

Abstract

Linkage Strategy for KOICA's Energy ODA in the Post-2015 Development Agenda Regime

Energy services such as lighting, heating, cooking, motive power, mechanical power, transportation, and telecommunications are essential for socio-economic development, since they yield social benefits and support income and employment generation. In developing countries, energy shortage is their main barrier to fulfilling their basic needs such as electricity, cooking, heating, and sanitation, and especially in rural areas, many people rely on traditional biomass, such as fuel wood, charcoal, agricultural waste, and animal manure, to meet their energy needs. The use of such traditional biomass has been shown to cause respiratory disease or even death because of exposure to indoor air pollution from biomass; it can also result in environmental damage, such as land degradation and regional air pollution. This situation entrenches poverty, constrains the delivery of social services, and erodes environmental sustainability.

Thus, ensuring access to efficient modern energy in developing countries is essential to address this situation and ease the burden of labor needed to collect traditional biomass. In effect, this will result in providing people in developing countries with more time for other economic activities and ultimately, the improvement of income levels. Other additional benefits include the improvement of sanitation, better quality of life, abatement of regional environment pollution, and climate change mitigation.

Access to energy that is sustainable, secure, and affordable is a critical catalyst not only for economic growth and development but also human

development. While energy has been a direct factor for causing global warming, it has also immense potential as an indirect tool for the improvement of economic activity, gender equality, education, industry development, and health. Thus, energy issues should be included in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and such energy goals in the Post-2015 Development Agenda should be discussed and set up after enough discussion and comprehensive understanding of energy issues in developing countries has been established. In particular, there should be support from developed countries in relation to energy (infrastructure) supply and the use of renewable energy resources, and their support should be included in planning the development strategies of developing countries. In order to do so, there should be cooperation between developed countries and developing countries in order to solve the energy problems which developing countries face.

The objective of this research is to comprehend the energy issues presented in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and to suggest alternatives in order for KOICA to take an active part in these international energy issues.

For this, this study: 1) reviews discussion trends of international energy issue; 2) analyzes three energy goals (i) universal access to modern energy services, ii) doubling of the global rate of the improvement of energy efficiency, and iii) doubling the share of renewable energy in global energy mix), all of which are shown both in the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons (HLP report) on the Post-2015 and the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon in order to plan the energy ODA strategy in keeping with international energy issues; and 3) investigates KOICA's future ODA strategy in the field of energy. For this, this study selected eight countries and analyzed the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) of each country. Also, this study analyzed relevant two cases (COOPENER Energy Program and Lighting Africa) in order to induce implications from these good examples of energy programs.

The following explains the summary of the research procedure and conclusion as follows.

KOICA needs to select and focus on specific strategies in the field of energy and environment to improve aid effectiveness. Thus, as a result of this research, this research selected eight countries (Africa: Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Uganda; Asia: Nepal, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia, and Bangladesh), all of which are 26 priority partners the Korean Government has selected. This research suggests small-scale renewable energy projects to these countries. As a renewable energy resource, this research also suggests biomass and small hydro power to Africa, and small hydro power to Asia, respectively. This research also recommends that the projects to eight countries should be designed and implemented under the boundary of the CPS, devised by the Korean Government for each priority partner.

This study suggests energy ODA in the form of Program-Based Approach (PBA), which entails a shift away from stand-alone projects and towards contributing to the development and implementation of a coherent, country-led program of activities across a particular sector or area. This study introduces Lighting Africa as a good example of success, which includes specific projects, education, and micro-finance through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP). KOICA's future energy ODA, therefore, should be delivered in the form of PBA through PPP.

Finally, this study presents the outline of KOICA's future energy ODA including vision, strategy, and goals, and this outline is expected to provide detailed information which will help KOICA in designing and choosing its recipient countries by identifying the greatest needs for ODA and energy ODA. In addition, it is expected that Korea will ultimately contribute to attaining the Post-2015 energy goal by implementing its vision, strategies, and goals.