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KSP Application: Frequently Asked Questions

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Annex 1. List of ODA coordinating institutions

I. Program purpose

Q1. What kind of projects are eligible for KSP? Does KSP provide financial or equipment assistance?

The primary emphasis of KSP lies in conducting **joint research** with partner countries for an **exchange of knowledge** and provision of **policy** and **technical recommendations** (delivered in reports). KSP does **not** finance partner countries' budgets through a **transfer of funds** (grants, loans) or **fixed assets** (equipment).

Q2. Does KSP support feasibility study, master plan, field survey, and/or pilot project design services?

The indicated services can be implemented under the KSP as long as the scope of work can be delivered **within** the **timeframe** (10 to 12 months) and **budget range** (USD 250,000 to 500,000).

Q3. Does KSP support the preparation of proposals for other funds?

KSP can provide technical support in preparing full funding proposals for larger-scale projects by covering pre-feasibility studies, project design, environmental risk/impact assessments, or financial structuring. Korean experts however will **not draft the exact funding proposal**.

Q4. Is follow-up support to a previously implemented KSP available?

New KSP support extending and complementing previous KSP project(s) is available. In order to avoid redundancy, elaborate on how the new project builds on existing knowledge and anticipated and how it will lead to tangible outcomes.

Q5. What projects have been implemented under the KSP program?

Find information on ongoing and completed KSP projects on the KSP website. Sort your search by sector, region/country, year, etc. Click [here](#) for information on **ongoing projects** and [here](#) for final reports of **completed projects** with **KSP recommendations**.

Q6. What projects are suitable for fast-track KSP? For multiple-year KSP?

The **Fast-track** modality is dedicated to supporting (1) immediate response and recovery, (2) timely implementation of key state-led agendas, (3) diplomatic agendas agreed at high-level events, and/or (4) expedited economic cooperation. In case of applying for Fast-track KSP, demonstrate the project's urgency in terms of socio-economic resilience, potential for diplomatic and economic cooperation, and/or alignment with key state-led initiatives in **Form 3** (Fast-track KSP).

The **Multiple-year** KSP is dedicated to support areas in which continued support will bring significant benefits addressing gaps and barriers and delivering tangible advancements in the near term, whilst standard support (running for a single program cycle) will have limited impacts. In case of applying for Multiple-year KSP, demonstrate detailed implementation plans with defined timelines in **Form 4** (Multiple-year KSP).

II. Project areas and Topics

Q7. What are the primary focus areas of KSP?

KSP covers an extensive scope of policy areas to foster sustainable development and enhance economic cooperation, with a focus on areas where Korea has **expertise** and **good practices**.

In this regard, cross-cutting themes like climate change response and digital transformation, as well as economic growth and global value chains are frequently addressed areas.

Q8. How should we structure the project outline ('Section 2.4. KSP Project topics' in Form 2)?

We recommend setting the **overarching question** (reflected on the project title and objectives) that falls into a **specific thematic area**. Then, narrow down into **3 to 4 sub-questions**, or project topics.

Please present detailed topics to avoid generic results. If it is challenging to narrow down due to the interdisciplinary, cross-cutting nature of the overarching question and/or the involvement of multiple stakeholders, try elaborating on the desired results.

Topics may be adjusted by mutual agreement after project approval, during preliminary discussions.

III. Costs

Q9. *ODA countries*: How are project costs covered?

The Korean government **fully covers** the project costs, which include expert fees (Korean and local), travel and workshop hosting expenses, etc.

We **welcome in-kind contributions** by partner countries, such as the provision of venues, staff, translation, transportation for the Korean delegation, etc.

Q10. *Non-ODA countries*: How do both sides share project costs?

The Korean government shares projects with advanced and emerging economy countries that are non-ODA recipient countries. Acknowledging institutions' differing availability of resources, contributions made by each side are specified through mutual agreement after project approval, during preliminary discussions.

In general, the partner country covers **costs incurred locally** (event expenses for preliminary discussion meetings, launching and final reporting seminars) and costs for its nationals (local staff/consultants, translation), including travel expenses (airfare, accommodation and per diem) for participation in the policy practitioner's workshop taking place in Korea.

The Korean side will likewise cover costs incurred in Korea (interim seminar, policy practitioner's workshop and other ad hoc events) and costs for its nationals (**Korean experts** executing the project, translation), including travel expenses (on at least 3 occasions to the partner country).

IV. Project stakeholders

Q11. *Who are eligible KSP partner institutions?*

Since KSP is a government-to-government program, **public bodies** (ministries, agencies, etc. formally established to deliver a public or government service) are eligible partner institutions, responsible for developing the project proposal and later implementing KSP with its Korean counterparts. **Non-ministerial** public bodies shall submit project proposals with the **consent** of the **supervising ministry**.

Private sectors and **civil organizations** are welcome to be involved as **external partners**.

In the case of **academia** and **research institutions**, **publicly funded** institutions such as national universities or research institutes are eligible to participate as leading **partner institutions**. Those from the private sector are welcome to join as external partners.

Q12. Can multiple institutions participate in a project?

Multiple institutions may participate in a single project. In such a case, **designate** the **leading institution** that will act as the primary partner institution, and describe implementation arrangements with clear roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders.

Q13. Can a particular Korean entity that we wish to partner with participate in the project?

The particular Korean entity may participate as the **executing entity** by winning the tender and being **awarded** the **public procurement contract**.

Q14. Is it necessary to consult a Korean entity before submitting the proposal ('Section 1.5. Consultation with a Korean institution (s)' in Form 2)?

It is **not necessary** to consult and/or identify a Korean entity when preparing the proposal. Only indicate the entity if it has provided substantial inputs in developing the proposal, and/or if you have discussed cooperating on the areas/topics visited by the proposed project.

V. Submission

Q15. *ODA countries*: Why shall proposals be submitted via the ODA coordinating institution?

Submission by the ODA coordinating body optimizes communications between both sides (Korea and the project country) and ensures that the proposals **align** with the country's development **priorities** and development cooperation **strategies**.

Refer to Annex 1 for the list of the ODA coordination bodies.

Q16. *Non-ODA countries*: How shall proposals be submitted?

Project developing institutions, with the **consent of the supervising ministry**, shall submit proposals to the Korean embassy in the host country.

Q17. How many KSP proposals shall be submitted?

While not strictly limited, we recommend countries submit **up to 5 proposals**.

For ODA recipient countries, we anticipate the ODA coordinating institution to make the selection based on national priorities.

For non-ODA countries, we recognize the absence of a designated coordinating institution. If we receive more proposals than the recommended number, we will assess the priority based on your government's policy goals.

VI. Next Steps

Q18. *ODA countries*: What happens after submission?

Proposals undergo project **review**, **budget approval**, and inclusion in the **Annual ODA implementation Plan**, and this procedure takes around **16 months**. We **notify** countries' ODA coordinating institutions of **project approval** in **Q1** of the **project year** and begin **preliminary discussions** with partner institutions (to set terms of references) in **Q2 ~ Q3**. Korean experts are selected based on preliminary discussions, and the project **launches** in **Q4**, and is **completed** in **Q2 ~ Q3** of the **following year**.

Q19. *Non-ODA countries*: What happens after submission?

Proposals undergo project **review** and **budget approval**, and this procedure takes around **5 months**. We **notify** partner institutions of **project approval** in **Q1** of the **project year** and begin **preliminary discussions** (to set terms of references) in **Q2 ~ Q3**. Korean experts are selected based on preliminary discussions, and the project **launches** in **Q4**, and is completed in **Q2 ~ Q3** of the **following year**.

VII. Appraisal

Q20. How many proposals are approved?

The approval rate has been approximately 15% during the past 3 years. We have selected 38 projects from 33 countries for the 2023/24 program cycle.

Please note that we are aiming to make the project identification stage more efficient by recommending countries submit up to 5 proposals.

Q21. What aspects are considered when reviewing project proposals?

Project review involves a completeness check (verification that the proposal package is complete) and evaluation of the following criteria:

- suitability for knowledge sharing and joint research;
- clarity in expected outcomes and follow-up plans to ensure project sustainability;
- implementation feasibility and country ownership; and
- contributions to bilateral and economic cooperation.

Q22: When will the results of last year's Call for Proposals be communicated? Can proposals that were not selected be resubmitted this year?

ODA countries: approval of proposals submitted last year will be communicated to the relevant countries in Q1 of the project year, which is next year (see why in Q18).

Taking into consideration that this year's Call for Proposals happens before communicating the results of last year's Call, we may inform countries of unsuccessful proposals or the likelihood of project approval upon request to avoid inefficiencies. If seeking such information, please communicate via the Korean Embassy or KSP implementing agencies (Korea Development Institute, Korea Eximbank or Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency).

All countries: proposals that were previously not selected may be **resubmitted** as long as the context is up-to-date and appropriate revisions are made.

VIII. Other

Q23. What changes were made in the updated forms?

This year's forms were revised to provide further descriptions of the requested information. By doing so, we seek to better understand how well the project aligns with national priorities, initiatives, and commitments, as well as what specific contributions KSP will bring to partner countries. The updated forms also newly include separate sections for Fast-track KSP and Multiple-year KSP.

Q24. Leave your inquiries [here](#).

Annex 1. ODA coordinating institutions

Country	ODA Coordinating Body	Non-resident Embassy
Afghanistan	Ministry of Finance	
Albania	Prime Minister's Office	
Algeria	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Angola	Ministry of External Relations	
Argentina	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Armenia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Azerbaijan	Cabinet of Ministers	
Bangladesh	Ministry of Finance	
Belarus	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Belize	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Benin	Ministry of Development and Coordination of Government Action	
Bhutan	Gross National Happiness Commission	
Bolivia	Ministry of Development Planning	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ministry of Finance and Treasury	O
Botswana	Ministry of Finance	
Brazil	Brazilian Agency of Cooperation	
Burkina Faso	Ministry of Economy and Finance	
Burundi	Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning	
Cambodia	The Council for the Development of Cambodia	
Cameroon	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development	
Central African Republic	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation	O
Chad	Ministry of Economy and Development Planning and International Cooperation	
Colombia	Presidential Agency of International Cooperation	
Comoros	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	O
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Ministry of Plan	
Costa Rica	Ministry of Planning & Economic policy	
Côte d'Ivoire	Ministry of Economy and Finance	
Cuba	Ministerio del Comercio y la Inversion Extranjera	
Dominica	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	O
Dominican Republic	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development	
Ecuador	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility	

Country	ODA Coordinating Body	Non-resident Embassy
Egypt	Ministry of International Cooperation	
El Salvador	ESCO	
Equatorial Guinea	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Diaspora	
Eswatini	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development	O
Ethiopia	Ministry of Finance	
Fiji	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Gabon	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Gambia	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	
Georgia	Ministry of Finance	
Ghana	Ministry of Finance	
Grenada	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Export Development	
Guatemala	SEGEPLAN	
Guinea	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation/Ministry of Economy and Finance	
Guyana	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	
Haiti	Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation	
Honduras	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	
India	Ministry of Finance	
Indonesia	BAPPENAS	
Iran	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Iraq	Ministry of Planning, Kurdistan Regional Government	
Iraq	Ministry of Planning	
Jamaica	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade	
Jordan	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	
Kazakhstan	Ministry of National Economy	
Kenya	The National Treasury	
Kiribati	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration	
Kyrgyzstan	Ministry of Economy and Commerce	
Lao	Ministry of Planning and Investment	
Lebanon	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	
Lesotho	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning	
Liberia	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning	
Libya	Ministry of Planning	
Madagascar	Ministry of Economy and Finance	
Malawi	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	
Marshall Islands	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	O

Country	ODA Coordinating Body	Non-resident Embassy
Mauritania	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Mauritanians Abroad	O
Mauritius	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	
Mexico	AMEXCID	
Micronesia	Department of Foreign Affairs	O
Moldova, Republic Of	Ministry of Finances of the Republic of Moldova	
Mongolia	Ministry of Finance	
Montenegro	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	O
Morocco	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates	
Mozambique	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	
Myanmar	Ministry of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations	
Namibia	National Planning Commission	
Nauru	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	
Nepal	Ministry of Finance	
Nicaragua	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Niger	Ministry of Finance	
Nigeria	Ministry of Budget and National Planning	
Niue	Central Agencies	
Pakistan	Economic Affairs Division	
Palestine	Office of the Prime Minister / Ministry of Finance	
Panama	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Papua New Guinea	Department of National Planning and Monitoring	
Paraguay	Ministry of External Relations	
Peru	Peruvian International Cooperation Agency	
Philippines	National Economic and Development Agency	
Rwanda	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	
Saint Lucia	Ministry of External Affairs, International Trade, Civil Aviation and Diaspora Affairs	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade	O
Sao Tome and Principe	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Communities	O
Senegal	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation	
Serbia	Ministry of European Integration	
Sierra Leone	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development	
Solomon Islands	Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination	O
Somali	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development	
South Africa	National Treasury	

Country	ODA Coordinating Body	Non-resident Embassy
South Sudan	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	O
Sri Lanka	Ministry of Finance, Department of External Resources	
Sudan	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	
Suriname	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation	
Syrian Arab Republic	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates	
Tajikistan	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade	
Tanzania	Ministry of Finance and Planning	
Timor-Leste	Ministry of Finance	
Togo	Ministry of Development Planning and Cooperation	
Tonga	Ministry of Finance	
Tunisia	Ministry of Economy and Planning	
Turkey	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Turkmenistan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Tuvalu	Ministry of Justice, Communications and Foreign Affairs	
Uganda	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	
Ukraine	National Agency of Ukraine on Civil Service	
Uzbekistan	Ministry of Investments, Industry Trade	
Vanuatu	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Development Cooperation	
Venezuela	Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs	
Vietnam	Ministry of Planning and Investment	
Western Samoa	Ministry of Finance	
Yemen	Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation	
Zambia	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	
Zimbabwe	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	