

Abstract

This study aims to examine the donor support to capacity development in developing countries as a model for development aid organizations by assessing Australia (AusAID), Germany (GIZ) and South Korea (KOICA). While comparing these three aid agencies, this study has found that both Australia and Germany have mainstreamed the capacity development process (CDP), which embraces capacity assessment and capacity development result framework, within their project cycle management (PCM) systems. At the same time, these donors have mainstreamed the concept of capacity development for the governments in developing countries by linking capacities at individual, organizational and institutional levels. In comparison, however, South Korea has not systematically adopted the CDP in its PCM yet.

With this in mind, the study argues that South Korea can improve its effectiveness of aid once it introduces the CDP in its aid delivery system by mainstreaming the concept of capacity development for developing countries' governments. Furthermore, this study has developed the model of a donor support system for capacity development in developing countries, and in the end, it suggests revising KOICA's PCM system by integrating this model in the stages of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of aid projects and programs in order to further contribute to achieving capacity development of the governments in developing countries.