

# 2021 Handbook of Statistics on Korean CSO's International Development Cooperation Activities



SDGs

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## I. Overview

The 2021 Handbook of Statistics on Korean International Development Cooperation CSO (hereinafter referred to as “the CSO Handbook”) aims to improve transparency and accountability in the non-profit sector of development cooperation through voluntary disclosure of information by Korean CSOs working in international development cooperation. The CSO Handbook has been published biennially since 2003 by the Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC) and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), and identifies the contribution of Korean CSOs to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through analysis of their organizations, finances and fundraising, overseas projects, cooperation with governments, and workforces. It also provides data as a contribution to the annual OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) statistics.

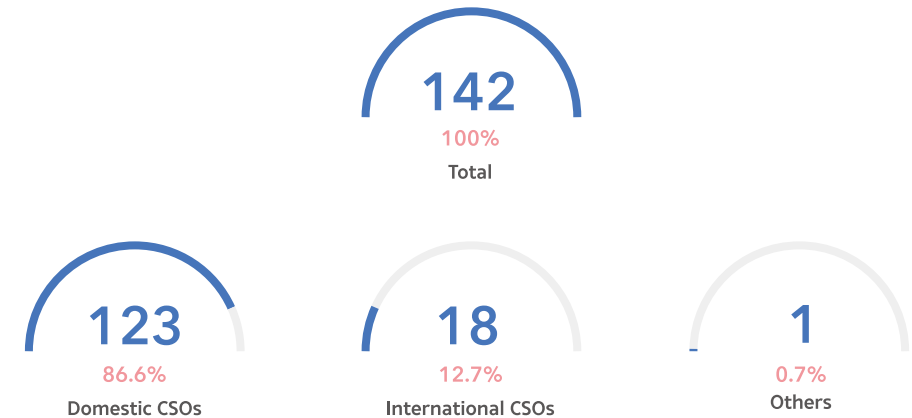
The CSO Handbook is published in Korean and a summary in English and shared on the KCOC website. By providing key information that can be utilized by civil society, government, business, academia, the media and other stakeholders, we hope to build an enabling environment for international development activities involving CSOs.

The CSO Handbook surveyed the CSOs that responded to the 2011-2019 CSO Handbook, including KCOC member organizations, and organizations that participated in the KOICA’s Civil Society Cooperation Project. The 2021 CSO Handbook survey was sent to a total of 338 organizations, with 126 organizations responding. For the 16 non-respondents, the KCOC research team collected their disclosures and included them in the analysis to keep the number of organizations surveyed at a similar level to previous years.

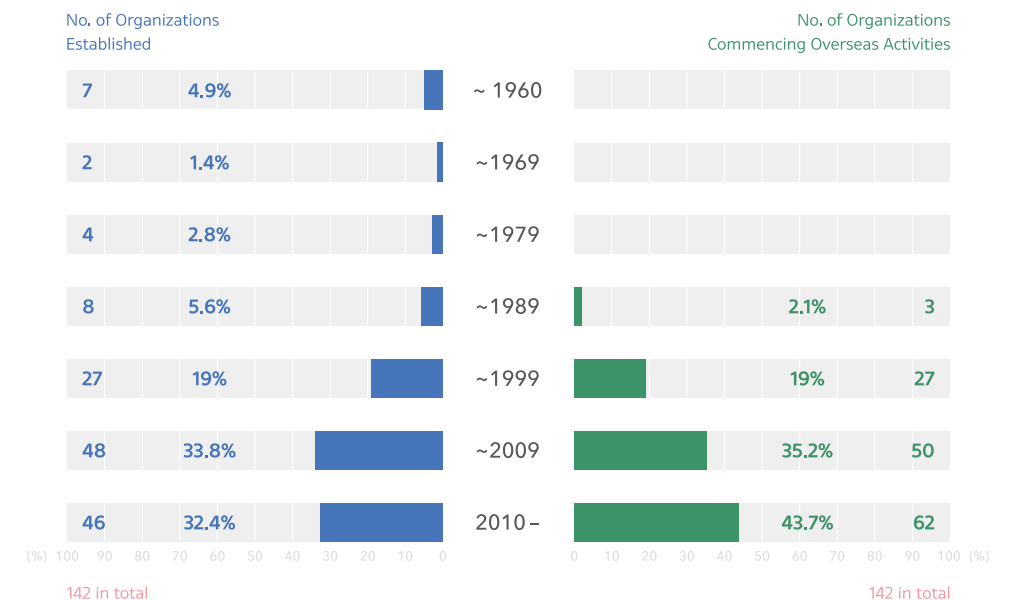
- Survey period: August-September 2022
- Number of organizations surveyed: 338
- Organizations responding to the survey: 126 organizations
- Number of organizations researched by the KCOC: 16 organizations
- Total organizations included in analysis: 142

## II. 10 Facts and Observations in 2021

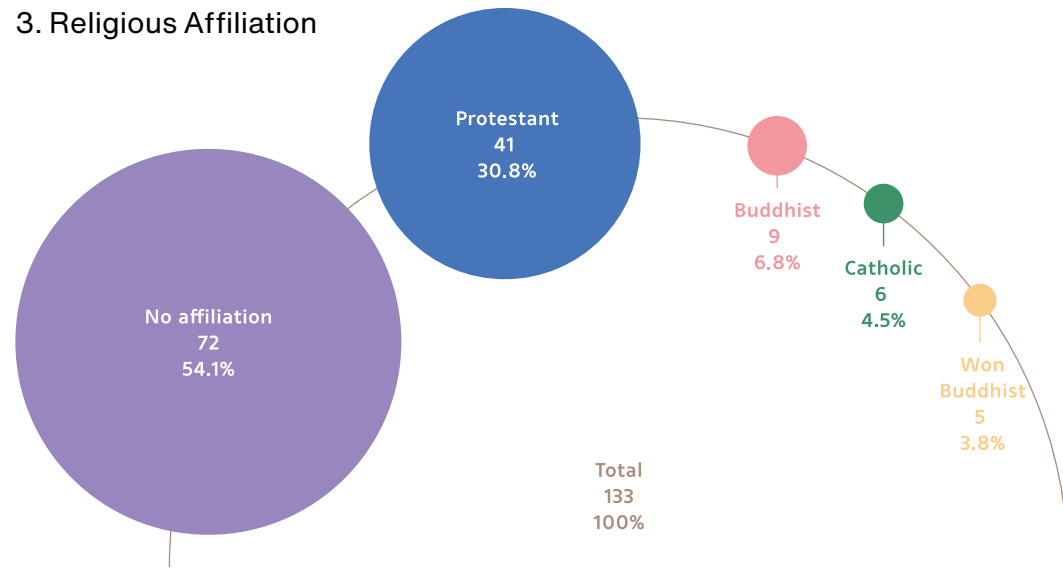
### 1. Number of Organizations Participating in the Survey



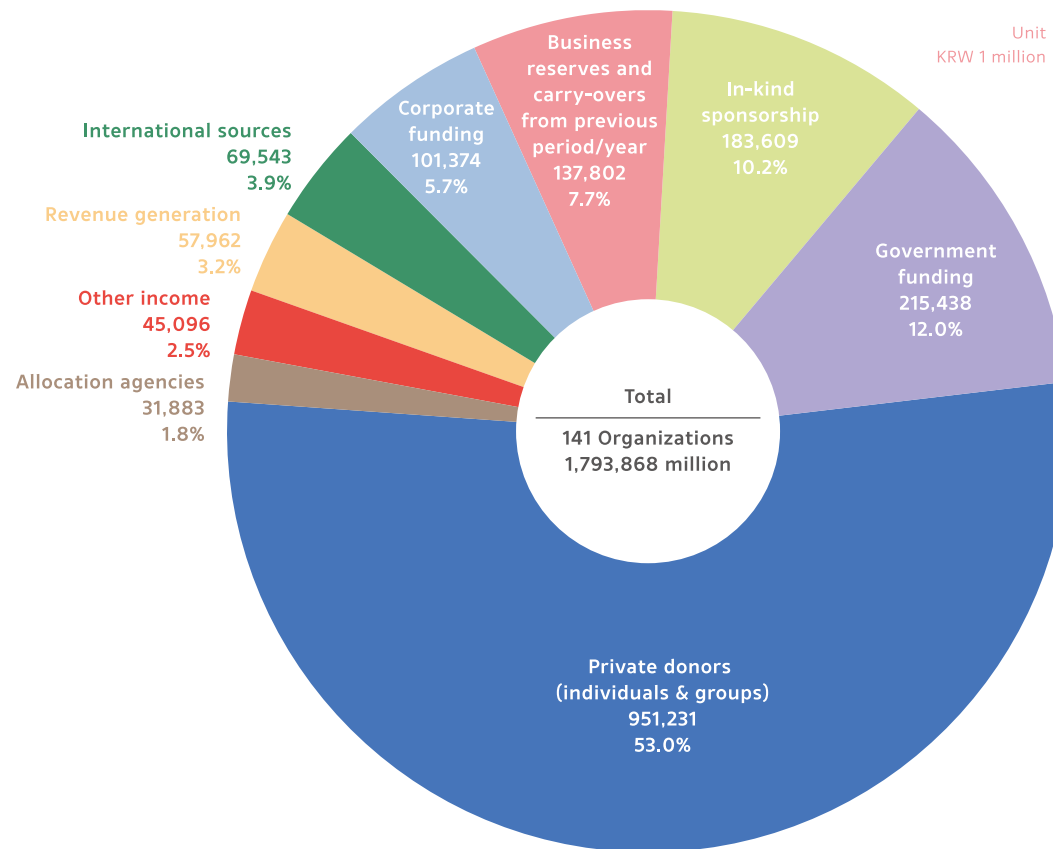
### 2. Establishment of Organizations by Year, and Year Overseas Activity Commenced



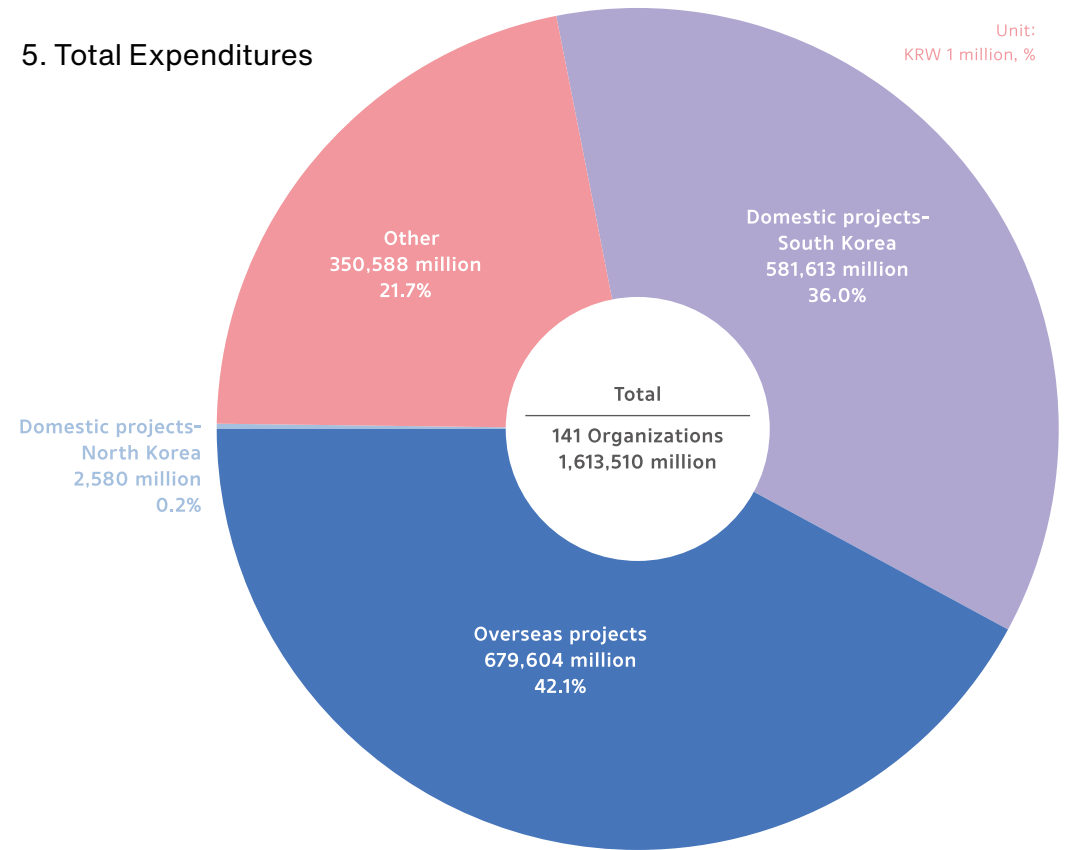
### 3. Religious Affiliation



### 4. Total Income



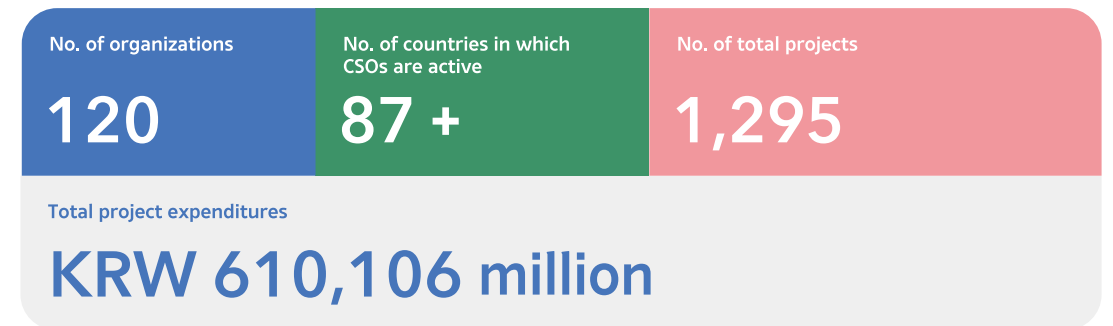
### 5. Total Expenditures



### 6. Statistics on International Development Projects

In 2021, Korean CSOs spent KRW 610,106 million on overseas projects. Project expenses are classified into CSO funds and government funds. CSO funds include personal donations and cooperation funds (international organizations, corporations, distribution organizations, academia, etc.).

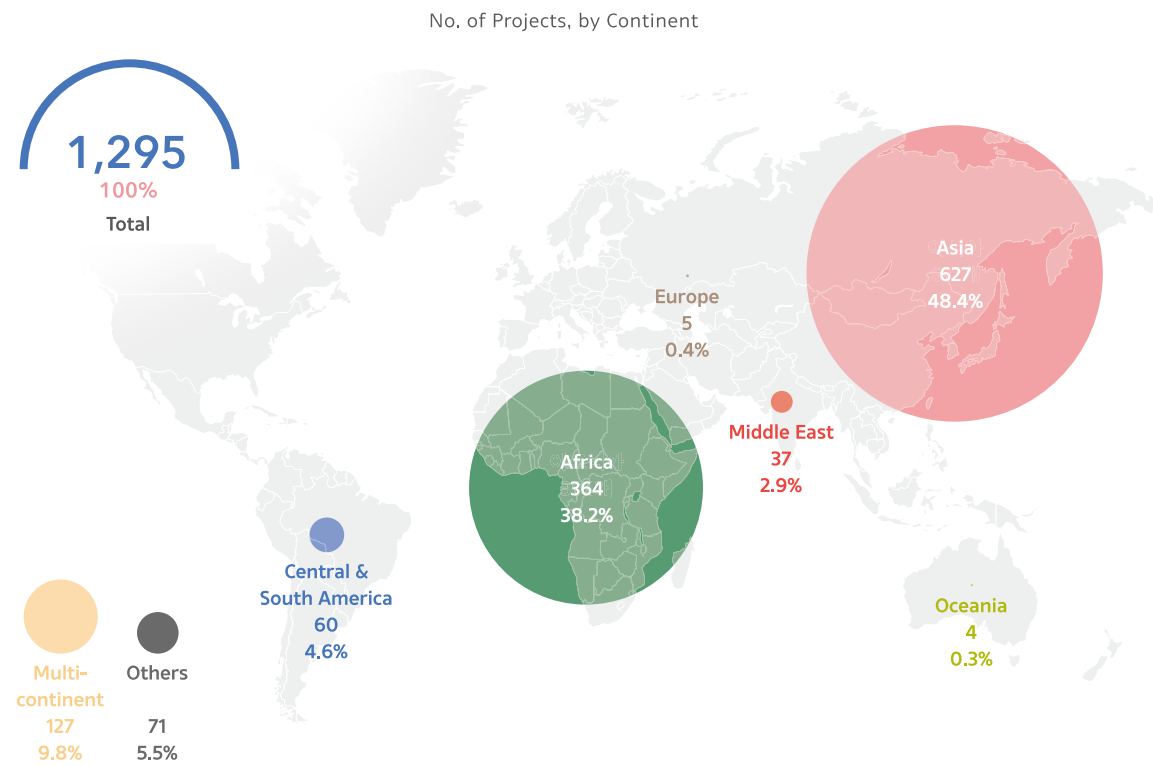
#### Overseas Projects



#### Total Direct Beneficiaries



## 6-1. Statistics by Continent



Project Expenditures

Units: KRW 1 million, %

Continent		CSO funds		Government funds		Total	
		Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Continent	Multi-continent	359,795	64.4	2,250	4.4	362,045	59.3
	Asia	78,835	14.1	22,465	43.7	101,300	16.6
	Africa	75,871	13.6	23,544	45.8	99,415	16.3
	Middle East	19,718	3.5	-	-	19,718	3.2
	Central & South America	12,135	2.2	3,156	6.1	15,291	2.5
	Europe	481	0.1	-	-	481	0.1
	Oceania	120	0.0	-	-	120	0.0
	Others	11,690	2.1	46	0.1	13,197	1.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>558,644</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51,461</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>610,106</b>	<b>100</b>

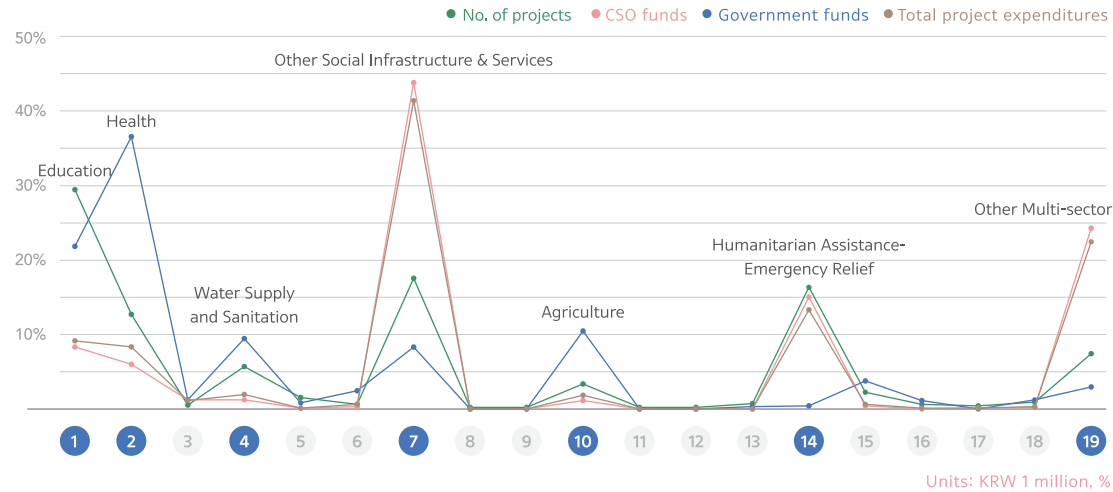
## 6-2. Projects by Country (top 10 countries)

Units: KRW 1 million, %

Rank	Country	No. of projects		CSO funds		Government funds		Total project expenditure	Proportion
		No.	Prop.	Amount	Prop.	Amount	Prop.		
1	Bangladesh	53	4.1	15,065	2.7	5,230	10.2	20,295	3.3
2	Uganda	52	4	10,016	1.8	5,336	10.4	15,352	2.5
3	Ethiopia	34	2.6	10,667	1.9	3,936	7.6	14,603	2.4
4	Lebanon	9	0.7	14,255	2.6	0	0	14,255	2.3
5	Vietnam	92	7.1	9,877	1.8	3,455	6.7	13,332	2.2
6	Cambodia	85	6.6	8,989	1.6	2,880	5.6	11,869	1.9
7	Tanzania	49	3.8	5,719	1	5,173	10.1	10,893	1.8
8	Nepal	44	3.4	7,811	1.4	1,849	3.6	9,661	1.6
9	South Sudan	18	1.4	7,154	1.3	0	0	7,154	1.2
10	Mongolia	49	3.8	4,556	0.8	1,640	3.2	6,196	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1295</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>558,644</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51,462</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>610,106</b>	<b>100</b>

### 6-3. Statistics by Sector

Sectors were determined by the CRS purpose code used by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The fields in which Korean CSOs are most interested are “Education,” “Humanitarian Assistance,” and “Health,” excluding “Other Social Infrastructure & Services” and “Other Multi-sectors,” which cannot be subdivided.



Units: KRW 1 million, %

Sector	No. of projects	Prop.	CSO funds	Prop.	Government funds	Prop.	Total project expenditures	Prop.
1 Education	375	29	43,869	8.2	11,031	21.5	54,901	9
2 Health	162	12.5	31,607	5.9	18,553	36	50,159	8.2
3 Population Policies/Programs & Reproductive Health	7	0.5	6,210	1.2	617	1.2	6,827	1.1
4 Water Supply and Sanitation	72	5.6	6,587	1.2	4,769	9.3	11,356	1.9
5 Public Administration & Civil Society	19	1.5	438	0.1	411	0.8	850	0.1
6 Conflict, Peace & Security	8	0.6	1,753	0.3	1,256	2.4	3,008	0.5
7 Other Social Infrastructure & Services	223	17.3	244,766	43.8	4,221	8.2	248,986	40.8
8 Communications & ICT	3	0.2	8	0	4	0	12	0
9 Banking & Finance	3	0.2	40	0	0	0	40	0
10 Agriculture	43	3.3	5,916	1.1	5,321	10.3	11,237	1.8
11 Forestry	2	0.2	82	0	0	0	82	0
12 Fishery	2	0.2	32	0	0	0	32	0
13 Industry	9	0.7	121	0	151	0.3	271	0
14 Humanitarian Assistance- Emergency Relief	209	16.1	79,936	14.8	225	0.4	80,161	13.1
15 Humanitarian Assistance- Reconstruction	29	2.2	1,893	0.4	1,910	3.7	3,803	0.6
16 Disaster Prevention & Preparedness	8	0.6	255	0	551	1.1	806	0.1
17 Industrial Energy	5	0.4	510	0.1	0	0	510	0.1
18 Environment	12	0.9	1,181	0.2	608	1.2	1,789	0.3
19 Other Multi-sector	104	8.1	133,442	23.9	1,834	3.6	135,276	22.2
Total	1,295	100	558,646	100	51,462	100	610,106	100

### 7. Donor Statistics

No. of regular individual sponsors  
**3,648,328**

**632,624**

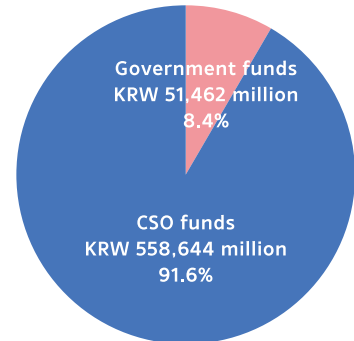
No. of non-regular individual sponsors

No. of total individual sponsors  
**4,280,952**

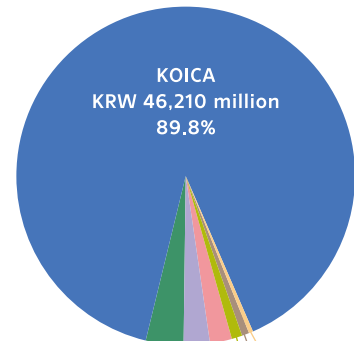
No. of group sponsors  
**69,659**

## 8. Aid for CSOs

In 2021, a total of 44 of 120 organizations received government funding for overseas projects. The total overseas project expenses amounted to KRW 610,106 million, with KRW 558,644 million (91.6%) coming from the CSOs' own funds and KRW 51,462 million (8.4%) coming from the government.



Total project expenditures  
KRW 610,106 million  
100%



<Reference 1> Aid for CSOs

	Korea		OECD DAC members	
	KRW 1 million	Proportion	USD 1 million	Proportion
2011	28,600	2.0	18,866	13.0
2013	33,000	1.7	19,003	13.2
2015	46,200	2.2	20,826	14.8
2017	52,800	2.2	21,296	13.7
2019	44,000	1.7	20,844	15.0

Source: OECD DAC, Aid for Civil Society Organisations, June 2022

<Reference 2> Subsidies, by Government Entity (2021)

Units: KRW 1 million, %

Government entity	Amount	Proportion
KOICA	46,210	89.8
Local governments	1,833	3.6
MOGEF	1,065	2.1
MOFA	527	1
KOFIH	363	0.7
MOIS	184	0.4
Others	1,280	2.5
Total	51,462	100

<Reference 3> Statistics of Support to Priority Partner Countries (2021)

Units: KRW 1 million, %

CSO funds		Government funds		Total	
Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
109,499	73.3	39,943	26.7	149,442	100

\*Korean government 27 Priority Partner Countries

<Reference 4> Statistics of Support to LDCs (2021)

According to the United Nations, as of 2021, there were a total of 46 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the world. Korean CSOs were active in 29, which accounted for about 20.7% of Korean CSOs' total overseas project expenses.

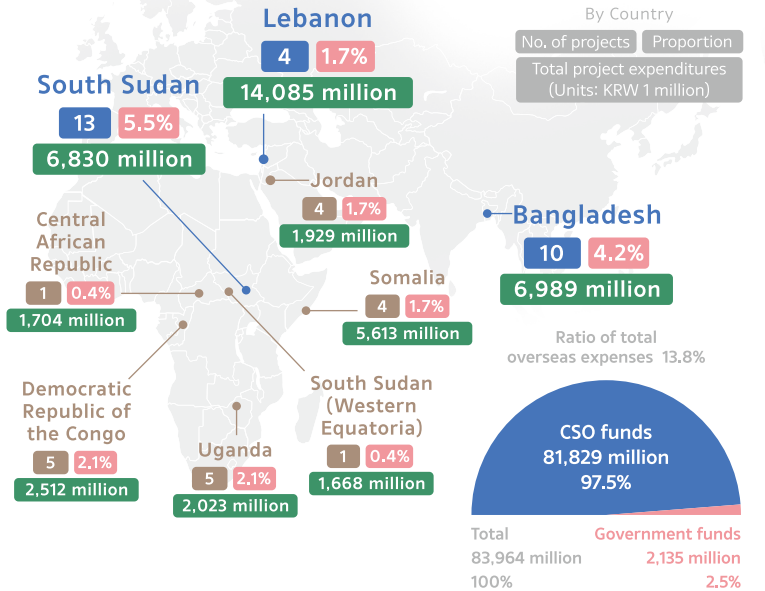
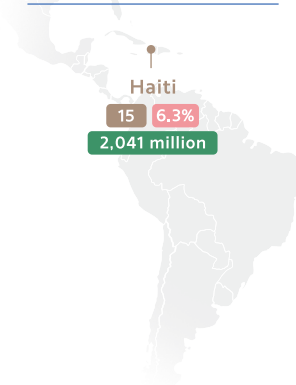
Units: KRW 1 million, %

CSO funds		Government funds		Total	
Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
98,557	78	27,819	22	126,376	100

## 9. Statistics on Overseas Humanitarian Assistance

In 2021, humanitarian assistance expenditures increased significantly compared to 2019. The total amount of support was KRW 83,964 million, or approximately three times the KRW 27,050 million spent in 2019. This can be interpreted as a result of a number of humanitarian crises around the world or an increase in the activities of Korean international development CSOs in the field of humanitarian assistance. The largest humanitarian assistance projects were carried out in Lebanon, Bangladesh, South Sudan, and Somalia.

No. of organizations	49
No. of supported countries	over 51
No. of projects	238



Countries Receiving Overseas Humanitarian Assistance (top 10 countries by total project cost)

Units: KRW 1 million, %

Countries	No. of projects	Proportion	Total project expenditures	Proportion
1 Lebanon	4	1.7	14,085	16.8
2 South Sudan	14	5.9	8,498	10.1
3 Bangladesh	10	4.2	6,989	8.3
4 Somalia	4	1.7	5,613	6.7
5 Democratic Republic of the Congo	5	2.1	2,512	3.0
6 Haiti	15	6.3	2,041	2.4
7 Uganda	5	2.1	2,023	2.4
8 Jordan	4	1.7	1,929	2.3
9 Central African Republic	1	0.4	1,704	2.0
10 Myanmar	28	11.8	1,318	1.6
...	...	...	...	...
Total	238	100	83,964	100

## 10. Response to COVID-19

Korean CSOs conducted 365 projects in 74 countries worth KRW 127,312 million in response to COVID-19. This corresponds to about 21% of total overseas project expenses carried out in 2021.

No. of organizations

74

No. of countries

1,106

(multiple responses)

No. of organizations

73

No. of projects

365

No. of organizations

77

Total project expenditures

127,312 million

## III. Other Characteristics of Development CSOs in 2021

### 1. Alignment with UN SDGs: The most selected goals

In relation to the UN SDGs established in 2015, this survey examined the alignment of Korean CSO priority project activities with the SDGs. The survey questions asked respondents to select up to five of the 17 goals, focusing on their organization's activities. The most frequently selected goals were quality education (Goal 4), health and well-being (Goal 3), poverty eradication (Goal 1), ending hunger (Goal 2), and clean water and sanitation (Goal 6).

SDG	No. of responses	Proportion
SDG1. No Poverty	126	10.5
SDG2. Zero Hunger	95	7.9
SDG3. Good Health and Well-Being	292	24.3
SDG4. Quality Education	382	31.7
SDG5. Gender Equality	43	3.6
SDG6. Clean Water and Sanitation	73	6.1
SDG7. Affordable and Clean Energy	4	0.3
SDG8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	40	3.3
SDG9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	2	0.2
SDG10. Reduced Inequality	28	2.3
SDG11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	22	1.8
SDG12. Responsible Consumption and Production	4	0.3
SDG13. Climate Action	31	2.6
SDG14. Life Below Water	0	0
SDG15. Life on Land	2	0.2
SDG16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	28	2.3
SDG17. Partnership for the Goals	32	2.7
Total	1,204	100

### 2. Overseas Field Offices

#### 2-1. Registered Field Offices

No. of organizations	No. of countries	No. of field offices	No. of staff working in the field offices
78	76	326	6,895
			(520 Koreans, 7.5% of total staff)

Status of Field Office Registration

Status	No. of field offices	Proportion
Registered	258	79.1%
Not registered	56	17.4%
In the process of being registered	12	3.7%
Total	326	100%



## 2-2. Overseas Field Office Format

		No. of offices	Proportion
Field office setup	Direct set-up	213	77.5
	In cooperation	62	22.5
	Total	275	100
Registered entity	Legal entity	14	5.0
	Company	1	0.4
	NGO	241	86.7
	Local organization	6	2.2
	Religious organization	2	0.7
	Other	14	5.0
	Total	278	100

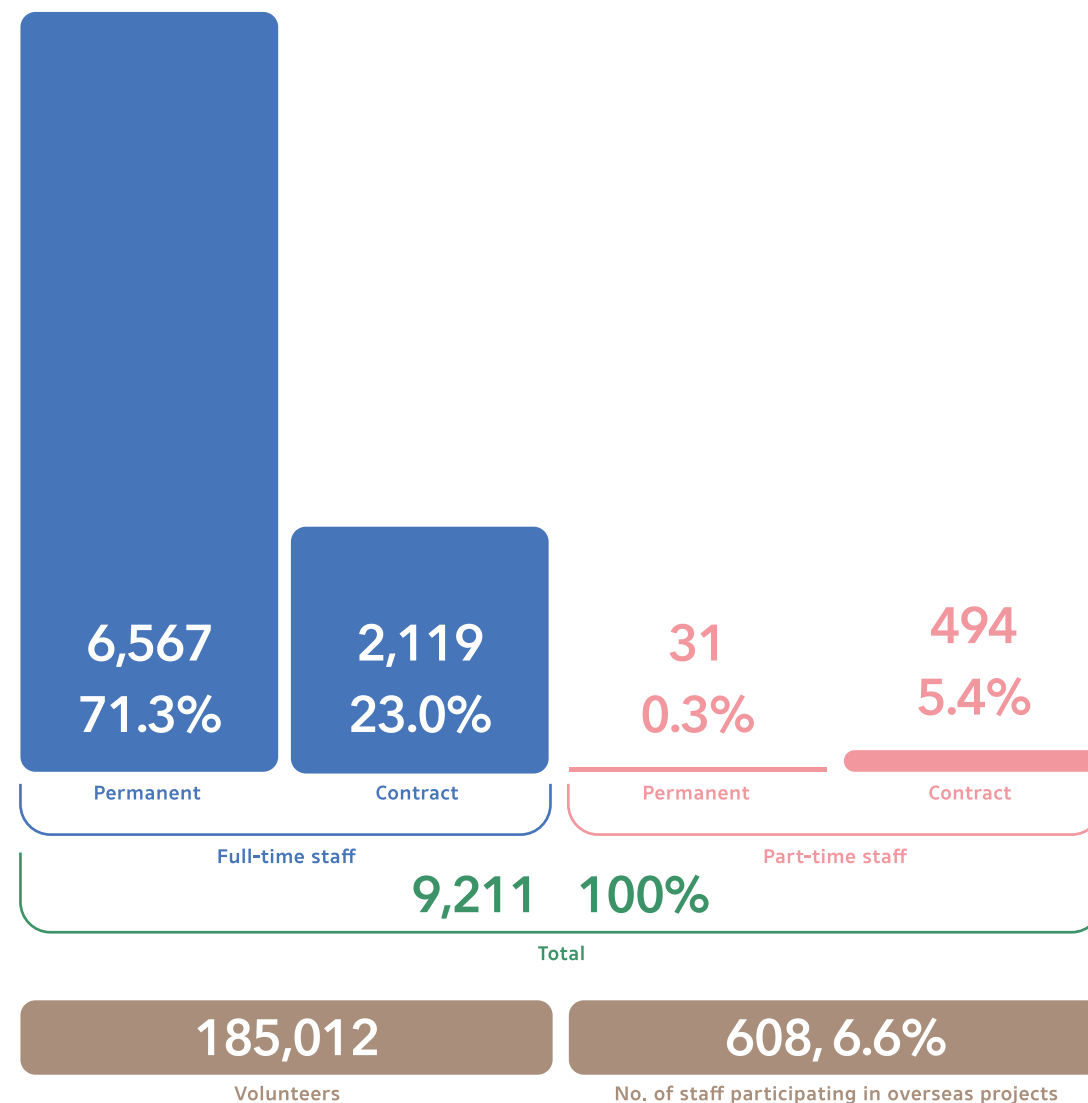
## 2-3. Overseas Field Offices and Staff, by Continent/Region

Unit: %

Continent/Region	No. of countries		No. of field offices		No. of staff	
	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion
Asia	20	27	182	56.5	2,581	37.4
Africa	30	40.5	101	31.4	3,398	49.3
Central & South America	12	16.2	19	5.9	314	4.6
Middle East	5	6.8	8	2.5	556	8.1
Oceania	1	1.4	1	0.3	2	0
Europe	6	8.1	7	2.2	33	0.5
Others	0	0	4	1.2	11	0.2
Total	74	100	322	100	6,895	100

## 3. Workforce

According to the survey, there were 119 organizations with a total 9,211 full-time and part-time employees and 185,012 short-term and long-term volunteers. This is significantly higher than the 2019 domestic workforce size of 6,878.



## 4. Efforts to Strengthen Transparency and Accountability

CSOs are independent development actors and should be responsible for their own transparency and accountability. Organizations responded that they are making efforts to strengthen transparency and accountability in all categories, including governance, projects, and accounting. In particular, organizations responding to surveys can be seen as making efforts to strengthen organizational transparency and accountability by disclosing relevant information.

Total number of responding organizations: 126

	Organization accountability			
Supporting activities	The organization has a democratic decision-making structure.	The organization has held at least two board meetings per year.	The organization has made efforts to promote transparency and accountability in civil society.	The organization has an organizational compliance or internal whistleblowing system.
No. of organizations	121	101	95	60
Proportion	96	80.2	75.4	47.6

	Project accountability		Accounting transparency		
Supporting activities	The organization has set goals, implemented projects, and evaluated both in accordance with its vision and mission.	The organization has shared information about itself and its work in the local language in the country of operation.	The organization has submitted the public corporation settlement documents for the last two years to the National Tax Service.	The organization has undergone an external audit or tax verification or tax verification process.	The organization has published financial disclosure documents, audit reports, etc., on its website (including blogs).
No. of organizations	103	55	106	91	55
Proportion	81.7	43.7	84.1	72.2	43.7

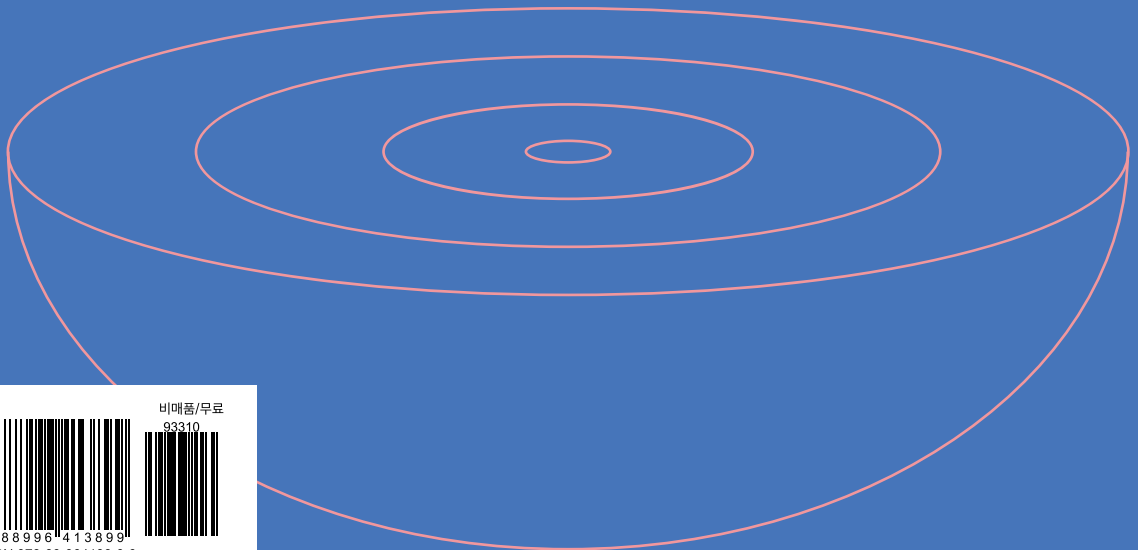
## IV. Introduction to KCOC and KOICA

### Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC)

KCOC is a council of Korean international development CSOs and was founded in 1999. Its approximately 140 member groups engage in humanitarian support and development cooperation projects in many areas around the world to eradicate poverty. KCOC aims to suggest the internally agreed directions for Korean international development NGOs and to grow with them through cooperation and solidarity. It also serves as a platform for its members to ensure projects are carried out successfully, and makes great efforts to assure NGO transparency and accountability. Furthermore, it is committed to raising awareness of global issues among the Korean public towards development of mature global citizenship and active participation in addressing the issues.

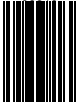
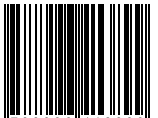
### Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

KOICA was established in April 1991 as a government organization for official development assistance (ODA). It aims to promote favorable relations and exchanges between Korea and KOICA's partner countries and strengthen and support their economic and social development, thereby promoting cooperation in international development. Under the mission to "Leave no one behind with people-centered peace and prosperity," it practices global social values, implementing the government's grant aid and technical cooperation programs. Its strategic goals are to: promote achievement of the UN SDGs in partner countries, lead inclusive partnerships to fulfill the global development agenda, build and nurture a development cooperation ecosystem, and manage the organization according to social values. In order to achieve this goal, KOICA engages in projects involving cooperation with individual countries, global training, dispatches of volunteer corps, humanitarian assistance, public-private partnerships, cooperation with international organizations, and the Global Disease Eradication Fund.



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