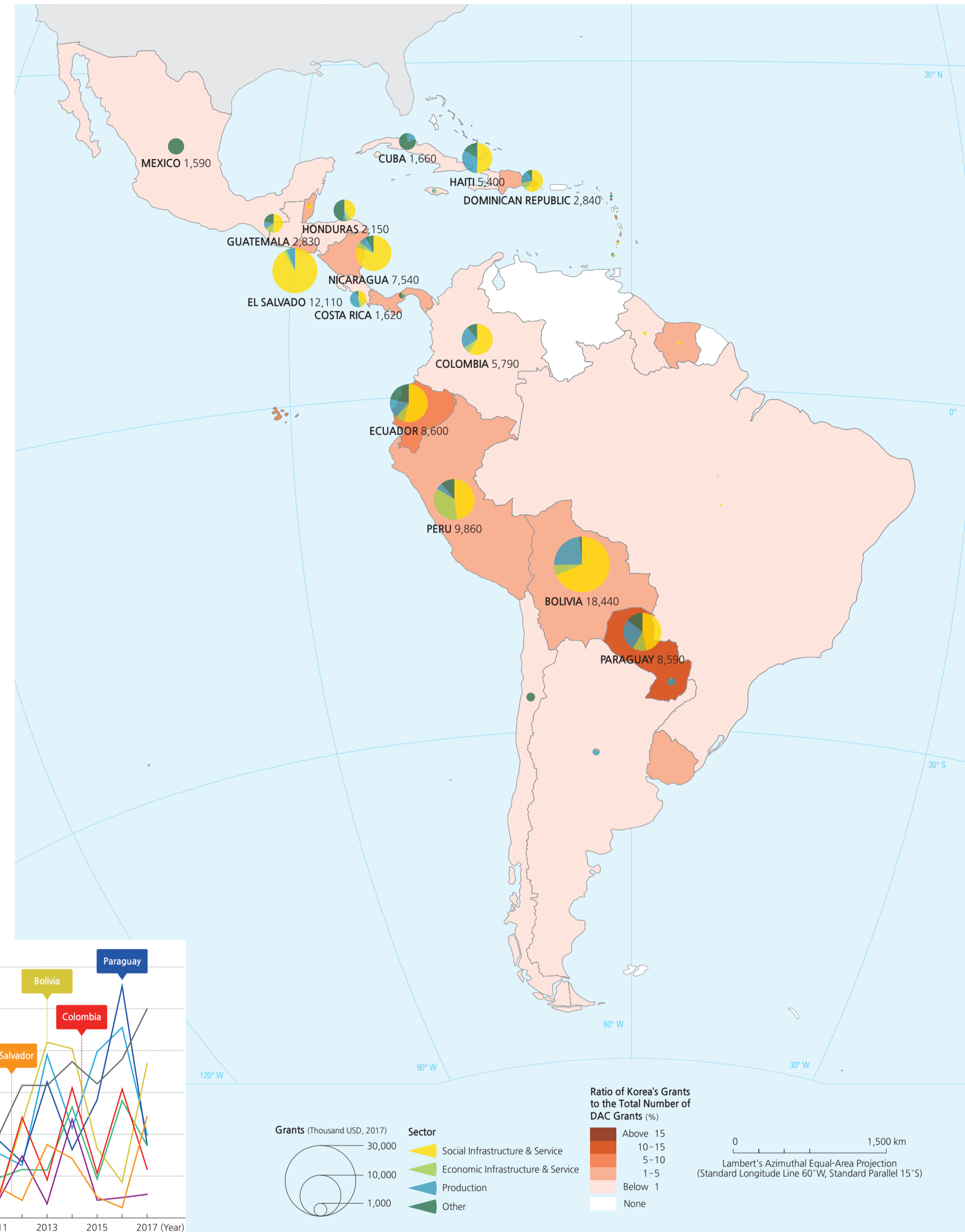
Korea's Grants in South Asia, Eastern Europe, and CIS



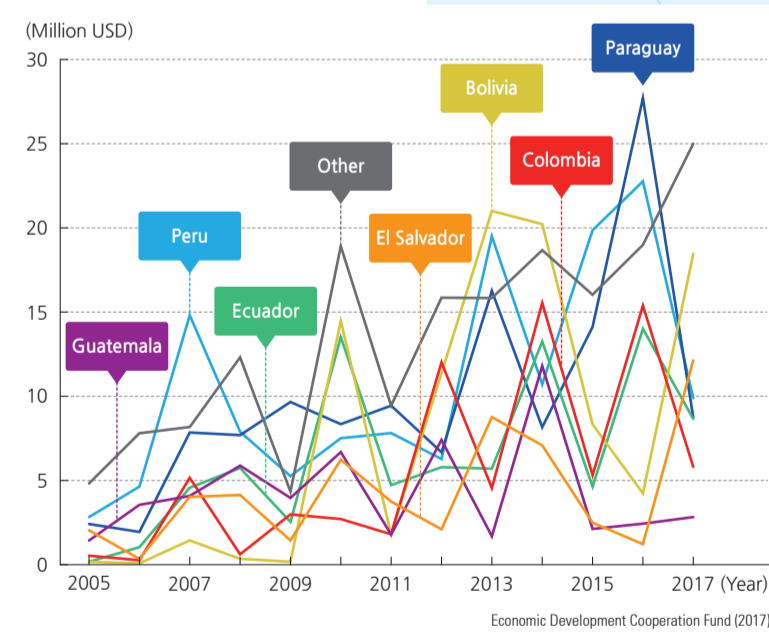
Korea's Grants in East Asia and Southeast Asia



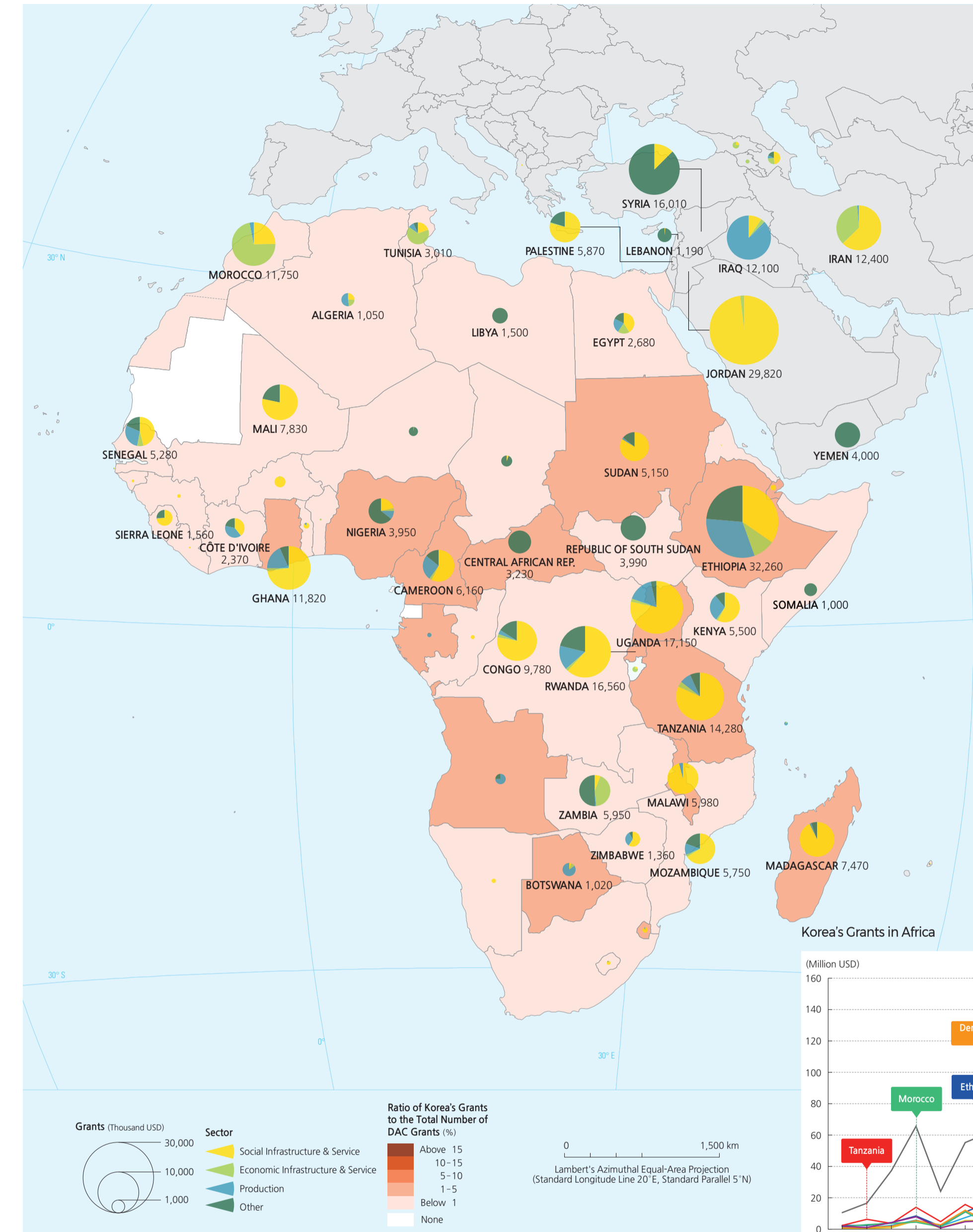
Korea's Grants in Latin America



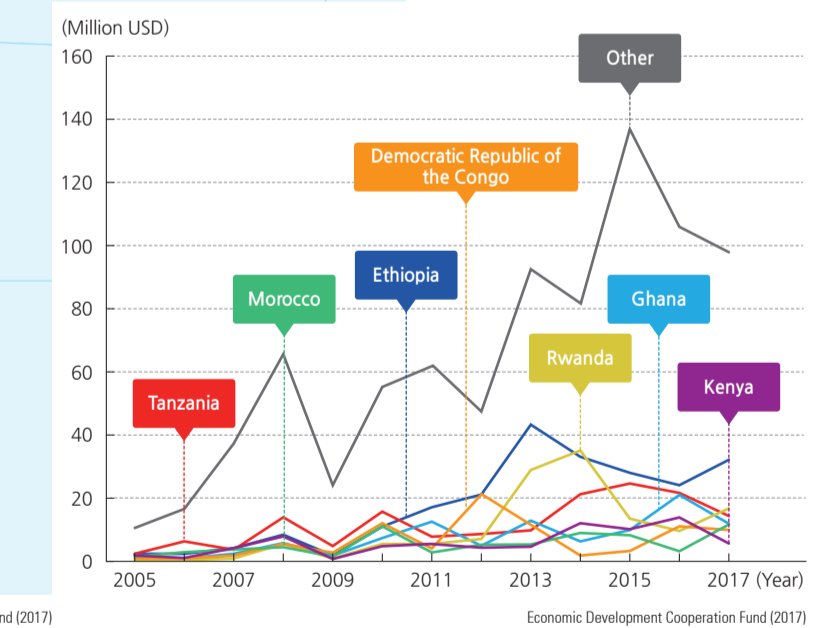
Korea's Grants in Latin America



Korea's Grants in Africa, South-West Asia



Korea's Grants in Africa



The map displays Korea's bilateral Official Development Assistance to Latin America in 2017. 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 eastern coastal regions of South America. Particularly high proportions of South Korean aid appear in Paraguay, Grenada, and El Salvador.

The pie graph shows the size and sector of the grants by recipient. In terms of size, the largest recipients of Korean aid are Bolivia, El Salvador, Peru, Ecuador, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Colombia, and Haiti. 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 USD 2.4 million, 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 USD 2.5 million 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 2017. 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 African countries.

The pie charts of Korean aid represent countries, dollar amounts, and sectors that received Korean aid. The largest grant recipients in Africa are Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Ghana, and Morocco. Also, the amounts given to those countries have increased

gradually (see the graph). More than half of the grants fund social infrastructure and services. In the countries suffering from 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 USD 2.8 million 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.