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ODA Strategies of Education for African Countries in Korea

Estrategias de AOD en Educación para Países Africanos en Corea

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ABSTRACT

Recently, the Korean government has maintained a policy of focusing support on Asia and Africa. This plan supports 18.9 percent of the total official development assistance(ODA) budget for Asia, 15.4 percent for Africa, 7.4 percent to the Middle East and CIS, and 5.0 percent for Central and South America. In addition, the Korean government is striving to contribute to alleviating the educational gap in the international community through the effective promotion of education ODA in accordance with the 'Education Development Cooperation Promotion Strategy.' This paper analyzed the Korean government's support for education in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania. After this analyzes , an efficient ODA support policy plan was presented for Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania.

Keywords: ODA; education; Africa; development cooperation.

RESUMEN

Recientemente, el gobierno coreano ha mantenido una política de enfoque de apoyo en Asia y África. Este plan destina el 18,9 por ciento del presupuesto total de ayuda oficial al desarrollo (AOD) para Asia, el 15,4 por ciento para África, el 7,4 por ciento para Oriente Medio y la CEI, y el 5,0 por ciento para América Central y del Sur. Además, el gobierno coreano se esfuerza por contribuir a reducir la brecha educativa en la comunidad internacional mediante la promoción efectiva de la AOD en educación, de acuerdo con la 'Estrategia de Promoción de la Cooperación para el Desarrollo Educativo'. Este artículo analizó el apoyo del gobierno coreano a la educación en Etiopía, Uganda y Tanzania. Tras este análisis, se presentó un plan eficiente de política de apoyo de AOD para Etiopía, Uganda y Tanzania.

Palabras clave: AOD; educación; África; cooperación para el desarrollo.

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Introduction

Korea is a country that has transformed from a recipient country to a donor country of foreign aid within a short period of time. Korea continues to provide policy advice on economic and social development of developing countries by utilizing factors of comparative advantage (Lee, 2017). Many developing countries are increasingly interested in Korea's economic and social development. In particular, African countries want to learn policies for rapid economic growth in a short period of time by contributing to Korea's human capital. Developing countries in Africa regard Korea's economic growth and the development of various systems such as education and training as major research subjects and as a role model. Recently the Korean government also selected Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania as key ODA partners among African countries. ODA support fields differ by African countries.

Human capital, such as technical vocational education and training (hereafter 'TVET'), is a key means of flexibly adapting to the future society and the world of work and increasing employability and is the basis for social integration and innovative growth. However, African countries are not well prepared to respond to a paradigm shift in jobs, such as changes in production and working methods and job polarization.

Despite a sustained economic growth over the past two decades, Africa's economic transformation remains incomplete. Africa's real GDP increased annually by 4.3 percent between 2000 and 2022 compared to the world's average of 2.9 percent. However, despite this solid growth performance, the structure of African economies has not significantly changed over the past 2 decades, with agriculture, industry, and services sectors accounting on average for respectively 16.0 percent, 33.0 percent, and 51.0 percent of overall Africa's GDP over 2000~2022. This was like the levels achieved in the 1990s (AfDB, 2024).

By the end of 2020, average employment rate of the African countries had fallen from 57.4 percent to 51.7 percent, a sharp drop equated to the loss of around 26 million jobs (ILO, 2021). The unemployment of formal work shortages became more apparent to certain types of workers such as women and adults with lower qualifications groups that traditionally experience greater difficulties in accessing formal employment. African countries are struggling to address the economic and labor market impacts of the pandemic. The way to upgrading skills to effectively cope with the labor market is through TVET for workers throughout their lives.

This study analyzes the current status of TVET and ODA in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania. The purpose of this paper is to present policy suggestions to improve Ethiopia's, Uganda's, and Tanzania's ODA performance and to establish an efficient TVET system through this study. This paper is organized as follows. Section II mentions about the methods, questions, and data of this research. Section III analyzes the economic and human resources development situation of Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania.

Section IV examines the volumes and characteristics of ODA support in Korea. Section V analyzes the implementation strategies of ODA performance in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania. Section VI suggests the improvement policies of ODA in Korea. The last Section is the conclusions of this paper.

Research Methods, Questions and Data

The methods for this study are to analyze literatures and related data, an expert advisory meeting. Interviews were conducted with experts and public officials who participated in training program in Korea. To ensure the effectiveness of the policy recommendations, discussions were held with African experts who participated in the training program in Korea.

We use annual data for the period 2016~2024, from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and Prime Minister Office. KOICA provides raw data for grant in terms of country, region, sector, and type of ODA every year. The Prime Minister Office (Committee for International Development Co-operation) annually announces the results of the integrated evaluation of international cooperation. There are a few limitations to this study. The ODA statistics in the field of education issued by national institutions are divided into basis, secondary, TVET and higher education. Therefore, there is a limitation to classify TVET out of the total budget.

The TVET is currently the most performed program among the ODA projects promoted by the Korean government. It is the project that has a great synergy effect of ODA through TVET-linked cooperation. Since support for this will increase in the future, it is necessary to create several modules and provides comprehensive support according to the demanded country.

How will the Korean government promote effective ODA policies in the field of education for Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania?

Economy and Human Resources Development in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania

Africa is young enough to be called the planet's last growth engine and is evaluated as a region with ample economic growth potential. It is the youngest continent in the world with a median age of 18.8 years and 70.0 percent of the population is under the age of 30, so it has a large working-age population. In fact, Africa's economic growth rate in 2023 is 3.2 percent, It is showing rapid growth, exceeding 2.9 percent, which is the global economic growth average (Korea-Africa Foundation, Why Africa? (2024).

Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is projected to rebound to 3.8 percent in 2024 and 4.1 percent in

2025 as country-specific factors that have temporarily weighed on growth, including reduced fiscal support and metal exporting economies' adjusting to lower prices, gradually ease. Nevertheless, elevated costs of living continue to limit consumption growth, and political instability has increased in parts of the region. High debt burdens and interest rates have narrowed fiscal space and heightened financing needs (Dominik Peschel, January 2024).

Table 1, compares and explains the economic outlook of four countries from 2018 to 2025. Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda are forecasted 6.6 percent GDP growth rate in 2025. The GDP growth rate of the country was the highest in Ethiopia (7.0 percent), followed by Uganda (6.6 percent), Tanzania (6.1 percent) in 2025.

Table 1. Sub-Saharan Africa Country Forecasts

Country	2021	2022	2023e	2024e	2025f
Ethiopia	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.4	7.0
Tanzania	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.5	6.1
Uganda	3.4	4.7	5.3	6.0	6.6
Average	4.7	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.6

World Bank

Note: 1) Real GDP growth at market prices in percent, unless indicated otherwise. 2) e = estimate; f = forecast. World Bank forecasts are frequently updated based on new information and changing (global) circumstances. Consequently, projections presented here may differ from those contained in other Bank documents, even if basic assessments of countries' prospects do not significantly differ at any given moment in time. 3) Data are based on GDP measured in average 2010-19 prices and market exchange rates. 4) Fiscal year-based numbers. 5) Average: calculated by Authors.

Table 2, compares and explains the labor participation rates, employment rates, and unemployment rates of Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda in 2021. During the same period, labor participation rates are in Tanzania (80.4 percent), Uganda (79.2 percent), and Ethiopia (68.3 percent). Also, employment rates are in Tanzania (78.2 percent), Uganda (76.5 percent) and Ethiopia (65.6 percent) in 2021. On the other hand, in terms of unemployment rate is Ethiopia (3.9 percent), Uganda (3.4 percent), and Tanzania (2.8 percent). In the comparison of men and women, labor force participation and employment account for a high proportion of men in all countries. In terms of unemployment rate, women have a higher population than men in whole countries.

Table 2. Indicators of Labor Market by Gender (2021)

(Unit: Percentages)

Country	Labor Force Participation			Employment			Unemployment		
	Whole	Men	Women	Whole	Men	Women	Whole	Men	Women
Ethiopia	68.3	79.2	57.6	65.6	76.9	54.6	3.9 (6.4)	2.9 (4.6)	5.3 (8.4)
Tanzania	80.4	85.0	76.2	78.2	83.4	73.3	2.8 (3.9)	1.9 (2.9)	3.7 (4.9)
Uganda	79.2	84.2	74.5	76.5	81.8	71.5	3.4 (5.2)	2.9 (3.9)	4.0 (6.4)

Note: 1) youth unemployment. 2) Tanzania: 2020.

International Labour Organization (2024). Statistics in Africa – ILOSTAT.
<https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/africa>.

In the Human development index, Uganda (0.550) was higher than the Sub-Saharan Africa average (0.549), but Tanzania (0.532) and Ethiopia (0.492) were lower. Life expectancy at birth was higher in Ethiopia (65.6), Tanzania (66.8) and Uganda (63.6) than the Sub-Saharan Africa average (60.6). In Expected years of schooling, Uganda (11.5) is higher than the Sub-Saharan Africa average (10.3), but Ethiopia (9.9) and Tanzania (8.6) are lower. In terms of mean years of schooling, only Uganda (6.2) was higher than the Sub-Saharan Africa average (6.0), but Ethiopia (2.4) and Tanzania (5.6) were lower than the Sub-Saharan Africa average (6.0).

Gross national income per capital is very low compared to the world average. Additionally, the gross national income per capital of Ethiopia (2,369), Tanzania (2,578) and Uganda (2,241) is lower than the Sub-Saharan average (3,666) (See Table 3).

Table 3. Human Development Index and its components (2023~2024)

Classification	Population (million)	HDI (Value)	LEB (Years)	EYS (years)	MYS (Years)	GNI (PPP dollars)	HDI Rank
World	8,118	0.739	72.0	13.0	8.7	17,254	n/a
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,226	0.549	60.6	10.3	6.0	3,666	n/a
Ethiopia (million)	129	0.492	65.6	9.9	2.4	2,369	176
Tanzania (million)	67	0.532	66.8	8.6	5.6	2,578	167
Uganda (million)	50	0.550	63.6	11.5	6.2	2,241	160

Notes: 1) HDI: Human Development Index. 2) LEB: Life Expectancy at Birth. 3) EYS: Expected Years of Schooling. 4) MYS: Mean Years of Schooling. 5) GNI: Gross National Income per Capita. 6) n/a: no data.

United Nations Development Programme (2024). Human Development Report 2023/2024.

ODA Volumes and Characteristics

ODA budget was set amounting to 6.8421 trillion won (worth USD \$5.7 billion) in 2024. There has been a global view that Korea needs to expand its ODA volume in tandem with the size of its economy.

In 2024, the ODA budget was confirmed to be 2.65 trillion won (an increase of 43.2 percent) more than in 2023 as part of fulfilling its responsible role as a Global Pivotal State (GPS) amid tightened fiscal space.

The Korean government has articulated several strategic measures in the ‘Annual ODA Plan’ to boost the effectiveness of ODA as well as enhance its contribution to the global SDG effort.

First of all, the Plan will triple humanitarian aid budget in an effort to solve the global challenges while stepping up international cooperation. Second, Korea will focus on programs that promote the substantial development of the recipient countries by actively formulating landmark package projects while pursuing vibrant bilateral negotiations with partner countries.

Third, Korea plans to contribute to the dissemination of global values and promote mutual interests by strengthening ODA policy alignment with other national policy agendas such as the Indo-Pacific Strategy and the Busan Initiative. Fourth, to ensure the sustainability of ODA, Korea will seek the support of our citizens as well as strive to secure an enhanced mutual understanding from partner countries with the roll-out of effective and substantial ODA programs. In Korea, among the \$6,262.9 million of ODA, bilateral aid was \$5,128.2 million (81.9 percent) and multilateral aid was \$1,134.7 million (18.1 percent).

The ODA/GNI ratio has increased from 0.15 in 2019 to 0.18 in 2023. The Strategic Plan also projects a steady increase of the ODA/GNI ratio up to 0.30 percent by 2030, by which Korea can come close to the average level of DAC members. Among the bilateral aid, grant is \$3,096.2 million (increase of 925 million compared to the previous year), and the amount of loan that provides the concessional loan is \$3,096.2 million (increase of 529 million compared to the previous year).

Korea’s total ODA increased to \$1,492.8 million in 2024, up 31.1 percent from a year earlier. This represents 0.21 percent (estimated) of the nation’s gross national income (GNI). Korea was the 15th largest donor country on the OECD DAC in 2022. In comparing 2023 and 2024, the bilateral and multilateral ratio has changed from 76.9 to 23.1 to 81.9 to 18.1, and the grant to loan ratio changed from 59.1 to 40.9 to 60.4 to 39.6. About 81.9 percent of Korea’s ODA went to bilateral projects to support social infrastructure in education, health and public administration as well as provide humanitarian assistance in developing countries, while 18.1 percent of it went to multilateral organizations in 2024, including investments and contributions to the World Bank and IMF (See Table 4).

Table 4. Provisional Statistics for 2023 and 2024 Korea ODA

(Unit: million dollar)

Classification		2024	2023	Change Rate (dollar, percent)
ODA (A+B)		6,262.9 (100.0)	4,777.1 (100.0)	1,492.8 (0)
- Bilateral ODA (A)		5,128.2 (81.9)	3,673.9 (76.9)	1,454.3 (5.0)
	Grant	3,096.2 (60.4)	2,170.9 (59.1)	925.3 (1.3)
	Loan	2,032.0 (39.6)	1,503.0 (40.9)	529 (-1.3)
- Multilateral ODA (B)		1,134.7 (18.1)	1,103.2 (23.1)	315 (-5.0)
ODA/GNI (%)		-	0.18	-

OECD (2024). Provisional Statistics for 2024 Korea ODA.

In support of the joint response to global issues (poverty, gender equality, climate, change, human rights, etc.), KOICA has carried out multilateral development cooperation projects primarily in countries lacking in or excluded from aid and areas with ongoing conflicts, utilizing the expertise and networks of the international organizations to supplement existing two-party bilateral aid. The aim is to establish strategic partnerships with international organizations to create synergy.

Since Korea joined the OECD DAC in 2010, it has continuously increased the quantitative scale of ODA and is making efforts to achieve the DAC’s recommended levels in many aspects. However, the ratio of ODA to GNI in 2023 is still at 0.18 percent, which is very low compared to the DAC recommended level of 0.7 percent (Statistics Korea, 2024).

Regional support is focused on Asia and Africa. Compared to 2023 and 2024, the regional proportions will decrease in Asia from 38.5 percent to 31.8 percent, in Africa from 19.4 percent to 18.3 percent. However, Middle East-CIS increase from 4.1 percent to 9.2 percent, and in Central and South America from 7.5 percent to 7.7 percent (See Table 5).

Table 5. Budget Size and Ration of Bilateral ODA by Region (2024)

Classification		Asia	Africa	Middle-CIS	Latin America	Oceania	Etc
Size (100 million won)	Loan	10,484	4,623	2,424	2,397	25	367
	Grant	5,837	4,774	2,295	1,539	375	16,142
	Total	16,321	9,396	4,719	3,936	400	16,510
Ratio (percent)	Loan	51.6	22.7	11.9	11.8	0.1	1.8
	Grant	18.9	15.4	7.4	5.0	1.2	52.1
	Total	31.8	18.3	9.2	7.7	0.8	32.2

Note: net disbursements.

(CIDC, 2024). 34th Committee for International Development Cooperation.

In 2024, in support by sector, humanitarian assistance 17.5 percent, transportation 15.1 percent, health 9.0 percent, public administration 8.6 percent, education 6.9 percent, energy 5.9 percent, agriculture, forestry and fisheries 5.7 percent, water resources and sanitation 4.7 percent, environment 3.2 percent, industry 2.2 percent, and communications. 1.3 percent, other 19.8 percent. The field of humanitarian aid increased significantly (6.5 percent point) compared to the previous year. In support by sector in 2023, transportation was 13.1 percent, health was 12.9 percent, humanitarian assistance was 11.0 percent, education was 8.8 percent, and public administration was 8.1 percent (See Table 6).

Table 6. Budget Size and Ration of Bilateral ODA by Sector (2024)

Classification		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Etc
Size (100 million won)	Loan	-	7,007	2,328	2,313	327	2,470	421	1,790	911	-	512	2,239
	Grant	8,965	753	2,263	2,121	3,228	574	2,507	617	736	1,127	135	7,934
	Total	8,965	7,760	4,592	4,434	3,556	3,044	2,928	2,407	1,648	1,127	647	10,174
Ratio (percent)	Loan	-	34.5	11.5	11.4	1.6	12.2	2.1	8.8	4.5	-	2.5	11.0
	Grant	29.0	2.4	7.3	6.9	10.4	1.9	8.1	2.0	2.4	3.6	0.4	25.6
	Total	17.5	15.1	9.0	8.6	6.9	5.9	5.7	4.7	3.2	2.2	1.3	19.8

Notes: 1) Humanitarian, 2) Transportation, 3) Health·medical, 4) Public Administration, 5) Education,

6) Emergency, 7) Agriculture·Forestry·Fisheries, 8) Water and Hygiene, 9) Environment, 10) Industry,

11) Tele-communication, 12) Etc.

KOICA (2024). <https://www.koica.go.kr>.

In 2024, support is provided in various forms, including 63.5 percent for projects, 20.6 percent for programs, 3.7 percent for training projects, and 2.6 percent for volunteer group dispatch. In 2023, support by type was 67.2 percent for projects, 14.4 percent for programs, 4.3 percent for training projects, 2.9 percent for dispatch of volunteer groups, and 2.4 percent for public-private cooperation (See Table 7).

Table 7. Budget Size by Various Forms (2024)

Classification		Project	Program	Training	volunteer dispatch	public-private cooperation	Etc
Size (100 million won)	Loan	18,774	1,546	-	-	-	
	Grant	13,785	9,030	1,917	1,343	1,115	
	Total	32,559	10,576	1,917	1,343	1,115	
Ratio (percent)	Loan	92.4	7.6	-	-	-	
	Grant	44.5	29.2	6.2	4.3	3.6	
	Total	63.5	20.6	3.7	2.6	2.2	19.8

Notes: 1) Training included scholarship support. 2) Exchange rate is calculated at a dollar to won ratio of 1,300 to 1.

KOICA (2024). <https://www.koica.go.kr>.

In 2024, in the field of bilateral cooperation, a total of 94 countries, 46 organizations (including 12 local governments), 1,902 projects, and 5.1282 trillion won are involved. By sector, support is provided in the areas of transportation and ICT and energy to promote economic development in recipient countries, and in the fields of health, public administration and water resources to improve society and environment in recipient countries. It supports transportation (34.5 percent), energy (12.2 percent), health (11.5 percent), public administration (11.4 percent), and water resources and sanitation (8.8 percent).

In 2024, in the field of free cooperation, 93 countries, 46 organizations (including 12 local governments), 1,645 projects, and 3.0962 trillion won will be implemented. By region, while maintaining the focus on support for Asia and Africa, the proportion of support for the Middle East·CIS will be slightly increased. Asia (18.9 percent), Africa (15.4 percent), Middle East/CIS (7.4 percent), and Central and South America (5.0 percent). Compared to 2023, the proportion of the Middle East·CIS (0.6 percent point increase) increased.

In the case of support by sector, the field of humanitarian support is greatly expanded to overcome complex crises such as conflict, and support is focused on education, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and health to strengthen social and economic resilience, humanitarian support (29.0 percent), education (10.4 percent), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (8.1 percent), public health (7.3 percent), etc. Compared to 2023, the proportion of humanitarian ODA (10.4 percent point increase) increased.

In the field of multilateral cooperation, it covers a total of 60 organizations, 17 institutions, and is worth 1,134.7 billion won (purely multilateral). Multilateral projects are included in the scale of bilateral cooperation, and the multilateral budget, excluding capital increase and concessions, is 851 billion won. In the case of cooperation with international financial organizations, investments and contributions to eight international financial organizations amount to approximately 722 billion won, including capital increase of 28.5 billion won, concessional funds of 386.4 billion won, and trust funds of 307.1 billion won.

In the case of cooperation with the UN and other organizations, a total of 17 organizations are contributing about 412.7 billion won to 54 projects and 52 organizations. In the case of the UN's five major cooperative organizations, regular financial resource contribution was 106.8

billion won, a significant increase (151 percent increase) compared to the previous year (42.5 billion won). Major international organizations include UNDP (United Nations Development Program), WFP (World Food Program), UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund), UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), and WHO (World Health Organization).

Implementation Strategies of ODA Performance

KOICA is focusing on projects related to basic education of quantity and quality, education for the vulnerable, and vocational skills education to overcome major challenges in the education sector in developing countries. This project is development for basic education ability and vocational skills. It is also about reducing the gender gap between men and women in these things. Strategic goals are vocational and higher education for talent development (SDG 4.3).

Key projects are strengthening vocational technical education and training capabilities and improving access to higher education. ODA for the educational approach is as follows. First, it is to improve equity through priority support for vulnerable groups. Second, it is an approach based on human rights and international norms (2030 Agenda, Addis Ababa Action Plan, Paris Agreement on Climate Change, etc.). Third, it focuses on digital mainstreaming and cross-sector internalization. Fourth, it is to promote evidence-based projects by improving project quality and strengthening performance management.

Table 8 describes the priority sectors and implementation strategies of the four key partner countries. Ethiopia’s key support areas are transportation, energy, regional development, water management, health and hygiene, education, Uganda’s areas are a regional development, education, health and hygiene, and Tanzania’s areas are water management, health and hygiene, transportation, education, energy, regional development. The priority sectors of key partner countries were determined after reviewed by the International Development Cooperation Committee in Korea government. This committee was established in January 2006 under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister in accordance with the ‘International Development Committee Regulations.’

Table 8. Priority Sectors and Implementation Strategies

Country	Areas of Focus
Ethiopia	Transportation, energy, regional development, water management, health and hygiene, education
Uganda	Regional development, education, health and hygiene
Tanzania	Water management, health and hygiene, transportation, education, energy, regional development

Consolidation Ministries (2021). Re-selection of Key ODA Partner Countries. p.6.

This is a comparative explanation of the scale of education support among key cooperation areas in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania. (Table 9) describes the total amount of education sector support in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania from 2016 to 2021. Ethiopia received the largest amount of support (\$50,574 thousand), followed by Uganda (\$33,193 thousand) and Tanzania (\$26,951 thousand).

Table 9. Budget of Key Cooperation Areas by Education in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania
(Unit: thousand dollars, million won, percent)

Country	Total	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ethiopia	50,574	8,444	9,755	7,616	6,210	1,896	16,653
Uganda	33,193	10,928	11,350	4,036	3,156	626	3,097
Tanzania	26,951	2,742	2,205	2,819	5,552	5,913	7,720

Notes: 1) 2021-21 amount of budget. 2) 2016-19 is calculated based on total expenditure according to EDCF

ODA statistics, and the unit is thousand dollars. 2020-21 is based on the budget amount in the comprehensive implementation plan, and the exchange rate is calculated at a dollar to won ratio of 1,300 to 1.

Korea ODA Integrated Information Portal (2024).

The following is a support project for the TVET sector including total budget, begin and end of projects in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania.

Table 10. support project for the TVET sector in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania

Country	Project	Total Budget (100 million won)	Begin	End
Ethiopia	Establishment of a vocational training school in Tagrai Province	71.9	2013	2022
	Support for technology commercialization by creating a foundation for technology startups	119.0	2020	2026
	TVET administrator and teacher capacity building project	100.0	2020	2026
Uganda	Strengthening TVET capacity based on industrial demand	83.3	2020	2027
	Establishment and operation of Youth Entrepreneurship Academy (Ministry of SMEs and Startups)	60.5	2022	2024
Tanzania	Construction of a vocational training center (EDCF)	170.9	2007	2019
	Vocational competency development for youth employment	64.1	2021	2023

Korea ODA Integrated Information Portal (2024).

Korean government has designated as a priority cooperation country since 2010. Currently, the third term (2021-2025) as a priority cooperation country is in progress. The key field of cooperation appeared differently in each country. However, the key fields of cooperation were the same in education and health in all three countries.

Table 11. Priority Cooperation History of Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania

Country	Designated as a priority cooperation country	DAC member country support performance (unit: million dollars, based on grant equivalent amount)	Key field of cooperation
Ethiopia	Designated as a priority cooperation country since 2010, currently in its 3rd term (2021-2025) as a priority cooperation country	The ranking of grant aid to Ethiopia in 2022 is 11th out of 30 countries.	Transportation, energy, regional development, water management, health and hygiene, education
Uganda	Same as above	The ranking of grant aid to Uganda in 2022 is 8th out of 30 countries.	Regional development, education, health and hygiene
Tanzania	Same as above	The ranking of grant aid to Tanzania in 2022 is 9th out of 30 countries.	Water management, health and hygiene, transportation, education, energy, regional development

Korea ODA Integrated Information Portal (2024).

Table 12, provides a comparative explanation of the amount of bilateral loan, bilateral grant, and multilateral bilateral support for Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania in 2022 and 2023. For two years, Ethiopia’s overall ODA support amount was higher than the other two countries. For two years, Uganda had the characteristic of not receiving any bilateral loan support at all.

Table 12. Support status

(Unit: 100 million won)

Classification	2022				2023			
	Bilateral Loan	Bilateral Grant	Multilateral Bilateral	Total	Bilateral Loan	Bilateral Grant	Multilateral Bilateral	Total
Ethiopia	840.23	330.24	30.28	1,200.75	754.8	318.82	125.33	1,198.95
Uganda	0	196.27	34.20	230.47	0	170.49	83.68	254.17
Tanzania	412.35	223.23	13.70	649.28	212.09	247.74	22.88	482.71

Korea ODA Integrated Information Portal (2024).

Policies of ODA in Korea

Among the 29 member countries of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the ranking of support scale rose from 16th the previous year to 15th in 2022. We believe that the significant increase in Korea’s ODA support despite the economic difficulties caused by COVID-19 is a result of Korea’s government policy. ODA support will be contribute to global common prosperity and the achievement of the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Recently, international development cooperation has been increasingly focused on national interest-centeredness and blocking is intensifying due to intensifying geopolitical competition.

In addition, finances of the overall development are decreasing due to the global economic downturn, which is worsening development problems in partner countries and increasing fragmentation of ODA projects. We present several policy proposals to solve these problems.

First, high performance policies for Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda, there is a need to increase visibility and effectiveness by strategic support. Despite the absolute increase in the scale of aid to Africa, the aid history is short compared to traditional Western donors and China. Additionally, it is relatively small in scale, so visibility and influence are insufficient. There are difficulties in carrying out projects due to limitations such as local networks and accessibility. There is still a lack of realization of cooperation potential, such as linking economic cooperation. The local network includes diplomatic missions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (23), KOICA (16), EDCF (3), KOPIA (7), and KOFIH (4) among 54 African countries. There are limits to effectiveness due to the one-time nature of projects by implementing agencies and the small-scale implementation of projects.

Second, for international development cooperation, efforts to achieve the SDGs, strengthening international solidarity, and leading global issues are necessary.

Externally, in order to respond to complex global crises and achieve sustainable development, it is necessary to strengthen international solidarity and lead global issues in the areas of humanitarian aid, climate, food, health, and digital. It is necessary to prepare strategies to revitalize fields such as agriculture and education ODA, which have received somewhat less attention than health, green, and digital ODA. In particular, to overcome the escalating food crisis, it is necessary to expand customized projects for recipient countries, such as food and agricultural technology support linked to humanitarian aid and development. Advanced donor countries such as the United States and the EU are promoting ODA centered on the values of human rights, rule of law, and liberal democracy.

Domestically, it is necessary to promote the realization of global value and national interests through coexistence through ODA appropriate to the national status and ODA of developed countries. To this end, based on the principle of practical benefit and pragmatic state administration, it is necessary to realize the national interest of coexistence through strengthening ODA and promote ODA based on public sympathy.

In order to leap from a fast follower to a leader, it is necessary to establish the identity of Korean ODA and discover competitive ODA projects that represent Korea. A strategy is needed to take the lead in responding to current global issues and secure public will through strategic and efficient ODA promotion to advance into developed country-type ODA.

Third, an active response to fragmentation is needed.

There is a need to improve ODA effectiveness by planning paid and free package projects linking the government, businesses, and civil society, and actively responding to the needs of recipient countries. A fragmented ODA promotion system can lead to unnecessary competition among aid agencies to secure budget and duplication of aid. In March 2021, a new grant development cooperation strategy meeting chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs should be established to promote systematic and integrated implementation and management of grant aid, preventing duplication between grant aid projects and coordinating linkages between projects.

As a result, it was found that the performance of linkage and prevention of duplication between grant and loan, and grant projects is improving. The number of business adjustment projects each year repeats increases and decreases. However, it appears that the number of linked projects between loan, grant, and grant projects is still large. Due to the fragmented project promotion system, the inefficiency of the promotion system appears to still be a

problem as the project is adjusted after each implementing department and agency completes the preliminary discovery and planning stages of the project (see Table 13).

Table 13. Annual Performance of Linkage and Duplication Prevention between Projects (2015~2024)

Classification		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Linkage of between loan and grant	Number of cases	13	10	15	12	12	24	29	36	33	39
	Number of project	30	21	45	33	28	67	79	88	62	80
Linkage of between grant	Number of cases	24	16	7	12	38	88	108	59	89	91
	Number of project	54	38	17	27	77	193	259	154	215	200
Prevent duplication	Number of cases	19	14	16	10	11	11	3	3	6	14
	Number of project	45	30	56	21	23	23	3	4	17	14
Total	Number of cases	56	40	38	24	61	123	140	98	128	144
	Number of project	129	89	118	81	128	283	341	246	294	294

Comprehensive Information from Related Ministries (2024)

The connection between loan and grant and between grant must not be a simple connection of parallel projects. In order to achieve programmatic linkage, common performance goals must be set and integrated performance management and evaluation must be implemented. It is necessary to find a way for each ministry and agency to discover, plan, and connect projects formed through an integrated project discovery system, rather than at the final stage. KOICA needs to actively respond to ensure linkage between loan and grants, linkage between grants, and prevention of duplication from the ODA project planning stage.

Fourth. There is a need to strengthen cooperation between ODA project entities.

It is necessary to resolve the lack of development resources and build a sustainable ODA ecosystem through active cooperation with other entities such as private companies and civil society. There is a need to change environmental, social, and governance (ESG) management in the private sector and to establish a cooperation model with private companies on the topic of ESG between large corporations and small and medium-sized enterprises. In addition, it is necessary to increase private development finance through companies' internalization of ESG and diversification of participation.

In order to appropriately respond to the rapidly increasing development demand and complex development problems caused by various international crises, ODA resources alone are insufficient. It is necessary to continuously seek ways to strengthen innovative public-private cooperation projects, such as mobilizing innovative development resources and mixed finance. To this end, civil society cooperation is required to strengthen strategic partnerships for shared growth between the government and civil society and to achieve common policy goals. Additionally, there is a need to revitalize public cooperation. We must expand business linkages between public sector organizations to improve ODA effectiveness and promote integrated ODA through grant and loan linkages and the discovery of cooperative projects with private companies.

Among the development cooperation strategies that the current government is actively pursuing, it is necessary to improve the consistency between external strategies and ODA

through linkage with major external strategies such as effective African development cooperation, the Busan Initiative, and the Indo-Pacific Strategy of Freedom, Peace, and Prosperity. In particular, there is a need to induce sustainable development centered on recipient countries by expanding capacity-building projects such as customized support and training and technical cooperation for each country.

Fourth, efforts to strengthen collaboration with international organizations are required. There is a need to strengthen strategic and inclusive partnerships through a multilateral cooperation system with emerging donor agencies and international organizations that wish to cooperate with Korea. To this end, seeking strategic solutions and cooperating with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Union (EU), the German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) should be pushed ahead.

Lastly, amidst intensifying donor competition, it is necessary to realize global value by improving development effectiveness and secure public support through strategic ODA promotion.

It is necessary to continue to expand the scale of ODA expenditures to improve Korea's status in the international community and contribute to mutual development of the global community. In the 2021 Office for Government Policy Coordination '2021 ODA Public Awareness Survey' (announced in March 2022), when asked 'Agree on ODA provision', the percentage of respondents in favor was 76.0 percent. This is lower than 2016 (80.0 percent), 2017 (86.7 percent), and 2019 (81.3 percent).

The reasons for opposition to ODA were 70.1 percent because 'our country is not yet rich enough to provide aid' (35.6 percent) and 'because solving domestic problems is more important (34.5 percent).' We must deeply accept the results of such a perception survey targeting the entire population and promote policies.

Conclusions

Africa is young enough to be called the planet's last growth engine and is evaluated as a region with ample economic growth potential. It is the youngest continent in the world with a median age of 18.8 years and 70.0 percent of the population is young people under the age of 30 and has a large working-age population. However, the problem of youth unemployment in Africa is serious. More than half of Africa's 420 million young people aged 15 to 35 are unemployed, have given up on finding a job, or are in unstable employment. Of course, the youth unemployment rate varies greatly from country to country, but it is more than twice as high as that of the middle-aged. Women are at a great disadvantage when it comes to accessing employment opportunities.

Moreover, the serious problem of youth unemployment is closely linked to the problem of human resource outflow. Due to high unemployment, young people are leaving for countries such as the UK, France, and Germany in search of new jobs. Of course, they are contributing to a certain extent to their home country's economy through remittances to their home country. However, ultimately, the engine for sustainable development and economic growth is being lost due to the outflow of human resources within Africa.

The current status of education in Africa varies depending on the country and region, but they all face a lack of educational infrastructure, a lack of teachers, a lack of learning materials, and imbalances in access to education based on gender and region. In addition, although various policies and programs are being implemented to promote educational equity, there are limits to human resource development through educational excellence.

There is a need to reduce the educational gap in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania through effective promotion of education ODA for these countries. To this end, human resource capabilities must be strengthened through expansion of basic education and education for vulnerable groups, resolution of digital-based education gaps, and continuous support in the areas of higher education and vocational education.

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