

Summary

1. This study aims to develop the Korean ODA model of rural development, which is necessary to develop rural development ODA program in each recipient country and to formulate the Country Assisting Strategy(CAS).
 2. Korea was one of the least developed countries in the world until the 1960s. However, Korea achieved a rapid economic development and becomes an advanced industrialized country in the 2000s. Korea becomes a member of OECD in 1996, and OECD/DAC member in 2010. Within 40 years, Korea transformed from an ODA recipient to ODA donor country. Accordingly, the Korean experiences of economic and social development becomes an impressive lessons for many developing countries.
 3. Overcoming hunger and poverty in Korea must be attributable to the outstanding success of rural development. Therefore, Korean experience of rural development must be valuable lessons for many developing countries to eradicate hunger and poverty. In this context, Korean experience of rural development must be reformulated as a Korean model of rural development, and from this model, practical rural development ODA programs must be extracted for easy and effective application.
 4. Korean model of rural development could be defined as "government initiating participatory rural development". From this definition, two issues could be withdrawn: government initiating, and participatory development.
- Actually, rural development in Korea has been attributable greatly to the strong government intervention, in particular, for R&D and infrastructure development. R&D is the key factor for the increase of agricultural production and infrastructure building is necessary factor for the boosting of agricultural production with the effects of R&D. Without government strong support in R&D and infrastructure building, ru-

ral development in Korea could not be achieved within such a short period.

- Participatory rural development is one of two distinctive characteristics of Korean model of rural development. All government policies have been accepted and implemented by the community organizations through participatory discussions and decision making process. Although Saemaul Undong has been initiated by the government, the government guideline has been accepted and implemented through the participation of community people.
 - Central government initiated development policy, and supported community people through R&D development and infrastructure building. Community people accepted and implemented the government policy under the people's participation. Thus, Korean model of rural development has two dimensions: government initiation and people's participation.
5. This study evaluated the successful achievements of rural development during the last 40 years in Korea, and suggests practical rural development ODA programs in 5 areas. They are crop cultivation, horticulture, livestock, rural community development and rural infrastructure development.
- Food production policies and R&D were the successful achievements in crop cultivation. Food production policies provided incentives for farmers to increase agricultural products and the investment of R&D resulted in high yielding seed development, advanced cultivation technologies, HYV multiplication technology, post harvest technologies. This study suggests 6 ODA programs in crop cultivation such as high yielding rice variety developing program, high yielding rice production program, HYV rice seed multiplication program, post harvest technologies developing program, high quality rice processing program, and specialized rice brand developing program.
 - Horticultural area achieved a remarkable success with the development of vegetable seed production, green house cultivation, nutrient solution culture, virus free fruit sapling production, oyster mushroom cultivation. This study recommends 5 ODA programs in horticultural area such as temperate zone vegetable cultivation program, vegetable gardening program, rain-protecting green house cultivation program, virus free fruit sapling production program, and oyster mushroom production

program.

- Although Korean livestock industry is still small compared to the advanced livestock countries, Korea achieved a remarkable progress in livestock technologies such as improving livestock capacity, prevention of epidemic diseases and early diagnostic technology. Korea takes also a leading step in animal clone technology in the world. This study suggests 3 ODA programs in livestock: improving livestock capacity program, protection of epidemic animal disease and diagnostic program, small scale milk processing program.
 - Saemaul Undong, integrated rural development program, and human settlement program have been evaluated as successful rural development programs in Korea during 1970~90s. Particularly, Saemaul Undong in the 1970s, widely known as the Korean model of rural development, has been evaluated as the key program for overcoming the rural poverty and accelerating the rural development in Korea. Therefore, this study suggests 3 rural community development ODA programs: Saemaul Undong pilot program, rural development policy consulting program, integrated rural development program.
 - Rural infrastructure development accelerated agricultural production activities and improvement of rural life. In particular, farm water development, the farm land consolidation, irrigation facility development, farm road development have been contributed greatly to the success of rural development in Korea. From this context, this study suggested 4 ODA infrastructure development programs such as farm water development program, irrigation facility development program, integrated agricultural development program, and rural road development program.
6. This study addressed the importance of environment and gender issues in the process of rural development in developing countries. The study picked out some cases of rural development programs exploiting the resources and destroy the eco-system, and suggested an environment friendly methodology of rural development. The study also addressed the importance of gender equality when rural development program has been initiated and implemented. The study suggested gender considerations when program identifies the people's needs, formulate project and action plan.