

DIRECTORY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

1st edition



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ICA

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Exposition of Rural Development

Edited by
Institute of Cultural Affairs International

1st edition

K · G · Saur München · New York · London · Paris

The following people worked on the preparation of this edition, in different capacities and for different periods of time:

Editorial Staff

Alan Berresford
Eugene Boivin
Ronnie Seagren
Carol Walters
Willard Westre

Prefaces by

Fernando de Elzaburu, Spain
Dietrich Goldschmidt, Germany-FR
Yves Berthelot, France
Alec Dickson, United Kingdom

Computer Support

Russell Fouts
Robert Hawley
Ashley Normant
Sheela Westre

Editorial Coordination

M. George Walters
IERD Secretariat
Institute of Cultural Affairs
International (Brussels)

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Foreword

If you wanted to know whether anything was being done about home gardens, nutrition for village families; what was being done if anything and by whom, where and at what cost, how would you set about finding out? You could spend weeks and months writing letters and calling people on the off-chance that they might know.

But if you had at hand the Directory of Rural Development Projects published by the Institute of Cultural Affairs International, you would have looked at the index which would have directed you to page SP-05 and told you that there is a small home gardens nutrition project in South Sumatra devoted to improve family health, that it was initiated by women and that it cost nothing at all worth mentioning except some effort in community cooperation. Or, if you wanted similar information about day cooking stoves, burning solar energy, you would turn to page SA-67 and learn that the Resource Development Institute of Bhopal has provided a workable and inexpensive stove.

The Directory is one of the tangible products of the International Exposition of Rural Development of the Institute of Cultural Affairs International held in 1984 in New Delhi. It is a necessary shelf book for everyone concerned with development.

Tarzie Vittachi
Deputy Executive Director
External Affairs
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Avant-Propos

Si vous vouliez savoir si quelque chose se fait concernant les jardins domestiques ou l'alimentation des familles villageoises, ce qui est réellement fait à cet égard et par qui, à quels endroits et à quel coût, comment vous y prendriez-vous? L'une des façons serait d'écrire d'innombrables lettres pendant des semaines ou des mois et d'appeler les personnes concernées en se fiant à leurs connaissances éventuelles.

Mais si vous aviez disposé du «Directory of Rural Development Projects» publié par l'Institut des Affaires Culturelles Internationales (ICAI), vous auriez pu consulter l'index, qui vous aurait renvoyé à la page SP-05 pour indiquer qu'il existe dans le sud de Sumatra un projet nutritionnel pour jardins domestique destiné à améliorer la santé dans les familles, qu'il a été mis sur pied par des femmes et qu'il n'a quasiment rien coûté, si ce n'est l'effort que représentent quelques tâches communautaires.

Si par contre vous cherchiez des renseignements du même genre sur les fours à cuisson diurnes utilisant l'énergie solaire, vous n'auriez qu'à prendre la page SA-67 pour y apprendre que le Resource Development Institute de Bhopal fournit un four efficace et bon marché.

Le Guide est l'une des réalisations concrètes auxquelles a donné lieu l'exposition internationale, de développement rural de l'Institut des Affaires Culturelles à New Delhi in 1984. C'est là un ouvrage de référence indispensable à toute personne s'occupant de développement.

Tarzie Vittachi
Directeur exécutif adjoint
Relations extérieures
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF)

Ante-Prólogo

Si tu interés ha estado en conocer cómo, dónde, por quién y a qué costo se han desarrollado proyectos de huertas o programas de nutrición para familias rurales, o cualquier otra información en el campo del desarrollo rural, pudieras haberte pasado semanas o quizás meses escribiendo cartas o contactando personas, como última opción, que puedan conocer algo al respecto.

Teniendo a mano el Directorio de Proyectos de Desarrollo Rural, publicado por el Instituto de Asuntos Culturales Internacional, y mirando su índice, te hubieras guiado a la página SP-05, en la que se describe un proyecto sobre huertas nutricionales, ubicada al Sur de Sumatra, dedicada al mejoramiento de la salud familiar. Este proyecto fue iniciado por mujeres a un mínimo costo y con despliegue mínimo de trabajo comunitario. Igualmente, si deseas información sobre cocinas que funcionen con energía solar, puedes mirar la página SA-67 y enterarte que el Instituto de Desarrollo de Recursos de Bhopal ha diseñado y proporcionado estas cocinas económicas y funcionales.

El Directorio es uno de los productos tangibles de la Exposición Internacional sobre Desarrollo Rural del Instituto de Asuntos Culturales, Internacional celebrada en Nueva Delhi, 1984. Este Directorio es de gran utilidad e imprescindible en la biblioteca de todo aquel que esté comprometido en el campo del desarrollo.

Tarzie Vittachi
Director Ejecutivo—Diputado
Asuntos Externos
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)

Vorwort

Sie wollen wissen, ob irgendetwas über Hausgärten oder Ernährung gemacht wurde, wer es initiiert und durchgeführt hat oder was es gekostet hat. Haben Sie eine Idee, wie Sie zu diesen Informationen kommen können? Sie könnten Wochen und Monate damit verbringen, Briefe zu schreiben und Leute darauf anzusprechen, doch die Möglichkeiten, daß sie es wissen, ist gering.

Wenn Sie nun ein Register der ländlichen Entwicklungsprojekte zur Hand hätten, das vom Institute of Cultural Affairs International herausgegeben wurde, würden Sie im Index nachschlagen, der Sie auf Seite SP-05 verweisen würde und Auskunft darüber gibt, daß es in Süd-Sumatra ein Projekt für Kleingartenernährung gibt, das dazu bestimmt ist, die Gesundheit der Familien zu verbessern, daß es von Frauen initiiert wurde und die Kosten nicht erwähnenswert sind, außer, daß eine Zusammenarbeit mit der Gemeinde notwendig war. Oder wenn Sie ähnliche Informationen über Kochen mit Sonnenenergie haben möchten, würden Sie Seite SA-67 aufschlagen und erfahren, daß das 'Resource Development Institute of Bhopal' einen funktionierenden und billigen Herd zur Verfügung stellt.

Das Register ist eines der greifbaren Ergebnisse der Internationalen Ausstellung für Entwicklung im ländlichen Raum, die vom Institute of Cultural Affairs International 1984 in Neu Delhi organisiert wurde. Es ist ein wichtiges Fachbuch für alle, denen Entwicklung ein Anliegen ist.

Tarzie Vittachi
Stellvertretender Vorstandsdirektor
Äußere Angelegenheiten
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Introduction

The Directory of Rural Development Projects has been derived from the first two years of the three year programme of the International Exposition of Rural Development (IERD), Phases I and II, in which projects participated in research activities directed toward describing their activities and identifying "approaches that work" which projects might share with other projects and organisations. Two principal forms of "Sharing Approaches That Work" have occurred to date.

First, Rural Development Symposiums were held in many of the participating nations during 1982 and 1983, with a broad base of field practitioners and those working on rural development from NGO, government or private sector positions.

The second exchange was the Central International Event (CIE) in New Delhi, 5-15 February, 1984, in which representatives from projects and organisations in 55 nations came together and presented exhibits, documentation, and participated in workshops to discuss their experience and findings. The intent of both these forms of exchange has been to discover "Approaches That Work" in a variety of situations as utilized by many different types of organisations and groups of people involved in Rural Development.

A third form of sharing of these approaches is this product of the event, the DIRECTORY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. It provides an index of projects and their sponsors working in rural development at the local level as a resource for field practitioners who want to know of other projects working in arenas similar to their own and to exchange ideas, methods and models to further accelerate their mutual efforts.

Over 1000 projects have already participated in the first two years of activities of the IERD. Approximately 300 of these were represented at the CIE and have provided briefs of their work for the first edition of this directory. Many more will participate in the coming year of sharing the results. Through workshops, seminars, and other exhibitions at national and regional levels, all will have the opportunity to continue the interchange. It is hoped that this directory will be a useful contribution to that dialogue. Future editions of the directory hope to include thousands of listings and useful cross references which will help the sharing continue.

The following reviews further describe the Directory and its usefulness.

1. Direct Contact for Progress
2. Necessity of Vertical and Lateral Interchange
3. Tool for Information and Dialogue
4. Common Problems and Opportunities

The Editorial Coordinator
International Exposition of Rural Development
Brussels, Belgium

Introduction

L'Annuaire des Projets de Développement Rural résulte des Phases I et II des deux premières années du programme de trois ans de l'Exposition Internationale du Développement Rural (IERD) au cours desquelles des projets ont participé aux activités de recherche dirigées vers la description de leurs activités et l'identification de «méthodes qui ont marché», et aux projets qui pouvaient être partagés avec d'autres projets et organisations. Deux formes principales de «Mise en Commun des Méthodes qui marchent» ont été réalisées jusqu'à ce jour.

D'abord, des Colloques sur le Développement Rural ont eu lieu dans un grand nombre de pays participants en 1982 et 1983 avec une large base de personnes engagées sur le terrain et d'autres travaillant au développement rural dans le cadre des ONG, du gouvernement ou du secteur privé.

Le second échange fut celui de l'Événement Central International à New Delhi, du 5 au 15 février 1984, où les représentants des projets et organisations de 55 nations se rassemblèrent, présentèrent leurs exposés, leur documentation, et participèrent à des ateliers pour parler de leurs expériences et de leurs découvertes. Ces deux formes d'échange ont eu pour but de découvrir des méthodes qui marchent dans une variété de situations, comme étant utilisées par plusieurs types d'organisations différents et de groupes de personnes engagées dans le Développement Rural.

Une troisième manière de partager ces méthodes est le présent produit de l'événement, L'ANNUAIRE DES PROJETS DE DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL. Il fournit un index des projets et de leurs répondants engagés dans le développement rural au niveau local, dans le but d'informer les personnes qui, travaillant sur le terrain, veulent connaître d'autres projets en cours dans des secteurs semblables au leur, et échanger des idées, des méthodes et des modèles pour accélérer le progrès de leurs efforts mutuels.

Plus de 1.000 projets ont déjà participé, dans les deux premières années, aux activités de l'IERD. Environ 300 de ces projets étaient représentés au C.I.E. où ils ont fourni des synthèses de leur travail pour la première édition de cet annuaire. Beaucoup d'autres participeront l'année prochaine à la mise en commun des résultats. Des ateliers, des séminaires et d'autres expositions aux niveaux national et régional donneront à tous l'occasion de continuer les échanges. On aime à croire que cet annuaire contribuera utilement au dialogue. On espère inclure dans les futures éditions de l'annuaire des milliers d'inscriptions et de références utiles qui aideront à poursuivre la mise en commun.

Les rapports qui suivent présentent l'annuaire et son utilité.

1. Contacts directs pour le progrès
2. Nécessité des échanges des verticaux et horizontaux
3. Un instrument d'information et de dialogue
4. Regard sur l'avenir

L'éditorial directeur
l'Institut des Affaires Culturelles Internationales
Bruxelles, Belgique

El Directorio de Proyectos de Desarrollo Rural es el producto de una serie de acontecimientos y actividades realizadas a lo largo de dos años de los tres correspondientes a las Fases I y II de la Exposición Internacional Sobre Desarrollo Rural. En dicha Exposición los delegados de los proyectos participaron en Talleres de Trabajo dirigidos a dar un enfoque descriptivo de sus actividades, experiencias y métodos que funcionan y a determinar la factibilidad de concretar un continuo intercambio de información y logros importantes con otros proyectos y organizaciones interesadas en infundir una mayor efectividad y nuevo ímpetu en los esfuerzos que se despliegan en el campo del desarrollo. Dos modalidades de trabajo, se han celebrado hasta el momento.

Como primer paso, durante 1982 y 1983 se llevaron a cabo Simposios sobre Desarrollo Rural en las naciones que participarían en la Exposición. Los Simposios tuvieron la finalidad de ampliar el conocimiento y la reflexión sobre los temas y asuntos que confronta el desarrollo rural local, como la investigación, documentación, y selección de proyectos y patrocinadores que acudieron a la misma. Estos Simposios contaron con una amplia acogida y concurrencia: Asistentes Sociales, Trabajadores del Campo, Promotores Comunitarios, Agencias dedicadas al Desarrollo tanto gubernamentales como voluntarias y representantes del sector público y privado.

Como segundo paso se celebró, del 5 al 15 de febrero de 1984, la Conferencia Central Internacional en Nueva Delhi—India—, en la cual los delegados de los proyectos y organizaciones de 55 países se reunieron con el fin de realizar una amplia presentación de documentación y exhibición de sus actividades. Los delegados participaron en Talleres de Trabajo para tratar y discernir sobre sus experiencias y logros. Estas dos modalidades de intercambio tuvieron como objetivos primarios el descubrir y dar a conocer experiencias de proyectos y métodos que han sido probados y demostrados viables y exitosos por diferentes organizaciones y grupos involucrados en una infinidad de situaciones dentro de campo del desarrollo rural.

El Directorio de Proyectos de Desarrollo Rural es una tercera vía para el continuo intercambio de estas experiencias. Éste cuenta con un Índice de Proyectos y respectivos patrocinadores que trabajan en el campo del desarrollo rural a nivel local. La finalidad del Directorio es la de servir como fuente de referencia a expertos del campo que deseen conocer otros proyectos en acción dentro de sus mismas áreas, y para acelerar los esfuerzos mutuos con un continuo intercambio de ideas, métodos y modelos.

Durante estos dos primeros años, 1982-1983, y dentro de las dos primeras modalidades, han participado en las actividades de la Exposición más de 1000 proyectos, de los cuales 300 estuvieron representados en la Conferencia Central Internacional. La primera edición del Directorio recopila las reseñas del trabajo de los 300 proyectos presentados en la Exposición. Muchos más estarán participando del intercambio de logros a través de talleres de trabajo, seminarios y otras exhibiciones a nivel regional y nacional. Esperamos que este Directorio sea una buena y efectiva contribución para la continuación del diálogo; y que en ediciones futuras, podamos incluir los 1000 proyectos registrados, además de referencias útiles, que permitan lograr los objetivos planteados.

Los siguientes reportajes describen el Directorio y su utilidad.

1. El Contacto Directo para el Progreso
2. La Necesidad de Intercambio Vertical y Lateral
3. Un Instrumento para la Información y el Diálogo
4. Problemas Comunes y Oportunidades

Das Register ländlicher Entwicklungsprojekte stammt aus den ersten 2 Jahren des 3-jährigen Programms der Internationalen Ausstellung für Entwicklung im ländlichen Raum (IERD). In den Phasen I und II nahmen Projekte an verschiedenen Aktivitäten teil, die dazu dienten, ihre Arbeit zu beschreiben und die „erfolgreichen Ansätze“ herauszufinden, die sie dann anderen Projekten und Organisationen mitteilen konnten. Dies geschah hauptsächlich auf zwei Arten.

Zunächst wurden in den Jahren 1982 und 1983 Symposien für ländliche Entwicklung in vielen der teilnehmenden Staaten veranstaltet, deren Teilnehmer sowohl Praktiker aus den Projekten als auch Vertreter einschlägiger internationaler und nationaler Organisationen öffentlicher und privater Art waren.

Der nächste Erfahrungsaustausch fand während der internationalen Hauptveranstaltung der Ausstellung vom 5.-15. Februar 1984 in Neu Delhi statt, an der Vertreter von Projekten und Organisationen aus 55 Staaten zusammenkamen, Demonstrationen ihrer Arbeit vorführten und in Workshops über ihre Erfahrungen und Erkenntnisse diskutierten. Das Ziel beider Formen des Austausches lag darin, „Approaches That Work“, Arbeitsmethoden, die in verschiedensten Situationen und von unterschiedlichen Organisationen und Gruppen, die in ländlicher Entwicklung arbeiten und benutzt werden, vorzuführen.

Die dritte Form des internationalen Erfahrungsaustausches ist das REGISTER LÄNDLICHER ENTWICKLUNGSPROJEKTE (Directory of Rural Development Projects) als Ergebnis dieser Veranstaltung. Das Register führt Projekte auf, deren jeweilige Förderer und örtliche Verantwortliche, so daß die Praktiker der Projekte sich unmittelbar miteinander in Verbindung setzen können, um Ideen, Methoden und Modelle auszutauschen und dadurch in ihrer eigenen Arbeit schneller voranzukommen.

Die folgenden Beiträge beschreiben das Handbuch und seine Nützlichkeit.

Über 1000 Projekte haben sich bisher an Symposien und an der Ausstellung beteiligt. Annähernd 300 Projekte, die bei der Hauptveranstaltung vertreten waren, haben Angaben über ihre Arbeit gemacht, die diese erste Ausgabe des Registers ermöglichen. Weitere Arbeitstreffen, Seminare und Ausstellungen auf nationaler und regionaler Ebene werden zu weiterer Ausbreitung und Intensivierung des Austausches führen. Wir gehen davon aus, daß in künftigen Ausgaben des Registers Angaben über Tausende von Projekten gemacht werden können, die sich über Sach-, Regional- und Namensregister sowie Querverweise leicht erschließen lassen.

1. Direkter internationaler Erfahrungsaustausch
2. Notwendigkeit von Interaktivem Erfahrungsaustausch
3. Hilfsmittel zur Information und zum Dialog
4. Probleme und Möglichkeiten der Landgemeinden

Die Redaktionsleitung
Institut für Kulturelle Internationale Angelegenheiten
Brussels, Belgium

1. Direct Contact for Progress

All over the world rural development projects have been initiated which aim at activating local power and promoting local initiative – the 'alternative' projects in the First World and the self help or towards self-help in the Third World.

Almost all projects seem to have started 'new' and learned only through experience and mistakes. They usually do not know much about each other, about experiences and solutions to problems from similar 'pioneer projects'; they seldom have direct contact and a central exchange agency or a directory has been missing thus far.

Here is where the Institute of Cultural Affairs International (ICAI) and the co-sponsors of the International Exposition of Rural Development (IERD) are trying to help. The IERD began by organising symposia in many nations in 1982 and 1983. Projects presented their work and exchanged experiences. The participants were project practitioners as well as representatives from national and international, private and official organisations. This was followed by a large international exhibition from February 5th–15th, 1984 in New Delhi. 300 projects from 55 countries were represented with exhibits and documentation to demonstrate "Approaches that Work". This international exchange among the members of such different groups and organisations was greatly stimulated by field trips to Indian villages.

A third step towards encouraging an international exchange of experiences has now been made with the publication of this "Directory of Rural Development Projects". The Directory lists the projects, the supporting organisations and the local leadership so that project practitioners can get into 'direct' contact with each other to exchange concepts, methods, models etc. that will help the progress of their work.

Prof. Dr. Dietrich Goldschmidt
Director of Social Studies
Max Planck Institute
Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany

2. Necessity of Vertical and Lateral Interchange

Knowledge and Information, each one at its own level, have become a major concern that conditions development and human activities, as well as the societies in which these belong.

So, the interchange of knowledge and information, not only from top to bottom and vice-versa, but laterally, has become a major necessity worldwide, as most things have arrived at this kind of lateral relationship.

That is why, "Sharing Approaches That Work" is mainly based on personal contact and in an interchange of experiences that are broadened with the knowledge of what others are doing.

As a result of the available information offered by all of us, it is now possible to know either the state of the art or the current condition of concern from any point around the world.

Effort, time, technology, money, and human resources to accomplish a project, together with the work of others and

1. Contacts directs pour le progrès

Dans le monde entier on a mis en route des projets de développement rural dont le but est d'activer le pouvoir local et de promouvoir l'initiative locale – des projets «alternatifs» dans les pays développés et l'auto-assistance ou l'aide destinée à l'auto-assistance dans le Tiers-Monde.

Presque tous les projets semblent avoir démarré «à zéro» et avoir été élaborés à partir d'une expérience et d'erreurs. Leurs membres sont en général peu informés les uns des autres et savent peu des expériences et des solutions aux problèmes des «projets pionniers» similaires; ils ont rarement un contact direct et jusqu'à présent une agence centrale d'échange ou un annuaire a totalement fait défaut.

C'est à ce niveau que l'«Institute of Cultural Affairs International» (ICAI) ainsi que les co-promoteurs du «International Exposition of Rural Development» (IERD) tentent d'apporter leur aide. Le IERD commença par organiser des symposiums dans plusieurs pays en 1982 et 1983. Les projets présentèrent leur travail et échangèrent leurs expériences. Les participants étaient des membres actifs des projets ainsi que des représentants d'organisations nationales et internationales, privées et officielles. Il y eut ensuite une importante exposition internationale du 5 au 15 février 1984 à la Nouvelle-Delhi en Inde. Trois cents projets de cinquante-cinq pays y furent représentés avec une documentation illustrant les «Approches qui marchent». Cet échange international parmi les membres de groupes et d'organisations aussi diversifiés fut fortement stimulé par des visites sur le terrain dans les villages indiens.

Un troisième pas encourageant l'échange international des expériences vient d'être franchi avec la publication du présent «Annuaire des Projets de Développement Rural» («Directory of Rural Development Projects»). Cet annuaire présente les projets, les organisations de soutien et la direction locale afin que les membres actifs des projets puissent entrer en contact «direct» les uns avec les autres pour échanger les concepts, les méthodes, les modèles, etc., leur permettant de progresser dans leur travail.

Prof. Dr. Dietrich Goldschmidt
Director of Social Studies
Max Planck Institute
Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany

2. Nécessité des échanges verticaux et horizontaux

La connaissance et l'information sont devenues, chacune à son niveau, deux éléments essentiels du développement et des activités humaines ainsi que des sociétés où elles se déploient.

Aussi les échanges d'informations – du sommet à la base et vice versa, mais aussi horizontalement – participent-ils des besoins fondamentaux du monde contemporain, la plupart des activités humaines donnant lieu à de tels échanges horizontaux.

C'est pour cette raison que «Sharing Approaches that Work» se fonde avant tout sur les relations personnelles et

the acquired experiences from successes and failures—all are at our disposal today if we allow it to happen.

I sincerely hope that this "Directory of Rural Development Projects" will become a useful instrument to encourage the following of strategies that mark the new age, and that at the same time; will permit the current inequalities to disappear.

Fernando de Elzaburu Marquez
President
Association for the Development of Agricultural Business
Member, The Club of Rome
Spain

3. Tool for Information and Dialogue

The "Directory of Rural Development Projects" is a tool for information and dialogue. Its first quality is to describe objectively 300 micro-realizations in 55 countries, limiting interpretation to the minimum: it is the people in the field describing what they are doing.

A gathering of concrete experiences, this directory successfully complements the affirmations of faith in local initiative that are happening everywhere by showing that the phase of good intentions has been left behind and that concrete realities exist.

All those who work in rural development (or support it or study it) will find here the means to make contact with those who have undertaken a project which works and to open an enriching dialogue with them.

This is surely only the beginning of a process of exchange. Since there are no limits to the resourcefulness and imagination of human beings and communities, later editions of this directory should expand. Then there will remain the important work of adaptation. What succeeded in a village in India might not be exactly suitable in Africa or South America ... but the essential idea can be retained with modes of application adapted to the situation.

In the process of exchange of experiences and of rural development, the NGO's have a considerable role to play for they stick close to the ground and can bring their cooperation to the people who are interested in drawing lessons from successful experience.

Yves Berthelot
President
Society for International Development
France

4. Common Problems and Opportunities

The working peasant and the wordprocessor, research data and rural development—they seem a thousand miles or a million years apart. Yet without this computerised directory those who strive to bring about happier and more prosperous communities in the countryside might continue to feel isolated, indeed often depressed by a sense of loneliness, because those who pioneer self-help in remote areas are apt to wonder whether they are alone in tackling the difficulties which face them.

Today they can discover comrades in rural betterment, make contact with them to share, if not actual solutions, at least awareness of approaches which are genuinely working, and take heart from finding that their problems—and opportunities—are being experienced by scores of others.

The Central International Event in New Delhi in February, 1984 brought together as many as possible of those active

sur l'échange d'expériences qu'approfondit la connaissance des activités d'autrui.

Grâce aux éléments fournis par chacun de nous, nous avons maintenant la faculté de maîtriser les données d'un problème ou de prendre connaissance des difficultés rencontrées par une communauté quelconque dans le monde.

Les efforts, le temps, les techniques, l'argent et les ressources humaines nécessaires à la réalisation d'un projet, de même que les efforts consentis dans d'autres domaines et les leçons tirées aussi bien des échecs que des réussites, sont autant de moyens mis à notre disposition si nous y sommes attentifs.

J'espère sincèrement que le «Directory of Rural Development Projects» deviendra un instrument utile qui encourage l'adoption des stratégies caractéristiques du nouvel âge et qu'il contribuera à la réduction des inégalités actuelles.

Fernando de Elzaburu Marquez
President
l'Association de développement des activités agricoles
Membre du Club de Rome
Espagne

3. Un instrument d'information et de dialogue

L'«Annuaire des Projets de Développement Rural» est un instrument d'information et de dialogue. Sa première qualité est de décrire objectivement 300 micro-réalisations dans 55 pays en limitant l'interprétation au minimum: ce sont les gens du terrain qui décrivent ce qu'ils font.

Recueil d'expériences concrètes, cet annuaire complète heureusement les actes de foi en l'initiative locale qui se multiplient de tous côtés en montrant que déjà le stade des intentions est dépassé et qu'il existe des expériences concrètes.

Tous ceux qui travaillent au développement rural (ou qui le soutiennent ou l'étudient) trouveront ici les moyens de prendre contact avec ceux qui ont mené un projet «qui marche» et d'entamer avec eux un dialogue enrichissant.

Cela n'est bien sûr que le début d'un processus d'échange. Comme il ne saurait y avoir de limites à l'inventivité des individus et des communautés humaines, les éditions suivantes devraient donc s'agrandir. Et puis il restera à réaliser un grand travail d'adaptation: ce qui a réussi dans tel village d'Inde ne conviendra peut-être pas exactement en Afrique ou en Amérique du Sud ... mais l'idée essentielle pourra être retenue avec des modalités d'application adaptées à la situation.

Dans ce processus d'échange d'expériences et de développement rural, les ONG ont un rôle considérable à jouer car elles collent au terrain et peuvent apporter leur concours aux populations intéressées à tirer les leçons d'une expérience réussie.

Yves Berthelot
President
Society of International Development
Paris, France

4. Regard sur l'avenir

Entre le travail aux champs et le traitement de texte, la collecte des données et le développement rural, il semble qu'il y ait un monde et des millions d'années de différence. Et pourtant, sans ce guide informatisé ceux qui s'efforcent d'apporter un supplément de bonheur et de prospérité aux

in the field; but many others, doing work of no less value, simply could not afford the cost of the journey. Now at least all have at their disposal this wonderfully rich and detailed collection of information about developments as varied as consumer cooperation and women-in-Gaol working together, bio-gas plants and hydroponic lettuce growing, fishfarm ponds and youth leadership training.

Most directories record past achievements and present activities. This directory looks also to the future, listing aspirations of hundreds of groups, from "women able to tackle problems created by male alcoholics" to "wiping out dependency", from "trolley carts for the disabled" to "encouraging young people to return", from the "desert is not an obstacle to feed people" to "hope: jobs are possible".

So here is a means to create a network – not one, hopefully, where enquirers communicate by "collect" or "reverse-charge" telephone calls! – but nevertheless an indispensable aid to spread new ideas and identify communities and individuals innovating fresh approaches. Let its distribution promote rural development and self-help throughout the next decade.

Alec Dickson
Founder: Voluntary Service Overseas
Honorary President and Founder: Community Service
Volunteers
United Kingdom

communautés paysannes risquent de se voir isolés et bien souvent de laisser tomber les bras. Les personnes qui cherchent à promouvoir l'autonomie des communautés isolées sont en effet envahies par un sentiment de solitude qui les amène à se poser de nombreuses questions.

De nos jours, de nouveaux liens se tissent et de nouvelles collaborations s'établissent dans le but commun sinon de résoudre les problèmes du monde rural, du moins d'améliorer sa situation grâce à la découverte de méthodes réellement efficaces et qui encouragent ceux qui les adoptent en leur révélant l'existence de tous ceux qui partagent leurs préoccupations et leurs expériences.

Le Forum international de Delhi en février 1984 a constitué un événement majeur en réunissant le plus grand nombre possible de ceux qui oeuvrent dans ce secteur. Cependant, tout aussi nombreux sont ceux qui, malgré la valeur de leurs activités, n'ont pas pu trouver les moyens de se déplacer. Mais tous ont maintenant à leur disposition une somme d'informations sur le développement, remarquablement riches et détaillées et qui traite autant des associations de consommateurs que de projets coopératifs de femmes incarcérées, de la production du biogas que de la culture hydroponique des laitues, de la pisciculture que de la formation à l'animation.

La plupart des guides décrivent les réalisations passées et les activités en cours. Le présent ouvrage s'ouvre également sur l'avenir, prend en compte les aspirations de centaines de groupes, des « femmes capables d'affronter les problèmes créés par les hommes alcooliques » aux actions visant à « encourager les jeunes à retrouver leurs racines », de l'idée qu'« on peut nourrir l'humanité malgré les déserts » à l'appel « gardez l'espoir: il y a du travail. »

Voici donc l'occasion de créer un réseau – espérons qu'il ne servira pas qu'aux communications « payables à l'arrivée » – indispensable à la diffusion des idées nouvelles et à la localisation des groupes et des individus qui innovent. Nous espérons qu'il favorisera le développement endogène dans le monde rural tout au long de la prochaine décennie.

Alec Dickson
Fondateur de Voluntary Service Overseas
Fondateur de Community Service Volunteers
Royaume-Uni

1. El Contacto Directo para el Progreso

En todo el mundo proyectos de desarrollo rural han sido iniciados con el objetivo de incentivar el poder local y promover la iniciativa local — los proyectos «alternativos» en el Primer Mundo y los de auto-ayuda o apoyo en el Tercer Mundo.

Parecería que casi todos los proyectos empezaron «nuevos» y aprendieron a través de la experiencia y los fracasos. Por lo general no saben mucho el uno del otro, ni sobre las experiencias y las soluciones a los problemas de los «proyectos pioneros» semejantes; pocas veces tienen contacto directo, y hace mucha falta una agencia central de intercambio y un directorio.

Es exactamente aquí que el Instituto de Asuntos Culturales Internacionales (ICAI) está empezando a ayudar. El IERD empezó con la organización de simposios en muchos países en 1982 y 1983. Los proyectos presentaron su trabajo e hicieron un intercambio de experiencias. Los participantes eran los practicantes de los proyectos y también los representantes de las organizaciones nacionales e internacionales, privadas y oficiales. Después hubo una gran exhibición Internacional desde el 5 hasta el 15 de Febrero 1984 en Nueva Delhi. Más de 300 proyectos de 55 países fueron representados con materiales y documentación para mostrar «Vías que Funcionan». Este intercambio internacional entre los miembros de grupos y organizaciones tan diferentes fue ayudado por las visitas de campo a los pueblos de la India.

Un tercer paso hacia un intercambio internacional de experiencias es la publicación de este «Directorio de los Proyectos de Desarrollo Rural». El directorio tiene una lista de los proyectos, las organizaciones que participaron y los líderes locales, para que los practicantes de los proyectos puedan entrar en contacto «directo» con otros proyectos, para intercambiar conceptos, métodos, modelos, etc., que ayudarán en el avance de su trabajo.

Prof. Dr. Dietrich Goldschmidt
Director de Estudios Sociales
Max Planck Institute
Berlín, República Federal Alemana

2. La Necesidad de Intercambio Vertical y Lateral

El conocimiento y la información, cada uno a su nivel, resultan ser los dos grandes elementos que condicionan el desarrollo y las actividades de los hombres; así como el de las sociedades a las que pertenecen.

He aquí, por qué conocer e intercambiar información y conocimientos, tanto de arriba a abajo como lateralmente, se ha convertido en la principal necesidad planteada además a nivel universal, puesto que las cosas ya han alcanzado este ámbito de relaciones.

Por eso, el éxito de las aproximaciones que funcionan, está principalmente basado en el contacto personal y en un intercambio de experiencias ampliado con el conocimiento de lo que hacen los demás.

Gracias a la información disponible aportada por todos, desde cualquier parte pronto será posible conocer el estado de la cuestión.

1. Direkter internationaler Erfahrungsaustausch

Verstreut über die ganze Welt werden landwirtschaftliche Entwicklungsprojekte betrieben, die vor allem örtliche Kräfte aktivieren und Initiativen der Basis fördern sollen — seien es sogenannte alternative Vorhaben in der „Ersten Welt“, seien es Projekte der Selbsthilfe oder der Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe in der „Dritten Welt“.

Fast alle Projekte haben neu angefangen, jedes scheint von vorne begonnen zu haben um erst aus eigenen Erfahrungen und Fehlern lernen zu können. Doch voneinander, von den Erfahrungen und Problemlösungen verwandter Pionierarbeiten, wissen die Projekte gewöhnlich wenig; nur relativ selten stehen sie in direkter Verbindung miteinander, eine zentrale Vermittlungsstelle oder ein allgemeines Register fehlte bisher.

Hier ist das Institut für Kulturelle Internationale Angelegenheiten (ICAI) und das Co-Sponsors of the International Exposition of Rural Development (IERD) eingesprungen. Das IERD hat zunächst 1982 und 1983 in vielen Staaten Symposien veranstaltet, auf denen Projekte sich wechselseitig vorstellten und Erfahrungen ausgetauscht wurden; Teilnehmer waren sowohl Praktiker aus den Projekten als auch Vertreter einschlägiger internationaler und nationaler Organisationen öffentlicher oder privater Art. Als nächstes veranstaltete das IERD vom 5. bis 15. Februar 1984 in Neu-Delhi eine große internationale Ausstellung. Annähernd 300 Projekte aus 55 Staaten waren dort mit Demonstrationen vertreten, um „Approaches That Work“, Arbeitsmethoden, die sich bewähren, vorzulegen. Es sei hinzugefügt, daß dabei der internationale Austausch unter den Angehörigen höchst verschiedener Gruppen und Organisationen durch Exkursionen zu Projekten in indischen Dörfern besonders angeregt wurde.

Ein dritter Schritt zur Förderung des internationalen Erfahrungsaustausches wird nunmehr mit der erstmaligen Veröffentlichung eines „Registers ländlicher Entwicklungsprojekte“ (Directory of Rural Development Projects) unternommen. Das Register führt Projekte, die jeweilige Förderorganisation und den örtlich verantwortlichen Leiter/Leiterin auf, so daß die Praktiker der Projekte sich unmittelbar miteinander in Verbindung setzen können, um Konzepte, Methoden, Modelle u.ä. auszutauschen und um dadurch in der eigenen Arbeit schneller voranzukommen.

Prof. Dr. Dietrich Goldschmidt
Max Planck Institut für Bildungsforschung
Berlin, Bundesrepublik Deutschland

2. Notwendigkeit von Interaktivem Erfahrungsaustausch

Wissen und Information, jedes für sich auf seiner eigenen Ebene wurde ein Hauptanliegen, das Entwicklung und menschliche Aktivitäten bestimmt, wie auch die Gesellschaften, zu denen sie gehören.

Daher wurde der Austausch von Wissen und Information eine weltweite Notwendigkeit. Deshalb ist auch der „Austausch von erfolgreichen Ansätzen“ hauptsächlich auf persönliche Kontakte und Erfahrungsaustausch, der durch Kenntnisse anderer erweitert ist, aufgebaut.

El esfuerzo, el tiempo, la tecnología, el dinero y el capital humano necesario para acometer un proyecto, junto con lo que hacen los demás y la experiencia acumulada en éxitos y fracasos, están hoy a nuestro alcance si nos lo proponemos.

Espero por tanto que el »Directorio de Proyectos de Desarrollo Rural« resulte ser un instrumento útil que nos anime a seguir la estrategia que nos marca la nueva era y que, con la misma, desaparezcan las desigualdades actuales.

Fernando de Elzaburu Márquez
España
Presidente
Directorio de Proyectos de Desarrollo Rural
miembro, The Club of Rome,
España

3. *Un Instrumento para la Información y el Diálogo*

El Directorio de Proyectos sobre Desarrollo Rural es un instrumento para la información y el diálogo. Su principal característica es la de ofrecer una descripción objetiva y detallada de las actividades que se realizan en 300 micro-proyectos en 55 países, dentro del campo del desarrollo.

Mediante la recopilación de experiencias concretas, este Directorio complementa, satisfactoriamente, la confianza en la iniciativa local que es palpable hoy, en todo lugar. Demostrando así, que la etapa de buenas intenciones ha sido superada y que realidades concretas existen ya.

Quienes trabajan para el desarrollo rural (apoyando o estudiándolo), encontrarán aquí la razón para el inicio y la continuación de contactos con aquellos que han emprendido un determinado proyecto en marcha ya, abriendo a la vez, un diálogo enriquecedor para ambas partes.

Esto es, ciertamente, sólo el comienzo del proceso de un continuo intercambio. La ilimitada creatividad e imaginación de los seres humanos y comunidades prometen la difusión de ediciones posteriores del Directorio. De la continuación, viene el importante proceso de adaptación, ya que los métodos y experiencias probadas con éxito en una aldea de la India, pueden no serlo en África o América del Sur, pero las ideas esenciales pueden ser utilizadas de distintas formas de acuerdo a la situación.

En el proceso de intercambio de experiencias de desarrollo rural, las organizaciones no gubernamentales tienen un papel importante para desempeñar con el fin de mantenerse siempre unidos al terreno de acción, prestando una amplia colaboración a la gente que, tomando como modelo una experiencia exitosa, esté interesada en diseñar métodos de trabajo que sirvan de estímulo hacia una participación total, un serio intercambio y una acción creativa continua.

Yves Berthelot
Presidente
Sociedad para el Desarrollo Internacional
Francia

4. *Problemas Comunes y Oportunidades*

El Desarrollo Rural, teniendo al campesino como principal protagonista, dista en miles de kilómetros y años del actual Desarrollo Urbano, contando con una avanzada tecnología, sistemas de tratamientos de textos y datos a disposición del hombre de la ciudad.

Als Ergebnis der von uns allen angebotenen Information ist es nun möglich, über die gegenwärtigen Bedürfnisse von überall in der Welt zu erfahren. Aufwand, Zeit, Technologie, Geld und menschliche Ressourcen, die zur Vollendung eines Projektes nötig sind, zusammen mit der Arbeit anderer und den erworbenen Erfahrungen aus Erfolg und Mißerfolg, stehen alle zu unserer Verfügung, wenn wir es wünschen.

Ich hoffe aufrichtig, daß dieses „Register ländlicher Entwicklungsprojekte“ ein hilfreiches Instrument wird, das die folgenden Strategien, die das neue Zeitalter kennzeichnen, ermutigen und zugleich erlaubt, die gegenwärtigen Ungleichheiten abzubauen.

Fernando de Elzaburu Marquez
Präsident
Association for Development of Agricultural Business
Mitglied, The Club of Rome, Spanien

3. *Hilfsmittel zur Information und zum Dialog*

Das „Register ländlicher Entwicklungsprojekte“ ist ein Hilfsmittel zur Information und zum Dialog. In erster Linie will es objektiv 300 Projektverwirklichungen auf Mikroebene aus 55 Staaten beschreiben und möglichst wenig auswerten: die Leute, die „Feldarbeit“ leisten, beschreiben, was sie machen. Als Sammlung konkreter Ergebnisse bestätigt es den Glauben an örtliche Initiativen, die überall stattfinden, indem es zeigt, daß die Phase guter Intentionen zugunsten konkreter Tatsachen überwunden wurde.

Alle, die in ländlicher Entwicklung arbeiten (oder diese fördern oder untersuchen), werden hier den Weg finden, Kontakte mit jenen aufzunehmen, die ein funktionierendes Projekt haben und einen bereichernden Dialog mit ihnen zu eröffnen.

Sicherlich ist dies nur der Anfang eines Prozesses zum Austausch. Nachdem es Grenzen des menschlichen Einfallsreichtums und Vorstellungsvermögens in Gemeinden gibt, sollten spätere Ausgaben dieses Registers erweitert werden. Dann bleibt noch die wichtige Arbeit der Anwendung. Etwas, das in einem indischen Dorf erfolgreich war, wird vielleicht nicht genauso in Afrika oder Südamerika anwendbar sein, aber die ausschlaggebende Idee kann mit kleinen, der Situation entsprechenden Änderungen beibehalten werden.

Im Austausch von Erfahrungen und in der ländlichen Entwicklung spielen die nichtstaatlichen Organisationen (NGO's) eine bedeutende Rolle, da sie eng mit der Basis verbunden sind und dadurch ihre Zusammenarbeit all jenen, die aus erfolgreichen Erfahrungen lernen möchten, anbieten können.

Yves Berthelot
Präsident
Gesellschaft für Internationale Entwicklung
Frankreich

4. *Probleme und Möglichkeiten der Landgemeinden*

Der arbeitende Bauer und der Wortprozessor, Forschungsdaten und ländliche Entwicklung ... sie scheinen tausend Meilen oder Millionen von Jahren voneinander entfernt zu sein. Doch ohne dieses computerisierte Register würden sich jene, die danach streben, Gemeinden auf dem Land zum Gedeihen zu bringen, weiterhin isoliert fühlen. Tatsächlich sind sie oft deprimiert durch ein Gefühl der Einsamkeit, weil jene, die Pionierarbeit zur Selbsthilfe in entlegenen Gebieten leisten dazu neigen,

Esa distancia se transforma en un sentimiento de soledad y aislamiento en quienes iniciaron y continúan la labor de construir prósperas comunidades en el campo, teniendo siempre latente una pregunta: ¿Estaremos siempre solos asumiendo la responsabilidad y dando cara a las dificultades que conlleva el desarrollo rural?

Actualmente, nos encontramos en condiciones de responderles que es factible encontrar y descubrir colegas que están advogados a la misma actividad; que es posible iniciar contactos para compartir, si no soluciones, al menos experiencias y métodos que están llevando a cabo, logrando así, que esa soledad y aislamiento se desvanezcan y que el conocer que otros se encuentran en la misma misión, les motive a seguir adelante.

Todo ello es posible hoy, gracias al Directorio de Proyectos de Desarrollo Rural, producto de la Conferencia Central Internacional, donde se reunieron un gran número de personas activas en este campo.

Este Directorio está a disposición de todos los delegados participantes y de aquellos, que por motivos ajenos a su voluntad, no pudieron asistir a la Exposición. El Directorio de Proyectos Sobre Desarrollo Rural es una rica recopilación de información sobre diversas mejoras en el campo del desarrollo.

A diferencia de otros directorios, los cuales suelen registrar logros y actividades pasadas y presentes, éste recopila, además, el futuro, listando aspiraciones de cientos de grupos, como mujeres capaces de enfrentar problemas de dependencia por el alcoholismo de varones, el ofrecimiento de mejoras en los medios de movilidad y nuevos procesos de reintegración social para los minusválidos, la explotación del desierto para desarrollar la actividad agrícola, creando núcleos de trabajo y empleo.

De aquí la importancia de crear una red de gente-trabajo como instrumento indispensable para transmitir, a todos los que sientan interés e inquietud en infundir una mayor efectividad y nuevo ímpetu de esfuerzos en el campo del desarrollo, nuevas ideas que ayuden a una clara y profunda identificación de individuos y comunidades con sus respectivas realidades pasadas, presentes y futuras.

Deseamos que su distribución promueva el desarrollo rural y la auto-ayuda en todas partes durante la próxima década.

Alec Dickson
Fundador de Voluntary Service Overseas
Fundador de Community Service Volunteers
Inglaterra

sich darüber zu wundern, daß sie beim Anpacken der Schwierigkeiten, die ihnen begegnen, alleine sind.

Heute können sie Kollegen bei ihrer ländlichen Arbeit treffen, um zumindest Kenntnisse von Ansätzen, die wirklich funktionieren, auszutauschen. Sie werden dadurch ermutigt, daß sie mit ihren Problemen nicht alleine sind.

Die Hauptveranstaltung in Neu Delhi im Februar 1984 brachte so viel von den Aktivitäten als möglich zusammen, aber viele andere, die genauso wesentliche Arbeit machen, konnten einfach die Reisekosten nicht aufbringen. Nun haben sie diese großartige reichhaltige und detaillierte Sammlung von Informationen über Entwicklungen zur Verfügung.

Die meisten Register zeichnen vergangene Errungenschaften und gegenwärtige Aktivitäten auf. Dieses Register schaut auch in die Zukunft, zeichnet Bestrebungen von Hunderten von Gruppen auf, von „Frauen meistern Probleme, die verursacht sind durch Alkoholismus der Männer“ bis „Auslöschen der Abhängigkeit“; von „die Wüste ist kein Hindernis, Menschen zu ernähren“ bis „Hoffnung: Arbeitsplätze sind möglich“.

Hier ist also ein Mittel zu Schaffung von Verbindungen – hoffentlich nicht eines, bei dem die Nachfragenden sich durch „R-Gespräche“ per Telefon verständigen – aber dennoch eine unentbehrliche Hilfe, um neue Ideen zu verbreiten und die neuen, frischen Ansätze von Gemeinden und Einzelnen zu erkennen. Möge seine Verbreitung die ländliche Entwicklung und Selbsthilfe durch die nächste Dekade hindurch unterstützen.

Alec Dickson
Gründer von Voluntary Service Overseas
sowie Community Service Volunteers
Großbritannien

How to use...

The directory currently consists of four sections:

- I. Project Titles and Sponsor Names Alphabetical indexes located at the front of the Directory. The index refers to an entry number, not a page number. For example, entry BA-01 refers to number BA-01 in Part II.
- II. Project Descriptions organised by geography; these initial descriptions are those of projects represented at the Central International Event.
- III. A Cross Reference Index by Subject Arenas which reflects the variety of Rural Development efforts represented in these projects, and a word index.
- IV. The Approach Titles Cross Reference Index resulting from interviews that delegates did among themselves at the CIE. This is indexed by projects, trends and keys with a description of the trends and keys.

The Conclusion gives a fuller description of the IERD, the Organising Sponsor – (Institute of Cultural Affairs International), the Database of Rural Development Projects, and future publications.

Mode d'utilisation

L'annuaire comprend 4 sections:

- I. Les index alphabétiques des noms projets et de leurs répondants, placés au début de l'Annuaire. L'index renvoie au numéro de la rubrique descriptive et non pas au numéro de la page. Ainsi, par exemple, le renvoi BA-01 indique la rubrique BA-01 dans la Partie II.
- II. Les descriptions des projets disposées géographiquement; ces premières descriptions sont celles des projets représentés à l'Evènement International de New Delhi.
- III. Un index des références groupées par thèmes, qui reflète la diversité des efforts de développement rural représentés dans ces projets, ainsi qu'un index des mots.
- IV. Les références des titres des méthodes résultant d'interviews que les délégués ont effectuées entre eux au C.I.E., et qui sont indiquées par projets, tendances et clefs des développement rural, les descriptions des tendances et clefs.

La conclusion décrit d'une manière plus complète l'IERD, l'organisation responsable (ICAI), la base de données des projets de développement rural et les prochaines publications.

Como utilizar la guía

El presente Directorio está dividido en cuatro secciones:

- I. Índice de los Proyectos y de sus Patrocinadores en orden alfabético.
El índice remite al número de la rubrica descriptiva, y no al número de la página. Así, por ejemplo, la remisión BA-01 indica la rubrica BA-01 de la Parte II.
- II. Descripción de los Proyectos desde un punto de vista geográfico; estas descripciones corresponden a los proyectos representados en la Conferencia Central Internacional.
- III. Índice de Áreas de Trabajo, el cual refleja por su número, la diversidad de áreas de acción de los proyectos, y el índice de palabras.
- IV. Índice de Experiencias derivadas de las entrevistas mantenidas entre los delegados en la Conferencia Central Internacional, los cuales están clasificados por proyectos, direcciones, y la descripción de las direcciones y pautas sobre desarrollo rural.

La conclusión ofrece una descripción más completa del IERD, del Patrocinador y organizador (el Instituto de Asuntos Culturales Internacional), de la base de datos sobre los Proyectos de Desarrollo Rural y de las publicaciones para el futuro.

Hinweise zur Benutzung

Die vorliegende Ausgabe besteht aus vier Teilen:

- I. Alphabetischer Index der Projekte und ihrer Förderer nach Kontinenten und Staaten. Das Inhaltsverzeichnis verweist auf die Nummer der beschreibenden Rubrik und nicht auf die Seite. So kennzeichnet z. B. das Verweisungszeichen BA-01 die Rubrik BA-01 im Teil II.
- II. Projektbeschreibungen nach Kontinenten und Staaten. Aufgeführt sind die Projekte, die auf der Internationalen Ausstellung in Neu Delhi vertreten waren.
- III. Sachregister nach Schlüsselbegriffen der unter II. aufgeführten Entwicklungsprojekte; und ein Sachverzeichnis.
- IV. Register der spezifischen Arbeitsrichtungen mit Querverweisen auf Trends und Schlüsselfaktoren, wie es sich aus wechselseitigen Interviews der Projektvertreter während der Hauptveranstaltung ergab.

Die Schlußfolgerung gibt eine genauere Beschreibung des IERD, des ICAI, der Datenbasen für ländliche Entwicklungsprojekte, und weiterer Veröffentlichungen.

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TAKUNDA HONU INDUSTRY	BA-05
ZIMBABWE WOMEN'S BUREAU	BA-05

Part II

Project Descriptions

<i>Continent</i>	<i>Codes</i>	
1. Sub-Saharan Africa	BA-01 to BA-35	80
2. Eastern and Western Europe	EU-01 to EU-43	115
3. Caribbean, Central, and South America	LA-01 to LA-53	157
4. North Africa and Middle East	NM-01 to NM-04	210
5. North America	NA-01 to NA-32	214
6. South Asian Sub-Continent	SA-01 to SA-89	246
7. Oceania, East and Southeast Asia	SP-01 to SP-38	333

Partie II

Description des projets

<i>Continent</i>	<i>Codes</i>	
1. L'Afrique sub-saharienne	BA-01 to 35	80
2. L'Europe de l'Est et de l'Ouest	EU-01 to 43	115
3. Le Caribes, l'Amérique centrale et l'Amérique du Sud	LA-01 to 53	157
4. L'Afrique du Nord et le Moyen-Orient	NM-01 to 04	210
5. L'Amérique du Nord	NA-01 to 32	214
6. L'Asie du Sud	SA-01 to 89	246
7. L'Océanie, l'Asie de l'Est et du Sud-Est	SP-01 to 38	333

Parte II

Página descriptiva del proyecto

<i>Continente</i>	<i>Código</i>	
1. Africa (Sub-Sahara)	BA-01 to BA-35	80
2. Europa Oriental y Occidental	EU-01 to EU-43	115
3. El Caribe, América Central y del Sur	LA-01 to LA-53	157
4. Africa del Norte y Oriente-Medio	NM-01 to NM-04	210
5. América del Norte	NA-01 to NA-32	214
6. Sur Asiático	SA-01 to SA-89	246
7. Oceanía, Asia del Este y del Sur-Este	SP-01 to SP-38	333

Teil II

Kurze Projektbeschreibung

<i>Kontinente</i>	<i>Schlüssel</i>	
1. Sahara Afrika (Südliches Afrika)	BA-01 to 35	80
2. Ost- und Westeuropa	EU-01 to 43	115
3. Karibik, Mittel- und Südamerika	LA-01 to 53	157
4. Nordafrika und Naher Osten	NM-01 to 04	210
5. Nordamerika	NA-01 to 32	214
6. Südasiatischer Subkontinent	SA-01 to 89	246
7. Ozeanien, Ost- und Südostasien	SP-01 to 38	333

UBOMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
NIGERIA - IMO STATE

A project emphasising voluntary, private, public and local sector cooperation impacts the agricultural productivity of a rural area.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE SHELL PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF NIGERIA LTD.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, IMO STATE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Uboma Community Development Project serves a population of 45,000 people and is located in Etitu local government area of Imo State of Nigeria, an area in which infrastructure is generally poorly developed. It was chosen as it represents average conditions so that the results obtained could be replicable. The project has been categorised as an agricultural development project and a cooperative programme for socio-economic development of the community.

OBJECTIVES

Adequate supply of food quantitatively and qualitatively
Increase in earnings from agriculture through cash crops
Encourage adoption of improved farming practices to raise productivity
Raise the net income which will foster socio-economic development

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Agricultural training
Irrigation for rice production
Dry season vegetables
Poultry
Maize, citrus, pineapples, oil palm production
Piggery
Road construction

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Over 1,600 acres in rice production
864 acres in improved oil palms
1,955 citrus stands planted
70,000 pineapple stands planted
29 acres of fish ponds constructed
88 acres of irrigated dry season vegetables grown
15 small poultry and 10 small piggery farms in operation
2 rice mills and mobile rice processing unit established
21 farmer co-operatives formed
Increase in income from \$70 to over \$1336 per family per annum
Multi-sector collaboration
Manner of assistance delivery is more important than aid funds amount
The need for rapport with local people
Type of information necessary for operational planning
Importance of local involvement at all stages
Working from simple technologies to complex ones
Income producing activities first and social ones later

CONTACT

CHIEF R.O.M. OFFOR, CHIEF
SHELL PETRO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION NIGERIA LTD.
PO BOX 263
PORT HARCOURT, RIVERS STATE
NIGERIA
TEL. 301210 EXTS. 2329, 3472
TELEGRAMME SHELL PORT HARCOURT

BA-02

UMUANUNU NSU COOPERATIVE CENTRE PROJECT

NIGERIA - NSUKKA

A multi-purpose cooperative undergirds the economic development of the area through multiple activities, and promotes social development as well.

PROJECT SPONSOR UMUANUNU NSU FARMERS MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Umuanunu NSU Cooperative Centre (UNCC) Project, located in a rural area in Imo State, aims at the rehabilitation of displaced people through employment creating projects, and the use of local raw materials. The project enhances agricultural production through organisation of cooperative societies which provide credit and other facilities to members. The project aims at the imparting of functional education to men and women, youth and adults to undergird the economic development. The project also envisages rural industries, educational and health facilities.

OBJECTIVES

Creating job opportunities in the community
Providing functional education in a suitable environment
Training local leaders for community development
Provision of needed skills and techniques
Producing goods and services at moderate prices

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Functional education
Poultry production
Canteen supermarket
Commercial institute
Bookshop
Road construction
Provision of recreational facilities
Provision of water supply

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

300 jobs created
Credit facilities established
Improvement in nutritional status
Rural exodus decreased
Local raw materials gainfully used
Increased community income
Provision of community infrastructure
Acquisition of new skills
Low-cost purchases at cooperative shop
Checking inflationary trends by price regulations
Practical down-to-earth methods overcome illiteracy barrier
Local participation has to be awakened and utilised - it is not just given
Members participation in decision making is a favourable factor in success
Unviable projects turn people away; adequate preparation is necessary
Rural poverty is not pathological but can be alleviated
A project's success is also judged by social benefits to the community

CONTACT

PROF. MARTIN O. IJERE, PROFESSOR
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA
NSUKKA
ANAMBRA STATE
NIGERIA
TEL. 6251 OR 6298

**BAUCHI STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BSADP)
NIGERIA - BAUCHI STATE**

A large-scale government project which has introduced modern farming practices to a traditional farming area, resulting in increased productivity.

PROJECT SPONSOR: BAUCHI STATE GOVERNMENT
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA
WORLD BANK (IBRD)
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
BAUCHI STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BSADP provides many services to farmers including provision of: Extension services, necessary agricultural inputs, disbursement of crop production or pre-season loans (PSL) to the farmers, and tractors and other modern equipment for mechanised farming to farmers at highly subsidised rates. It encourages farmers to form cooperative societies and home economic centres. It gives intensive supervision of all the farmers' farm practices with adequate monitoring and evaluation of all BSADP operations, performances and the impact of the project activities on the rural farmers.

OBJECTIVES

Ensure self-sufficiency in food production
Ensure adequate rural infrastructural development
Accelerate the supply of trained and experienced manpower
Increase crop and livestock production
Strengthen State institutions
Accelerate the supply of trained and experienced manpower

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Agricultural: demonstration, education and technical assistance, research and development, crop management irrigation and marketing
Animal Husbandry: cattle fattening and fisheries.
Appropriate technology: alternative energy, methods access and transfer, small mechanical implements affordable by rural farmers.
Community planning: participation, methods and external agency linking.
Co-operatives: farmers multipurpose, credit, consumer co-operatives in programme headquarters, production co-operatives
Credits: external credit access (CFA) and farmers' loan funds
Education: community leadership training and continuing adult education, home economic education and organisational development
Infrastructure: roads, dams, wells, etc.
Women: Home economic education, women's leadership and organisational development
Youth: Leadership training, employment and training, young farmer's cooperatives

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Increased farmers' knowledge of improved and modern farming techniques.
Improved farmers' knowledge on the use of labour saving devices including chemicals and mechanical tools

CONTACT
ALHAJI ADAMU HUSSAINI
BSADP
PMB 0050
BAUCHI, BAUCHI STATE
NIGERIA
TEL.

BA-04

LARDIN GABAS RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMME
NIGERIA - GONGOLA STATE

This programme develops a new pattern of primary health care delivery system by shifting emphasis from institutionalised medical care to health education and preventive medicine.

PROJECT SPONSOR CHURCH OF BRETHREN MISSION
PROTESTANT CENTRAL AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AID
(EZE),
GERMANY-FR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Initiated in 1973, the Lardin Gabas, C.B.M. Rural Health Programme is a health education programme aimed at reaching the rural people with health education, preventive medicine, and simple curative medicine. The communities are contacted, motivated and organised to participate in the planning, establishing, supervising and control of their own health care delivery system under the technical guidance of the Church of the Brethren technical staff.

OBJECTIVES

Mobilisation of villagers to participate in improving their own health
Reach rural people with health education, preventive and simple curative medicine
Train local people to provide basic health services at the 'grassroots' level.
Immunise children under five and pregnant women
Establishment and maintenance of health posts
Treatment of patients

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Three month village health worker training
Teaching health education
Adequate drug supplies provided at reasonable cost
Supervision by rural health assistants
On-site training and refresher course
Provision of potable water
Immunisation

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

118 communities organised
355 village health workers trained
700 clean water wells dug since 1978
100 health posts established
7,800 children under four received immunisation
6,000 women received services
44,390 patients treated at health centres

CONTACT

STEPHEN S. TARFA, DIRECTOR
CHURCH OF BRETHREN MISSION
GARKIDA, VIA YOLA
GONGOLA STATE
NIGERIA
TEL. (312) 742-5100

TAKUNDA HONU INDUSTRY
ZIMBABWE - KADOMA - P.O. SANYATI

A school uniform cooperative with a concern for quality control.

PROJECT SPONSOR ZIMBABWE WOMEN'S BUREAU

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Takunda Home Industry is a sewing project that makes uniforms and dresses. It provides a service to the community making it possible for children to attend school because uniforms are a requirement and without them they cannot go to school. It provides jobs and a skill training for women. It is a source of community pride.

OBJECTIVES

Uniform Marketing
Dress making
Factory construction
Women's employment
Provide school uniforms locally to satisfy a community need

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Cooperative school uniform factory
Training in sewing
Leadership training
Cooperative management skills provision

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

New sense of the future
Interest in education increased
New skills acquired
Improved personal appearance
Four new jobs and \$4,700.00 generated
15 women employed in cooperative
Community pride in the project
Money can be earned through local effort
Meeting local needs give sense of future possibilities

CONTACT

IMMACULATE SINYORO, PROJECT PROMOTION OFFICER
ZIMBABWE WOMENS BUREAU
PO SANYATI TOWN, MASHONALAND, KADOMA/2FL
MUNDIX HS, 98 CAMEROON ST
ZIMBABWE
TEL. 703376

BA-06

MWEGAZI HATCHERY
TANZANIA - DAR ES SALAAM

A project primarily involving women in poultry production which has encouraged poultry farming as a school activity as well. Poultry farm manure is used as a fertiliser for vegetable and maize gardening.

PROJECT SPONSOR JOHN EDWARD FUMBWE MHINA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Local people were already involved in chicken farming but not earning near their potential. The project enables farmers to produce one day old chicks locally rather than buying them from the outside. This increased the number of farmers able to enter into this business. The farmers themselves erect poultry houses, purchase the feed, do the sale of chickens and eggs to local hotels, etc. They have purchased incubators and hatchers to produce their own chicks. They have also purchased their own generators and feed production mills to cut costs. The majority of the operators are women who are also trained in supervisory roles. The range in age of the women is 25-50 years. The increased availability of chickens and eggs at lower cost has also resulted in increased consumption and improved nutrition and health. The increased income has resulted in better standard of living. The project has also influenced the demand for good quality feed and proper vaccination and drugs for the chickens and influenced the government to start an Animal Feed Company in 1982. Each family participating joining the project participates for one year and then becomes self-reliant. They participate in all planning. The complete project plan is published and available to all. The project also provides jobs, paid labor, for those not ready or desiring to be independent chicken farmers. BY products such as manure are used for other farming activities. Local materials are used in the manufacture of some of the equipment. The project is financed in two ways; loans of equipment and gifts of supplies for initiation and Bank Loans for ongoing financing. Families must acquire their own funds through the bank and friends.

OBJECTIVES

Enable peasants to earn living through chicken farming
Improve nutrition through poultry as a source of protein
Possible export business to earn foreign exchange

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Production of one day old chicks for poultry farmers
Production of chicken meat and eggs for protein
Training in poultry diseases, drugs, accounts and supervisory skills

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Improved health through egg and chicken meat consumption
Employment in poultry production
Increased income and purchasing power
Women deriving own income where previously unemployed

CONTACT

J.E.F. MHINA, DIRECTOR
MWEGAZI HATCHERY
MAKONGO PO BOX 4361
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA
TEL. 48382

UGANDA FOOD AND PEACE PROJECT
UGANDA - KAMPALA

Local people, especially women, buy their own training material and participate in creating clean water and income-generating activities in this project.

PROJECT SPONSOR AFRICAN FOOD AND PEACE FOUNDATION (AFPF)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project aims to acknowledge unifying values in individuals and communities. It is built on an organic rather than synthetic process of growth and development, building on what people already know, and what they are involved in. The starting point is that people are our best resources, they know what is needed. The available local resources must be drawn upon. Local committees meet with the project team and plan specific projects in the community. The community then participates in implementing the plan. Local administrative chiefs and the project committees mobilize the people for the project activities. Public meetings, workshops and seminars are put on by the project team. Local committees coordinate these activities with other village committees. There is on the job training and apprenticeship. The local people volunteer or pay for artisans to do any necessary construction.

OBJECTIVES

Create clean water in villages

Self-sufficiency through economic and community activities

Create a healthy community

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Health and nutrition training

Agricultural extension work

Food storage facilities

Spring construction

Handicraft

Blacksmith

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

7 spring sites under construction

1 spring site completed

80 women attending health and nutrition training

Increased health awareness

Enthusiastic participation by women

CONTACT

REV. DR. EUSTACE RUTIBA

MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

PO BOX 7062

KAMPALA

UGANDA

TEL.

BA-08

SOLIDARITE: FRANCE COMTE/BOURGOGNE AND CASAMANCE IN SENEGAL
SENEGAL - CASAMANCE

French and Senegalese farmers work together to design a unique technology.

PROJECT SPONSOR ASSOCIATION JEUNESSE AGRICULTEURS CASAMANCE (AJAC)
ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG FARMERS IN CASAMANCE (AJAC)
AGRICULTEURS FRANCAIS ET DEVELOPPEMENT
INTERNATIONAL (AFDI)
FRENCH FARMERS AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY (AFDI)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In an effort to promote market gardens and off-season crops, five AFDI farmers joined with the AJAC group in Casamance. The watering of crops was dependent on women who had to carry water from wells and this was insufficient. For social and economic reasons, neither windmills nor motor pumps were viable. The farmers of the two groups with the assistance from Senegalese and French specialists came up with the solution of using a long-pistoned pump coupled with a donkey driven wheel. This model could be used in neighbouring villages as well.

OBJECTIVES

Allow French farmers to know problems of third world and express solidarity
Combat rural exodus from Casamance
Solve dry land farming problems
Promote solidarity among farmers of the Casamance and farmers of France-Comte/
Bourgogne

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Design of appropriate crop watering technology

CONTACT

ISIDORE COLY, SECRETARY GENERAL
ASSOCIATION DES JEUNESSES AGRICOLE DE CASAMANCE (AJAC)
BP 102, ZIGUINCHOR
CASAMANCE
SENEGAL
TEL.

AZEZE KACHEKA HOUSING PROJECT
ZAMBIA - KATETE DISTRICT - EASTERN PROVINCE

A project which involves village residents in building durable housing, using and improving locally available materials.

PROJECT SPONSOR ZAMBIA COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (ZCSD)
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In a district which faces poor sanitation, bad water, and poor housing, the Azeze Kacheka aims to be a pilot model village, advising, assisting communities in the use of improved building techniques which would lead to better living conditions in health and nutrition.

OBJECTIVES

Imparting necessary skills through training courses in building
Stimulate rural people into improving living conditions

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Building durable structures using burnt bricks and improved thatch
Training in building skills, carpentry, planning
Improving on local building materials such as reinforced fibre roof sheets

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Provision of clean drinking water
Provision of affordable and durable houses
Reducing burden of repairing pole and dagger houses annually

CONTACT

WILFRED SUNNY MWANZA, PROJECT OFFICER
ZAMBIA COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
PO BOX 51053
LUSAKA
ZAMBIA
TEL. 52201

BA-10

**ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND P.H.C. THROUGH APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY
PROJECT**

ZAMBIA - LUSAKA - LUANGWA/LUSAKA RURAL

The promotion and exhibition of optimum environmental/sanitation and Primary Health Care (P.H.C) through appropriate technology acceptable to the community.

PROJECT SPONSOR MINISTRY OF HEALTH
 AFRICARE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area is a valley with short rainfall. The population of 30,000 has used the rivers and unprotected wells as their main water supply. There have been no provisions for sanitation. This project has made primary health care available through constant visiting and formation of health committees composed of local residents plus a community health worker who works closely with the health centre's staff, district council, and villagers. Community based projects are supported by national, district and regional agencies.

OBJECTIVES

To lower the incidence of diseases associated with poor environment
To develop a workable, effective, and replicable component design

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Model improved ventilation pit latrine construction
Sinking and restoration of wells
Construction of PHC staff houses
Training of community health workers
Introduction of other appropriate technologies

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Construction of P.H.C. Staff houses, bricks now available at 3 P.H.C.'S
New wells dug
Model improved ventilated pit latrines constructed at school and villages
Training of community health workers
Established village health committees
Established children's fund

CONTACT

MATHIAS M. MOONDE, PROJECT COORDINATOR
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND PHC PROJECT
PO BOX 14, LUANGWA
LUSAKA
ZAMBIA
TEL.

JERUSALEM SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES; MUFULIRA VILLAGE YOUTH INDUSTRIES ZAMBIA

A small industry which began in backyards and now provides employment producing 7 types of wooden furniture.

PROJECT SPONSOR VILLAGE INDUSTRY SERVICE SMALL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project started as a school leavers' programme to make use of appropriate technology. Local raw materials have been used, and the project is now being encouraged to open workshops in new areas. The project manufactures wood furniture, wooden trunks, chairs, beds, wall drapes, cupboards, stools, carvings, copper craft, paintings, radio-electronics assembly and repair, etc. The project has been able to manage its own funds by apportioning proceeds from sales for materials purchase, transportation costs, and setting some aside for future use. Products have the potential for bringing foreign exchange.

OBJECTIVES

Create youth employment and provide them with technical skills
 Participate in formulating national development policy
 Initiate projects to benefit the company, country and the members
 Prepare project members to make greater contribution to the nation as a better place to live
 Co-operate with international projects and companies of similar purposes

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Wood furniture manufacture, trunks, chairs, beds, etc.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Generates and manages own funds
 Produces products that can bring in foreign exchange
 Establishment of 7 projects along the Kumacha Hawana road

CONTACT

BRIAN B. ZULU, PROJECT MANAGER
 JERUSALEM SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES
 PO BOX 40869
 MUFULIRA
 ZAMBIA
 TEL. 41229

KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ZAMBIA - KABWE RURAL DISTRICT

A project which demonstrates that village residents can acquire the skills to plan and implement activities that strengthen the local economy and improve their social well-being. Successes have depended on the decision to voluntarily give their own time and resources. Total participation was necessary to achieve objectives.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project was initiated with a week long planning consultation in 1978 facilitated by the ICA with government, private sector and development agency consultants meeting with the residents of three contiguous villages. 60 local residents were selected as workers (guilders) for fulltime conducting of the planned programme activities. This work was carried out through 6 Guilds (work task forces); Agriculture, Education, Health, Commerce, Industry, and Welfare. The Guilds met weekly to plan tasks and schedule. In addition to daily work the guilders brought people together for total community workdays which did road improvements, made concrete blocks for construction, and did beautification projects. The three villages were also divided into geographic neighbourhoods called Stakes where residents met regularly to discuss needs and how to meet them; like replacing a roof after a storm, or safely crossing a wet season river. A primary school was built in 1979 by the villagers themselves with the promise of the government to provide a teacher. Local companies provided roofing materials and cement. The villagers made bricks and provided the labour. The school now has four classrooms, four teachers four grades 1-4 and expects to add grade 5 soon. Economic units were initiated with the donation of equipment; a tractor, truck, maize mill, sewing machines, poultry and pigglets. Income generated from these units was used for expansion, improvements, repairs, workers pay and social programmes support of the village. A registered Community Development Association was formed with members elected annually to monitor progress and discuss problems encountered.

OBJECTIVES

- Achieve economic self-sufficiency
- Achieve human self-confidence
- Achieve social self-reliance

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Local planning: Community development association, neighborhood groups
- Agriculture: Crop production, livestock, poultry, tractor and maize mill
- Education: Pre-school, primary school
- Health: Clinic and local health care workers
- Economic: Commercial centre, sewing and mat weaving
- Infrastructure: Potable water, irrigation, land development, roads, bridge
- Environment: Plaza, signage, beautification
- Communtiy meeting hall: regular meeting and planning activities

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- Vision of a better life can lead to giving of time and energy to achieve it
- Skills acquired in the project can lead to people being employable elsewhere
- Residents have learned how to get access to outside resources
- The comprehensive approach leads to an ongoing continuous development process
- Too large of economic inputs too early in a project can generate false hopes
- Under-financing and poor management may lead to some elements faltering

CONTACT

MR. NELSON LENGALINGA, CHAIRMAN
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
PO BOX 34521
LUSAKA
ZAMBIA
TEL.

KENYA FOOD AND NUTRITION TRAINING PROGRAMME

KENYA - KISUMU

This programme attacks nutritional needs and economic generation simultaneously by training field workers who initiate projects in vegetable gardening, rabbit raising, beekeeping and poultry farming.

PROJECT SPONSOR MEALS FOR MILLIONS/FREEDOM FROM HUNGER
FOUNDATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Kenya Food and Nutrition Training Programme began in 1981. Believing that local communities are capable of meeting most of their food and nutritional needs themselves, the programme focused on training local field workers, who then organised and began integrated community projects. The result has been 23 community projects, directly benefitting 593 families (4,000 people) and indirectly benefitting an additional 913 families.

OBJECTIVES

Improved community nutrition

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Improved agricultural techniques
Health and nutrition education
Weighing of children
Group formation and functioning dynamics
Rabbit raising
Poultry keeping
Beekeeping
Environmental sanitation
Functional adult literacy training

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Improved diet and health of local communities
Increased income for participants
Increased level of consciousness in community development
Linkage with other development agencies

CONTACT

MARY Y. ADIEDO, PROGRAMME DIRECTOR
MEALS FOR MILLIONS/FREEDOM FROM HUNGER FOUNDATION
PO BOX 4310
KISUMU
KENYA
TEL. 42309

THE KIBWEZI WOMEN'S GROUPS' INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
KENYA - MACHAKOS DISTRICT - KIBWEZI TOWN

Economic self-help training programme for women heads of households displaced by drought involves 14000 pioneering families.

PROJECT SPONSOR COUNCIL FOR HUMAN ECOLOGY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Kibwezi Women's Groups' Integrated Development Programme began in 1980 when the local Sisters of Mercy approached the Council for Human Ecology for assistance on behalf of 80 desperate local Mwethya (self-help) groups. The women were squatters on ecologically delicate semi-arid state land and had exhausted their meagre livelihood after several consecutive years of drought. Today over 3000 women (15% of the population) mostly heads of households, and coming from all four locations of the Kibwezi division, are involved in various projects and are gradually becoming economically self-sufficient.

OBJECTIVES

Provide income-producing activities for women

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Beekeeping
Honey and wax refining
Production of sun-dried, stabilised-earth bricks for communal donation and for profit
Improved goat breeding
Plans for charcoal stove improvement
Dressmaking commercially
Handicrafts
Plans for rainwater husbandry
Erosion control

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

2025 members of women's beekeeper cooperative
250 women trained in brick making groups
465 women trained in goat breeding groups
6 women learning tailoring and dressmaking
Established raw honey buying networks and began propagation of local melliferous plants to increase bee carrying capacity of area.
Set up refining, packaging, marketing and distribution system for honey and wax
Built honey refinery
Introduced goat milk in children's diet
Land acquisition and fund drive for self-built secondary boarding school for girls

CONTACT

ERICA MANN, VICE CHAIRPERSON
COUNCIL FOR HUMAN ECOLOGY - KENYA
PO BOX 20360
NAIROBI
KENYA
TEL. 720399

ZIPPORAH NGANGA
COUNCIL FOR HUMAN ECOLOGY - KENYA
PO BOX 162
KIBWEZI
KENYA
TEL.

**GREEN BELT MOVEMENT
KENYA - NAIROBI**

The Green Belt Movement has created a 'People's Movement' to begin the slow task of rebuilding and saving the forests of Kenya.

PROJECT SPONSOR NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF KENYA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Green Belt Movement, sponsored by the National Council of Women of Kenya, began in June 1977. It was a response to the increasing depletion of Kenya's forests and the resultant desertification and soil erosion. It provided an opportunity for women, who search for firewood and understand the importance of trees, to be effective leaders. The Green Belt Movement has spread across Kenya, involving thousands of people in hundreds of community groups.

OBJECTIVES

Provide firewood for Kenya's rural population
Reforestation of Kenya to restore its natural beauty

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Establishment of community nurseries
Community education programmes on environmental protection

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Over 500,000 trees planted
Several hundred women earn a monthly income from seedling protection
190 people, mainly handicapped, employed as Green Belt Rangers

CONTACT

PROF. WANGARI MOAT
GREEN BELT MOVEMENT
PO BOX 43741
NAIROBI
KENYA
TEL.

BA-16

THE KIBWEZI COMMUNITY BASED PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROJECT
KENYA - NAIROBI

This is a rural community-based health scheme for improving environmental sanitation and curative services through the training and utilisation of community health workers selected and supported by the community.

PROJECT SPONSOR AFRICAN MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (AMREF)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Kibwezi Community Based Primary Health Care Project, began in 1978. An extensive programme of preventive health care has begun. This division-wide programme is directed from the health centre that has been built in Kibwezi, which handles 3,000 to 5,000 outpatients a month. This combination of a centrally located and well-equipped clinic and/or programme of rural community health care workers is providing a model of how effective health care can be made accessible to the villages of Kenya.

OBJECTIVES

Make health care available to rural villagers

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Rural community health care worker programme
Health centre

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Increasing number of latrines being built in the community
Community water points increased together with emphasis on well protection
Selection and training of 142 community health workers
Eliciting the co-operation and training of traditional birth attendants (TBA)
Training of local trainers of TBAs
Feasibility study on training of local shopkeepers on drug usage
Introduction of community financed and controlled village pharmacies
That the community has the potential to identify and participate in solving their health problems, but proper sensitisation needs to be done
That community health workers are a potential resource in teaching preventive and promotive health education
That we still have to learn or innovate better methods of sustaining the spirit of voluntarism of community health workers

CONTACT

DR. C. H. WOOD
AMERICAN MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (AMREF)
PO BOX 30125
NAIROBI
KENYA
TEL.

THE UNION BANKING SECTION, MURANG'A FARMER'S DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE UNION LTD.

KENYA - MURANG'A

Locally initiated, the Union Banking Section provides credit facilities to those unable to have access through conventional banking facilities.

PROJECT SPONSOR MINISTRY OF CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Union Banking Section of the Murang'a Farmer's District Co-operative Union Ltd. was first formed in 1966. The Murang'a Farmer's District Co-operative Union was formed to market their members' coffee produce and to give centralised services such as accounting, bulk purchases of farm inputs and implements, transport of produce from the societies to the marketing agents, management and advisory assistance, and supervision. It was found that banking services offered by commercial banks did not cover the needs of the societies' membership. The Union Banking Section is open to all farmers within its area and encourages active participation of men and women. At present, the Union Banking Section serves over 71,000 active members and employs 160 people.

OBJECTIVES

Channel credits to small scale farmers otherwise unable to obtain credit

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Personal savings

Loans for agricultural development

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

75% of area farmers are members, covers 400,000 to 500,000 farmers

New buildings, businesses and beautification result from increase in credit

Loans totaling KSHS 70,836,162.60 to 17,723 farmers as of 31 October, 1983

Savings KSHS 114,754,660.90 with 72,973 savings accounts

Increased savings and credit awareness

CONTACT

STANLEY MUCHIRI CHARLES, GENERAL MANAGER

THE UNION BANKING SECTION

PO BOX 19

MURANG'A

KENYA

TEL. 22511/2/3

BA-18
THE SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT
KENYA - NAIROBI

Mobile staff work with farmers to prevent soil erosion, thereby improving agricultural output and preventing famine.

PROJECT SPONSOR SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (SIDA)
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Soil Conservation Project was started in 1974. Due to the rapid population growth, people have been obliged to find new arable land by cutting trees and farming on steep slopes. This has led to land erosion which results in decreased yields, and even famine in some areas. Since the project's initiation, 3,500 technical assistants and 1,000 officers have been trained in methods of soil conservation. This trained staff is now working with farmers in 37 districts across Kenya.

OBJECTIVES

Prevent land erosion which decreases yields

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Terracing
Tree distribution
Cut off drains
Mobile teams work with farmers

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

290,000 farms terraced and 23,000 km cut off drains dug up to 1983
130,000 fruit trees and 3.5 million other trees distributed in 1983

CONTACT

ARNE ERIKSSON, TEAM SUPERVISOR
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
PO BOX 30600
NAIROBI
KENYA
TEL. 721689 EXT 9

**KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME
KENYA - NAIROBI**

Villagers lead development not only in their own villages but in villages throughout Kenya in a systematic scheme of village leadership training and village planning.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Kenya Replication Scheme seeks to provide villagers with methods and structures wherein they may develop their own villages from the grassroots up. It is presently working in the 26 districts comprising 90% of the rural population in Kenya. Later it will move to the remaining districts holding 10% of the population. Planning consultations are held with each village in which they devise a 2-year development plan. The ICA staff, who live in village projects, train village leaders to organise and do systematic implementation of their plans. The development expands around each village to the sub-location, location, division and district. Different districts are in various stages of development. At present, the scheme covers 900 villages, with over 7000 villagers trained in various types of development and 300 Kenya staff.

OBJECTIVES

Broad-based community development initiated and sustained by local population
Replicable methods for comprehensive self-initiated development
Village health caretakers network across the projects

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Organisation of multi-cluster development scheme
Actuation of a 2-year village plan
Monthly planning sessions in villages
Training in leadership methods and skills
Engagement of village leadership beyond their own villages
Special training in health care

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Projects expanded to 900 villages in 4 years
Training of 2403 leaders and 4606 health caretakers
699 village leaders systematically visiting outside their own villages.

CONTACT

RICHARD ALTON, AREA DIRECTOR
ICA KENYA
PO BOX 21679
NAIROBI
KENYA
TEL. 567728

BA-20
KANDITO WOMEN GOAT PROJECT
KENYA - HOMA BAY

The Kandito Women's Association formed in 1982 is an association of 30 rural women's groups from Kichia location, South Nyanza District and one urban group based in Nairobi. Their aim is to raise the standard of living and improve the quality of life of small subsistence farmers and their families in Kochia location. The main activity of the group is a successful goat-raising project.

PROJECT SPONSOR KANDITO WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
 CARE
 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Working in cooperation with the Ford Foundation, Care Kenya, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, women have set up a demonstration goat centre. Planning and initiation was assisted by an employee from the Ministry of Livestock Development who gave technical assistance and training in project planning, management and how to handle the special breed of dairy goat with which the project was initiated. Cross-breeding to improve local herds is part of the project expansion scheme so members do not rely on costly imports in the future. There are also plans to market milk, meat and hides as well as providing meat and milk to combat malnutrition. This provides cash income for the women. The women organised workdays to build a fly-proof goat house, a watchman's house, a water tank and a goat dip. They have planted trees and a vegetable garden using manure from the goat house for fertiliser. Word of their accomplishments has spread beyond Kochia. Visits by leaders of other women's groups, government officials, news media coverage and a pamphlet written by the project's technical advisor, Mr. Odhiambo, have publicised the work of the Kandito women and provided ideas and encouragement to other groups. The success of this project has catalysed the women to begin other community activities such as weekly nutrition classes and home gardening workshops.

OBJECTIVES

Initiate activities to improve family standard of living
Combat malnutrition, improve family health
Increase income generating capacity

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Goat raising
Literacy classes
Nutrition, home management, family planning, child care classes
Vegetable garden
Construction of church, school

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

61 goats including crossbreeds
5 new goat bomas established

CONTACT

SALOME A. OMANYA, CHAIRMAN
KANDITO WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
PO BOX 57400
NAIROBI
KENYA
TEL. 21063 (OFF)
2485 (RES)

BORNO COMMUNITY HEALTH CLINIC
NIGERIA - PLATEAU STATE - BORNO-BASSA LGA

The Borno Community Health Clinic located in Borno-Bassa, L.G.A., Plateau State, Nigeria was initiated and sponsored by the Women's Association in Borno-Bassa to provide health care in backward areas where there are no alternate facilities for medical help. The project is financed by local organisations, local and state government and individual donations. All four members of the staff belong to the Borno-Bassa area. The centre served 3,000 people in 1983. The patient charge is 50 kobo per card and another source of earning is each family saving and subscribing 1 Nira per month for the centre.

PROJECT SPONSOR BORNO-BASSA WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Borno Community Health Project is located in the central area in Plateau State. Most of the state is a rugged undulating plateau with the highest altitude at 3,500 feet and has a limited water resource. The area is predominately a fulani pastoral community as the state is well suited to livestock production. The purpose of the project is to provide medical care for the rural families particularly women and children in this area where there are no other facilities for medical care. The centre treated more than 3,000 people in addition to the regular visits to family and group meetings. The fact that the community is participating in this project is evidenced by each family's subscription per month to the centre for its expenses. The project was initiated by the Women's Association of Borno and is basically a voluntary organisation supported by local and state funds in addition to donations by individuals. The objectives of providing medical care to the community have been met although a shortage of midwife care for mothers has been felt. The community is actively participating in the programme although it was decided that the participation could be better. The project has been copied by neighbouring communities, but the problem of adequate funding, equipment and buildings has not been solved. No systematic evaluation has been carried out although the centre is a small scale function and serves a small community. There could be expansion to serve larger areas and more population. The major learning is that participation of the community was the key to success.

OBJECTIVES

Educate the community for prompt treatment of ailments
Educate and motivate families in nutrition, sanitation and health
Provide medical care for the population, especially women and children

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

The community is actively participating in supporting the project
The project has been duplicated by neighbouring communities
Voluntary participation of local families in administering the project
Project is replicable in places with no alternate medical facilities
Success is based on active community participation
Women's organisations are effective in catalysing health care
Periodic training programmes
Medical care for the community

CONTACT

NURSING SISTER SUSAN JOSEPH
BORNO HEALTH CLINIC
BORNO-BASSA, L.G.A.
PLATEAU STATE
NIGERIA
TEL.

COUNTRY WOMEN ASSOCIATION (COWA)

NIGERIA - ONDO STATE - AKURE

The Rural Development Project of Country Women Association Ondo State has been categorised as a model women's project of a voluntary organisation which acted as an effective catalyst to bring facilities and personnel of the rural development agency of the government close to the rural women at the grass-roots level to achieve optimal utilisation of all the facilities for socio-economic development of the community.

PROJECT SPONSOR NIGERIAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, ONDO STATE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project of the Country Women Association is a unique project for integrated rural development with poor rural women forming the basic group at the grass-roots level. The project was started in 1981 to cover all the 17 local government areas of Ondo State. This state is situated in the Southwestern area of Nigeria with a population of about 4 million, 80% of which live in rural areas. Ondo State, an earlier agricultural area, is one of the poorest states in Nigeria because of the neglect of agriculture during the oil boom in the country and the non-recognition/integration of women's role in agriculture. The project has a comprehensive programme starting with motivation of the population, survey of women's productive activities in the area, organising multi-purpose cooperatives by converting the existing women's associations into farming, trading, marketing, home management, food processing and home craft making cooperatives. For marketing purposes, COWA was temporarily loaned a space to use as a Cooperative Multi-purpose store in Akure. Some other multipurpose centres were envisaged. COWA's Cooperative Retailing System is democratically operated and controlled by its members.

OBJECTIVES

Facilitate participation of rural women in their own projects
Improve the socio-economic conditions of rural families
Increase the productivity and consequently the earning capacity of rural women so that their overall living standard can be improved
Promote programmes that have built in, self-sustaining growth that could be replicated in the various ecological zones of the country
Motivate rural women to form multi-purpose cooperatives

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Food production, processing and marketing
Factories producing locally needed tools
Women's multipurpose centres
Cottage Industries

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Project influence and coverage in all of Ondo State
Support by local and state government
Voluntary participation in administering the project
17 rural women's multi-purpose cooperatives established
The uniqueness of the project has enabled rapid progress
The approach is replicable
Periodic training programmes

CONTACT

BISI GLADYS OGUNLEYE, HEAD OF THE WOMEN'S PROGRAMMES
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
PMB 809
AKURE, ONDO STATE
NIGERIA
TEL.

WORKSHOP FOR CREATING SUGAR AND JAM FACTORIES GUINEA BISSAU

The Domingo Ramos Cooperative in Guinea Bissau created a new village of people of varied ethnic and religious backgrounds. CEPAZE assisted them in technology research, building tools and equipment and using workshops for discerning a method for extracting sugar and making jam.

PROJECT SPONSOR CENTRE D' ECHANGE ET PROMOTION ARTISANAL EN ZONES
A EQUIPER (CEPAZE)
CENTRE FOR EXCHANGE AND PROMOTION OF ARTISANS IN
ZONES
THAT NEED EQUIPMENT (CEPAZE)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Domingo Ramos Cooperative and CEPAZE are animators who lead short courses of research in technological innovation in villages where people are seeking help in improving their technological processes or in creating new ones. Many artisans belong to the association in France and are available to share their skills and to make tools available to their colleagues in the developing regions. In this unusually democratic village community, the engineer-animator from CEPAZE, helped the village in building a sugar cane press and a jam factory in only 3 weeks. In solving these challenges, the group learned that they could take charge of their own technological research and create the tools and equipment they needed. They tried 3 methods of extracting the juice from cane before they built a wooden press with 2 rollers. Later a metal press was constructed in France and transported to the village.

In 1979 the cooperative was stopped for political reasons. The original group returned once more to Senegal to create an Association of Young Agricultural Workers. The demonstration, research and the construction carried on by the villagers and the CEPAZE engineers stands as a demonstration of fast and effective economic development.

OBJECTIVES

To demonstrate that it is possible to take charge of own research

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Discovery of technical solutions
Local construction of tools and housing

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Formation of a new community
Speedy activation of sugar and jam factories with concurrent training
Effective animation took place because of local participation

CONTACT

BERNARD CLAMAGIRAND
CEPAZE
18 RUE DE VARENNE
PARIS, 75008
FRANCE
TEL. 544 68 75

IMA (NKOBWA) MUKAKINANUKA
C/O FRANCIOS LOUBLOT
361 RUE LECOURBE
PARIS, FRANCE
75015
TEL. 558 05 93

BA-24

DIOCESE OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
TANZANIA - DODOMA

A project which covers specialised needs for blind, handicapped and leprosy patients as well as the supportive organisation of programmes which cover the needs of the entire community.

PROJECT SPONSOR DIOCESE OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKA AND VARIOUS NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS THROUGH THE DIOCESE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Diocese organises a series of comprehensive development projects in an area with a population of 1.6 million. A leprosarium is supported by a vegetable garden, poultry and dairy farm. In liaison with the government, it runs projects in agriculture, animal husbandry, water, afforestation, community health and education. A mothers' union and youth organise gardens, tailoring, handicrafts, home economics, music and other projects. Training is being undertaken in organisation, administration, accounts, management, secretarial skills, art and crafts, theology, medicine etc.

OBJECTIVES

Development of the whole person - spiritual, intellectual and economic advancement
Improve farming and animal husbandry through better seeds and breeds
Raise the general standard of education for service to people
Improve community health through sanitation, nutrition and water supply
Work towards environmental improvement through afforestation, soil and water conservation
Improve and raise the quality of life of women, youth, handicapped and disabled people through appropriate programmes
Work towards general economic self reliance for parishes, villages, families and individuals through intelligent use of natural resources and local materials

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Projects for the blind and disabled
Leprosarium
Community health and water supply
Agriculture and animal husbandry
Art and crafts
Afforestation
Soil and water conservation
Mothers' union and youth
Evangelism, training and education

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Higher literacy
Improved nutrition
Improved housing
Drought-resistant crops
Improved agricultural yield and livestock quality

CONTACT

HARUNI DAUDI SEMBUCE, PROJECTS DIRECTOR
DIOCESE OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKA (ANGLICAN)
PO BOX 15
DODOMA
TANZANIA
TEL. 21777
TELEGRAMME WITNESS, DODOMA

KOKROBITEY EBENEZER FISH CURING COOPERATIVE

GHANA - ACCRA

This project is focused on women and fish-smokers with the ultimate goal of improving the standard of living of all participants, particularly among the fish smokers at Kokrobitey, a fishing community, through improved income generating technology, by the use of the chorkor smoker. In this way they could remain at home, have a happier family life and see to their responsibilities more meaningfully.

PROJECT SPONSOR UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT
(NCWD)
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The traditional system of fish smoking is very cumbersome, time consuming and wastes firewood. Under this system there is one layer of fish placed on a rack made of iron rods, or palm fronds. Up to five or more layers can be placed on top of the first one (if there are iron rods well anchored in the walls). These subsequent layers are separated by sticks and palm branches. One layer presses down directly on the one below, crushing the first and impeding the flow of smoke. The layout must be dismantled frequently so that each part of it has some chance of getting the desired exposure to heat and smoke. A great percentage of the smoke goes out the top of the oven without touching any fish. Moreover, the ovens are smoky and could smoke only about 30kg of fish at a time, and that of poor quality. There is a need to adopt a technology that saves time and is more economic to operate, making it possible for more fish to be smoked at once. The main benefits of the chorkor smoker is that now the women can smoke larger quantities of fish at a time, since the new type of oven has capacity for 18kg of fish per tray (as many as 15 trays per oven). There is a high quality and uniformity of the smoked fish due to greater retention of heat and circulation of smoke and reduced smoking time. There is saving on firewood and much less time and effort required for operation.

OBJECTIVES

- Increases protein available to the people of Ghana
- Provides food for the people of Ghana
- Alleviating women's burden of work through improved technology
- Reduce waste
- Improves quality of life for women

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Training in chorkor method of smoking
- Organisation of cooperative society
- Seminars as training programme for field workers and pilot women
- Purchasing
- Documentation

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- 1980 calendar of the National Council on Women and Development
- Capital outlay and operation costs are lower than sales
- Improved sanitation
- Communal labour to rehabilitate roads

CONTACT

MRS. SALOME ANSON, PROJECT OFFICER
NCWD, GREATER ACCRA REGIONAL SECRETARIAT
MINISTRIES, BLOCK D, 2ND FLOOR
ACCRA
GHANA

BA-26

BIRIWA RURAL BANK LTD.

GHANA - BIRIWA CENTRAL REGION

This project is out to tackle the problem of the non-availability of institutional credit to rural dwellers, especially in the fields of agriculture and cottage industries in Biriwa and its environs, within a radius of 34 km. This radius denotes the limits within which the population in the hinterland of a rural bank can have relatively satisfactory access to the services provided by the bank.

PROJECT SPONSOR BIRIWA RURAL BANK LTD.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The main occupation of the catchment area of the Biriwa Bank is fishing and farming. The area has a great potential for development. Fishing is the occupation of about 75% of the population and about 80% of all the food produced in the area is by small-scale fishermen and peasants. Credit facilities for these small-scale fishermen and the peasant farmers have remained grossly inadequate for many years. They therefore continue to depend on moneylenders for their credit needs. The rate of interest charged by such moneylenders is such that the farmers and fishermen are left with little or no returns for their efforts. They have thus remained poor and cannot afford a decent living. Neither can they afford to expand their output by adopting modern methods in agricultural production as these require substantial outlay beyond their means. The Biriwa Rural Bank was therefore established to provide a dependable source of credit for the often neglected small-scale farmers and fishermen of the Biriwa and its environs.

OBJECTIVES

Reduce dependency on food imports
War on hunger
Export surplus to earn foreign exchange
Provision of credit facilities
Raise standard of living

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Credits to health centre
Modern market through credit
Credits to educational fees, farmers and fishermen
Creation of unit bank
Agro-based cottage industries

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Capital mobilisation for institutional credit through private initiative
Granting credit facilities without collateral
Small-scale farmers increased size of farms and produced more food
Processing more fish for the market

CONTACT

J.N.K. ANNAN, MANAGER, SECRETARY
BIRIWA RURAL BANK
PO BOX 8
BIRIWA CENTRAL REGION
GHANA
TEL.

APPLE/WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD INTEGRATED FARM PROJECT GHANA - KUTUNSE - ACCRA

This project aims to serve the needs of the church members and provide an example to other church communities in Ghana. It feeds church members and develops a local source of income for further development projects.

PROJECT SPONSOR WORLD WIDE CHURCH OF GOD

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The church minister, Mr. Rhodes, noticed how poor the health and nutrition was of the church members. He had been importing second hand clothing as a charitable practice. But as he saw the development work of Apple projects and came to know the Apple directors socially, he became more interested in long range solution to the church members economic problems. As he and the Apple director discussed possibilities, he also discussed these ideas with the church's senior leaders in the Accra and Kumasi area. (Kumasi is about 200 miles from Accra and the church has members in both places). A major farm project seemed to be the answer. The church began to negotiate with a local land owner for about 48 acres and decided to give individual plots to individual members. Apple assisted with training and building the physical infrastructure - a large farm building to house three farm families from the church membership. It was decided that the more productive members would get larger plots, and uninterested, unproductive farmers would be asked to give over their plots to more productive members. In that way, high productivity was assured, value of hard work rewarded, and the church provided the basic infrastructure from which the members could be productive.

OBJECTIVES

Food production

Value of labor

New source of income for Apple

Demonstrate that a local Private Voluntary Organisation (PVO), Apple, can earn income locally

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Fish ponds

Sheep dip

Drama in educational programmes

Farming plots

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Increased production agriculturally

Honoring of hard work

Charging 20% administrative fee on all materials, earning \$4,000

CONTACT

FANNY DONTOH RUSSELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

APPLE/WORLD WIDE CHURCH OF GOD

PO BOX 4625

ACCRA

GHANA

TEL:

BA-28

**MURANG'A SAVINGS AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
KENYA - MURANG'A**

The Murang'a Production Credit Scheme provides a savings facility for farmers in rural areas, utilising funds raised to relend to cooperative members. The programmes are country-wide but have succeeded mainly in areas with good cash crops, primarily coffee. Loans are granted at society level, by a committee elected by members. The scheme covers 400,000 to 500,000 farmers.

PROJECT SPONSOR MURANG'A FARMERS DISTRICT COOPERATIVE UNION LTD.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The aim of the scheme, which has proved to be instrumental to rural development, is to channel credit to small scale farmers in the rural areas, who generally speaking, are unattractive customers to other existing lending agencies. The coverage of this project is quite broad, involving mainly small peasant farmers. Union officials claim 95% of all farmers are members, but that figure seems to be on the high side, since at least 20% don't grow coffee or keep dairy cattle. Most impressive, however, is the willingness to save in the union rather than the commercial banks, although union interest rate is lower. This is explained by perception of benefits from being loyal to the cooperative.

OBJECTIVES

Stimulate rural savings
Retain funds in the society for the benefit of the cooperators
Enabling farmers to obtain farm input and finance on credit
Provide cooperative movement with greater liquidity

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Granting loans

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Farmers have learned credit
Farmers now competent to deal with more complex development issues
Need for self-criticism

CONTACT

STANLEY MUCHIRI CHARLES, GENERAL MANAGER
MURANG'A FARMERS DISTRICT COOPERATIVE UNION LTD.
PO BOX 14
MURANG'A CENTRAL PROVINCE
KENYA
TEL. 22511/2/3

**GIVING A VOICE TO THE LOCAL
MAURITIUS - MARE - BASSIN**

Workers' education all across the country of Mauritius for members of trade unions to increase their understanding and skills for better participation and quality of life.

PROJECT SPONSOR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Mauritius Labour Congress which is a Trade Union Federation has a defined Workers' Education Department which organises education activities for its affiliates.

Subjects dealt with: trade union education, collective bargaining

General education: health and nutrition, economics, cooperative, communication, etc.

Approaches: lectures, workshops, audio visuals and recently the LENS Seminar by the Institute of Cultural Affairs, Kenya. (LENS is Leadership Effectiveness and New Strategies).

OBJECTIVES

Educate members

Prevent exploitation

Make responsible workers

Improve the quality of life of all workers

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Regular education activities - 2 to 3 seminars per month - prepare materials and handouts

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Give education that is relevant to the need of the group, e.g. when planning an education programme for a group we ask the group which subjects they would like to know and we include it in the programme.

CONTACT

MORGANAVALLEE (SHAKUNTALA) COOTHAPAROOMAUL, WORKERS EDUCATION
OFFICER

MAURITIUS LABOUR CONGRESS

MARE-GRAULER ST.

BEAU- BASSIN

MAURITIUS

TEL. 24343 (RES)

BA-30

ASSOCIATION SIX 'S': PROJECT NAAM

UPPER VOLTA - QUAHIGOUYA

Six 'S' is a system which is a combination of groups of autonomous villagers who form a whole, who interact, and who work together to attain their objectives. Its objective is to make the villagers self-reliant.

PROJECT SPONSOR ASSOCIATION SIX 'S' (SSSSS)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Change comes from within a culture. The beneficiary organisations set up committees of management of activities as follows: management of the zone, marketing, stock-raising, cereal bank, meal grinding, pump, health. Each committee has 6 men and 6 women. In addition, a committee of reflection is composed of 5 members of each group of villages. The principle philosophy of Six 'S' is to develop without destroying the culture by helping the villagers to develop themselves, sharing from what they are, what they know, what they know how to do, how they live, and what they want. To do this one must understand both the traditional and the modern society and train leaders and beneficiaries of projects. The activities of Six 'S' in Upper Volta, Mali and Senegal dealt with food production, cattle raising, conservation of water, reforestation, marketing, and restoration of wells.

OBJECTIVES

Self-sufficiency in feeding
Mastery of water
Struggle against desertification

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Cultivation of living things
Caution with water
Reforestation
Wells
Restoration of the soil
Construction of trails
Raising cattle

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Cultivation of market-gardening
Construction of dams, wells
Works of conservation of water and soil

CONTACT

BERNARD LEDEA OUEDRAOGO, EXECUTIVE GENERAL SECRETARY
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION SIX 'S'
BP 100, QUAHIGOUYA
YATENGA
UPPER VOLTA
TEL. 55-04-11 (OFF)
22-04-20 (RES)

LES GROUPEMENTS DE VILLAGES: VILLAGE CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT IVORY COAST - BROBO.

This project focuses on changing the idea (held by villagers and outsiders) that villagers are incapable of doing anything. It uses a comprehensive development approach where decision making occurs at the village level. The local communities are participating in village planning meetings, deciding what they are going to do, and carrying out their decisions. Work with villagers is encouraging local independence and initiative, the importance of which is being realised around the world. At the national level, the Ministry of Health is viewing our village health programme as an experiment they could replicate in the country.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The member of Parliament for Brobo invited ICA to start a village development project in the Sous-Prefecture. The clusters of villages were initiated with community meetings, where the villagers decided practical plans for the coming months in the arenas of economic, human and social development. The 29 villages are divided into 4 clusters. Each village has an elected delegate, who is the 'contact' person. There are monthly meetings held in each village with ICA staff, where the last month is evaluated and the coming month is planned. The development process is comprehensive, with no particular focus. Development work is divided into 9 programmes, which are all worked on at the same time agriculture, industry, commerce (economic development), environment, identity, corporate patterns (human development), health, education, and welfare (social development). Delegates are chosen in each village to be responsible for setting up meetings. They are often young people who otherwise may leave in search of employment. Villagers help in leading meetings.

OBJECTIVES

Villagers doing their own economic, human and social development

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Communal fields
- Shops opened
- Evening classes
- Rubbish pits
- Shower and latrine building
- Health centre and committees and health boxes
- Village meetings and associations
- Building new houses
- Road clearing and environmental beautification
- Traditional dances and bonghai drinking
- English and French classes
- Démonstration agriculture

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- Increased ability to lead group meetings
- Consensus-building
- Planning system in each village
- Cross-village interchange system
- Health survey in 12 villages
- Ongoing team training

CONTACT

KONAN KOUASSI ANDRE, DIRECTEURS DU CHANTIER
LES GROUPEMENTS DE VILLAGES
BP 119
BROBO
IVORY COAST

BA-32

**COFFEE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
ZAMBIA - MPIKA AND CHINSALI**

This project focuses on developing a new cash crop through formation of coffee smallholders which expands the economy and increases employment in Zambia.

PROJECT SPONSOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LINTCO; EXECUTING AGENCY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Areas with potential for growing coffee have been identified in the Northern parts of Zambia. The government decided to introduce the project in the northern parts of Zambia where rainfall is high, thereby enabling these rural people to get into the cash economy. Coffee growing is introduced into these new areas through contacting the farmers. When some farmers begin, other local people learn the techniques through conversation and observation and begin growing their own crops.

Farmers are organised into groups around centres for using equipment communally, depots established, common pulperies set-up. This is enabling the establishment of cooperatives.

OBJECTIVES

Self-sufficiency
Diversify economy
Attainment of exportable surpluses
Smallholders enter into cash economy
Creation of more employment

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Provide extension service on how to grow the crop
Supply package loan in terms of basic inputs before trees start bearing

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Over 580 smallholders have been developed
243,589 trees growing
Average of 20 tonnes on some trees
Assistance to small farmers who have no other means of being assisted
Gift of motorbikes to Extension Officers improved mobility
Developing rural interest expands project to other provinces
System of package loans in form of imports works successfully

CONTACT

JOSEPH LAMECK WANGA, COFFEE DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COFFEE DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING DIVISION
SMALL HOLDER COFFEE PROJECT
PO BOX 30178, INDECO HOUSE
LUSAKA
ZAMBIA
TEL. 214860
216515

NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE
ZIMBABWE - MASUINGO

A project for mobilising the community in groups at village levels throughout the country.

PROJECT SPONSOR NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In this project every member of the village community comes together for the extension services, health, education etc.

OBJECTIVES

To influence and direct villages toward self-reliance
Building village cooperatives as a way of developing rural areas

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Gardening by groups of women
Poultry farming
A piggery
Bakeries
Molding of clay pots
Handcrafting

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Increasing the knowledge of families helps self-sufficiency
Aid from the outside is essential, but only need be provided for a start

CONTACT

SILAS DUNIRA HUNGWE, VICE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE
PO BOX 588
MASVINGO
ZIMBABWE
TEL. 792730

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTION (ADRI)

RWANDA - KABAYA

Action pour Developpement Rural Integre (ADRI) is an organisation to support local development initiatives.

PROJECT SPONSOR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Since its beginning in 1979, ADRI, has been involved in 3 arenas

1) Promotion of an associative movement among peasants.

At the grassroot level, ADRI has created and supported groups and multi-functional cooperatives dealing mainly with agriculture (food and tea production, reforestation, etc), transformation (grinding mills, beer distillation), animal husbandry, health programmes (health education and drug stores), handcrafts (bricks, carpentry, school slates), marketing (shops and food storage), training (management, accounting, cooperative legislation, literacy, field trips), savings and credit systems.

ADRI also develops groups whose task is to support local groups by providing particular services. It plans to eventually develop these groups at a regional level.

2) Support to Community Projects.

ADRI assists in project preparation and in looking for financial assistance to implement projects such as water supply, roads, schools, hydroelectricity, etc.

3) Support to domestic scale projects.

Small domestic projects are supported such as rain water collection, fuel saving cooking stoves, erosion control (LAE-B-F), domestic animal feeding, crop fertilisation, bio-gas, housing etc.

OBJECTIVES

To influence and direct villages toward self-reliance

Building village cooperatives as a way of developing rural areas

Provide animation, conscientisation, and sense of responsibility leading to self-confidence, enthusiasm, action conception, planning and execution.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Gardening by groups of women

Agricultural Cooperative

Poultry farming

Bakeries

Handcrafting

Marketing

Health

Environment

Water

Adult Education

Community Leadership Training

Legal Support

Livestock

Multi-purpose Cooperative

Piggery

Pottery

Artesanry

Cooperative Loan Fund

Drug Stores

Housing Construction

Roads

Literacy

Electricity

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Increasing the knowledge of families helps self-sufficiency

Aid from the outside is essential, but only need be provided for a start

CONTACT

SIMEON MUSENGIMANA, PROMOTER

ACTION POUR DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL INTEGRE (ADRI)

BP 25

KABAYA

RWANDA

TEL.

**MULTI-SECTOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSRDP)
UGANDA - JINJA**

The project seeks to improve the quality of life of the people in rural Busoga of Uganda.

PROJECT SPONSOR BUSOGA DIOCESE OF THE CHURCH OF UGANDA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

MSRPD is an integrated programme which was started by Busoga Diocese to improve the quality of life of the rural people. The programme attempts to equip the people to help themselves especially in the areas of health, agriculture and environment.

OBJECTIVES

To improve preventive health practices and homestead living conditions
Increase agricultural production for home consumption
Increase quantity and improve quality of household nutrition
Increase economic self-reliance

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Training at all levels
Mobilising the people for development
Building of health aid posts
Provision of agricultural inputs
Digging of seepage wells

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

People are taking an interest in developing their environment
Over 100 latrines have been dug
Women have acquired new skills in handcrafts
Over 30 health aid posts have been built by the people themselves
Wells and springs are being dug and protected

CONTACT

TOM TUMA, COORDINATOR
BUSOGA DIOCESE, CHURCH OF UGANDA
PO BOX 1658
JINJA
UGANDA
TEL. 20999 JINJA

OUR VILLAGE: A GREAT PLACE TO BE ALIVE
 GERMANY (BRD) - SAUERLAND - NORTH RHINE WESTFALIA - MILCHENBACH

The village competition, 'Our Village, A Great Place To Live' has succeeded in catalysing broad improvements of the living environment in the rural areas of Germany. This nationwide competition, organised and supported by state ministries, rural organisations and initiatives is the best supportive measure 'from the top' that has direct influence on thousands of villages.

PROJECT SPONSOR MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Village of Milchenbach with its 200 inhabitants is a stable community. In the past numerous facilities of the village have been constructed by the villagers themselves. Visible results of these corporations are:

1. Redesigning of the cemetery in 1973, financed by charging a fee. Today the grave plots are free and also the burial process is done free by the villagers.
2. A children's playground was done in 1965. In 1969 a wading pool was constructed. The costs were largely covered by the villagers except for a small contribution by the city. The labour was also contributed locally.
3. The shooting club purchased the former practice hall of a riding school for 65 DM (US\$25) in 1977. They redesigned and added to it at a cost of 160.000 DM creating a large, versatile community hall. The money for the material came from donations and an assessment of 500 DM (US\$200) from each member.
4. The chapel of the village was improved and enlarged in 1966. The entire reconstruction was done through village initiative. The projected costs were 160.000 DM (US\$50,000). In 1980 the facade was repainted at a cost of 1500 DM. This was also paid by the village.
5. The Youth centre was constructed with a government subsidy of 7000 DM. The remaining costs were included in the overall projections for the chapel.
6. In 1975 the old school building was transformed into a clubhouse through a subsidy of 15.000 DM from the city of Lenne. Later in 1978 new toilets were built and the stairway renovated. The club choir practices here regularly and it is open to all citizens for family celebrations for a small fee.
7. The Village of Milchenbach has got its own supply of water. The villagers themselves take care of the water-net built by their fathers. A hygienic institute tests the quality twice a year. The advantage is that the price of water is less than half of the normal price in towns or other villages.

OBJECTIVES

Beautification without disturbing village identity
 Preserving the village's old image and sphere

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Club activities
 House and building painting
 Tree planting
 Play space creation for children

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Financing of a community hall by the inhabitants
 Old school converted for club use
 Restoration of the old chapel
 Together we're strong

CONTACT

HERMAN-JOSEPH POHL, CHAIRMAN
 VILLAGE COMPETITION
 KAHLINGSTRASSE 15
 D-5940 LENNESTADT 1
 GERMANY (BRD)
 TEL. 02972-6113

VILLAGE COMPETITION, HAYNA

GERMANY (BRD) - PALATINE - RHINELANDS-PFALS - HAYNA

The competition, 'Our Village, A Nice Place To Live' has succeeded in catalysing broad improvements of the living environment in the rural areas of Germany. This nation wide competition, organised and supported by state ministries, rural organisations and initiatives, is the best supportive measure 'from the top' that has direct influence on millions of villages and many rural communities.

PROJECT SPONSOR MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Village of Hayna in the State of Rheinland-Pfalz in Germany with its 970 residents is still mostly agricultural even though the trend towards industrial employment is increasing. Together with Herxheim it has Germany's largest tobacco plantations. The predominant buildings in the village therefore are tobacco sheds and half-timbered houses. In 1969 measures for consolidation of farmland and meadows were accomplished successfully. The drainage system was redone in 1975-76. Hayna now has its own water supply system and a water purification plant on a biological-mechanical base. Also in these years the streets within the community were extended. In 1981 the former gymnasium was rebuilt into a multi-purpose hall that can be used for sport activities as well as by local clubs for different kinds of events. It is very well suited for celebrations since a kitchen and a bar are available in the facility. Since 1980 the village has had a leisure park in the centre that includes a well, grass plots and lawns, a playground and a hard court. The outside of the former schoolhouse has been completely renovated including fresh plastering and painting, and the renewal of the traditional windows and window shutters. The rooms are available for club activities (e.g. The voluntary fire brigade). The plastering of the facade of the church has also been redone and repainted. Furthermore, private houses were renovated by the personal initiative of the residents. The picture of the village was transformed through flower arrangements at and around houses, the planting of trees and construction of benches. During the last two years two areas for new buildings have been developed.

A highlight of this project is the means for encouraging local participation. The reason for the early participation in the competition (Hayna has taken part since the beginning, i.e. 20 years) was the 'Corpus Christi' and 'Pentecost' processions where people decorated their houses and yards with flowers. They started to leave them out through the year in a more permanent plan. With the beginning of the competition the residents started to do more beautification of their houses. Sometimes there developed a competition between houses. One family began and others followed. This pattern produced a great amount of initiative among the villagers and an increased living standard during the last 30 years, so that in the end everybody was willing to invest money, labour and time. Corporate activities of clubs have also increased, e.g. cleaning days of both women's groups and the corporate construction of the clubhouse.

CONTACT

ARTHUR METZ
VILLAGE COMPETITION
HAUPTSTRASSE 55
D-6742 HAYNA
GERMANY (BRD)
TEL. 7276-471

TAGUNGSSTATTE STIENKENS HOF: FARM FOR ACTIVE LIVING AND LEARNING
 GERMANY (BRD) - SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN - BOHMSTEDT

The Stienkens-Farm (Meeting and Seminar Centre Project) has discovered that through living, working, planning and participating together individuals are able to expand their consciousness, and new possibilities are revealed and can actually be implemented by the group.

PROJECT SPONSOR STIENKENS HOF

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Stienkens-Farm is a farmhouse in a village of about 650 residents in North Germany. Since 1979 they have provided rooms for groups to meet and hold seminars. There are 5 people from the non-profit organisation living in the village itself; 20 others are also members of that organisation. Its aim is to find and try out practical answers to human, ecological and social questions of our times. They offer seminars on natural nutrition, organic farming and gardening, alternative energy possibilities, health questions, women's issues, rural life, questions about 'Nord-Friesland', homemade art, family issues etc. A 4-month project offering young unemployed people opportunities for living, working and learning as a group has just started. In this project practical experience will be as important in identifying each persons potential skills as theoretical learning. Since 1982 the farming and gardening have been changed and are now handled on an organic base. The results and experiences during seminars have directly influenced and often changed the lifestyle and planning of the people living on this farm. Participants take part in the set-up of their seminars. Living and working together as a group enable individuals to expand their consciousness. The cultural, musical and social activities help to discover possibilities for future engagement. The environmental consciousness has also been improved. People and groups come from all over Schleswig-Holstein (a State in N/W Germany) to participate in seminars and other programmes and activities. There is a regular exchange of results and experiences with other groups and local farmers. Questions on rural development are talked about and worked on together with other groups and institutions. Results and experiences influence working and living at 'Stienkens-Hof'. Participants are primarily recruited through word of mouth and local announcement sheets taken and passed on by earlier participants.

OBJECTIVES

Discover and try new ways of living in the countryside

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Cooperative exhibits
 Evening and day events
 Weekend and weekday seminars
 4-monthly orientation courses
 Organic gardening and farming is possible

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Interchange of results and experiments
 Expanded consciousness through corporate life and work
 Participation in seminar set-up

CONTACT

HEINRICH HANSEN
 STIENKENS HOF
 D-2251 BOHMSTEDT
 GERMANY (BRD)
 TEL. 4671-2323

EU-04

VILLAGE COMPETITION; IDSTEIN-LENZHAHN.
GERMANY (BRD) - TAUNUS HILLS - HESSE - IDSTEIN-LENZHAHN

The competition 'Our Village, A Great Place To Live' has succeeded in catalysing broad improvements of the living environment in the rural areas of Germany. This nation wide competition, organised and supported by the state ministries, rural organisations and initiatives, is the best supportive measure 'from the top' that has direct influence on thousands of villages.

PROJECT SPONSOR MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

After five years of participation in the competition almost every house in the village of Lenzhahn in the State of Hessen has been changed externally in a positive way. This was done according to a coordinated colour design which included the facades of the buildings and all other things that one saw in the area. Comprehensive renovation measures were also necessary in the basic structure of some buildings as well as redesigning the courtyards of some houses and the adjacent buildings of several old farms. Through common community work the fire brigade building, the bakery and the community centre were also renovated. New buildings were modified to create a totally integrated village picture, (e.g. new roof design over doorways, new doors, changes in stucco work, replaced walls and fences along natural borders). In all this work the people had to understand what was involved and decide to participate. In the village and surrounding area 10,000 new trees and shrubs were planted. This happened not only for beautification but also for protection of animals and birds, to improve the leisure time opportunities and to improve the climate of the immediate area and the general environment. Along with these measures a natural design of lakes, waterways and recreation areas was created. Also a 'biotop' came into being and environmental damage was corrected. All these measures conformed to the community's landscape plan. A non-visible sign was the founding of a non-profit organisation for homeland and nature. More than half of all the adults belong to this group. This began to reveal the significance of human relations and the achievement of solidarity. Many old disagreements among little groups in the community were ended and new activities in the village were possible. The participation in the competition aims not only at beautification of the village but also creating a healthy spirit among the people. It was very gratifying to see that as a result of this motivation new residents as well as old, men and women, and people of all ages have participated. According to individual situation, labour, time, ideas, materials, financial donations or several of these have been contributed. These indicate how clearly the citizens understood the need for the above mentioned measures. Of course, this didn't happen by itself. In order to implement those plans, difficulties had to be overcome. Families had to be motivated to participate in the activities. Deep rooted quarrels between different groups had to be overcome and the necessity of fitting into given regulations had to be understood.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Planting
Renovation
Redesigning

CONTACT

WILHELM REINHARD
VILLAGE COMPETITION
ORTSTRASSE 15
D-6270 IDSTEIN-LENZHAHN
GERMANY (BRD)
TEL. 6127-5568

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, STERNENFELS GERMANY (BRD) - BADEN-WURTEMBERG - STERNENFELS-DUFENBACH

The Village of Sternenfels in the State of Baden-Wurtemberg in Germany has with government support renovated community buildings, kept recreation facilities in the community and formed new clubs and social programmes.

PROJECT SPONSOR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A clear visible accomplishment is the renovation of the village centre with the completely renewed city hall. This includes the newly built Protestant community centre, the adjoining village garden and the colour designing of the older building in the centre, flower arrangements, parks, streets and improved side-walks. There were also added or improved recreation facilities like the swimming pool and the castle area, the consolidation of the vineyards with a good net of pathways, sports facilities with grassplot and hardcourt, tennis courts and new areas for buildings. The preservation of the village centre was primarily the task of the village. Buildings there didn't meet the requirements of modern living. Some of the inhabitants were socially disadvantaged and therefore needed the support of communal government offices. The old picture of the village needed to be preserved, therefore planning was necessary. The surroundings of the living areas also needed improvement. Local initiatives were generally formed out of the awareness that either human communities needed to be cared for and sustained or new forms and ways of living need to be created or if necessary, prevented. Always those initiatives required the contribution of labour, time and financial support. Those aren't always easily given and it often takes a good deal of persuasion from the leadership to convince the residents and to create an understanding of the necessity of those measures and activities. Project plans had to be adjusted to existing regulations. The administration and planning group gave information to villagers and needed feedback that they often didn't get. It often was difficult to choose optimum targets within the limits of economic and financial feasibility. Undesirable social structures and social groups in the village centre resulted in a loss of status for others who would live there. Human relations and animosities among neighbourhoods, clubs and administration had to be considered. There is still a kind of local patriotism in each village even though they are now one administrative unit. Also initial excitement in the planning process sometimes veiled the final targets. Administration and planning teams seemed to people to be giving directions from the top. Orientation towards the final aim discourages people. They often could not see past the cost and the hard work.

OBJECTIVES

A more 'human' city in which to live

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Preservation of the landscape

Renovation

Village beautification

Villagers initiatives

Together we are strong

Good detailed planning is necessary

The whole public has to be excited

CONTACT

HELMUT WAGNER, MAYOR

STERNENFELS VILLAGE

D-7137 STERNENFELS

GERMANY (BRD)

TEL. 7045-564

EU-06

RURAL FAMILY CENTRE, FERROLES

FRANCE - LOIRET - FERROLES

The Rural Family Centre, Ferroles, France, sponsored by UNMFREO and run by Association of Parents. A director and 3 monitors guide the education of 60 girls. Students alternate between formal training at the centre and practical experience in rural homes and businesses.

PROJECT SPONSOR NATIONAL UNION OF RURAL FAMILY CENTRES FOR
EDUCATION
AND ORIENTATION (UNMFREO)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Rural Family Centre of Ferrolles, in the Loiret Region of France, is one of over 500 similar projects in France. There are 240 others around the world. The objectives are to meet the challenge of practical education and training of rural youth and to develop the rural milieu. It has been set up by families and is run by parents who have formed an association which elects an administrative board. A team of a director and 3 monitors guide the education of about 60 girls. The method of training is based on the students alternating between formal training at the centre and gaining practical experience either working at home or in a welcoming family. They learn the academic and practical disciplines in relation to the actual practices of the farm, family or business community during their 3-week sessions of practical experience. They can also share new theories, test them in a real situation and, on return to the centre, reflect on the experiences with other students and the monitors and thus gain complementary input. This system enables students to join in group life and offers them a broader perspective without separating them from their families and the rural milieu.

OBJECTIVES

Offer a broader perspective without separating youth from families
Provide experience of group life in the education of rural adolescents
To revitalise and develop rural communities

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Education alternated with practical experience in rural setting
Parents association with administrative board

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Alternating theory and practical experience benefits both.
Families play key role in initiation and support of the centre
The method has spread to other countries
Experience enriches family and student learnings.

CONTACT

MR. FRANTZ-REMY VARANGOT
MAISON FAMILIALE RURALE
RUE DE CHARBINNIERE 325
F-45800 ST JEAN DE BRAVE
FRANCE
TEL. 3859-7304

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN WALES YOUTH TRAINING SCHEME
UNITED KINGDOM - WALES - MIDGLAMORGAN - MERTHYR TYDFIL

A training scheme for 16-18 year old unemployed youth providing basic practical instruction in transferable skills.

PROJECT SPONSOR ST. JOHN'S PAROCHIAL CHURCH COUNCIL, PENYDARREN

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Major emphasis is on providing training relative to the needs and demands of those participating and simultaneously providing benefits for the community. The Dan-Y-Castell Farm Project provides this through training by redeveloping a former derelict, marginal land farm to provide practical educational benefit to schools and local organisations and by providing a riding school for our local disabled and handicapped young people.

OBJECTIVES

To better equip our trainees for future employment and for life
To instill a sense of worth and value in the community

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Redevelopment
Dan-Y-Castell Community Farm
Training workshops
Merthyr Action Programme

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Development of individuals to enable accomplishment of their aspirations
Physical accomplishments must be complemented by participation of those outside the immediate arena of work if the development process is to continue.
Do not be afraid to act positively in dealing with identified needs

CONTACT

MR. WILLIAM ROGER HUGHES, MANAGER-YOUTH TRAINING SCHEME
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN WALES
DAN-Y-CASTELL FARM, PONTCARN
CF 482 TP MERTHYR TYDFIL, MIDGLAMORGAN, WALES
UNITED KINGDOM
TEL. 685-77958 / 79174
0685-79845

EU-08

**MULTI-VILLAGE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS
HUNGARY - AREA-ORSEG - VAS-COUNTY - SZOMBATHELY**

The development plan for 5 years (in successive 5 year cycles) involves the Hungarian Villages of Oriszentpeter, Pankasz, Hegyhatszentjakab and the Council of Vas County in an effort to save their settlements and retain the Local population.

PROJECT SPONSOR AREA ORSEG VILLAGES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Area Orseg occupies the southwestern part of Vas County in Hungary and includes 18 villages nestled in hills and valleys covered with huge pine, oak and beech forests as well as streams and agricultural land. Since 1962 general, complex development projects have been initiated which deal with land reclamation, animal husbandry (mainly cattle). Grasslands and pasture farming were improved. Woodcutting and processing work places as well as a shoe factory were established. Small ceramic and brick factories were developed. Infrastructures were updated and the Village of Oriszentpeter was designated as the administrative and supply centre for the Orseg. Road systems, bridges and public transportation are all part of the network of marketing, general social services and commodity supply that this thriving community now enjoys. Tourists are welcomed and special attractions are available such as a pottery museum, medieval frescos of the Gothic Church of Valemir, Vadasa Lake, woodland, parks and recreation areas. The economic and social roles have changed in the Orseg. Population is stabilised and many people either can own their own homes or choose to live in modern flats. People are no longer leaving and some are also coming here to live.

OBJECTIVES

Economic and social development of the area
Preservation of the natural beauties of the landscape
Retention of population

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Building of housing and public buildings
Supporting the construction of cultural and trade centres
Early results proved effective in motivating local participation
Tourism is an effective industry and is motivating

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Industrial infrastructure
Protection of the natural and historical values
Retention of the population

CONTACT

LAJOS KOBORDR. JANOS MARTON, DIRECTOR GENERAL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AGRARGAZDASAGI KUTATO INTEZET
VAS COUNTY COUNCIL ZSIL UTCA 3-5
SZOMBATHELY PF 35.9701 H - 1093 BUDAPEST
HUNGARY HUNGARY
TEL. 13-183 SZOMBATHELY TEL. (00361) 170-984

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY OF THE ECONOMIC UNIT HUNGARY - GYERMELY - PETROFI

The aim of the project is to provide a higher income level and medical and recreation services to the community. This is accomplished with private support and cooperation of the people involved. This area of Gyermely is remote from other industrial centres and agricultural production was inadequate to supply the economic needs of the people.

PROJECT SPONSOR PETROFI AGRICULTURE COOP, GYERMELY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The aim of the project for 'development of the administrative territory of the economic unit is to provide a higher level of medical service to the community and to serve its growing cultural, social and trade needs.' With an integrated approach to agriculture, small pasta industry and chicken raising the cooperative funds were used to build a village centre which includes a medical clinic and flat for the doctor, a post office, food store, service centre and recreation and council rooms. Public utilities were upgraded in the village, houses painted, fences repaired and flowers planted. Members of the cooperative enjoy interest free loans for housing and equipment. A cultural centre is being planned which will also house a bank and a pharmacy. Resources for this renewal of a village and the surrounding community have come entirely from the cooperative.

OBJECTIVES

Provide adequate standard of living relative to economic development
Provide higher level of medical services
Retention of population

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Helping to run cultural and trade centres
Provide medical centre
Supporting the building of housing and public buildings
Supporting the construction of cultural and trade centres

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Providing a developed, cultural environment for the settlement
Provision of personal services
Retention of the population and promotion of new settlers
Upgraded commodity supplies
Literacy and other educational programmes are effective through coop
Other complementary projects can be initiated through the original coop

CONTACT

BELA TOTH
PETROFI AGRICULTURAL COOP
GYERMELY 8
HUNGARY
TEL.

DR. JANOS MARTON, DIRECTOR GENERAL
AGRARGAZDASAGI KUTATO INTEZET
ZSIL UTCA 3-5
H - 1093 BUDAPEST
HUNGARY
TEL. (00361) 170-984

EU-10

GWYNEDD GRASSROUTES

UNITED KINGDOM - WALES - BANGOR

Gwynedd Grassroutes in Bangor, North Wales, United Kingdom. It is providing a network of continuous auto free, bicycle and walking paths. The project is aiming to create 800 kilometres of these paths using disused railways.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Gwynedd grassroutes intends to regenerate the rural area by building confidence. The existence of unused railways became the impetus for turning these into bicycle paths that would go from town to town and be free of auto traffic. The project began as a totally local effort, but it was soon discovered that cooperation from the government was needed to allow the rights of way to be used.

OBJECTIVES

Building confidence in local people
Job creation
Network of bicycle paths
Promoting tourism for community benefit
Rural regeneration
Using disused railways

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

One pilot route built
Organisation for three more routes
Twelve jobs created

CONTACT

MICHAEL CHOWN
GWYNEED GRASSROUTES
GREENHOUSE, TREVELYAN TERRACE
BANGOR, GWYNEDD LL57 1AX
UNITED KINGDOM
TEL. 248 355821

LEES-EN SCHRIJFGROEPEN DEN BOSCH: READING AND WRITING GROUPS IN DEN BOSCH

NETHERLANDS - DEN BOSCH

This project provides an approach to illiteracy in Den Bosch (the Netherlands). It was quite a shock when in the mid-seventies it appeared that, in spite of compulsory education, countless people in the Netherlands were not able to read or write although these people had attended school like anyone else.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

School obviously concentrates more on the interests of society than of individuals; therefore attuning to the average, selection of 'good' and 'bad' pupils and adjusting to prevailing values. Whether the educational career will be successful or not, therefore, depends largely on social class. If the parents belong to a social stratum to which the idea 'schooling is progress' does not appeal, they will transfer this disbelief in education to their children. Within the family situation it is also lack of faith in their own learning abilities which will be conveyed to the children. This complexity of factors is focused on the process of learning to read. In the Dutch situation this process should be mastered within four months, through a technical approach. The child who cannot keep up, drops out. It is obvious that illiterates cannot function within Dutch society. The desperate attempts to do so anyway, lead to serious mental injuries and complete dependence. When people of their own accord have decided to join the reading and writing group, they discover to their relief that they are not the only ones who experience reading and writing as a problem. They share their anxieties and expectations with others (while enjoying a cup of coffee they have made themselves). At a certain moment this talking passes smoothly into reading a letter. This letter, drafted at home, encourages inhabitants of the community where this film will be shown, to take part in the reading and writing group without reserve. This idea of solidarity is essential to the approach and is in contrast to the competitive atmosphere of the former (primary) school. The facilitators offer help in two ways 1) by pointing out the 'good things', just like the other group members and 2) by instructing and advising individual members in copying the letter. Strictly speaking, they are not tutors, as the participants should formulate the sentences themselves, when the group wants to start writing later on. The participants determine at which stage they make use of this, depending on the level of (technical) ability and self-confidence.

OBJECTIVES

Independence of individual
Learning to read and write

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Video-films
Evening literacy course
Creating space for the participants in which they feel safe
Interviews

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Discouragement in face of technical problems is often hidden fear
Reading is an activity in which the whole person is involved
Person himself should give guidance to the process
Family attitudes are passed on to the children

CONTACT

MR. JOS RUYSS
LEES-EN SCHRIJFGROEPEN DEN BOSCH
DR. POELSSTRAAT 10
DEN BOSCH
NETHERLANDS
TEL. 073-135350

EU-12

**DE KLEINE AARDE: THE SMALL EARTH
NETHERLANDS - BOXTEL**

This project is an environmental educational centre with the subjects of agriculture, whole food, energy saving and renewable energy sources and also their interrelationships. This project is part of EKO and MEMO Movements in the Netherlands.

PROJECT SPONSOR GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The EKO Movement includes biological agriculture, based on EKO food ideas, i.e. food without exploitation of the people, soil and animals. It has the aim of using no chemical fertilisers and pesticides, saving energy and food; eating less meat (mainly vegetables), no additives, packed suitably (if necessary), food of the season and mainly from your own area. Another aspect is drastic energy saving and renewable energy sources. The project is about 85% self-sufficient with about 15% of the support from the Netherlands Government.

OBJECTIVES

Standard of living friendly to (wo)men and environment
Global standard of food, soil, energy and raw materials consumption
Think globally, act locally

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Demonstrations on agriculture, food, energy, biological building, etc.
Courses and excursions on above arenas
Quarterly, books, brochures and posters

CONTACT

JAN P. JUFFERMANS
DE KLEINE AARDE
PO BOX 151
MUNSEL 17 5280 AD
NETHERLANDS
TEL. 4116-84921

LEWKNOR COMMUNITY SCHOOL
UNITED KINGDOM - OXFORD - LEWKNOR

This project is a school and community partnership in education.

PROJECT SPONSOR OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project aims to develop different ways in which education can serve both the traditional role of developing children's skills and learning, and a future need to see education as a lifelong process in which young and old can learn from each other and alongside each other. It is important to realise this project arises in the context of a society in which education is advanced. There is never an end to the need for change and development. Regular visiting in homes has been appreciated, both by parents, as an extra chance to discuss their children, and by others, with no children at the school. It makes them realise that we value them and want to help in this social and educational way. In the western world it is important to perceive the new phenomenon of post-industrial society, particularly a move away from employment as we have known it. The key to coping with leisure, with notions of personal competence and self-sufficiency, and the concept of useful service and useful lives, is education (as it always was) but often hasn't been. Our project probes this future, hopefully preparing the ground.

OBJECTIVES

Convert school newsletter into a parish/village newspaper
 Visit all homes in the community regularly
 Develop suitable educational activities which all generations can share

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Acquired a good copier
 Teachers visit all homes fortnightly from March to October
 Regular excursions and monthly meetings

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Parish/village newspaper now exists
 Visiting continuously with parents and non-parents
 Parents and non-parents assisting with social and educational needs

CONTACT

MERVYN BENFORD
 HEAD-TEACHER AND MEMBER OF COUNTY EDUCATION COMMISSION
 LEWKNOR PRIMARY SCHOOL
 HILL COTTAGE, LEWKNOR
 OXFORD OX9 5TH
 UNITED KINGDOM
 TEL. 0844-51542

EU-14

CO-CHOMUNN NIS: NESS COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE
UNITED KINGDOM - SCOTLAND - ISLE OF LEWIS - NESS

Co-Chomunn Nis is one of eight multi-functional community cooperatives in the outer Hebrides Islands of Scotland.

PROJECT SPONSOR HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT BOARD

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Co-Chomunn Nis is situated on the northern tip of the largest of the islands and covers an area of 16 villages and a population of 2400. In an area based on a crofting (small farming) economy but always with additional income required, it was set up in 1978. It has 539 shareholders who elect a committee of 15 to manage the cooperative. One third of this committee resign annually under the constitution. It is on a system of one person - one vote so there can never be a case of power coming to an individual or group of individuals. The area has low fertility, adverse climate conditions and few services. Gaelic is the first language of the people.

OBJECTIVES

- Create employment
- Facilitate and stimulate fuller use of underutilised agricultural resources
- Strengthen community self-confidence
- Provide services

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Retailing agricultural supplies
- Hiring out agricultural machinery
- Mobile grocery van
- Horticultural nursery raising cabbage plants for sale to crofters
- Hiring out construction machinery

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Community development by people from the area is highly effective using corporate models

CONTACT

CAROLA BELL
CO-CHOMUNN NIS-NESS
36 SOUTH DELL, NESS
ISLE OF LEWIS PA
SCOTLAND 860 SP
UNITED KINGDOM
TEL. 0851-81-525

MICHAELSTOW NURSERY SCHOOL
UNITED KINGDOM - ENGLAND - CORNWALL - BODMIN

Michaelstow Nursery School provides preschool education for children aged 3-5; full-time education for 5-7 age group; evening courses for adults; social and recreational activities for the local community.

PROJECT SPONSOR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This nursery school was opened in 1981 to provide part-time pre-school education for children in a rural area. During its first two years of operation the school extended its day and age range, catering for children of 5-7 and providing courses for adults in a variety of subjects. Fund raising activities encouraged interchange of ideas between residents and adults living in surrounding villages. Provision of training and employment for young people have resulted.

OBJECTIVES

Increase awareness of and interest in early childhood education
Provide focal point of village life
Aid unemployment problem

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Part-time, full-time educational programme for young children
Parental participation in various fund raising activities
Interchange between local people, parents, and tourists at social events arranged in and around school

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Re-established village school
Brought new life to dying village
Extended boundaries of village impact
Alleviated unemployment problem
Extended training facilities in rural area

CONTACT

SYBIL GRIFFITHS, DIRECTOR
MICHAELSTOW NURSERY SCHOOL
THE SCHOOLHOUSE, MICHAELSTOW, BODMIN
CORNWALL PL30 3PD ENGLAND
UNITED KINGDOM
TEL. 208-850951

**VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATION
AUSTRIA - MODLING - HOCHLEITEN**

This project works with the decision makers in the village for village development and organisation. One highlight has been the creation of a display featuring 'Hochleiten as an Example' of how village development can take place. The project began in Spring of 1982 and will end in 1984.

PROJECT SPONSOR AUSTRIAN ASSOCIATION FOR FARM DEVELOPMENT
NATIONAL MINISTRY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Because of the vast changes in rural life, the small villages are finding it difficult to maintain an integrated community life. There are fewer full-time farmers and more part-time farmers, fewer real farm houses, more suburban housing and also double-occupancy housing. This results in fragmentation with complaints from farmers that the suburbanites are making too much noise and the suburbanites complain about the farm smells. It is therefore necessary to involve, with great care and sensitivity, the local community in conversations with provincial and national structures (planners, land usage, trade, etc.) and also look at the land utilisation of their community (regulations, balance between economy and ecology). This will, on the one hand, enhance the economy, but also, through cooperative planning for the environment, have a positive influence on the quality of life in the village. The OKL-Wien worked with the community of Hochleithen as a demonstration community. In the course of the planning, a complete survey of the land owned by members of the village was made, a plan for village renewal was projected. To communicate each step of the plan, a display was made showing where each person lived, what land usage could be, etc. The plan provided for an area to be set aside for new housing that was not necessarily directly related to farming, guidelines for rebuilding or renovating were drawn up, plans for care and provision of needed materials, workplaces, street building, etc. were made. This was done as part of the conscientisation process toward working together toward the village 'my home'.

OBJECTIVES

Working through new modes for community development and organisation

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Carrying out the plans for development of a community

Preparing an exhibition

Developing a plan for demonstration to other villages

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Need for communications about community to all students and adults

CONTACT

ARCH. ING. G. SCHICKHOFER
AUSTRIAN ASSOCIATION FOR FARM DEVELOPMENT
SCHWINDEGASSE 5
A-1041 WIEN
AUSTRIA
TEL. 65-18-97

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SCHONAU AUSTRIA - SCHONAU

The aim and purpose of the project was to study a possible increase in the effectivity of combating poverty in a rural area by means of community work. Continued follow-up of the model project and documentation in the form of action research guaranteed the transferability of experiences.

PROJECT SPONSOR EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

After having passed a critical phase, the community development project of Schonau reached its final stage and was successfully terminated by a number of newly implemented initiatives, e.g. a farmer's marketing cooperation, a working group for social policy matters who assume some of the tasks of the community worker, the organisation of cultural events, including seminars organised by women for women, initiatives to support tourism in the region. The model project was completed by the end of October 1982. One main task of the European Centre has been to evaluate the extent community work has been instrumental in combating poverty. The European Centre has also been asked to cooperate in a second model project situated in Eisenerz, Styria. In the future the European Centre might function as a coordinating office for the various community projects in Austria. A first meeting during which results were exchanged, was held at the end of January 1983. At the end of a community project some sort of 'after-treatment' should be guaranteed in order to facilitate a smooth transition into self-help initiatives. This may consist in an advisory service in the social and economic fields. The most important new and positive aspect of the project of Schonau seems to be the mobilisation of that village towards self-help.

OBJECTIVES

Combating poverty
Economic promotion
Propagation of idea of community work all over Austria
Social advice for disadvantaged persons
Education

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Farmer's marketing cooperation
Working group involved in social policy matters
Organisation of cultural events
Seminars organised by women for women
Initiatives to support tourism in the region
Photo club

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Projects should be implemented not only in one community but in regions or areas
Teamwork
Sponsoring organisation must be found
Combat against poverty should not be declared as an aim, since this may have a negative effect on the population
Creation of a model for Austria

CONTACT

JOHANN ROCKENSCHAUB, OBINAU SPARGEDR. MARTIN HOFFMAN
NIEDERDORF 14
SCHONAU
AUSTRIA
TEL. 092-61-444AUSTRIA

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE
BERGASSE 9
A-1020 VIENNA

EU-18

AGRICULTURAL POOL FOR COMMON PRODUCTION (GAEC)

FRANCE - SOMMES - BELVAL

In 1961, four farmers started a CUMA (Cooperative for Use of Agricultural Machinery). At the same time, two farmers decided to go further by putting all their means of production in common. Their objectives in going as far as possible in mutual aid and in working together toward a better quality of life and relations with others have been realised in many dimensions of their individual lives and in their associative life.

PROJECT SPONSOR UNION DE GROUPEMENTS DES EXPLOITANTS AGRICOLES
UNION OF GROUP FARMERS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 1962, the two farmers formed an association and in 1966, they constituted a GAEC. They were joined by three other farmers in 1972. These five comprise the GAEC of Belval, as it is known today. Although the five associates retain ownership of their own land, all their properties are operated in common. Each associate is responsible for a particular aspect of the collective venture (milk production, animal husbandry, commercial crops, machinery and administration) and keeps a daily record of decisions taken. There are monthly meetings to report on decisions taken, to examine expenses and to decide on investments. Each one receives a monthly remuneration. At the end of the year profits are shared according to a quota determined by common consent. In the meantime, the CUMA has grown to 27 members, essentially all the farmers of two villages, who function together in arenas such as silage and threshing, etc. Each person participates according to the service that he expects from the cooperative. Some participate in all arenas, others only in some. Work is done by the members themselves, sharing, without remuneration. The CUMA and GAEC have developed the spirit of mutual aid in the 2 villages and have encouraged economic competition over the years of their existence. Sharing the tasks has meant that each associate has more flexibility. They are able to take vacations and participate in and assume responsibility for other community activities. The GAEC allows increased production by better use of farming equipment. The success of the associative life depends on trust and good will of people involved.

OBJECTIVES

Increased production
Developing the spirit of mutual aid

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Milk production
Animal husbandry
Commercial crops
Machinery sharing
Profit sharing

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

CUMA has grown to 27 members
Encouragement of economic competition
Better use of farming equipment
More effective use of time

CONTACT

LIONEL MANTEAU
11, RUE DE LA BAUME
75008 PARIS
FRANCE
TEL. 5631177

MONTEMURO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

PORTUGAL - MONTEMURO

The Montemuro Human Development Project is an integrated multi-village rural project in northeastern Portugal. Although its main aim is demonstration of economically viable mountain villages, it also focuses on leadership training and the creation of local social groups dedicated to community services. Major emphasis is also placed on working with public and private institutions to deliver such needed services in the areas of health, agricultural extension, adult literacy, technical training, sanitation and irrigation services. The creation of songs, symbols and stories, which push the villages into a hope-filled image of the future based on the rich folklore and customs of the past, also help to unify the independent and isolated villages.

PROJECT SPONSOR INSTITUTO DE ASSUNTOS CULTURAIS (ICA)
THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Instituto lives in Mezio, one of 12 villages on the Montemuro Mountain, where its training centre is located. From this base a leadership core of Portuguese villagers is being created. These villagers take training methods to local communities in the region by means of 3-day courses, study evenings, planning events work days and service delivery modules to bring about change in the villages. A local handicraft museum has been built to start marketing local crafts produced in the villages. A new system of mountain agriculture has been designed which will eventually produce larger economic gains through crop diversification (strawberries, currants and hazelnuts) and upgrading of livestock (sheep and goats). This programme has begun with educational programmes, building irrigation systems, sheep dips and experimental fruit patches with several families. The largest emphasis has been placed on changing traditional images through courses, training events and village interchanges.

OBJECTIVES

Demonstrate the economic viability of mountain villages
Creating and delivering comprehensive social services for the village
Creating groups of people capable of bringing about social change

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Cross-village meetings
Leadership training
Nine programmes delivery and actuation
Bringing experts, government to villages
Creating movement of people who care and are in contact

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Involving several hundred people
Multi-sector involvement in implementation
Comprehensive agri-scheme for reversing economic trend of area
From stance of isolation to group sociality

CONTACT

CATHY BAYER
INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)
APARTADO 35
5101 LAMEGO CODEX
PORTUGAL
TEL. 54 68246

TRAS-OS-MONTES RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
PORTUGAL - MIRANDELA

The Tras-Os-Montes Rural Development Project is an integrated programme in the Northern Region of Portugal which includes two components; agricultural and non-agricultural. It aims at, through a simultaneous and articulated number of activities, increasing agricultural production and establishing economic structures of marketing and social structures in order to occasion a higher quality of life among the people of the area. The external aspect of the agricultural component will have, as its funding base, a loan from the World Bank while the other aspect of the project will be financed directly by local and regional agencies.

PROJECT SPONSOR **WORLD BANK**
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
NORTHERN COORDINATION COMMISSION
REGIONAL OFFICES OF HYDRAULICS AND AGRICULTURAL
ENGINEERING

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The contradictions were identified in two arenas economic and social. The first one relates to the outdated modes of cultivation. The second has to do with the lack of infrastructures and the limited socio-educational opportunities leading to limited choices of employment outside agriculture. These issues were identified initially by the regional staff of the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Northern Coordination Commission and the Regional Office of Hydraulics and Agricultural Engineering, who designed a 5-year plan directed to the region as a whole but trying to identify the sub-regions. The plan also included the knowledge of other local and regional organisations such as the Camaras and Cooperatives.

OBJECTIVES

Rationing of available resources to occasion an increase in production
Allow viable economic activities through offering special credit lines

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Improvement of existing irrigation ditches
Special credit lines for investments, equipment acquisition, and coops
Rural extension services with one extensionist per village
Basic sanitation
Access road paving
Building and remodeling schools
Health services

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Improvement of irrigation ditches
Special financial and funding methods
Great administrative skills required
High number of farmers applying for special credit services

CONTACT

ENO. GUSMAO, RESPONSIBLE FOR AGRICULTURE
UNIDAD
P-5400 REPUBLICA MONTALEGEE
PORTUGAL
TEL. 093-22642
093-52216

IRIS DRUKKERIJ STICHTING: IRIS PRINTING OFFICE
NETHERLANDS - CULEMBORG

This is a project for part-time training and employment for women.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A group of women in Culemborg, looking for employment and development opportunities, was not satisfied with the existing possibilities, and decided to take the matter into their own hands. They set out to start some possibility for part-time employment and training for women, based on the specific requirement of their group (part-time, possibilities for looking after children, paid employment). They decided to set-up a small printing offset shop.

OBJECTIVES

Women's part-time employment
Self-help, instead of government help

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Practice schools
Child care
Women's organisation and leadership

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Operational printing shop
10 women employed part-time
Community effectively using facilities of the printing shop

CONTACT

HELEN TERPSTRA-VERMUEULEN
IRIS WOMEN'S PRINTING OFFICE
AKELEI 34 4102 JM
CULEMBORG (GLD)
NETHERLANDS
TEL. 3450-18426
3450-16826

EU-22

NUESTRA CASA LA GRANDE: OLD FOLKS HOME
SPAIN - SEGOVIA - NAVARES DE ENMEDIO

Nuestra Casa La Grande is a locally initiated association composed of members from four nearby villages. The intent of the project is to provide care for the old aged who are uncared for due to lack of financial resources or where the tradition of extended family care structures is inadequate.

PROJECT SPONSOR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The association was able to construct a three story residence to accommodate 40 old people. Besides living quarters, the residence includes an institutional kitchen, laundry facilities, a dining hall, lounge and recreation centre and a chapel. Because it is located in the village, the residents can visit friends and family easily and people of the village can easily visit the residency and the activities there. The capital costs for building the residency came from local donations and labour, from government ministries, banks, and inkind goods and services from companies. The operating costs of the residence are self-supporting from government pensions of the old aged residents, full time volunteer service of 4 Franciscan nuns and numerous part time volunteers from the pueblos and families of the residents. Besides just providing residency, the old people receive ample nutritional meals, regular medical attention, and educational programmes, and regular social and spiritual care.

OBJECTIVES

Care for the old aged in the villages

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

An old age residency located in the villages

Volunteer staffing from a group of nuns and people from the village

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Elders able to reside in their environment

Stern and unselfish people

Voluntarily working together

Value of common efforts

Meet new problems as they arise

CONTACT

FAUSTINO BEUNHOMBRE, DIRECTOR
NUESTRA CASA LA GRANDE
PARTIDO JUDICIAL DE SEPULVEDA
NAVARES DE ENMEDIO, SEGOVIA
SPAIN
TEL. 543045

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL FARM MANAGEMENT ASSISTED BY COMPUTER
FRANCE - TOULOUSE

Software programmes are created by an agricultural university for use by farmers. These programmes are a link between research and the farmers.

PROJECT SPONSOR ECOLE SUPERIEURE D'AGRICULTURE TOULOUSE ET
BEAUVAIS
ADVANCED SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE OF TOULOUSE AND
BEAUVAIS
CENTRE MONDIAL INFORMATIQUE ET RESSOURCE HUMAINE
WORLD CENTRE FOR COMPUTER SCIENCES AND HUMAN
RESOURCES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The software programmes used by the farmer permit efficient management of the farm on the financial level as well as more ease and efficiency in managing his or her dairy herd.

OBJECTIVES

Increased economic efficiency
Autonomy in decision making
Simplicity and ease of use
Pedagogy in the transmittal of knowledge

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Creating software programmes that farmers can use
Providing a research link through this software
Training farmers who desire to use these programmes

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Farmers with small farms can profit greatly from the use of computer

CONTACT

DOMINIQUE PECCOUD, S.J.
CENTRAL MONDIAL INFORMATIQUE ET RESSOURCE HUMAINE
22 AVE. MATIGNON
F-75008 PARIS
FRANCE
TEL. (1) 268-1100

JEAN-PAUL PATACO
ECOLE SUPERIEURE D'AGRICULTURE DE PURPAN
271 AVE. GRANDE BRETAGNE
F-31076 TOULOUSE (CEDEX)
FRANCE
TEL. (61) 492311

EU-24

SOLIDARITY: FRANCE COMTE/BOURGOGNE AND CASAMANCE IN SENEGAL
FRANCE - SAULON LA CHAPELLE

French and Senegalese farmers work together to design a unique technology.

PROJECT SPONSOR ASSOCIATION JEUNESSE AGRICULTEURS CASAMANCE (AJAC)
ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG FARMERS IN CASAMANCE (AJAC)
AGRICULTEURS FRANCAIS ET DEVELOPPEMENT
INTERNATIONAL (AFDI)
FRENCH FARMERS AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY (AFDI)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In an effort to promote market gardens and off-season crops, five AFDI farmers joined with the AJAC group in Casamance. The watering of crops was dependent on women who had to carry water from wells and this was insufficient. For social and economic reasons, neither windmills nor motor pumps were viable. The farmers of the two groups came up with the solution of using a long-pistoned pump coupled with a donkey-driven wheel which could be used in neighbouring villages as well.

OBJECTIVES

Allow French farmers to know problems of third world and express solidarity
Combat rural exodus from Casamance
Solve problems in dry land farming
Promote solidarity among farmers of Casamance and France-Comte/Bourgogne

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Design of appropriate crop watering technology

CONTACT

JEAN LUC ALLEXANT
AGRICULTEURS FRANCAIS ET DEVELOPMENT RURAL (AFDR)
42, RUE DE MULHOUSE
F-21910 SAULON LA CHAPPELLE DIJON
FRANCE
TEL.

ISIDORE COLY
ASSOCIATION JEUNESSE AGRICULTEURS CASAMANCE (AJAC)
BP 102
ZIGOINCHOR, CASAMANCE
SENEGAL
TEL.

DE HALM: THE STALK
NETHERLANDS - HEESWIJK - DINTHER

De Halm is a small scale, self-ruled factory which produces cereals from grains grown through natural farming without the use of chemicals.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

We are producing biologically grown flakes. We do this by trying to use as little energy as possible, e.g. with a limited use of machines. We put in more labour, less capital. We also save energy by working up cereals from our own region (oats, barley, rye and wheat). We work with 7 people, some part-time, and with the exception of 1 volunteer everyone is paid the official minimum wage.

OBJECTIVES

Stimulate natural farming by increasing marketing possibilities
Provide people with good basic food without any additives
Organise our own work with shared responsibilities and without bosses and private ownership

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Producing of cereal flakes, normally working with 2-5 together
Keeping in touch with farmers, distribution centres and natural food shops
Giving information to a broad public
Visiting groups such as schools, professionals, etc.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Stay independent from banks
Grow slowly and not too big
Create a group that shares responsibility on all aspects of the work
No bosses nor private ownership of parts of the project

CONTACT

HARRY V. GRINSVEN
DE HALM
RODENBURGSEWEG 2A
HEESWIJK-DINTHER
NETHERLANDS
TEL.

PETER STEVENS
DE HALM
DESTELAKKER STRAAT 3
BEUNINGEN
NETHERLANDS
TEL.

**INTEGRATED FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT IN A SMALL RURAL COMMUNITY
PORTUGAL - LISBON**

Health education and motivation towards family planning, integrated with other development activities in a small, Portugese rural community. A pilot project for community development and action carried out by a team from the Status of Women Commission (C.C.F. - PORTUGAL).

PROJECT SPONSOR GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
(CCF)
UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
(UNFPA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project took place between October 1978 and December 1982. The field work was characterised by the progressive improvement of the methodology of community intervention, with a growing effort to integrate a range of activities of interest to the community. The Village of Fareginhas is a small rural community four kilometres from the capital of its administrative area. It has a population of 355 and about 200 dwellings. Being situated in a relatively fertile agricultural zone where small holdings predominate has contributed towards the existence of a traditional and manual type of farming. From the outset the project placed an emphasis on women and the areas of health and family planning. The project gradually integrated other needs such as a literacy programme, cultural activities, leisure time, young peoples activities, an action research on the daily life of women and traditions in the village with the participation of women and the village leaders.

OBJECTIVES

Raise the quality of life of women
Organise and involve young people
Improve health and family planning

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Health education
Family planning
Primary health care
Removal of rubbish
Checks on drinking water
Technical support for health workers
Literacy programme
Cultural and recreational activities
Research on women's daily lives and village traditions

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

New health practices
New knowledge on health and family planning
Improvement of services to the local population
Ladies group formed
Young people's groups formed
Basic sanitation ad hoc committee
Literacy group formed
Cooperation with other individuals and sectors of the local population
Greater respect for themselves and others
Greater social awareness

CONTACT

BERTINA SOUSA GOMES, PRINCIPAL OFFICER
GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
AV. ELIAS GARCIA 12, 10
1093 LISBOA (CODEX)
PORTUGAL
TEL. 730258

BAVARIAN WOODS WOOD AND SHEEP ASSOCIATIONS

GERMANY (BRD) - BAVARIA - MITTERFELS

The Schafhalter-Vereinigung Bayerischer Wald E.V. is an association of full and part-time sheep herders in the eastern part of Bavaria, approximately 45 km from the Czechoslovakian border. The association has members from across the region and a coordination centre in the Village of Mitterfels.

PROJECT SPONSOR SCHAFHALTER-VEREINIGUNG BAYERISCHER WALD EV
 BAYERWALD RUNDHOLZ UND LAMM EV
 BAVARIAN WOODS WOOD AND SHEEP ASSOCIATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A small group of residents decided not to follow the trend and 'go back' to sheep herding. In 1970 the number of sheep in the region had dropped to around 1000. In 1972 these sheep herders formed the Bavarian Woods Sheep Herders Association. Its purpose was to preserve the natural environment, promote labour extensive employment, and partnership cooperation on a broad scale between members. The Association set out to provide services to part-time and full-time sheep herders appropriate to their situation and working hours. It worked on more effective marketing including registration, finishing of animals intended for slaughter, and common transport from collecting stations. The central administration team of 10 people handles bookkeeping, marketing and coordination of part-time work by members. The presupposition is that families that have lived in the region for generations should continue to do so with ways of supporting themselves appropriate to their culture. The focus is on ways for many members to have some income rather than a few full-time.

OBJECTIVES

Family income improvement
 Renewal of agricultural tradition

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Promotion and marketing of sheep products
 Development of undersised wood for construction
 Local management team
 Technical journal for sheep herders
 Information sheets for associated institutions
 Production and marketing of log products
 Selection and grading of slaughter animals

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

2160 members
 Increase in sheep kept from 1000 to 30000
 328 farm buildings constructed from local wood
 3800 hectares of land kept or returned to sheep raising
 Quarterly magazine published
 500,000 DM taxes paid on income (net saving to taxpayers)
 Preserving surroundings with natural fencing
 Natural use of land
 10 full-time working places and income for 130 part-time farmers

CONTACT

FRANZ HIRTREITER, MANAGER AND FARMER
 BAYERWALD RUNDHOLZ UND LAMM EV
 BURGSTRASSE 45
 8446 MITTERFELS
 GERMANY (BRD)
 TEL. 099961-437

EU-29

**COMPUTER ASSISTED LEARNING WITH VEODISC
FRANCE - PARIS**

System which allows the use of interactivity on real video pictures (from a videodisc player) converted to a personal computer, by the means of symbolic keys.

PROJECT SPONSOR CENTRE MONDIAL INFORMATIQUE ET RESSOURCE HUMAINE
WORLD CENTRE OF COMPUTER SCIENCES AND HUMAN
RESOURCES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Using symbolic keys displayed on the video screen, an English user learns French language; the possible functions are subtitling, repeat of the previous sentence, change of audio channel, visualising of the integral text of the dialogue of the movie, designation of 'key words' for an explanation, etc.

OBJECTIVES

Learning
Consultation of video data banks
Hardware and software development of this system

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Use of video and computer science in an interactive manner

CONTACT

FARID BALEH, CHIEF ENGINEER
CENTRE MONDIAL INFORMATIQUE
22 AVENUE MATIGNON
F-75008 PARIS
FRANCE
TEL. (1) 268-11-00 EXT. 1124

PLATTELANDSONTWIKKELING: ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT BELGIUM - GENT

The farmers' markets are self-supporting local initiatives of small farmers to cooperate weekly for the direct commercialisation of agricultural products on the farms and through the farmers' markets. The selling prices are discussed together before each market. Consumers and farmers fix the prices at a level so that farmers' costs and labour are paid and so that consumers can make a savings of 20%. This successful approach is a real alternative to big scale agricultural policy of the Belgian government and large scale farmers' unions. Small farmers create jobs on their farms, they get a proper income integrating the transportation and commercialisation, although they keep it small. There are now 25 markets spread over the Flanders (southern part of Belgium) in three years.

PROJECT SPONSOR **PLATTELANDSONTWIKKELING
ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In Belgium, each day means a loss of 14 agricultural jobs together with 40 hectares of agricultural land disappearing. The Belgian agricultural policy aims at large scale agriculture, specialisation, heavy investments and export. The Association for Rural Development, on the other hand, vindicates the small farmers' and growers' interests, who can't be kept from being squeezed by such a large scale policy. Their future is a small scale farm, a family farm, respecting nature in which they work. And they are able to make it themselves, for instance by means of farmers' markets and small cooperatives. Farmers' markets, worked out by the Association for Rural Development, are very successful at this moment. It's a hundred percent alternative both for farmers and consumers because 1) farmers sell directly to consumers, 2) honest and just prices are guaranteed 3) the products cropped in their own region are delivered fresh and are of good quality 4) farmers cooperate in independence; everything is happening under their control. The Association for Rural Development is also occupying the Secretaryship of the Federation of Farmers' Markets. The Association of Rural Development supports the farmers' interests and always starts from practice and action. The Association is concerned with the whole of rural life and does projects like revitalising old village centres, renovating and using empty public buildings.

OBJECTIVES

Direct product sales by small farmers cooperating to survive in local markets

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Weekly market day

Representation and organisation activities are all self-supporting and independently cooperating

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Cooperation between all small farmers and consumers makes them better

Small farmers can survive by direct selling of their own products

Adequate support by professional worker teaches people to take responsibility for their own future

CONTACT

JOZEF GELDOLF, AGRICULTURE ENGINEER

PLATTELANDSONTWIKKELING

BLANKENBERGE STRAAT 74

B-9000 GENT

BELGIUM

TEL. 91 - 214148

91 - 305851

EU-31

L'ENTRE SAMBRE-ET-MEUSE RURALE

BELGIUM - ARLON

PROJECT SPONSOR FONDATION RURALE DE WALLONIE
RURAL FOUNDATION OF WALLONIE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Rural Association in Southern Belgium was initiated in 1976 in the southeast part of Wallonie with the aim of 'integrated rural development' in an area largely known for economic decline and depopulation for some decades. The key objectives of the project are to demonstrate the economic viability of the region through forming different cooperatives in the production arenas of beer, cheese, milk, distribution and service (technical assistance, training, computer services), making use of the resources of the area and focussed on creating new jobs enterprises and on supporting existing business. The project aims to create an integrated plan for rural development in cooperation with the government policies and the ideas and interests of local people, based on methods of research, community animation and evaluation, enabling the residents to stay in the region. A third objective is to improve public services, housing, roads, recreation facilities for the residents and for tourists.

OBJECTIVES

The integrated development of rural areas in this region through the participation of the population

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Rural regeneration (housing, infrastructures, public services)
Creation and development of employment in rural areas

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

300 jobs in five years

Creation of light industrial estates, social housing estates, new public services, cultural exports centres, new roads

CONTACT

J.P. SOTTIAUX, GENERAL SECRETARY
MCHASSELEIN, DEVELOPMENT AGENT
RUE DES DEPORTES 40
B-6700 ARLON
BELGIUM
TEL.

DELPH COMMUNITY PROJECT
UNITED KINGDOM - ENGLAND - YORKSHIRE

Delph Community Project in West Yorkshire, England sponsored by the Long Lee and Thwaites Brow Village Society was funded, designed and built through the efforts of village residents, school children and students from Bradford College. The project is characterised by private and public sector collaboration throughout and spin-off effects in other Yorkshire communities.

PROJECT SPONSOR LONGLEE AND THWAITES BROW VILLAGE SOCIETY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Delph Community Project was initiated in December 1981 and completed on December 13, 1983. It was a cooperative venture involving local residents of the villages of Long Lee and Thwaites Brow together with staff and students of Bradford College. The purpose of the project was to transform a derelict quarry into a social amenity in the form of a park and play ground. Local people were involved in decision making, ideas, designing and construction. During the project, we were able to offer the opportunity for people of all ages to utilise their potential in the form of creative skills, organisational skills, craft and manual skills and more importantly to be in control of the factors affecting their environment. Much of the work was done on a voluntary basis by adults and children. For example, children helped design the space and worked regularly with the construction team until the grounds completion. We were also able to employ seven local people for a period of eight months, and also helped in securing their employment after the completion of the project. Some of the students that worked on the scheme have since initiated other projects within the United Kingdom, thus ensuring the continuation of locally-based community projects. It is important to realise that, although we were supported by various official bodies, that the responsibility for running and ensuring the success of the project lay with local people who had very little experience of working in this way. The eventual success of the project was a lesson in how the sharing of skills and self-education can produce results equally, if not more, successful than local government or large business concerns.

OBJECTIVES

Create playground and park on disused quarry site
Practical experience for college design students
Involve children and parents in design and construction
Satisfaction through group participation
Enhance community environment

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Work days
Design and construction work
Exhibition of grounds design
Grand opening

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Safe playground and park
Mutual exchange of skills

CONTACT

JOHN SMALLEY, CO-ORDINATOR
BRADFORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE
270 PARK LANE, KEIGHLEY
WEST YORKSHIRE BD21 4R, ENGLAND
UNITED KINGDOM
TEL. (0535) 65362

EU-33

APT DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

UNITED KINGDOM - ENGLAND - GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Appropriate Technology Design and Development (APT) in Gloucestershire, England, is a project that works on the design and development of intermediate technology for application at the village level, through machinery and instruction manuals, and training courses.

PROJECT SPONSOR APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

APT is an Association of Engineers, Designers and Craftsmen who work together in different configurations combining their various skills to develop and promote appropriate technologies. While work is primarily aimed at the third world (developing countries) a design and fabrication service for private and business contacts at home is also provided. Some products to help support the development work are marketed. Emphasis is placed on designing equipment which can be built and repaired in the areas where it is used, thus saving on manufacturers overhead, import taxes, and transport cost. Where possible indigenous materials are used, but basic steel sections and hardwood bearings are frequently employed.

OBJECTIVES

Promote appropriate technology
Design equipment that can be built and repaired in area of use
Research appropriate technology
Sharing with other workers in the field

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Design and fabrication of machinery, farm implements, energy devices, etc
Develop, re-assess, upgrade, test and improve existing devices
Reports on findings
Dissemination of designs for equipment through manuals with clear illustrations and engineering drawings
Consultancy on small workshops, planning production units, and exhibition design
Short training courses on appropriate technology design
Services offered in United Kingdom and abroad

CONTACT

JIM TANBURN, DIRECTOR
APT DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT
CREATIVE HANDS WORKSHOP
SHEEP STREET, CHIPPING CAMPDEN
GLOUCESTERSHIRE GL55 6AT, ENGLAND
UNITED KINGDOM
TEL. 0386 841 030 (OFF)
038677 251 (RES)

CENTRE FOR ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
UNITED KINGDOM - WALES - MACHYNLLETH

The Centre for Alternative Technology in Machynlleth, Wales is a 40 acre site in a disused state quarry. The buildings were designed and built by the resident staff. The community produces its own food and energy from water, wind, wood, and from recycling human waste. They not only display alternative technology but rely on it.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Centre for Alternative Technology was set up in 1974 by the Society for Environmental Improvement, a registered charity. We are independent of direct government funding and rely on our visitors to provide us with the necessary income to maintain ourselves. We have 30 full-time staff, about 15 of whom live on the site collectively rather than communally. We have our own private space and we do things together that make energy and resource sense such as food cooking, food growing and running our smallholding, and sharing facilities such as washing machines and transport. The staff are employed because they have specific skills to offer and are paid on the same salary scale which is 'need based' and not dependent on the job or the qualifications. We emphasise that alternative technology is not only hardware but also a set of alternative values and priorities about living. We live, work and make our decisions collectively.

OBJECTIVES

Working demonstration of alternative energy lifestyle for average person

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Public displays-ambient energy and energy-saving devices
Organic growing bookshop
Residential courses on alternative technology for general public
Information resources facility
Wholefood restaurant and shop

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Public awareness through 55,000 visitors a year

CONTACT

PETE RAINE
CENTRE FOR ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
MACHYNLLETH
POWYS, WALES
UNITED KINGDOM
TEL.

EU-35

TREWORK SERVICES

UNITED KINGDOM - ENGLAND - AVON

Treework Services in South West England is involved in economically viable management of small deciduous woodlands linking ecology and conservation with practical models to fund this.

PROJECT SPONSOR TREWORK SERVICES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Treework Services is a company of three full-time and two part-time people which functions as a cooperative. It aims to create a profitable economic concern while working sensitively with the environment. The business is concerned to increase public awareness of the ecological, aesthetic and economic importance of woodland. The individuals involved established this business, without initial capital out of their personal need for meaningful work. Where possible, they aim to create opportunities for employment. Treework Services has developed a model approach which appraises a woodland as a renewable resource. The simplest case is where the value of the mature timber within a woodland is used, together with any relevant grants, to pay for its renovation and replanting. Schools in the surrounding area have worked in conservation education and the demonstration of treeworks. The conservation education dimension of Treework has grown so substantially that plans are underway to set up a separate but related charitable trust to manage them.

OBJECTIVES

Small woodlands management
Conservation education
Small business experiment

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Arboricultural and consultancies in maintenance and care of specimen trees
Renovate neglected woodlands
Supply native woods to craft shops
Tree and man educational exhibit demonstrating creative use of native wood

CONTACT

NEVILLE FAY
TREWORK SERVICES, THE OLD RECTORY
PILGRIMSWAY, CHEW STOKE
AVON, ENGLAND
UNITED KINGDOM
TEL.

**DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MIDDLE DISTANCE
HUNGARY**

An employable skills training programme for an agricultural village providing skills for jobs in small industries invited to the village to reverse the declining population and economy.

PROJECT SPONSOR VILLAGE COUNCIL OF VERESEGYHAZ

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Village of Veresegyhas was a typical rural agricultural village which faced a declining population and resources deficit. A plan for reversing this trend was initiated by inviting small industry and developing a recreation area for people from the larger settlements. Through local planning processes in annual village symposia and the citizens working together, people became more interested in the benefits of education and skills training opportunities. Women were particularly interested in completing their secondary education or getting a semi-skilled or skilled worker certification to increase their earning capacity.

OBJECTIVES

Micro development synchronised with the general development

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Economic development planning
Employment skills training
Adult education

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Higher degree of income to the settlement
Retention of the population
Improvement of the cultural level
The attachment of the people to their village became stronger

CONTACT

MR. BELA PASZLOR, PRESIDENT
VILLAGE COUNCIL
VERESEGYHAZ
FO-U 106
HUNGARY
TEL. 44

DR. JANOS MARTON, DIRECTOR GENERAL
AGRARGAZDASAGI KUTATO INTEZET
ZSIL UTCA 3-5
H - 1093 BUDAPEST
HUNGARY
TEL. (00361) 170-984

EU-37

**HANDICRAFT INITIATIVE
AUSTRIA - STEIRMARK**

Handicraft initiative is a project supporting Styrian handicrafts by more cooperation between artists as well as developing a system of direct marketing.

PROJECT SPONSOR HANDICRAFT INITIATIVE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project began in 1981 to promote Steir handicrafts as a demonstration of the possibility for utilisation of the economic, human and cultural resources in rural communities. The project researches those persons involved in handicrafts as major, part-time or hobby work. These people are formed as catalysers or motivators for promoting regional groups of artisans. The regional groups are then constituted as a national organisation of crafts people.

OBJECTIVES

Preservation and development of human and cultural resources
Formation of regional handicraft centres and a national organisation
Training in design, technology and marketing of products

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Research of handicrafts professionals and hobbieist
Formation of a motivating catalytic core
Formation of regional handicraft groups
National organisation meeting and planning
Marketing of products
Training sessions to facilitate overall effectivity

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Still in development stage; anticipated results for 3 years
- 250 participants in total organisation
- 150 participants concretely involved in regional groups
- Cooperative marketing structures established
- Short-term training opportunities available

CONTACT

DIPL. ING. RICHARD RESCH, VICE PRESIDENT
HANDICRAFT INITIATIVE
KASERNSTRASSE 39/20
A-8010 GRAZ, STEIERMARK
AUSTRIA
TEL. 0316/459-774 (GRAZ)

BERSTA
AUSTRIA - WALDVIERTEL

Bersta is a producer-user cooperative between Waldviertel and Vienna which cuts out the costs of the middle man and provides city dwellers with fresh, naturally-grown, high quality food

PROJECT SPONSOR BERSTA COOPERATIVE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Bersta does direct marketing of organic and biologically grown produce which allows 30 farmers the opportunity to stay on their farms and participate in community building activities. At the same time the people in the city are supplied with fresh and high quality produce.

OBJECTIVES

Strengthening regional economic base
Reverse trend of farmers going to industrial centres to find employment

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Production of good food
Direct marketing of these foods
Development of small industry possibilities

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Conscientisation of farmers
Positive contacts between farmers and city consumer
Increased income of small/part-time farmers so they can stay on the farm
Local people can seek alternatives to current marketing situation
Income generating work can be created on the farm

CONTACT
MR. EBO RICHTER
BERSTA COOPERATIVE
YPPENGASSE 5
A-1160 VIENNA
AUSTRIA
TEL: 431347
3485 EX. 365

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, NAGYECSED

HUNGARY - NAGYECSED

This cooperative established in 1981 has continued to shape the economic and cultural life of this rural area, retain the rural population and increase living standards.

PROJECT SPONSOR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE 'RAKOCZI' NAGYECSED

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 'ecsed-bog' or mud, was the greatest deterrent to successful farming. This cooperative was formed with the intent of overcoming this deterrent. Its early success included management of water supplies and drainage, and treatment of the soil so it could become useful for agriculture. Later, to enable a stable economic base in the village, small industrial sites were established, people trained, and jobs generated through construction, manufacturing of ready to wear articles, and engineering. The profits from these were used to enhance agricultural production. Increased agricultural production was accompanied by improved cultural life, sports events, education systems improvements and the opportunity to participate in these advantages. There was a marked increase in people's ability to own their own homes.

OBJECTIVES

Maintain a profitable cooperative
Resolve employment and income problems
Increase production
Provide higher standard of living
Retain the population

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Agricultural production
Cooperative marketing
Small industries development
Skills training

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

A cooperative venture can retain population and increase living standards

CONTACT

GEZA GULSAI, VICE-PRESIDENT
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE RAKOCZI NAGYECSED
RAKOCZI MGTSZ
NAGYECSED
HUNGARY
TEL. 29

DR. JANOS MARTON, DIRECTOR GENERAL
AGRARGAZDASAGI KUTATO INTEZET
ZSIL UTCA 3-5
H - 1093 BUDAPEST
HUNGARY
TEL. (00361) 170-984

DEVELOPMENT, COUNTY BACS
HUNGARY - COUNTY BACS - KISCUN

This medium range regional development project performs the regional development policy while carrying out the goals of the national policy.

PROJECT SPONSOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEPARTMENT, BACS COUNTY COUNCIL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 6th five year plan gives priority to increasing effectiveness of production, transformation of the production structure to meet regional possibilities, and optimum settling and development of production forces. The general aim of the project in County Bacs is to moderate the differences in life circumstances of the population living in the area, increase the population retention ability of the village, and increase the quality of production and public services sectors.

OBJECTIVES

Create sectorial and regional harmony between development goals and regional financial possibilities

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Identifying problems through community meetings
Conducting staff planning sessions
Designing implementation with community leaders
Leadership and classroom training
Developing resources for project implementation

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Regional differences in infrastructure are being moderated
Employment and income potential are being adjusted to each other
Proportional redistribution of productive sectors

CONTACT

ISTVAN NAGY, ECONOMIST
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEPARTMENT
BACS COUNTY COUNCIL
6000 KECSKEMET
HUNGARY
TEL. 20-199

DR. JANOS MARTON, DIRECTOR GENERAL
AGRARGAZDASAGI KUTATO INTEZET
ZSIL UTCA 3-5
H - 1093 BUDAPEST
HUNGARY
TEL. (00361) 170-984

EU-41

**UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TRAS-OS-MONTES AND ALTO-DOURO (IUTAD)
PORTUGAL**

The University Institute of Tras-Os-Montes and Alto Douro (IUTAD) is involved in higher education, applied research and extension services.

PROJECT SPONSOR: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The University Institute of Tras-Os-Montes and Alto Douro (IUTAD) is involved in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, engineering, biology, geology and economics. The IUTAD places strong emphasis on research for development. It is the agricultural applied research contractor for the Tras-Os-Montes Integrated Rural Development Project. The IUTAD Teaching and Learning Resource Centre, which is being developed, supports rural extension in cooperation with some regional departments of agriculture and education.

OBJECTIVES

The IUTAD combines teaching, research and extension activities in order to elicit social and economic development of the Tras-Os-Montes and Alto-Douro Region.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Upgrading irrigation systems
Credit for cooperatives and equipment acquisition
Rural extension services with one worker in each village
Building and/or remodeling schools and health centres
Community workdays
Paving roads and improving sanitation systems

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Training of agricultural technicians
Agricultural applied research contracts
Cooperation with some regional services

CONTACT

PROF. FERNANDO REAL
IUTAD
5000 VIA REAL
PORTUGAL
TEL.

EBN POSTA NACION DE MUCHACHOS
SPAIN - MADRID - ORENSE

A community of youth created to engage and train run-away and delinquent youth in operating small farms, small industries and a circus.

PROJECT SPONSOR PADRE JESUS SILVA MENDEZ

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is focused on run-away and delinquent youth. It was first started by Father Silva about 12 years ago. At first a community, Benposta near Orense, Spain was set up consisting of the youth served by this programme. It eventually became a self-contained community in which the youth assumed responsibility. Today they have their own town council and mayor. The total number of youth presently involved in the programme is around 500, located in three locations. Besides funding from various groups and foundations, the project has moved toward being self-supporting. It has farms and small industries in the community and has also successfully embarked on an unique economic venture that enables the engagement and creativity of the youth by forming a circus called Los Muchachos. In recent years, the circus has not only performed in Spain but in many countries internationally. The performers, technicians, management and coordination are done by the youth and older members of the community who were part of the programme in their younger years. Besides the economic support that this venture brings to the community, it also has instilled roles of responsibility and encouraged helpful ways to work together with others. It has also trained many of the participants in skills that will be valuable to them when they become involved in the larger society around them. The programme involves not only boys and girls within the community fulltime but also involves those outside the community through extension programmes.

OBJECTIVES

To create a conscientiousness to change and the possible education to achieve this change

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

All those that are necessary for a total integrated education

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Creation of the circus

Circus school

Economic and administrative autonomy

Children and youth can become useful, participating and deciding members of society if an appropriate atmosphere can be created

All education is a never-ending life-long investigative process and extremely creative but not without problems

There is always a segment of the population that you cannot tell what they have in mind and how they will participate in the work

Creation of class consciousness and the need for social and human transformation

CONTACT

FR. JESUS SILVA, DIRECTOR
 LOS MUCHACHOS PROJECT
 AVENIDA DE LOS TOREROS, S/N VENTAS
 MADRID 28
 SPAIN
 TEL. 255-4462

EU-43

**GUARDERIAS INFANTILES PROGRAMME: CHILDREN'S PRESCHOOL PROGRAMME
SPAIN - GRANADA - ANDALUCIA**

For the past six years this pre-school and home based project has been doing research and development through parental involvement in better techniques of infant and child care, orientation of families to participation potential, and increased internal care and attention to children's health and sanitation during early stages of development.

PROJECT SPONSOR UNIVERSITY OF GRANADA, INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND
EDUCATION
FUNDACION GENERAL MEDITERRANEA
GENERAL FOUNDATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Families, in particular, mothers, are invited to participate in the programme voluntarily. Following a daily hour long training session, parents participate in the pre-school's curriculum development and learning to do instruction. Three centres are in operation in Granada, Sevilla and Cordoba. There is also a 'Pre-school in the Home' programme in the more scattered rural areas of Granada in which teachers meet once a week in the various homes with parents and children and the mothers teach the other days.

OBJECTIVES

Parental participation in pre-school centres
Enabling transition from home environment to school environment
Improved techniques of infant and child care
Education of families to children's health and sanitation needs

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

One hour daily training session for parents
Parents participation with professionals in curriculum development
Parents leadership in classroom instruction
Pre-schools in the homes in rural areas

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Family life improved through understanding school environment
Reinforced significance of professionals careers
Professionals shift from traditional to child centred curriculum
Families and professionals increased sense of community development

CONTACT

CELIA MERINO RODRIGUEZ, DIRECTOR
GUARDERIAS INFANTILES
PLAZA ISABEL LA CATOLICA 1
GRANADA
SPAIN

TEL. 223591 (OFF)
26762 (RES)

COORDINACION RURAL, A.C.: RURAL COORDINATION (CRAC)
MEXICO - QUERETERO

The Coordinacion Rural, A.C. of Queretero, Mexico, is associated with SLVADC in Alamosa, Colorado. This represents the transfer of a methodology that was developed in one country and shared in another.

PROJECT SPONSOR INGENIEROS CIVILES ASOCIADOS, S.A
CIVIL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CRAC represents a process of integrated rural development and a means whereby the private sector of a nation becomes a partner with government in the effort. CRAC operates along three parallel lines of action: a) optimising the use of existing resources of land, local knowledge and skill and human intelligence, to ensure protection of these resources and increases in net income from their use; b) creating new productive capital which, in time, becomes a new asset in the estate of the local people, over which they contribute to control and management; and c) facilitating organisation, through which people exercise their decision-making capability to deal with all matters affecting their lives in a sensitive, peaceful, responsible manner.

OBJECTIVES

Generate new wealth, locally held and responsibly managed
Encourage economic and administrative self-sufficiency
Enhance the quality of life of farmers and their families
Ensure economic security and independence

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Community organisation training sessions
Developing marketing methods
Improving agriculture practices
Inter village meetings
Liaison with public and private sectors
Promoting investment opportunities

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Close working relationship between staff and villagers
Steady increase of farm family incomes
12 years of operation
Importance of long term financing
Important balance between staff authority and humility
Necessary harmony between past and future
Role of private sector and interaction with government
Staff live in the village

CONTACT

LIC. JOSE ZARAGOZA P.
COORDINATION RURAL, AC
GUERRERO NORTE 44
QUERETERO, QUERETERO
MEXICO
TEL. (011-52) 463-24379

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES OF LOW INCOME BRAZIL

The problem focused by the project is the rural exodus. It gives special attention to the low income rural communities which show socio-economic stagnation, hand labourers expulsion, and trends toward poverty. The goals of the project are to improve the welfare of low income rural communities, to implant and to implement objective actions of socio-economic recovery in the areas of promotion, community organisation, production, health and education. It does this with the participation of the target-populations, during the entire process.

PROJECT SPONSOR SUPERINTENDENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHERN REGION (SUDESUL)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The target population includes three groups: men, women and rural teachers. The Rural Municipal Teacher's Project is inserted into the Community Development Programme directed toward the teachers' cultural improvement and their integration as agents of promotion and development of communities. Activities are carried out with community participation and with the institutions integrated into the project in the different spheres of action: federal, state and municipal starting with the establishment of a local community development commission. The process includes: communities selection; social-economic survey of communities; tabulation of collected data; analysis of data and its diagnosis; meetings with communities; forming groups of producers, women, youth and rural municipal teachers; establishment of a local community development commission; plan for objective actions in health, education, production, promotion, and community organisation; training programmes; and systematic attendance of the programme for a regional unity of communities development. Since 1980 up to 1983 nearly 46,975 People were involved, coming from 12 rural communities of 6 municipalities of Mirim Lagoon Region; from 3 rural communities of 1 municipality of Rio Grande do Sul North Coast Region and from 8 rural communities of 4 municipalities of Santa Catarina South Coast Region.

OBJECTIVES

Improvement of the welfare of the low income rural communities
 Implant and implement objective actions of socio-economic recovery
 Participation of the target populations

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Aggregations with rural producers, ladies and youth	
Orchards	Gardening
Community centres	Mother's clubs and youth groups
Agricultural patrol	Technical assistance
Sanitation	Medical care and nursery

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Aggregations lead to the formation of a community mind
 Female aggregations encourage participation of rural women
 Creation of local commission gives legitimacy
 Rural exodus results from unemployment and inadequate schooling
 Community participation must exist
 We must respect community uniqueness to avoid acculturation

CONTACT

ANTONIO CANDIDO DA SILVEIRA PIRES, SUPERINTENDENT
 SUDESUL
 RUA CALDAS JUNIOR, 120-20 ANDAR
 PORTO ALEGRE, RS 90000
 BRAZIL

RURAL MULTIPLIERS PROGRAMME

BRAZIL

The Multipliers Programme is a work process used by Rural Extension in Brazil which seeks, through the action of natural groups and multipliers-leaders, community organisation, the increase of production of basic food products, and improved rural family welfare. In 1983, after 3 years of establishing the programme, with a growth of 58% per annum, the multipliers work reaches 4,630 communities in 1,240 municipalities. Eight thousand natural groups, coordinated by multiplier leaders get together 120,000 producers and housewives around demonstration activities, through which technology is transferred or group and community actions are coordinated. A multiplier is a rural volunteer leader, trained and assisted by the extension service. He is intended to motivate the community groups to work for the solution of their own problems. The multiplier is the key element of the work process, and is democratically appointed by his colleagues to popularise the information provided by extension agents.

PROJECT SPONSOR SANTA CATARINA RURAL EXTENSION SERVICE (ACARESC)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The basic objective of the Multipliers Programme is to develop rural communities through action that emphasises the person and his family. The programme was established in Brazil in 1979 under the inspiration of Dr. Glauco Olinger, President of Embrater as a proposal to expand the extension agent process in Brazil. The idea received rapid acceptance and the sponsorship of the World Bank which provided resources to establish the programme. The programme is based on working with rural leadership, and is aimed at the integration of communities, it promotes a combining of efforts, ideas and proposals, looking for the solution of common problems in the social, technical, political or cultural areas. Santa Catarina was the pioneer state in establishing the programme. This educational system includes more than 10,000 families and has an impact on more than 500 communities. In order to achieve satisfactory development of this work, it is essential that extension assistance be directed toward arousing the public's interest in changes, conscientiously assumed by the public.

OBJECTIVES

Adopt innovations in agricultural and community development
 Improve the quality of life of rural families—increase the liquid income
 Motivate community groups to solve their own problems

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Consultations with producers
 Crop demonstration
 Reprogramming
 Multiplier liaison with extension agent
 Livestock demonstration
 Reporting of results

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Reliance on rural leadership results in solving own problems
 Rural extension assistance doesn't increase costs or decrease quality
 This approach minimises disruption and speeds up adoption of new practices
 Development increases when promoters are beneficiaries

CONTACT

SR. ESTEVO MACHADO DERECH, AGRI ENG, MAS RUR EXTENSION
 ACARESC
 RODOVIA SC 404 KM 03 ESTRADA GERAL DE ITACORUBI
 CAIXA POSTAL 502, FLORIANOPOLIS, SC 88000
 BRAZIL
 TEL. (0482) 33-0066

LA-04

**RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
BRAZIL**

Integrated rural development project based on participatory planning and programmes in the arenas of health, education, agriculture, leadership training, and community unity.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Municipality of Rio Bonito is located just outside the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan area. Its population is about 50,000. 30,000 live in and around the town of Rio Bonito and 20,000 live in the rural areas. The rural areas and villages are extremely under-developed. The Rio Bonito Human Development Programme began in 1981 concentrated on two rural areas with communities called Bracana, Tatus, Mata and Tomascar. The objective of the programme is to develop self-sufficiency, self-confidence, and self-reliance among community residents so they can implement their own development initiatives. Key aspects of the approach are participatory planning, demonstration, and training.

OBJECTIVES

Demonstrate potential of replicating a community based, human resource oriented approach to social and economic development on a significant scale
Self-development through community planning at the local level
Local groups trained in human development methods
Develop replicable programmes in health, education, agriculture
Involve municipal structures

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Community forums and extended community planning events
Regular community meetings to plan activities
Weekly health clinics in 2 locations
Basic health courses for residents
Advanced community health guardians course
Various agricultural presentations and courses
Producers meetings
Demonstration plantings
Excursions for producers, youth, etc., to broaden experience
Practical skills courses for women in sewing, crochet, etc.
Supplemental education programme for youth
Festivals held to mark accomplishments
Workdays done on specific projects

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Decision making with serious development cannot be forced
Human development happens when people do their own improvement
Participatory planning is necessary to consensus
Project should include activities for all ages, classes, men and women
Programmes on community identity are basic to project success
Farmer's association created to do cooperative marketing and storage
Community Centres construction builds community spirit

CONTACT

KIT KRAUSS, AREA DIRECTOR
ICA BRAZIL
RUA EUGENIO CORDEIRO, 613
RIO BONITO/RIO DE JANEIRO 28800
BRAZIL
TEL. (021) 231-4090 EXT. 161

THREE-M DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

JAMAICA - MANCHESTER MAIDSTONE - MAYFIELD - MEDINA

The Three-M Project of Maidstone-Mayfield-Medina in Jamaica has created cheese processing and milk testing facilities and job opportunities by working together in selection and training.

PROJECT SPONSOR PROJECTS FOR PEOPLE LTD.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Three-M Project of Maidstone-Mayfield-Medina in Jamaica has addressed the problems of youth outflow, hopelessness and unemployment by establishing a small dairy industry. Local participants have been selected and trained and the first of three planned cheese processing and milk testing facilities has been opened. The training has not been limited to the actual process of making cheese and testing milk but also includes organisational methods, co-operative organisation and accounting. The establishment of revolving herds and revolving loans has also strengthened the cooperation between the three villages. Learnings have been that talk without action leads to frustration and disaffection and that care must be exercised in selecting participants to avoid suspicion and hostility from the broader community.

OBJECTIVES

Revitalise dairy industry

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Establish revolving herd

Establish revolving loan

Select project participants

Socio-economic survey

Strengthen local organisation

Train cheese makers

Train milk testers

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Optimism of youth and farmers

Started first cheese factory in Jamaica

18 cheese makers and milk testers aged 10 to 24

CONTACT

LLOYD IGNATIUS WRIGHT, AGENCY COORDINATOR

PROJECTS FOR PEOPLE, LTD.

6 KEBLE CRESCENT, HOPE PASTURES

KINGSTON 6

JAMAICA

TEL. 92-97356 (OFF)

92-74877 (RES)

CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
PERU - AZPITIA

Conglomerado Canete Proyecto de Desarrollo Humano (the Canete Cluster Human Development Project) is a grassroots comprehensive development programme encompassing six villages and engaging many of its citizens in many arenas.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Human Development Project of the Canete Villages Cluster is a demonstration of comprehensive grassroots development that began in one village, San Vicente de Azpitia, in June of 1979, and is now being extended to six villages. The area has had a recent history of decline, losing an average of five per cent of its population each year to the city. The objective of the project is to engage local people in effective practical development of their villages so decline can be halted or reversed. Maximum participation, the development of abilities, the training of local leadership, the improvement of the local economy, the building of effective structures, the interchange of ideas and models among all the villages are means for revitalising the life of the involved villages and pointing the way for others. The activities of the project have been training in leadership skills, farming techniques, sewing, cooking, and health care. Preschools have been established. Physical improvements have included environmental, electrification, and irrigation. Round tables enable study and reflection. Forums have been held to allow as many as possible to participate in local planning and consensus formation. Events have been key to development; health fairs, work days and celebrations. Small business enterprises have been established. The key accomplishments have been training of fifty health caretakers from ten communities which has led to better health care, improved sanitation and nutrition, vaccinations, and better relations with the health ministry; the creation of core groups of people in each of the six communities who assume responsibility for their local development and share in events with the other communities; and the emerging cross-sector network of support for Azpitia and the Cluster.

OBJECTIVES

Development of abilities of local people

Create demonstration zone as replicable unit of development for the nation

Engaging broad local participation

Leader training

Improvement of local economy

Interchange between communities

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Celebrations

Community environment enhancement

Community forums

Community work days

Development of leadership core

Electrification

Farmers' training

Health fairs

Irrigation canal improvement

Preschools

Professional network

Mobile clinics

Round tables

Small enterprise organisation

Training of health caretakers

Women's sewing and cooking training

CONTACT

KENNETH HAMJE, AREA DIRECTOR

ICA PERU

APARTADO 11630, JESUS MARIA

LIMA 11

PERU

TEL. 61-2960

PROJECT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN ALTOS DE CHIAPAS MEXICO

This project does participatory research and creation of a methodology for planning, decision making, implementation, and appraisal.

PROJECT SPONSOR UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
ALTOS DE CHIAPAS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (PRODECH)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The aim of this project is to involve technical personnel for government programmes so that they adopt a methodology for more efficient rural development in the implementation of traditional programmes.

OBJECTIVES

Increase local participation at grass root levels
Increase technical personnel and efficiency

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Successive stages of diagnosis, planning, implementation and appraisal

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Important results with a group of modest technical personnel thanks to the adoption of new methodology.

CONTACT

DR. YOPO BORIS
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND OF MEXICO
EDIFICIO DE NACIONES UNIDAS, AV. PRESIDENTE MARZARYC
MEXICO D.F.
MEXICO
TEL.

LA-08
CANAMIEL
PANAMA

Canamiel was a two-year programme to significantly improve the ability of small sugar cane farmers in Panama to produce and market their products, manage their businesses, and be introduced to new and appropriate technology.

PROJECT SPONSOR APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY GROUP
INTERAMERICAN FOUNDATION
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLABORATING TOGETHER (PACT)
INTERAMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Canamiel Project works in the rural areas of Panama with approximately 4,000 people, with 300 directly benefitting. It started in April of 1982 and terminated in January of 1984. It was coordinated by appropriate technology group, a non governmental group. Three full-time and three part time staff and eight volunteers worked with the project. Four of them were coordinators with their own areas. The project raised its annual budget of US\$75,000 from donations, local and international support, and the use of local resources. The challenge addressed by the project was to enable rural communities with the organisation and training necessary to solve their development problems. The project identified local leadership and trained them in methods to solve their particular problems, introduced appropriate technology by using actual pilot projects, opened up local and international markets for local products, financed and established credit linkages with small farmers, created solid rural organisations, and created a communication model that allowed the transportation structures to be improved. The project worked with small producers of sugar cane and helped organise them in order that they might better market their products. It changed the traditional production and marketing methods and created a more workable design, combined with new local skills in credit management. The project also designed a satellite communications model for the transfer of technology, which should be put into operation by 1986.

OBJECTIVES

Form autonomous organisations
Improve cluster marketing mechanism
Introduce appropriate technology and management structures
Support economic project development using credit resources

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Create small farm financing mechanism
Identify local leadership and inspire confidence in them
Introduce technology through pilot demonstration project
Promote best products to local and international markets

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Creative communications and transportation model
Economically and socially stable rural organisations
Secure credit linkages

CONTACT

SAMUEL BERN, PROJECT DIRECTOR
CANAMIEL PROJECT, GROUP OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY
APARTADO 8046
ZONE 7
PANAMA
TEL. 61-7353

SOL DE SEPTIEMBRE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT CHILE

This project utilises a human development approach with an aim to develop the human factor to engage in economic self-sufficiency, human self-confidence and social self-determination.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Located 36 kilometres north of Santiago, the project uses guilds or commissions as catalytic structures to achieve the activities fundamental to integrated development. It is an arid area with irrigated agriculture. The focus of the project has been on the arenas of agriculture, small industry and commerce. The successes obtained have been possible because of the high level of involvement of the citizens in all stages of the project including the planning, execution, extension, and constant evaluation at every stage. This has enabled the people to initiate and realise many significant projects and events.

OBJECTIVES

Learn modern agricultural techniques
Keep the flow of money within the community as long as possible
Develop leadership skills
Meet health and education needs

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Community planning events
Community Guilds (task forces) organisation and operations
Community workdays
Community celebrations and festivals

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Experimental small farm teaches new agriculture techniques
Means for buying and selling products produced within the community achieved
Community Centre, Library and Plaza created
75 families received residential land titles as part of land reform
Community Health Clinic established
Preschool programme for younger children with afterschool programme for older
Community bakery begun by 22 women for selves and sales to community
Home canning industry
Sewing machinery pool
Local farmers adopted techniques from the demonstration farm increasing income
Streets named and welcome signs erected at the entrances to the community
Community chapel constructed, fulfilling a long time dream of the community
All projects planned, implemented and evaluated by the residents
Formal and informal training provided to people over a five year period of the sponsor living residentially in the community so that they could be self-reliant with the skills to continue the unending process of development

CONTACT

B. R. NEWKIRK, DIRECTOR
SOL DE SEPTIEMBRE HDP, ICA
CASILLA 14522
CORREO 21, SANTIAGO
CHILE
TEL. 772498

LA-10

NORTH CLARENDON DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
JAMAICA - CLARENDON - MORGAN'S PASS P.O.

A processing plant is established through local efforts and using local resources.

PROJECT SPONSOR JAMAICA AGRICULTURE SOCIETY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The fundamental objective of the project is to assist rural people to improve their social and economic condition. The key concept is a self-help programme 'with our own hands'. The project is based on the demonstration of a philosophy based on the continuity of effort and the focus of purpose.

OBJECTIVES

Develop physical and human resources

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Candied peel and fruit processing

Canning

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Involvement of local people in the decision process

Continuous employment of 50 to 60 persons from the local area

Saves the country approximately \$600,000.00 in foreign exchange

CONTACT

IVAN H. TOMLINSON, MANAGING DIRECTOR
NORTH CLARENDON PROCESSING COMPANY
6 DUKHARAN AVE
KINGSTON 10
JAMAICA

TEL. 25025 (OFF)
9241205 (RES)

**EASINGTON GARMENTS, SIR DONALD SANGSTER GC, TREADWAYS
JAMAICA**

This tri-locational project is part of the government's effort to improve the standard of living in rural communities. It does this through teaching marketable skills, particularly to women, and then organising these newly trained persons through self-help and a cooperative effort with the affected communities.

PROJECT SPONSOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION OF JAMAICA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The problem addressed by all three locations of this project, sponsored by the Social Development Commission, is that of unemployment and it aims to not only provide employment but also to improve the economic status of both the individuals and communities involved. The Easington and Treadways locations are involved in garment construction and Treadways also does hand embroidery. At Sir Donald Sangster, needlecraft and straw work are the focus. Through this project, the participants have improved their skills and the standard of production has improved. Both income and living standards have increased. The learnings from this project which are significant to those involved in rural development are that a cooperative self-help endeavour can and does work and that with the cooperation and development of the community as a whole the economic status of the community can be improved.

OBJECTIVES

Improve economic status of participants
Improve economy of community
Provide employment

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Garment construction
Hand embroidery
Needlecraft
Straw work

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Improved skills
Improved standard of production
Increased income
Increased living standards
Community cooperation and development is necessary
Cooperative endeavor can improve status of community
Self-help is effective

CONTACT

DAPHNE MAY ADAMS, SECRETARY/MANAGER
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
3-3A RICHMOND AVENUE
KINGSTON 10
JAMAICA
TEL. 926-8000

LA-12

GRANJAS INTEGRADAS: INTEGRATED FARMS

MEXICO - VERACRUZ - MOIA E. ZAPATA

This project in integrated farming is out to incorporate diverse components of farming which are related among themselves. It takes a comprehensive approach including education, alternative energy production, and community organisation to enable the community to develop the capacity to self-manage its existing natural resources and produce the food needed for consumption by the community.

PROJECT SPONSOR NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY OF LIFE
RESOURCES
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES SOBRE
RECURSOS
BIOTICOS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In order to create a demonstration of alternative ways to manage natural resources, Granjas Integradas (integrated farms) has involved 184 families in this project to produce food for consumption by the community. The community has organised and there are projects in early childhood, youth and adult education. Diverse aspects of farming are integrated such as animal management, vegetables, and treatment of garbage. Members of the community are trained in management skills. All of this is done as a demonstration for other communities and as a proposal for the micro level of economy rather than the grand type of proposal for large projects.

OBJECTIVES

Community self-management of natural resources

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Food production for community

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Education

Organisation of community

Proposal for the micro level not grand type of large projects

Economic utilisation from first year

Socio-economic profitability of project

CONTACT

GONZALO PINEDA BRAVO

GRANJAS INTEGRADAS

APARTADO POSTAL 63

XALEPA, VERA CRUZ

MEXICO

TEL. 281-75090

AUTODIDACTISMO SOLIDARIO: SELF-TEACHING PROJECT

MEXICO - HILDAGO - IXMIQUILPAN

The Otomi Indians seek to liberate themselves in a spirit of solidarity through Autodidactismo Solidario by setting up an economic, social, and political organisation by the communities. New forms of education and new models for community organisation have been developed and they have found a new sense of interdependence among the communities rather than dependence on institutions.

PROJECT SPONSOR FORD FOUNDATION
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Otomi Indians have been oppressed for centuries. The Aztecs demanded tribute from them, the Spanish took away their lands, and now the monopolies in the arid zone and the well-financed new land-owners in the irrigated zone, have taken away the fruit of work for the Otomies. In this project, the Otomies are seeking to liberate themselves through a deeper awareness of their own history and organising themselves in a spirit of solidarity. Basic education courses have been organised in mathematics, communication, social sciences, and natural sciences. The project has begun basic training in land and cattle, nutrition and health, and rural industry. It is also involved in interchange of experiences at the zonal, regional, and national levels, and horizontal communication in the form of festivals, radio programmes, and brochures. The communities participate in research on their history, community resources, management, etc. 95% Of the study courses are taught by people from within the communities and the previous dependency on institutions has been replaced by an interdependence. Group self-teaching and a circular model of organisation are among the new structures created. Some of the discoveries made in the process of this project are that volunteer group promoters are a viable alternative to traditional leadership and an outside promoter plays an important role in the planning process, in the execution of the project and in the evaluations done by the villagers. People have new ideas about the process of popular thinking, sharing and leadership.

OBJECTIVES

Self-managed economic, social, and political organisation

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Participative research
Organising basic education courses
Horizontal communication festivals, radio programmes, brochures
Training in land and cattle, nutrition and health, rural industry
Zonal, regional, and national interchange

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Dependency on institutions replaced by interdependence of communities
New forms of education (group self-teaching) developed
New models of organisation (circular, not pyramidal)
95% of courses done by community promoters
Participative leadership works
A volunteer group promoter as effective as traditional leadership

CONTACT

JOSE GUADALUPE S. GARCIA ANGULO, COORDINATOR
AUTODIDACTISMO SOLIDARIO
SALIDA A SAN NICOLAS
IXMIQUILPAN
MEXICO
TEL.

**LA-14
FIRST RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
JAMAICA**

The First Rural Development Project, jointly funded by the government of Jamaica and the World Bank, is building the agricultural base of Jamaica by acquiring land, dividing it into farms, building the houses and necessary infrastructure, and training and settling farmers into the new farms.

PROJECT SPONSOR **GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA
WORLD BANK**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The settlement of landless farmers, those with inadequate land and others interested in entering agriculture, is a key issue addressed by the First Rural Development Project. Sponsored and funded by the Government of Jamaica and the World Bank, the project also deals with creating viable farm units and providing the necessary infrastructure and encourage increased agricultural production and productivity. The objectives of the project are to complement the government's rural development policy by increasing agricultural production and income and improving the quality of life, thereby reducing income disparities, and to help in preventing migration to the urban areas. These are accomplished through the acquisition and subdivision of agricultural land, the construction of farm houses, roads, water supply systems, local extension offices, staff houses, slabs and risers for toilets, and through the provision of electricity, the training of staff and farmers and the settlement of farmers. As of September of 1983, the project has settled under freehold tenure 1020 farm families on the land. To provide necessary infrastructure 433 farm houses with potable water systems and about 100 miles of roads have been constructed. Seven new market places have been established, 24 miles of electric wiring has been done, 6511 slabs and risers for toilets have been built, and 521 acres of land have received soil conservation treatment. Approximately 1500 farmers and extension staff have been trained.

OBJECTIVES

Improving quality of life
Increasing agricultural production
Increasing farm income
Reduce migration to urban areas

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Acquisition and subdivision of agricultural land
Construction of houses, roads, water systems
Settlement of farmers
Training of staff and farmers

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Provision of necessary infrastructure
Settlement of 1020 farmers on the land
Training of 1500 staff and farmers

CONTACT

DUDLEY B. IRVING, PROJECT COORDINATOR
C/O PRODUCTION AND EXTENSION DIVISION
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
HOPE, KINGSTON
JAMAICA
TEL. 922-5490 OR 922-7686 (OFF)
925-1230 (RES)

AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ANDES

PERU - CUZCO - PUNO

The Proyecto Investigacion y Desarrollo de los Sistemas Agricolas Andinos aims to better the quality of life in Andean villages through demonstrations of appropriate technology and necessary corresponding training.

PROJECT SPONSOR CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION AGRICULTEUR
(CIID)
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (CIID)
INTERAMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL
COOPERATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As the name implies the basic objective is the study of Andean Agricultural Systems for small farmers. It is working with eight campesino (small farmers) communities in Cusco, Ayacucho and Puno through the state universities in these zones. These communities represent social groupings with few resources and access to public services. Though it began as a purely research project, it gradually moved toward community development. The research is participative in nature and takes place through investment projects carried out through a revolving loan fund. Hence the other objectives of this project are to improve the production, transportation and marketing of Andean food types, to develop appropriate technology for the reality of the rural community, and to train the villagers. To accomplish these objectives, the project has constructed an intercommunity training centre and established demonstration parcels of land. It also created and used courses and workshops for the villagers. Key accomplishments have been knowing the village agricultural mode, gaining village participation and developing agroindustries and techniques with Andean crops.

OBJECTIVES

Develop appropriate technology
Improve production, transport, and marketing of Andean food types
Training

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Construction of intercommunity training centre
Creating scholarships for villagers so that they can learn
Establishment of demonstration parcels of land
Organisation of courses/workshops for training
Harvesting and canning research
Evaluation of phytogenic resources
Cattle module pasturing alternatives development

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Development of agro-industrial techniques with Andean crops
Knowledge about the village agricultural mode
Village participation
Grain mill construction
Chemical storehouse construction
Carpentry workshop
Communal nursery

CONTACT

MARIO E. TAPIA, COORDINATOR
CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION AGRI.(IICA)
APTO 11185, LOS CONDORES 195
LIMA 3
PERU
TEL. 299114

ELDERS AND YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING PROJECT
JAMAICA

The Elders and Youth Training Programme, located in 7 parishes in Jamaica, addresses the issue of unskilled and therefore unemployable young women by using the local resource of the skilled elderly. It is an important project in breaking down barriers and preserving cultural heritage.

PROJECT SPONSOR BUREAU OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Lack of skills among younger rural women, many of whom are mothers, has led to their unemployability. The Elders and Youth Training Programme was designed to address this issue using a locally available resource. The technical training in fields such as food processing, metal craft, needlecraft, and wine and liquors is linked with income generation in the form of small businesses or cooperatives. This led to training in human and personal development, family life education, and management skills such as accounting and communications. This has brought the youth and the elderly together in a meaningful way and shown that the elderly can make a significant contribution to development. It has also broken down social, age, and financial barriers and demonstrated that training can be done at the village level.

OBJECTIVES

Develop economic projects

To give skill training to increase employment opportunities

To preserve 'dyeing' skills

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Cooperative training, accounting systems, communication

Human development seminars and workshops in groups

Personal development

Technical training, food processing, metal craft, needlecraft

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Demonstrate that elderly can contribute to development

Elders and youth together in a meaningful way

Training available to rural youth by using local resources

80 young people trained

Importance of financial assistance during training

Intrinsic value of clear lines of communication

That training can be accomplished at village level

Value of contribution of elderly to youth, particularly cultural

Value of planning with local people

CONTACT

EUGENIE SMITH, PROJECT COORDINATOR

BUREAU OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

4TH FLOOR, 61 HALFWAY TREE ROAD

KINGSTON

JAMAICA

TEL. 926-4748

JACKS HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE
 JAMAICA - ST. ANDREW - JACKS HILL

Jacks Hill Community Project was begun in 1978 to build a unified community with civic awareness. The project has affected or involved 2000 persons of various age groups, social and economic strata, political and religious persuasions in a rural mountain area adjacent to the capital city.

PROJECT SPONSOR JACKS HILL COMMUNITY COUNCIL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Jacks Hill Community Project is located in a 10 square mile rural village area adjacent to the capital city. The objectives of the project are to develop self reliance and civic awareness, and to stimulate economic activity. With one salaried staff and 22 volunteers the project has been active in health, welfare, education as well as sports and entertainment especially for youth. Other activities have included building, environmental improvement, utilities, economic projects. The project has acquired land for community trust and built a community centre. The values of wide based participation and structured organisation have been among the communities learnings.

OBJECTIVES

Develop self reliance and civic awareness
 Stimulate economic activity

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Building
 Economic projects
 Environmental improvement
 Fund raising
 Security
 Sports for youth
 Uniformed youth groups
 Utilities
 Welfare, health and education

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Acquired land for community trust
 Built community centre
 Initiated apiary
 Developed community awareness
 Self help in private voluntary fund raising
 Use of voluntary help
 Value of structured organisation
 Value of wide based participants

CONTACT

ROY W. DICKSON, SPECIAL PROJECTS MANAGER
 GLEANER CO. LTD, P. O. BOX 40, KINGSTON, JAMAICA
 (OR) MALABAR -JACK'S HILL P.A.
 SAINT ANDREW
 JAMAICA
 TEL. (809) 922-3400

LA-18

**NEWMARKET REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
JAMAICA - NEWMARKET**

The Newmarket Development Project in St. Elizabeth Jamaica was started in 1979 following a flood. It has provided new housing and economic opportunities and citizen participation.

PROJECT SPONSOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Newmarket Village of Jamaica was flooded in 1979 and the Urban Development Corporation started a project to relocate the residents and provide new commercial opportunities with full village participation. New housing has been provided and a community service facility has been built through the use of integrated planning and resident participation.

OBJECTIVES

Foster human resource development
Generate economic growth
Improve standard of life
Stem flow of rural to urban migration
Conserve the physical environment

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Community development
Construct and develop commercial site
Develop income generating projects

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Improved housing
People participation in integrated planning
Provision of community service facilities
Aware community better able to identify needs-aspirations
Community priorities ensured by participation-decisioning

CONTACT

MAURICE JOHNSON, PROJECT DIRECTOR
NEWMARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
NEWMARKET PO
ST. ELIZABETH PARISH
JAMAICA
TEL. 92-28310-4

AGRICULTURAL PROJECT FOR THE CULTIVATION OF GARLIC BRAZIL - PARAIBA - CABACEIRAS

This project was established to address the problems of emigration, low standard of living, and unnecessary garlic imports. This garlic production industry has allowed the district to build an effective infrastructure and a spirit of community cooperation.

PROJECT SPONSOR PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES
(PRODECOR)
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Agricultural Project for the Cultivation of Garlic is out to address the problems of emigration, lack of technical skill, and low capitalisation of garlic. Its objectives are to keep people in the district through the generation of work and wages, to help the productivity of garlic, to minimise the import of garlic, to spread the rural cooperative movement and organise the community, and to build a socio-economic infrastructure for the region to supply the population with its basic needs. Its main activities are in four areas those relating directly to the production of garlic, the creation of a socio-economic infrastructure, and community action. To date it has encouraged people to stay in the villages, it has aided the production and productivity of garlic and minimised imports, and organised the community. This project taught the district how to organise themselves into a cooperative and how to administer that cooperative in order to improve their standard of living.

OBJECTIVES

- Encourage workers to stay in region
- Help production and productivity of garlic
- Minimise import of garlic into state
- Give region socio-economic infrastructure
- Organise the community
- Spread rural cooperative movement
- Supply population with basic needs

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Acquire one tractor of tires
- Building a community core
- Construction of a storehouse
- Construction of 101 outhouses
- Construction to supply water
- Introduction of 123 motor pumps
- Making garlic cream
- The planting of garlic
- To construct one 'acude'

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- Aided production and productivity of garlic
- Has encouraged people to stay in village
- Minimised imports of garlic
- Organised the community

CONTACT

MARIA DAS GRACAS L. NEVES, REGIONAL ASSESSOR
MINISTERIO DA AGRICULTURA-PRODECOR
RUA OSWALDO BRAYNER NO.112 BAIRRO DOS ESTADOS
CENTRE JOAO PESSOA, PARAIBA CEP5800
BRAZIL
TEL.

COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS FOR TRAINING AND PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

BRAZIL - MINAS GERAIS - PATROCINIO

The Community Workshops Programme is involved in creating a comprehensive approach to local economic development through the creation of small industries in order to generate jobs and increase wages.

PROJECT SPONSOR BRAZILIAN MOVEMENT FOR LITERACY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project focuses on the problem of low levels of work and wages as a deterrent to the economic development of Brazil. The intent of the project is to generate jobs and wages in the informal economy through an educative work programme with low income groups. The objectives of the project are to train for professional occupations; to make possible the development of groups of production in an environment of educative work based on a relationship to the organisation in order to better produce and market goods and services. The major activities have been technical advice and training, organising production groups, and lending of equipment, and the conducting of feasibility studies. The major accomplishments of the project have been in the areas of small industry training, planting of kitchen gardens, and marketing of products. Not all the groups in the training sessions went on to the implementation stage. The project got started when the people stated an interest in forming production groups and studying the viability of their product. The methods for the training sessions were created gradually so as to cover any unseen difficulties that might arise in the production process, the management or the administration.

OBJECTIVES

- Create environment for educative work
- Creation of educative work programme with low income groups
- Develop production groups
- Generate jobs and wages
- Produce and market goods and services
- Professional training
- To form autonomous farmer's groups

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Acquiring raw materials
- Give technical assistance to groups
- Handwork training
- Lending equipment of groups
- Organising production groups

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- Fence and roof tile making
- Marketing of products at local fairs, markets, and shops
- Planting of kitchen gardens
- Production of kitchen gardens to supplement diets
- Training sewing, dairy production, candy making

CONTACT

ERLI COTRIM LEITE
MOBRAL DEPT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
RUA DA ALFANDEGA 214
5 ANDAR. CENTRO RIO DE JANEIRO - RJ
BRAZIL
TEL. 252-9329

WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
JAMAICA - ST. THOMAS - WOBURN LAWN

The Woburn Lawn Economic Development Cooperative, Woburn Lawn, Jamaica is a cooperative initiated August 1980 to involve the community in improving the economic and social standards.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)
INTERAMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)
KINGSTON ROTARY CLUB

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Woburn Lawn Cooperative addresses the problems of unemployment, community fragmentation, poor nutrition, and education for all ages. The Cooperative has been active in agricultural, industry and social development. The building of a health outpost, an industrial complex and the establishment of a cooperative farm have been key accomplishments. Unemployment has decreased and educational programmes have been put in place.

OBJECTIVES

Improve community economic and social living standards

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Agriculture
Commerce
Education and health
Industry

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Building of health outpost
Building of industrial complex
Establishment of cooperative farm
Local resources and local involvement are helpful in rural development

CONTACT

ALICE B. WRIGHT, CHAIRPERSON
WOBURN LAWN ECON DEV. COOP. SOC. LTD.
WOBURN LAWN, CEDAR VALLEY
SAINT THOMAS
JAMAICA
TEL.

**EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND WEAVING SHOPS FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
PERU - JUNIN - JAUJA**

The Experimental Farm and Weaving Shops for Occupational Therapy for Mental Patients, sponsored by the Hospital Olavegoya in Jauja, Department of Junin, is an experiment in occupational therapy which places mental patients in a work structure, either on a farm or in a handicrafts workshop, to aid their rehabilitation.

PROJECT SPONSOR HOSPITAL OLAVEGOYA, JAUJA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Experimental Farm and Weaving Shops were developed to deal with trying to find effective ways to rehabilitate people from mental illness and to train people in working skills. The experiment was in setting up a farm and handicrafts workshops on land owned by the Hospital Olavegoya and using them as occupational therapy structures for mostly rural patients. The first phase of the project, from 1981 into 1983, consisted of developing the infrastructure the construction of the workshop sheds, the installation of an aspersion irrigation system, the general setting up of the physical environment of the project. Phase two, beginning in 1983 and scheduled to continue through August of 1984, begins the development of the actual farm and shops into working units. The project has already demonstrated that the existence of a physical therapeutic environment with sources of work already known by the psychiatric patients before their illness, is an aid to their quick recovery and rehabilitation. Fifty campesino patients have already been helped in their recovery by the project, and as an added benefit the project is already producing enough profit to cover 60% of its operating expenses. Perhaps the chief gift of the project is the development of a rehabilitation model that uses occupational therapy adjusted to the socio-cultural origins of the psychiatric population. This therapy has been found to be most helpful in allowing patients to re-integrate their lives with their communities.

OBJECTIVES

Establishment of handicrafts workshops
Establishment of pilot farm
Occupational therapy through farm and shop

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Agricultural and handicrafts production
Construction of workshops
Installation of aspersion irrigation system

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Farm and workshop financing sixty percent of expenses
Fifty campesino patients helped in recovery through work
Occupational engagement aids mental integration
Structured physical work aids rehabilitation from mental illness

CONTACT

PEDRO VALVERDE, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD
HOSPITAL OLAVEGOYA, JAUJA
APARTADO NO. 295
HUANCAYO
PERU
TEL. 231484

WORK SKILLS TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED WOMEN
PERU - JUNIN - HUANCAYO

Capacitacion Laboral Artesanal de Mujeres Campesinas Presas en la Carcel de Huancayo (Work Skills Training for Rural Women Incarcerated in the Jail of Huancayo) is a way of training women prisoners in a skilled trade and at the same time is a self-supporting business enterprise exporting handmade textiles and garments.

PROJECT SPONSOR ARCHDIOCESE MISSIONS OFFICE OF DAVENPORT, IOWA-USA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Work Skills Training Programme in the Huancayo Jail involves twenty-four rural women prisoners who are being trained in the art of turning raw sheep and alpaca wool into articles and garments that can be sold for income. The women, ranging in age from 18 to 40 years old and serving sentences of from two to ten years, had few skills and little employment experience. The objectives of the project are not only to give these women prisoners training in a skilled trade but to give them a way to earn income while they are in jail. With initial funding and help from volunteers from the Archdiocese of Davenport, Iowa, in the United States, the project has now become economically self-supporting. They spin thread from the wool of sheep and alpaca and then weave it into articles and garments. At first they produced enough to make clothing for themselves, but now they are producing products for export.

OBJECTIVES

Allowing women to earn incomes while they are in the Huancayo Jail
 Training of women prisoners in skills and work patterns

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Production of articles and garments hand made from alpaca and sheep wool
 Skilled production of sheep and alpaca thread

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

A self-sufficient economic enterprise in a jail
 Income to poor women prisoners
 Women in jail working together

CONTACT

PEDRO VALVERDE, ASSESOR
 CARCEL DE HUANCAYO
 APARDADO NO. 295, HUANCAYO
 PERU
 TEL. 231484

MEGAN MONRISEY, RESPONSABLE
 CARCEL DE HUANCAYO
 APARDADO NO. 295, HUANCAYO
 PERU
 TEL. 231484

MEDICAL EDUCATION PROJECT OF PACARAN
PERU - YAUYOS - PACARAN

Proyecto Medico-Educativo de Pacaran (the Health Education Project of Pacaran) is a project, sponsored by PROSIP, to provide comprehensive health care to the community of Pacaran and the villages surrounding it in the central part of Yauyos Province. It provides a range of medical services but also emphasises courses on basic sanitation and preventive medicine.

PROJECT SPONSOR PROMOTORA DE OBRAS SOCIALES Y DE INSTRUCCION
 POPULAR
 (PROSIP)
 PROMOTER OF SOCIAL WORK AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
 (PROSIP)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Health Education Project of Pacaran works to provide an integral health coverage to Pacaran, the headquarters for the Medical Centre, and to other communities through extension activity. Its objective is to protect the right for all to live, assuring a sanitary welfare to the family, a full range of medical services, and information on nutrition, preventive health care and infant care. The services and activities offered are as follows general medicine services through medical services offices; medical-surgical emergency services; home hospitalisation services; pharmacy basic medicines and primary assistance; radiology photoroentgen (x-ray services); laboratory analysis services; odontology on a periodic basis and by agreement with the odontology; School of San Marcos University preventive programmes lectures to the community on sanitation, nutrition, feces and latrine treatment, and vaccination. Initial investment for facility and equipment was secured by PROSIP from local and international contributions. Salaries and operating expenses are funded by the ministry of health, resources generated by the health centre, and contributions secured by the district health committee. Since the centre has been founded, people have tended more and more to come at the early stages of illness rather than wait for the definite manifestation of it. Because of this people have gained trust in medical doctors and their methodology. Furthermore it has lent stability and continuity to health care.

OBJECTIVES

Distribute information about nutrition and preventive health care
 Make available basic health services
 Protecting the right of all to live a clean and healthy life

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

General medical services
 Home hospitalisation services
 Medical-surgical emergency services
 X-ray and laboratory services

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Continuity and permanence in medical care
 Trust manifest in early attendance to the Centre for Illness

CONTACT

DR. JAIME CABRERA VALENCIA, EXECUTIVE
 PROYECTO MEDICO-EDUCATIVO DE PACARAN
 AV. JOSE PARDO NO 231, OFC 801
 MIRAFLORES
 PERU
 TEL. 471370 (OFF)
 404517 (RES)

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING AND JOB CREATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED
PERU - JUNIN - HUANCAYOS

Capacitacion Laboral y Creacion de Puestos de Trabajo de Minusvalidos is a project that develops handicapped-owned enterprises to train and give jobs to handicapped people in Lima and in Huancayo.

PROJECT SPONSOR ARCHDIOCESE OFFICE OF MISSIONS, SEATTLE-USA
OFICINA DE MISIONES DE LA ARQUIDIOCESIS, SEATTLE-USA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Capacitacion Laboral y Creacion de Puestos de Trabajo de Minusvalidos (Occupational Training and Job Creation for Handicapped People) is a project developed to address the issues of the few available places where handicapped people can work and the lack of occupational or business training for the handicapped. The objective of the project was to create a model enterprise that could be owned by the handicapped and that would have sufficient financial capacity to give employment and occupational and business training to handicapped people. The project, launched in January of 1983, is going on in two phases: 1. The establishment of enterprise services imports and exportations; sale of products made by handicapped people; sale of confectionary and candies, electronic components, small light trucks and other products. 2. Establishment of an industrial production site. In the period of the project, it has been demonstrated that handicapped people can associate together to create and run a business. Handicapped people have also been given business and occupational training, and courses have been developed to do this training. The project proves that handicapped people are not a socially and economically passive group, but with adequate training and enablement they can create their own economic destiny, participating actively in the economic life of Peru.

OBJECTIVES

A self-supporting enterprise owned by handicapped
Employment of handicapped people
Occupational and business training of handicapped

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Handicapped have had occupational and business training
Handicapped organised to take over and run an enterprise
Handicapped proven to be economically productive members of community

CONTACT

PEDRO VALVERDE, ASSESOR
CLCPTM
APARTADO NO. 295
HUANCAYO
PERU
TEL. 523282, LIMA
231484, HUANCAYO

LA-26

**HONEYBEE PROJECT
JAMAICA**

The Honeybee Project in Jamaica is a government sponsored programme to establish honey producing apiaries and to train and employ youth in their building and management.

PROJECT SPONSOR MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Honeybee Project was designed to deal with the issues of unemployed youth in Jamaica and training them to have practical employable skills. It also deals with the revitalisation of the beekeeping industry in Jamaica and the increase of production of honey as an export product that will bring more foreign exchange into Jamaica. Project objectives are to train 100 youth annually and then settle them into their own beekeeping projects, to establish not less than 500 bee colonies per year and to produce not less than 4000 gallons of honey annually for sale and export. Since the beginning of the project more than 750 bee colonies have been established in 20 locations. Over 100 youths have been trained during the past 15 months, and more than 55 of them have been employed in constructing and managing apiaries.

OBJECTIVES

Establish 500 bee colonies per year
Produce 400 plus gallons honey per year
Train 100 youth annually in beekeeping

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Bee colony management
Bee hive construction
Honey bottling
Honey reaping
Honey production for export

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Employment of over 55 youth in apiaries
Establishment of 750 bee colonies in 20 locations
Training of over 100 youths in beekeeping

CONTACT

RHENA WILLIAMS, COORDINATOR
HONEYBEE PROJECT, COMMUNITY ECONOMIC ORGANISATION
43 ST. LUCIA CRESCENT
KINGSTON 5
JAMAICA
TEL. 826-6111 (OFF)
926-6020 (RES)

SILVO INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

PERU - CAJAMARCA

Desarrollo Rural Integral Silvo Agropecuario is a project in rural development situated on the slopes of the City of Cajamarca. Its principal objective is the energetic raising of the ecosystem of Cajamarca through the generation of productive structures and the appropriate organisation of the rural population.

PROJECT SPONSOR UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CAJAMARCA
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF CAJAMARCA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project of rural development has as its principle objective to raise energetically the Cajamarca ecosystem through the generation of productive structures and the appropriate organisation of the rural population. It has organised the communities into development committees and done physical and socio-economic diagnostics of the zone. It is also involved in providing basic services, non-scholastic education and technical assistance in agriculture, livestock management, artisan crafts, and commerce. The project has built dams, a reservoir, terraces, and planted forests in order to conserve land and water.

OBJECTIVES

Appropriate organisation of rural population
To generate productive structures
To raise the Cajamarca ecosystem

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Basic services
Communal organisation into development committees
Non-scholastic education
Physical and socio-economic diagnostics of the zone
Technical assistance in agriculture, livestock management
Technical assistance in artisan crafts and commerce

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Communal organisation of eight development communities
Transfer of appropriate technologies

CONTACT

PABLO SANCHEZ ZEVALLOS
DESARROLLO RURAL INTEGRAL SILVO AGROPECUARIO
JIRON TARAPACA 570
CAJAMARCA
PERU
TEL. 3526

LA-28

SAIS TUPAC AMARU LTDA.

PERU - LA OROYA

Sais Tupac Amaru is a Peruvian model of rural development, created and implemented by local people themselves. Its objective is to raise the level of living of the central Andean area through creating jobs, providing basic services, and increasing productivity.

PROJECT SPONSOR SAIS TUPAC AMARU LTDA.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Sais Tupac Amaru, based on a newly popular Peruvian model of rural development created and implemented by local people, is addressing the issue of job generation. In order to raise the quality of life in the central Andean area, it has several activities. These include school and adult education services, health prevention, promotion, and recuperation attention, and other basic services. It is also involved in construction of homes and basic infrastructure such as roads and electrification. The project is also developing several lines of production such as agriculture, livestock, fishing, and forestry. It has been successful in integrating families that used to work on ex-haciendas of livestock with thousands of rural families that surround the ex-haciendas and in developing basic education, health and housing services. The property of the service enterprises is shared among the thousands of local rural people.

OBJECTIVES

To raise the level of living of central Andean area

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Agricultural production

Construction of basic infrastructure, roads, electrification

Fishing and livestock production

Forestry

Health prevention, promotion, and recuperation attention

Home construction

School and adult education services

Services development, transportation and consumption

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Creation of 1000 jobs directly

Integration of ex-hacienda families with surrounding rural population

Noticeably augmented production of milk, meat, wool, and fish

Successful development of education, health and housing services

CONTACT

RUBEN ZARATE ESPEJO, SUB DIRECTOR

SAIS TUPAC AMARU LTDA

PARQUE UNION PANAMERICANA 122

BALCONCILLO LIMA

PERU

TEL. 72-2211

EL AULA ABIERTA: TELE-EDUCATION SERVICE

PERU - LIMA

'The Open Classroom' is a tele-education service oriented towards the promotion of family development through the use of social communications. Its purpose is to help the family and its members to capacitate themselves by participating in the national plan of development in health, agriculture and education.

PROJECT SPONSOR INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE BIENESTAR FAMILIAR
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FAMILY WELFARE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In order to fill the gap of information and communication which prevents the formation of a national consciousness, 'The Open Classroom' offers its tele-educative service on through radio nacional on a national level with 22 affiliated stations, presenting educational programmes 'soap opera' style with textbooks and courses in telecentres. It strengthens the family as the fundamental institution of society. It does this by using the means of radio broadcasting, textbooks and courses for training and development. It has a wide audience and through its massive self-training system is changing the attitudes and style of living of its audiences and motivating people toward participation in development.

OBJECTIVES

Bettering the quality of life in rural sector
Family self-help in primary health attention
Promote self-training
Support strengthening of family as fundamental societal institution
Use of communications for training and development

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Radio broadcasting throughout the country through Radio Nacional and its 22 affiliates
Radio broadcasting on 6 other radio stations in the capital city
Preparation of tapes with professional artists
Planning and coordination
Radio production, textbooks and telecentres

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Changing audiences' attitude and style of living
Corresponds to socio-economic, cultural and political reality
Motivating people toward participation in development
The only massive self-training system in service
Wide audience

CONTACT

JULIO N. NUNEZ, DIRECTOR COORDINATOR
INSTITUTE NACIONAL DE BIENESTAR FAMILIAR
AV. SAN MARTIN 685
PUEBLO LIBRE - LIMA 33
PERU
TEL. 62-1286

LA-30

**PROYECTO ESPECIAL ALTO HUALLCA: IRON MOUNTAIN SPECIAL PROJECT
PERU - AUCAYACU - TINGO MARIA**

All of PEAH's activities attempt to develop integrally the area and does so through its components which are farming research, extension, social promotion, technical training, farm credit, agrarian production services, information on resources, maintenance of roads, and environmental health.

PROJECT SPONSOR INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO (INDE)
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (INDE)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Due to the eradication of cocoa, very widespread social and economic problems exist. A general drop in income has occurred due to inadequate planting, lack of technical know-how and consequent low productivity. This has led to an out-migration of the youth and lessened use of the land. PEAH is out to augment and diversify agricultural and livestock production, promote local agro-industry and incorporate new cultivatable areas and areas of livestock farming. All of PEAH's efforts attempt to develop integrally the area and to make economic and social development compatible through education in order to achieve changes in attitude, knowledge, and skills. What was learned through this project was that any rural development project should be multi-sectored and have the participation of all the local institutions and local people. Also, children and youth of both sexes should be involved in rural development programmes in order to evaluate from an early age a vocation for communal promotion and development aimed at technologies and values and maximising existing resources.

OBJECTIVES

Augmentation and diversification of agriculture and livestock production
Bettering quality of life through education to change attitudes
Incorporation of new cultivatable areas
Promotion of local agro-industry

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Agrarian production services
Farm credit
Farming research and extension
Information on resources
Maintenance of roads
Social promotion
Technical training

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Family taken as a unit
16 rural women's clubs
29 Peruvian Young Agriculturalists' Clubs

CONTACT

JUDITH DEL CARPIO ITURRY, SUPERVISOR
PROYECTO ESPECIAL ALTO HUALLEGA
URBANIZACION LAS BRISAS C-2, APT. 185
TINGO MARIA
PERU
TEL. 22-8206

**MICRO-REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN HUANCVELICA
PERU - HUANCVELICA**

The Huancavelica Project is searching out adequate technological alternatives at the socio-economic and cultural level of the villages. In order to confront out-migration it aims to augment production and productivity in order to make the rural hand more employable. There are three specialised projects, communal demonstration projects, common farms and artisan associations.

PROJECT SPONSOR CARRIBEAN ORGANIZATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION
(CORDE)
WORLD NEIGHBOURS, USA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In order to better the work conditions and level of living of the villagers in Huancavelica, this project has three approaches. The first is that of support of agriculture through demonstration parcels of land that are held communally. There are also communally run livestock farms and artisan associations. The project also trains rural promoters elected by the assembly among the authorities and natural leaders and supports the infrastructure and the social and economic organisation through irrigation, potable water, and school gardens. It has wrestled with the mechanics of recognising and diagnosing problems at the community and regional level and in developing a mechanism of rotating funds for feasible projects.

OBJECTIVES

Bettering work conditions
Marketing according to vocation of each community
Support of agricultural, livestock, and artisan production

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Communal demonstration projects
Communal farms as mass training sites with practice work
Formation of rural promoters
Support to infrastructure and social and economic organisation

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Accumulation of seeds and capital through community work
Implementation of integral plan for common farm
Integral recuperation of loans
Marketing of sewing and materials
Payment of communal hands
Stocking of fibre and wool
Three specialised demonstrations
Training of rural promoters in each specialty

CONTACT

AURELIO ALVARADO ALCA, DIRECTOR
PROYECTO MICRO-REGIONAL DE DESARROLLO RURAL
APARTADO 13
HUANCVELICA
PERU
TEL. 2787

INTEGRATED PROJECT IN CAYLLOMA

PERU - AREQUIPA

Proyecto Integral Caylloma is out to address the questions of the farmers; why are we receiving so little for our wool? Why intermediaries? Why don't we improve our pastures, cure our animals of illness, etc.? It is an organisation of alpaca farmers and artisans in the Province of Caylloma.

PROJECT SPONSOR SERVICIO EVANGELICO PERUANO DE ASOCIACION SOCIAL
 (SEPAS)
 PERUVIAN SOCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EVANGELICAL SERVICE
 (SEPAS)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Power groups and vertical goals from state organisations coupled with a lack of participation and responsibility on the local level have led to problems for the alpaca farmers. Trying to avoid paternalism and taking care not to break with the customs and culture of the area, The Proyecto Integral Caylloma has organised the alpaca farmers and artisans in order to allow them to control their resources. This is done through promotion and training, and production and marketing. The population has, because of this, raised their level of consciousness about the problems and what they can and want to do about them. Preliminary work that proved to be critical was a diagnostic of the area of the project, identification of the customs, culture, and problems of the people, and consciousness about what is happening in the area. It was discovered that the intent to solve the problems must come from the people with support from the institution.

OBJECTIVES

Organisation of alpaca farms

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Production and marketing
Promotion and organisation
Training

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Consciousness of problem of intermediaries
Organisation into farmer/artisan association
Need to be conscious of what is happening in the area
The intent to solve the problem must come from the people

CONTACT

ING. ALFREDO ZUIKO,
PROYECTO INTEGRAL CAYLLOMA
13 DE ABRIL 104-C ALTO SELVA
AREQUIPA
PERU
TEL. 22-7569

NEW LAND AND LAND AND FREEDOM GROUPS

MEXICO - GUANAJUATO - QUERETERO

These two groups of families, Tierra Nueva and Tierra y Libertad, working together as Grupos San Bartolo are focused on increased agricultural effectivity in order to improve the quality of life for the village. Education, marketing and organisation are important components in the project. Another key has been the productive participation of the women.

PROJECT SPONSOR FUNDACION QUERETANO PARA EL DESARROLLO RURAL A.C.
QUERETANO FOUNDATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT A.C.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Grupos San Bartolo aims to address the lack of effective official help and insufficient thinking together on the part of the village. Training the villagers in ways to obtain more business with institutions is its objective. On top of producing garlic, beans, wheat, and marmalades, etc, digging wells, and raising cattle, the groups interchange with others and loan out the use of the crop storage building to others. It counts among its accomplishments the organisation and constitution of the groups, acquiring machinery and a means of transport, and integrating the various groups into a centro campesino. In this project they have found that there are many advantages to working together. They interchange their agricultural machinery and have gained the productive participation of the women in the project.

OBJECTIVES

Increased business with institutions
More technical work
Training of villagers

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Cattle raising
Digging wells
Interchange with other groups
Loaning use of crop storage building
Production of garlic, beans, wheat, etc.
Production of marmalades

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Machinery and means of transport
Integration of the various groups into centro campesino
Organisation of groups

CONTACT

JOSE HERNANDEZ OCHEGA
GRUPOS DE SAN BARTOLO TIERRA NUEVA
CONDominio QUERETERO, DESP. 504
QUERETERO
MEXICO
TEL. (463) 424-93

LA-34

**STRATEGIC COOPERATION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MEXICO - COAHUILA - SALTILLO**

This is a group of 160 cooperatives with 6000 members 3650 of whom are permanent workers. About 10 to 20% do volunteer work. In each community lives a government technician, helping with a regional staff that works with 20 'ejidos' or small communities. In order to generate permanent employment, the project aims to help the local farmer to maintain his farm, to reforest desert land, and to protect the land by fencing and management.

PROJECT SPONSOR COMISION TECNICA PARA EL PROGRAMA DE EMPLEO RURAL
TECHNICAL COMMISSION FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAMME

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In order to allow farmers to maintain their farms and other activities more equitably and to generate productive and permanent employment, this cooperative venture was formed by the federal government. It operates primarily in poor or marginal communities, especially those that have been limited in their farming capabilities by the short rainy season and the narrow control of cattle raising. This is being done through training the villagers, reforestation of desert land, and opening the possibility of raising cattle and other livestock for more people. One of the most significant learnings of the project has been that the permanent residence of the government technician in the community allows more flexible communication with the local people and engages their participation more easily. Also, it was found that the management of the budget and the legal accounting is best done directly in the community and that the direct participation of the villagers in the activities of the programme has helped them to become more diversified and more efficient.

OBJECTIVES

Generate productive and permanent employment
Organise cooperatives that will free from dependency
Train villagers to manage their own development

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Cattle, cow, goat, poultry, and pig raising
Helping temporal agriculture
Management of pastoral lands for animals
Protection of land by fencing
Reforestation of desert land with ecologically produced plants

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Interest in growing cattle initiated in 70 groups
39000 hectares of reforested land
70000 hectares of fenced and protected land

CONTACT

VICTOR BLANCO ICAZBALCETA, STATE COORDINATOR
COMISION TECNICA PARA EL PROGRAMA DE EMPLEO RURAL
CENTENARIO NTE. 141
SALTILLO, COAHUILA CP25000
MEXICO
TEL. (841) 434-14

CENTRAL CAMPESINO SERVICES ORGANISATION (CCS)
MEXICO - MICHOACAN - MARAVATIO

CCS Regional Organisation integrates village groups in projects that allow them to share their products, technical training, and administrative skills in order to be more effective. It also aims to enable village groups to get credit and other assistance from other institutions.

PROJECT SPONSOR MEXICAN FOUNDATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Centro Campesino de Servicios is a regional organisation made up of 45 village groups established to promote increased productivity and the development of human beings and or rural groups in an integral manner through solidarity. In the last 12 years it has been involved in the formation of leaders and directors who give life and permanency to the regional organisation and to local groups and have improved the quality of life for the associates and families involved in the projects. It has also been instrumental in the rebirth of assistance from official institutions in the areas of credit, technical assistance, and agricultural research.

OBJECTIVES

Development of rural groups through solidarity
The development of human beings as persons
To promote the increase of productivity

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Credit assistance from public and private institutions
Organisation and integration of village groups
Sharing of products, technical training, and administrative skills

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Credit, technical assistance, and agricultural research from officials
Formation of leaders and directors
Increase in quality of life of associates and families of the organisation
Organisation in existence 12 years
45 groups with an average of 10 members for a total of 450

CONTACT

JUVENAL ARCOS AVALA, DIRECTOR
CCS
TZIRITZICUARO
MICHOACAN
MEXICO
TEL. 820-76

NUTRITION AND PRIMARY HEALTH
MEXICO - CHIAPAS - TUXTLA

This project began in 1978 with a research grant from the Ford Foundation and is now moving into its second phase. It focused its research on isolated communities, particularly those with a distinct culture and language. Its aim is to raise the quality of food and technology to a more adequate level and to cover an extensive area with little money. Its main programme is to bring a package of 7 simultaneous programmes on nutrition and health to each family aimed at perfecting local habits of care and attention for children and working with the community in order that it enables the maintenance of these programmes.

PROJECT SPONSOR FORD FOUNDATION
COPLADE
INN

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project began as a research project for the Ford Foundation and will terminate in the State of Chiapas this year. Then it is thought that it will extend to other critical zones in Mexico. Facing such issues as how to reach isolated communities and how to communicate with communities who have very distinct cultures and languages, the project set out to improve the nutrition and health of mothers and children through perfecting some of the local habits of care and attention for children. It is the result of three previous research projects which demonstrated that physical and mental development of children can happen in spite of poverty. It has a package of 7 simultaneous programmes which it offers to each family that includes training in basic nutrition and health issues, and it works with the community for a period to ensure that the actions of the programmes can be maintained.

OBJECTIVES

To improve nutrition and health of mothers and children

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Bringing packages of 7 simultaneous actions to each family
To see that community as well as family maintain programme

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Three research investigations in physical and mental development of children
Nutrition and health can be improved in spite of poverty

CONTACT

DR. ADOLFO CHAVEZ
DIVISION OF NUTRICION
VASCO DE QUIROGA #15
MEXICO, DF 14000
MEXICO
TEL. 214-37

PIAXTLA AND PROJIMO PROJECTS
MEXICO - SINALOA - SAN IGNACIO

The Piaxtla and Projimo Projects work with villages to improve health conditions through organising and training the villagers themselves to direct health programmes, including programmes to rehabilitate physically disabled children. Their training methods have become an example and demonstration for similar projects both in and outside of Mexico.

PROJECT SPONSOR HESPERIAN FOUNDATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Piaxtla and Projimo Projects have organised the villagers in order to improve their health and social conditions. The Piaxtla Project focuses its primary attention on curative and preventative health measures and training health promoters within the village. Because of this the health programme is directed completely by the villagers themselves, and their training methods are being used in many other countries. In Projimo, families are being trained in therapy and physical rehabilitation of the disabled, thereby providing at a low cost appropriate to the rural services previously only available professionally. One of the main sources of funding for the Piaxtla Project is funds from the sale of a book written on the basis of this project. The book is titled 'Where There Is No Doctor' by David Werner who organised the first clinic in Piaxtla, Clinica de Ajoya, which now serves as a training and referral centre for health promoters from many remote villages. Some of the significant learnings from these two projects are that the planning process needs to continually involve the community and that the project works best if it honestly confronts the real socio-political factors, identifying those conflicts of interest between the rich and the poor, and organises the poor to defend their interests.

OBJECTIVES

That children and their families become self-sufficient
That village people can care for health and social conditions

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Books and education
Making simplified orthopedic material
Primary attention on curative, preventive and social health
Projects to combat exploitation
Self-support jobs for those being rehabilitated
Training families in therapy and rehabilitation
Training health promoters
Village theatre

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

High grade of participation of community, including children
Low cost development of services appropriate to rural zone
Piaxtla experience used by Mexican Government in national training programmes
Programme of health directed by villagers
Training methods used in many countries
Training of physically disabled villagers in physio-therapy

CONTACT

ROBERTO FAJARDO, COORDINATOR
PIAXTLA AND PROJIMO PROJECTS
D/C AJJOYA, APTO. 9, SAN IGNACIO
SINALOA 82900
MEXICO
TEL.

LA-38

CONGREGACION DE POMAS
MEXICO - MICHOACAN - MARAVATIO

Fourteen families work on this project voluntarily in an effort to interchange ideas and work together to be more effective. They hold monthly meetings and exchange technological expertise and learnings and work together in gaining credit and capital investment for the project.

PROJECT SPONSOR RURAL CENTRE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In order to overcome or deal with poor organisation, these fourteen families joined together in Congregacion Pomas. They hold monthly meetings in which they exchange ideas and they visit other groups. They have obtained fertiliser and other capital input for their project as well as credit for poultry raising. They have learned how to win doing experimental production and new forms of organisation and technology transferal.

OBJECTIVES

To have more strength as a group with one voice
To unite in order to interchange ideas

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Educación and technology transferal
Obtaining credit for poultry raising
Obtaining fertiliser and other capital input
Interchange of ideas
Monthly meetings
Promotion and design of the project
Visits with different groups

CONTACT

JAVIER ZEPEDA PINA
CONGREGACION DE POMAS
MARAVATIO
MICHOACAN
MEXICO
TEL. 820-76

**PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROMUDER)
MEXICO - MEXICO CITY**

El Colegio de Mexico's Programme for Women's Participation in Attaining Rural Development (PROMUDER) was established to provide adult village women with added income and young village women with training and employment in their own communities. The project was concluded in 1984.

PROJECT SPONSOR MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN REFORM

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROMUDER aims to give older village women the opportunity to earn added income and to train younger village women in order to gain employment, within their own villages. In order to do this, they have set up agro-industrial units that process agricultural and livestock products, run by the women themselves on a cooperative basis. This has created jobs and activities which have given the women greater economic independence and has raised people's consciousness as to the need to support women's activities in rural development. Through this project they have learned that such agro-industries must be done in stages to enable the women to acquire different skills at different stages. They also learned that support for women's projects will be forthcoming only if men are also addressed about the need for such projects.

OBJECTIVES

To provide adult village women with added income
To provide young village women with employment and training

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Women run agro-industrial processing cooperative units

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Jobs and activities giving women greater economic independence
Raised consciousness about need to support women in rural development
Trained young women with new consciousness

CONTACT

BEATRIZ PAREDES
PROMUDOR
CAMPESTRÉ 54
MEXICO, DF 01060
MEXICO
TEL. 5-68-60-33

ALLSIDES WORKROOM
JAMAICA - KINGSTON

The Jamaica Womens League Allsides Workroom is a self-supporting programme that trains rural women in practical and marketable skills and provides them a structure for supplementing their income through cottage industry.

PROJECT SPONSOR JAMAICA WOMENS LEAGUE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Jamaica Womens League Allsides Workroom addresses the issue of the inability of mostly unmarried rural women to supplement their small financial resources for their own and their families' benefit. The objectives of the project are to teach women marketable skills and to educate the rural woman in work attitudes, planning and organising, budgeting, the use of local food, family planning, health care, and other practical skills. It also encourages the participation of women in community activities. The project staff identifies local leaders, upgrades their skill in hand embroidery, and uses them to identify and attract women in their villages most in need and to form groups. Local leaders are backed up by staff from the head office through periodic visits and half-yearly meetings of all the village leaders at the head office to exchange ideas and concerns. Work material is supplied free of charge, and completed work is paid for, processed, finished and marketed. Some of the profits are distributed to the cottage workers on a percentage basis and the rest are used to expand the workroom programme. Launched in 1939 with 12 participants, the programme presently involves 485 women in various activities. Aside from the head office staff of 30, 408 are earning regular income. Kitchen gardens have also been established on a small basis. There is evidence in the expressions of appreciation by many that the morale of rural women has been significantly boosted. Some learnings from the project are that work attitudes cannot be imposed; a long educational process is required to change them. Furthermore in such a programme, constant and consistent efforts must be made to improve and maintain high standards. The most essential resources are people's skill and dedication. Finally, material incentives do induce positive responses.

OBJECTIVES

Educating women in practical family care
Encouraging participation of women in community activities
Teaching women skills

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Forming cottage industry groups
Half-yearly exchange meetings
Supplies billed after work sold
Training in hand embroidery

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Boosting morale of rural women
Establishing kitchen gardens
Expanded from twelve in 1939 to 485 now engaged
Maintaining high standards requires consistent efforts
Material incentives produce positive responses
Work attitudes cannot be imposed

CONTACT

MRS. MONICA LAWRENCE, GENERAL MANAGER
JAMAICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE-ALLSIDES WORKROOM
22 PARKINGTON PLAZA
KINGSTON 10
JAMAICA
TEL. 926-8963

CIGARETTE COMPANY FARMERS PROGRAMME
JAMAICA - CLARENDON - MORGAN'S PASS

The Cigarette Company of Jamaica Project located in Morgan's Pass Jamaica is designed to provide employment in producing crops for export thereby improving foreign exchange

PROJECT SPONSOR CIGARETTE COMPANY OF JAMAICA LTD.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The objective of this project is to earn foreign exchange for the country through the production of an exportable crop which puts idle lands to use, allows for crop rotation, and employs both skilled and unskilled labour. It serves as a model of contract farming which is vitally necessary for adequate production of export crops. By providing the necessary technical training and managerial assistance, the small farmer is able to put his or her lands to maximum use and is assured a guaranteed income. At the same time the proper techniques of scientific agriculture are learned.

OBJECTIVES

Decrease unemployment
Increase foreign exchange earnings

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Financial assistance
Project management
Technical assistance

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Improve welfare through improved living standards and earnings
Make available modern farming methods with free advice
Provide employment to many unemployed-unskilled people

CONTACT

MICHAEL GOPPIE, FARM MANAGER
CIGARETTE COMPANY FARMERS PROGRAMME
PENNANTS
PA CLARENDON
JAMAICA
TEL.

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROMOTION COMMITTEE
MEXICO**

Comite de Promotores de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo Rural (COPIDER) is a network of professionals who have formed a committee designed to work with campesino organisations to provide the financial and marketing undergirding needed.

PROJECT SPONSOR: COMITÉ DE PROMOTORES DE INVESTIGACIONES PARA EL
DESARROLLO RURAL (COPIDER)
RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROMOTION COMMITTEE
(COPIDER)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The contradiction COPIDER addresses is the bureaucratic unresponsiveness of institutions (government or private sector) to lend money for needed projects. COPIDER is one of ten or more loosely-formed networks of economists, technical assistance people, etc. designed to serve the rural poor, at the request of assistance from the local organisations. Servicios Integradas de Comercialización y Abasto (SICA) is the marketing component which exists legally as a corporation but is not-for-profit in that they never issue dividends. SICA searches for both internal and export markets. Comercializadora Campo-Ciudad (CCC) is a goods purchasing entity which buys supplies in bulk and offers these to local organisations at a 20-30% discount. Offering these marketing alternatives, campesinos are thereby enabled to maintain greater percentages of their profits which are usually siphoned off by middle-buyers.

CONTACT

RODRIGO MEDELLIN ERDMANN, COORDINATOR
COPIDER
PROL. NIÑOS HEROES #259, TEPEPAN
MEXICO, D.F. 16020
MEXICO
TEL.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN VICENTE GUERRERO MEXICO - VICENTE GUERRERO

The project promotes appropriate and inexpensive technologies to increase basic food production.

PROJECT SPONSOR SERVICE, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE (SEDEPAC)
SERVICO DESARROLLO Y PAZ (SEDEPAC)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Vicente Guerrero is located in the cold, arid and dry highlands of Central Mexico. This project is focused on agricultural demonstration and innovation, particularly in intensive horticulture and fruit raising, crop and animal production and soil conservation. Emphasis is also made on environment, community beautification, education, community organisation, health, nutrition, technical training, job training, small business and the acquisition of potable water for the community. The project began in 1978 with two agricultural promoters (extensionists) supported by the World Neighbors (Society of Friends), and is now staffed by twelve trained promoters, 10 of whom are local volunteers and two of whom are paid. The Training involves use of local extension workers working continually with three primary schools, one secondary school, and a technical agricultural school. These schools involve 1200 students. The total number of people affected by the project is 12,000 of the 20,000 residents. Groups of farmers are working in intensive horticulture, fruit raising, land conservation, reforestation and family goat milk production, beekeeping, and demonstration farm plots. Trips are made to visit regional and national projects. Agricultural courses for training other promoters are held in other regions. Results are shared with government and other development organisations. The project seeks to promote simple and inexpensive techniques to increase and diversify agricultural production under these adverse climatic conditions.

OBJECTIVES

- Achieve a state of self-sufficiency in development
- Create new sources of employment and cash income in the community
- Achieve self-sufficiency in basic food production
- Enable villagers to be responsible for their own development process.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Formation of a bee-keeping cooperative
- Promotion of family vegetable gardens
- Experimentation with simple techniques to raise bean production
- Prevent soil erosion on hill-side fields
- Training of local promoters

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- Real measurable income increase
- People organised to improve own community
- Project being extended to other villages.
- People learned skills in working together
- Local people to take project in own hands in 1986

CONTACT

ROGELIO COVA JUAREZ
SERVICIO DESARROLLO Y PAZ, AC
APDO POSTAL 61-024
MEXICO, DF 06600
MEXICO
TEL. 795-47-83 (OFF)
546-73-84 (RES)

BASIC SCHOOLS
JAMAICA - KINGSTON

JFW is a voluntary woman's organisation established in 1944 and composed of branches island-wide with headquarters in Kingston. A major category of concern of the past three decades has been child care, specifically early childhood education for children 3-7 years, in the form of basic schools.

PROJECT SPONSOR JAMAICA FEDERATION OF WOMEN (JFW)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Basic Schools are organised at the local level and JFW provides support both through its branches (local) and through headquarters (national). At the local level branch members may be basic school teachers or otherwise interested in their schools. They are involved in fund-raising and general basic school support. They also act as a liaison between their basic schools and JFW headquarters. Headquarter's primary concerns are the upgrading of existing school conditions (building, materials, sanitation), teacher training and family life. This is accomplished by communication with branch members and site visits to establish need.

OBJECTIVES

Upgrade facilities (building, materials)
Upgrade teaching skills
Improve family life
Provide support for needy children to have equal education opportunity

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Liaison between brother to brother and schools for book deliveries
Liaison with funding agencies for school repairs and building
Teacher training workshops and in-school training sessions
Child and school sponsorship programme
Monthly newsletter to all schools

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Grants to schools for building of canteens, improvement of sanitation
Improvement of buildings from international funding sources
Training of basic teacher by scholarship and employment as teacher trainer
Ongoing sponsorship programme identifying local sponsors and linking them with children and schools
Recognition by the government of the importance of basic schools
Basic schools are usually community-based and sponsored; this has helped ensure community interest and programme continuity

CONTACT

MRS. CAROLE DIAZ
JAMAICA FEDERATION OF WOMEN- BASIC SCHOOLS
LADY ALLAN BUILDING, 74 ARNOLD ROAD
KINGSTON 5
JAMAICA
TEL. 809 926 7726 (OFF)
809 927 0233 (RES)

REVOLVING FUND FOR PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS
HONDURAS - TEGUCIGALPA

This project has originated as an answer to the concerns of the national organisation of rural women (FEHMUC).

PROJECT SPONSOR FOUNDATION FOR THE U.N. DECADE FOR WOMEN
FEDERATION HONDURENA DE MUJERES CAMPESINAS
(FEHMUC)
HONDUREAN FEDERATION OF RURAL WOMEN (FEHMUC)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Started Sept. 1982, gives financial aid (credit) to groups of rural women who are members of the organisation. The project began with a credit fund of \$ 100,000 and with this began to finance small projects. These women embark on agricultural activities such as corn, rice, the raising of birds, pigs and industries such as bakeries, making straw hats, canning goods and a general store. At this time there are groups of women located in five departments (states) in the country. The programme has an extremely high rate of reimbursement and the index of morosity is an average of 4% giving evidence that the women have demonstrated effectivity and responsibility in their projects.

OBJECTIVES

Raise living standard for rural families
Help women achieve progress as active members of society
Help women achieve better working capacity

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Supervising projects
Technical skills for women
Frequent visits by the organisation in order to see the various problems

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Better diet
Goods get to the community
Strengthening of community togetherness
Women are more capable members of society
Women are more active members of society

CONTACT

JULIA MARIA SALDANAS, PRESIDENT
FEDERATION OF WOMEN PEASANTS
APARTADO 804, BARRIO DE JESUS
TEGULCIGALPA
HONDURAS
TEL. 220613

LA-46

**CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
GUATEMALA - CONACASTE**

This project tries to raise the quality of life for the people

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project deals with the education of preschool children and adults. The education is done by the men and women as teachers for the community. This project also embarks on raising health standards with a permanent nurse and visiting doctor.

OBJECTIVES

Stimulating self-help activities and leadership formation
Raising economic base by using applied technology relative to environment
Creation of models that have been found useful by other villages

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Health-bringing drinking water, toilets
Nutrition- skills in food preservation
Education- nursery school, orienting people to agricultural skills

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Betterment of life in general for the rural families
Forming committees and cooperation of preschool teachers groups
Community planning in other cluster villages
Creation of an agricultural cooperative
Establishing a drip irrigation system results in dramatic income increase
Development of technological skills in agriculture

CONTACT

JULIO ARMANDO ALDANA FAJARDO, COOPERATIVE FARMER PRESIDENT
CONACASTE AGRICULTURAL COOP
14 CALLE 'A' 24-18 Z 18
CONACASTE, SANARATE, EL PROGRESO
GUATEMALA
TEL.

**SANEAMIENTO RURAL DE CHIMALTENANGO: RURAL HEALTH OF CHIMALTENANGO
(SARUCH)
GUATEMALA**

The objective of SARUCH is introduction of potable water, toilets, literacy and education into rural communities. Its basic concept is to coordinate activities of the community, private, and public institutions. Its accomplishments have been to secure potable water, enable construction of toilets for the community, and organise the communities to promote their own improvements. This project covers 2,664 people and it anticipates a population of 3,996 in 20 years.

PROJECT SPONSOR FUNDACION GUATEMALTECA PARA EL DESARROLLO
GUATEMALA FOUNDATION FOR DEVELOPMENT
CARROLL BEHRHORST FOUNDATION.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is a community initiative project for introduction of pure drinking water as a factor around which local organisation is developed to then introduce other improvements such as literacy, education, and knowledge access to other available resources and services. It requires coordination of private and official support and the development of local initiative. Once a community is trained in maintaining services it then works for other improvements.

OBJECTIVES

Potable water and toilets in communities
Literacy
Organisation to achieve improvements
Coordination of resources between the community, private and official institutions

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Community requirements analysis
Feasibility study
Training in maintenance skills
Construction of toilets
Secure potable water

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Getting active participation
Secure potable water
Enable construction of toilets for the community
Organise the communities to promote their own improvements
Work through initial organisation for other improvements such as literacy and education.

CONTACT

RUBEN XOYON
SANEAMIENTO RURAL DE CHIMALTENANGO
2A CALLE 1-55
2 CHIMALTENANGO
GUATEMALA
TEL. 0391356

ANIBAL RENE GARCIA IXOT, PROG. DIR.
FUNDACION BEHRHORST
2A CALLE 1-55
2 CHIMALTENANGO
GUATEMALA
TEL. 0391356

LA-48

INTEGRATED BASIC EDUCATION
HONDURAS - TEGUCIGALPA

The goal of this project is to help groups of marginal campesinos living in the southern part of Honduras to improve their socio-economic condition.

PROJECT SPONSOR ACCION CULTURAL POPULAR HONDURENA
HONDUREAN PUBLIC CULTURAL ACTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project reaches 24 rural communities with a total of 415 families. The staff is composed of 3 field supervisors who directly manage 8 groups each, and 2 zone supervisors. Support is also furnished from the central unit. There exists an \$8,000 rotating fund to supply small credits for staple crops, sesame seed, and honey bee raising. The rate of recovery is 80%. Funds are provided; 92% external aid, and 8% self-generated.

OBJECTIVES

Improve socio-economic condition of marginal campesinos

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Agriculture
Education
Housing
Health
Organisation

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

24 rural communities involved
Rotating fund now has \$8,000 for small credit loans
Rate of recovery now 80%

CONTACT

PEDRO PABLO RAMIREZ, DIRECTOR
EDUCACION BASICA INTEGRAL
3 AVE. 4Y5 CALLE #518 BO. ABAJO
TEGUCIGALPA DC
HONDURAS
TEL. 22-1401

**CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN MEXICO
(CETAMEX)
MEXICO**

The Centro de Estudios de Tecnología Apropiada para México is a project which aims to produce and disseminate specific technologies in response to technical needs of local project efforts towards economic self-sufficiency.

PROJECT SPONSOR CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY
FOR MEXICO (CETAMEX)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CETAMEX was born out of a concern for rural projects that fail due to deficient technology even where other factors are satisfactory, and the realisation that a project must be adequately implemented with a particular technology. It is an association of professional unpaid volunteers who work in other government rural development programmes. CETAMEX generates and implements technology appropriate to local conditions in 8 regions in arid, humid, and tropical areas of Mexico. It intends to increase production and reduce dependence on external technologies and inputs. These regions include: Guanajuato Sierra Gorda (arid zone), Oaxaca Mixteca (humid zone), Tulancingo Valley (humid zone), Patzcuaro basin (humid zone), Palmas de Abajo (tropical zone), Los Tuxtlas (tropical zone), and San Pedro (tropical zone).

OBJECTIVES

Restitution of traditional technologies backed by scientific methods
Alternative low-cost technology for campesinos
Facilitate local project success with adequate technology
Remove campesinos from constraints of high-cost monopolised technologies
Remove campesino from control by multi-national companies

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Soil conservation
Reforestation
Integrated farming
Independent, participative research
Consult with locally initiated projects
Monthly meetings to share research and planning

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Proposing models is not enough
Models must be implemented with adequate technology or they do not succeed
Even when other aspects are adequate, inadequate technology can cause failure
Variety of technologies studied, tested and perfected in test regions
Technologies are replicable in other projects and communities

CONTACT

JOSE TRUEBA DAVALOS, PRESIDENT-BOARD OF MANAGERS
CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF APPROPRIATE TECH IN MEXICO
PAGANINI 207
GUANAJUATO
MEXICO
TEL. 549-05-43

LA-50

CANO NEGRO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER
VENEZUELA - CANO NEGRO - MIRANDA

This is an integrated approach to social-economic development in the region of Barlovento including 13 villages.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Barlovento is a tropical region where the descendants of African slaves have settled and continue to harvest the cacao for production of chocolate. The Cano Negro project began in 1977 as a grass-roots approach to empower the villages to do their own development.

OBJECTIVES

Training of the leadership at all levels toward self-sufficiency

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Training centre with courses in integrated development held quarterly

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

From one village to a cluster of 13

Model village for training leadership in the area

Population tripled since 1977

People returning from the city to the village

CONTACT

JACOBO PACHEKO, PROJECT DIRECTOR

ICA VENEZUELA

CENTRO COMUNITARIO SAN EDMUNDO LAS MINAS, APT. 5842

CARACAS 101

VENEZUELA

TEL. 930.653

GRUPO SOCIAL: SOCIAL GROUP
COLOMBIA - BOGOTA

This is a group of 23 profit-making and non-profit-making organisations for the purpose of social-economic development.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 1911 a Savings and Loan Association was begun by a Jesuit priest to enable the poor to have access to credit. Grupo Social's 23 different firms in the financial and service sector of the Colombian economy have grown in combined assets from \$500,000 in 1972 to \$500,000,000 in 1984. The Association has grown to its present form which includes all aspects of an integrated approach to community development. The profit-making companies contribute to enable the not-for-profit ventures to make Grupo Social a self-supporting organisation. All the profit making enterprises are designed to increase the cultural, social, economic and political participation of the masses in Colombian life. Its has its actions rooted in philosophical principles which include: 1) the private firm is a social institution; 2) it should have a core objective of promotion of the general interest; 3) the general interest is best defined through taking the perspective of the impoverished people; 4) poverty is a culture which can serve as a rich source of working hypotheses, enterprise design, and management criteria; 5) profits are an effective and valid tool for producing change but should never be allowed to become ends in themselves. Grupo Social thus rejects the usual categorisation of society into two sets of institutions, one at the centre producing profit and the other at the periphery producing social services. Rather it places social impact at the heart of the profit-making enterprise itself. Grupo social has 2600 employees who with the poor themselves help shape its programmes. Each of the 23 firms prepare 3 annual reports: a financial balance statement; a social balance statement, and a rolling three year plan. At the end of each year the profits of all three firms are placed in a single pool. Each firm must compete for the funds to carry out its social impact plans. All aspects of an integrated approach to community development are covered through firms working in fields such as community education, health, data processing, radio-tv, recreation and leisure time activities for the poor, and grassroots organisation

OBJECTIVES

'Option for the Poor': a viable economic entity that can revolve profits
 Private enterprise as an 'Instrument of Change'
 Demonstrate potential of social concern in the economic sector

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Savings and credit programme reaching families formerly untouched
 Culturally defined collateral for extension of loans

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Self-supporting economic entity which directs its effort towards service of the poor and at the same time competes with powerful financial groups that offer their services primarily to the upper classes.

One out of six Colombian families hav savings in Caja Social de Ahorros
 Lowest default rate of any Colombian credit institution
 Housing loans corporation has effected significant change in Colombian law

CONTACT

DR. IGNAZIO DE GUZMAN
 GRUPO SOCIAL
 7-72
 BOGOTA
 COLOMBIA
 TEL.

EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP

BRAZIL - JURUTI - PARA

This project aims to coordinate efforts along with the rural population in order to guarantee the minimum conditions to supply the basic needs of food and dwelling, having in mind the highest rate of poverty.

PROJECT SPONSOR BRAZILIAN LEGION OF ASSISTANCE SOCIAL WORK DIVISION
(LBA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project of development of leadership is developed in the Brazilian Amazon region, in the State of Para in the North of the country. Starting in January of 1983, the project can present in this first year very encouraging results. With reduced financial funds more than 120 thousand people were permanently benefited. The most interesting aspect of the project is that it hired just 12 people with rewarded work. In short, the project was able to mobilise to its full extent the community and it has already more than 500 volunteers. The project of development of leadership was created due to the need of the rural community itself, to obtain solution to its problems which are mostly caused by the state of poverty. The rural communities, although operating under precarious conditions, started their work, mobilising right away more than 100 people. The financial and technical support of LBA stimulated significantly the project, placing it in a short space of time as one of effective means for betterment of life conditions of the target population.

OBJECTIVES

Increase leadership in the villages while accomplishing different projects
Selected by each community
Raising domestic animals
Professional training
Dwellings
Water supply
Nutritional changes
Pre-school
Health
Basic local unity

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Leadership training
Financial support
Technical support
Community meeting
Encouraging of volunteer work
Achievement of different activities according to each project

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

82 community leaders were trained in 73 villages
25 green gardens were started in 45 villages
300 dwellings
29 activities of raising of domestic animals
120 pits
Involvement and total participation of community

CONTACT

JAYME SILVA, DIRECTOR, SOCIAL WORKER DEPARTMENT
BRAZILIAN LEGION OF ASSISTANCE
RUAITABAIANA, 11C2, GRAJAU
RIO DE JANEIRO 20561
BRAZIL
TEL.

INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR A DEPRESSED COMMUNE
CHILE - PERQUENCO**PROJECT SPONSOR** MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

In the 'Perquenco' Commune of Region IX in Chile an integral development project is being developed through coordinating government actions of the Ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture and of public works centering on a common programme; giving major emphasis on the economic development of farmers irrespective of size but the government's direct action being solely related to the small agriculturists.

OBJECTIVES

Coordination of all government and private organisations in the commune
A common programme of commune development
Organising small agriculturists according to their production interests
Improve the quality of life indicators

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Technological transfer through a technical assistance programme
Programmes of nursery, family kitchen gardens around each farm
Involve women and children in agricultural work

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Substitution of traditional technologies by more developed ones
Increasing the income of each farm
Involvement of the whole family in agricultural work
Improving the commercial productive standard such as family consumption
Organisation of the farmers irrespective of the size of the holding
Farm grouping according to products produced

CONTACT

THE DIRECTOR, INSTITUTO DE DESARROLLO AGROPECUARIO
DEL MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA
LEATINOS 40, 60 PISO
SANTIAGO
CHILE
TEL.

PALESTINIAN NEEDLEWORK PROGRAMME
ISRAEL - EAST JERUSALEM (WEST BANK)

The Palestinian Needlework Programme is a non profit project attempt to provide poor families in less developed areas with a meaningful way to earn a living and be productive. The work of these village women enables them to supplement the family income and more adequately meet their need. It tries to foster a feeling of self-respect and personal worth in the individual and gives an opportunity to become self-supporting rather than dependent on others.

PROJECT SPONSOR: MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Palestinian Needlework Programme is a non profit project to provide poor families a meaningful way to earn a living. The work of these village women enables them to supplement the family income and more adequately meet their needs for food, clothing and medical care. The programme was initiated thirty years ago (1954) and continued to consider the women producers as merely wage earners until 1980 when it was worked toward transferring the project into a women's cooperative which was officially registered. Thereby intensive training was held for women in the villages so that they would be prepared to handle all phases of handcraft production. This accomplishment has brought the awareness among the women producers whereby direct responsibility and leadership was created among them leading the way for them to be integrated into development.

OBJECTIVES

Introduce communal organisation women's coop with profits to producers

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Marketing of product both locally and for export

Production of needlework, cloth material

Thread counting embroidery

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Preserving the traditional crafts handed down from time of Abraham

Promoting communal cooperation and organisation among women

Supplementary income for village women working at home

Literacy and other educational programmes are effective through coop

Local woman could be organised through trade and have profitable business

Moving an informal organisation to formal, registered coop is effective

Other complementary projects can be initiated through the original coop

Revival of traditional handcraft trade through promoting improved method

CONTACT

SAHIR S. DAJANI, WOMEN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OFFICER

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

79 NABLUS ROAD

SHEIKH JARRAH

PO BOX 19208

JERUSALEM

ISRAEL

TEL. 282834 (OFF)

817881 (RES)

NM-02

AL AIN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL CENTRE
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - ABU DHABI - MAZIAD

Al Ain Agricultural Experimental Centre in Maziad, Abu Dhabi was instituted by the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles in 1972 and turned over to the government in 1982. The purpose of this project was to demonstrate the possibility of production of vegetables in the desert. One of the unique aspects of this experiment was the use of refrigerated greenhouses.

PROJECT SPONSOR DR. MEHJREN

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the Al Ain Agricultural Experimental Centre in Abu Dhabi is to demonstrate the feasibility of producing vegetables in a very bad natural environment. This has been possible using modern techniques which are adapted to the particular environment. It preserves the natural resources and has been economically sound. It represents a hope in the struggle with natural difficulties (sun, wind, and lack of water).

OBJECTIVES

Demonstrate the possibility of local production of vegetables in a desert

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Irrigation
Selection

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Adaptation of a modern technology
Adaptation to natural environment
Production of vegetables in desert
It is important to respect the traditional culture
It is possible to produce marketable vegetables in the desert
Use of modern techniques

CONTACT

DR. MEHJREN
AL AIN AGRIC EXP CENTRE
PO BOX 1304
MAZIAD, ABU DHABI
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
TEL.

BASAISA VILLAGE PROJECT
EGYPT - GONERNORATE - BASAISA

For the past five years, Basaisa has been the locale of a field study exploring the possibilities of utilising natural local resources to meet the human needs of small rural villages. AUC-NSF Basaisa Project was based on two fundamental premises; local people's participation and involvement and the appropriate use of the local natural resources (including renewable energy resources).

PROJECT SPONSOR AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO (AUC)
NSF

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Basaisa was one of the least developed villages in Egypt with virtually no public services. The project in Basaisa began with a one-day visit and village consultation, held in September 1975 after the Friday prayer in the Mosque. It began with only one person and since then the Friday visits have continued until the present. The nucleus of the project effort was initiated in Basaisa and it is now spreading outwards toward an area development. The local people are playing a major role in the development of their village and actively participating in a long-range development process. The major objectives of the project include; 1) discovering how to use natural available resources to improve the quality of life of rural people in ways they themselves decide; 2) promoting community based innovations that satisfy village energy demands, reduce drudge labour and stimulate income generating activities, especially among women; 3) providing a working system to be implemented in other areas of similar ecologic, socio-economic and cultural conditions; 4) monitoring and studying the economic and socio-cultural impact of such innovations to assess relevance for wider disseminations.

OBJECTIVES

Increasing income and production of village families
Improving the living conditions of the rural poor
Integrating these activities for the comprehensive development of villages

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Knitting and handcraft training and production
Biogas project
Carpentry, electronics, solar systems, metal work, English training
Village cooperative for development
Saving and individual loan project
Solar technologies

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Depending on local people leads to self-reliance
Encouraging small scale production units disseminates appropriate technology
Project team is catalytic agent
Energy cooperatives need to administrate new technologies
Biogas plants and small photovoltaic power systems most adaptable to local village structures are necessary to carrying out plans

CONTACT

SALAH A. M. ARAFA, PRINCIPLE INVESTIGATOR
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO
113 SHARIA KASR EL AINI
CAIRO
EGYPT
TEL. 22969 (OFF)
29330 (RES)

NM-04

AGRICULTURE IN AN ARID ZONE

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - ABU DHABI - AL AIN

This project is an agricultural experimental centre.

PROJECT SPONSOR COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES PETROLES (TOTAL)
FRENCH PETROLEUM COMPANY (TOTAL)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Centre was built in 1971 in order to perfect a system of agriculture in arid zone which would give the local population fresh fruit and vegetables at competitive prices, and so reduce its dependence on expensive food imports. Some suitable methods were developed by recreating positive environmental conditions: cooled greenhouses and sunshelters, drip irrigation, fertilisation. In 1982, after 10 years of management by C.F.P. The Centre was formally handed over to the Abu Dhabian authorities. Since that time, it has been run by local population.

OBJECTIVES

Feed the population by having fresh vegetables
Profitability of each crop (compared to imported food)

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Management of the Centre

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Desert is not an obstacle to feed people
Future solution to over-population by living in desert zone
Hope for desert zone

CONTACT

MME GAMBART
TOTAL
RUE JASMIN
PARIS 75116
FRANCE
TEL.

BE-WAB-BON
CANADA - ONTARIO - PORT MCNICOLL

Be-Wab-Bon in Port McNicoll, Ontario, Canada is a group of Metis and non-status natives initiated in 1975. It now has 60 members and has built 52 homes and launched a hydroponic lettuce growing project by skillfully using outside aid.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The key problems that have been addressed are substandard and overcrowded housing, unemployment, and recreation needs. Our two key projects have been the construction of 52 homes and the development of nutri-farm produce. We spent a year researching funding possibilities. Much volunteer time was put in visiting federal and provincial offices, working through possible scenarios of funding. Funding was approved for us to create a construction company to do the homes so that the programme would provide jobs for the community at the same time. As a down payment for the home, each new resident has to pay \$1,800 or put in the equivalent in work or sweat equity. The latter was the route most families took. Care was taken to purchase lots throughout the community so that a new 'ghetto' was not formed. Operation Beaver, a programme of the not-for-profit Frontiers Foundation of Toronto, provided volunteers to work with the residents in helping with the training and encouragement to complete the task. The next year Canada Rural Youth provided volunteers. A key method was to hire a professional to show them how to erect the first four pre-fabricated houses, then they put up 48 more themselves in three years, employing 45-50 people. Be-Wab-Bon next decided to focus on long-term employment possibilities, because of high unemployment. The group had been pondering about a job creation project for years. They turned to the native development consultant of the Native Community Branch (NCB) for help with a business feasibility study. NCB gave them access to a Ministry of Citizenship and Culture grant of \$25,000. Four viable businesses were identified in this 'new initiatives feasibility.' Then L.E.A.P. gave \$91,180 to further investigate these four business possibilities.

OBJECTIVES

Training in business skills
Employment
Community awareness

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Hydroponic lettuce growing
Housing construction

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Recreational programme started
Hydroponic lettuce greenhouse constructed and operational
Good housing 52 homes constructed
Creation of 5 permanent jobs
Community awareness and organisation
Patience required to accomplish long term objectives
Need to learn business management skills
Need multi-sector involvement for success

CONTACT

KEN MORIN, HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION
PO BOX 6
PORT MCNICOLL ONTARIO (LOKIRO) LOK 1R0
CANADA
TEL. (705) 534-7337

NA-02

ELKFORD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
CANADA - BRITISH COLUMBIA - ELKFORD

A comprehensive community development programme in an 'end-of-the road' mountain hamlet in which a single coal based resource opportunity was turned into town reconstruction, industrial diversification, population explosion and social turnaround through long-term planning and timely action by the town council over a period of only five years in this Western Canadian town.

PROJECT SPONSOR DISTRICT OF ELKFORD

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Elkford Community has gone through one of the most extensive programmes of planning and financial analysis for development of residential, industrial and commercial needs in the province's recent history. The programme has created a permanent, stable and self-sufficient community and is seen nationally as a model of effective planned growth. To meet the needs of continued growth within the municipality and the expected upsurge of population, Elkford has provided areas where land could be developed to create more schools, better educational facilities and health facilities within area of growth where needed. It has initiated the preparation of appropriate administrative structure, hired the necessary specialists (consultants) along with the administrative staff team to control and guide the development of the community. It has also provided affordable land and encouraged a wide range of housing types which are now developed and developed a human services plan to contribute to the well-being of individuals, families and the community as a whole. It has improved recreational facilities including a golf course, ski hill, a skating arena and curling rink and established a new town centre to serve as commercial, recreational and administration centre for the community, and expanded its economic base by creating an industrial park and promoting tourism. A regional recreation and tourism plan is now underway in cooperation with other Elk Valley municipalities.

OBJECTIVES

Expansion of economic base
Development of new town centre
Provision of housing for population increase

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Successful land development programme
A well planned community
Development that is affordable and minimises risk

CONTACT

RICHARD L. PINOTTI, MAYOR
ELKFORD CITY HALL
PO BOX 340
ELKFORD, BC V0B 1H0
CANADA
TEL. (604)-865-2241

ROBERT A. MILES, CLERK-ADMINISTRATOR
DISTRICT OF ELKFORD
P.O. BOX 340
ELKFORD BC V0B 1H0
CANADA
TEL. 865-2241 (OFF)
865-2657 (RES)

KIPOHTAKAW EDUCATION CENTRE
CANADA - ALBERTA - MORINVILLE

The Kipohatakaw Education Centre is a powerful tool for human development and self-determination of the Alexander Reserve of Alberta, involved in holistic education of children on the reserve from grades 1 to 6.

PROJECT SPONSOR ALEXANDER SCHOOL BOARD

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

It was felt by the community for a long time that unless they changed the education system in the community, the Alexander people would cease to exist spiritually, culturally and economically. In the past 15 years only two students have graduated from grade 12 through the regular system. The failure rate has been approximately 95%. There was no coherent programme to study problems and no evaluation of the actual academic and functional standing of students. The curriculum and testing were validated for native people and the facilities, e.g. gymnasias, were inadequate. The standard curriculum did not recognise the needs of the individual and the culture. Little support and development for both staff and students were present. Band education prior to September 1982 under provincial and federal administration was mechanistic, linear and oriented toward technology, and had produced completely inadequate results on the reserve. A lack of direction and development on the reserve itself manifested itself in poor self-esteem with resulting social problems such as alcoholism and apathy.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Activities include a nutrition programme, health screening, elders advisory component, psychological and academic testing, elders in residence, cultural enrichment, junior high school recovery programme, university programme in teaching and tutoring, staff development and training, home and school liaison, student counseling, special education, community newsletter, curriculum development, community outreach and participation in a support group which consists of a group of women involved in community issues.

OBJECTIVES

Spiritual, cultural and economic revitalisation
Quality education
Band self-determination

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

The Kipohatakaw Education Centre provides a quality holistic approach to educational programmes for people on the Alexander Reserve. The project provides cultural enrichment along with a quality early childhood education for children in the community through grade 5, as well as upgrading existing skills of local people to become educators and managers in conjunction with a strong academic programme.

Specially developed curriculum
High attendance rate
Extensive community involvement
Free cultural centre

CONTACT

ADELE M. ARCAND, ADMINISTRATOR
KIPOHTAKAW EDUCATION CENTRE
PO BOX 1440
MORINVILLE, ALBERTA T0G 1P0
CANADA
TEL. (403) 939-3551

LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
CANADA - SASKATCHEWAN - LA RONGE

The Lac La Ronge Band consists of over 3,000 Cree people living in six communities on reserves which are as much as 200 miles apart in the parklands region of Central Saskatchewan. They are involved in the total development of their economic, social, educational and cultural life.

PROJECT SPONSOR LAC LA RONGE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

School systems have been set up, teachers trained, curricula and materials developed. In the economic arena a development corporation has been established to control the various companies of the band, trucking, forestry, wild rice, meat processing and the commercial laundry industries. Training programmes are an ongoing process in realising skilled workers and sound managers. The band was dissatisfied with the education process which took the children miles from home to attend school. Being exposed to a foreign world (language and culture) threatened the children's own culture and mother tongue. The band requested band control of education. Convincing the government that they could handle money was a problem. Delivery of social services was slow. The people who handled this had little understanding of the band's customs. Children were taken away from the reserve and frequently put in white homes. This again threatened the Indian population, depriving children of their own language and culture. Most communities were without adequate transportation services, cutting them off from the outside world. In the economic, trapping was no longer providing a sufficient livelihood for families. Band members had problems getting into some good lakes because the outfitters were restricting fishing to very specific limits and continue to do so. Since the mines shut down, band members were laid off. Since the band achieved self control they have had problems getting enough funding, through Indian Affairs, to carry on their projects. Funding delivery is slow which restricts the cash flow.

OBJECTIVES

Band control of funding sources to expedite cash flow
Native control of social services
Provide education on the reserves controlled by the band

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

New businesses employ band members with entrepreneurs on own
Instruction in band schools is bilingual and bi-cultural
High school at Stanley Mission prepares band members for university

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

625 students in band operated schools with five new buildings
Public money administered by band doubled yearly for five years
New homes and buildings, water and sewer installed
Band members in all arenas of development
Use of collective leadership in all arenas
Utilisation of experts for training and learning new methods

CONTACT

TOM JAMES MCKENZIE, CHIEF
LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
PO BOX 480
LAC LA RONGE, SASK. S0J 1L0
CANADA
TEL. (306) 425-2183

MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND

CANADA - ONTARIO - BALA

Mohawks of the Gibson Band is a native band of 250 who have developed the Iroquois cranberry growers, housing for the elderly, and cultural awareness.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

We have addressed the following key issues - unemployment, housing for the elderly, and awareness of our culture.

1. Employment: as the Chief was looking for another economic development effort, he hit upon the idea of producing cranberries commercially in an area where wild cranberries grew. A feasibility study was done, and funding sources were secured. The first of 10 acres were cleared and one acre planted by hand in 1969. The general manager hired was originally from the reserve and came back with his family when the position opened up. Trips to Wisconsin were made by members of the reserve to study techniques of cranberry growing and the use of machinery for harvesting. Machinery used in the harvesting was designed by the general manager for our size of operation. Iroquois cranberry growers now have 27 acres.

2. Housing for the elderly: the issue was that the elderly were living in housing that was either substandard or large and difficult to maintain. Also they were located throughout the reserve so care or services were difficult to provide. Our objective was to provide a home of dignity for an elder to live, not a place to go to die. When the Band Council investigated funding for housing for the elderly, we discovered it was only available for multi-unit buildings, and the only value being held was low cost. The Council visited with each of the elders to ask them what type of homes they would like. An architect was then brought in at the Council expense to design small attractive homes that took into account the needs of the elderly. Construction was done totally by band members. Those with more skills have been training those just beginning.

OBJECTIVES

Housing for the elderly

Cultural awareness

Attain economic self-sufficiency through job development

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

2 parks for camping and trailers

Recreational facilities

Native education in local public schools

Encouragement of self-employment opportunities

Effective funding methods

Development of local political system in which the reserve sets the rules

Cranberry growing of 630,000 pounds per year

Construction of 6 homes for the elderly

Using outside expertise

Local community activities

Effective proposal development

Development of a team

CONTACT

BUD RENNIE, MANAGER

IROQUOIS CRANBERRY GROWERS

PO BOX 327

BALA, ONTARIO

CANADA

TEL. (705) 762-3343 (OFF)

(705) 375-5275 (RES)

NA-06

PONTIAC COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
CANADA - QUEBEC - WALTHAM

The Committee du Development Economique du Pontiac (Pontiac County Economic Development Committee) was founded in 1982, based on efforts begun in 1978, by the Pontiac Tourists Association, the Pontiac Business Association and others.

PROJECT SPONSOR PONTIAC TOURISTS ASSOCIATION
 PONTIAC BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

With a population of 20,000 unchanged over the past decade, the people of Pontiac have experienced great economic stagnation. The county's economy is based primarily on agriculture and forestry, with some industry and tourism. Many elements within the county have, however, begun to veto the closure of firms, unemployment, poverty, exodus of young people to large urban centres and general disinterest in the decline of communities.

Along with others, the Committee has begun to take these issues in hand. The Office du Plannification et du Developpement du Quebec (Quebec Planning and Development Office) has recently published a study outlining the major development options and is working with the committee. As signs of the initial response to the challenges, two new cooperative forest development companies have been established and one of the historic residences of the county has been restored and is now a local community service centre.

OBJECTIVES

Economic development

PROGRAMMAE ACTIVITIES

Publication of studies
Establishment of new businesses
Restoration of historic facilities
Establishing community service centres

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

2 new cooperative forest development companies established
Historic residence restored and transformed into community service centre
Coordinated approach to economic development

CONTACT

GERALD DEMPSEY, WARDEN
M.R.C. PONTIAC
PO BOX 58, WALTHAM
QUEBEC J0X 3H0
CANADA
TEL. (819) 689-2055

READING AND WRITING TUTORING PROJECT

CANADA - ALBERTA - FORT VERMILION

The Reading and Writing Tutoring Project in the Peace River North area of Alberta is an adult literacy project in a developing agricultural area which experiences an average frost free growing period of 97 days. It takes non-English or uneducated adults to seventh grade literacy in as little as four months using each-one-teach-one principles in which beginners become tutors for others with only a small honorarium to cover expenses.

PROJECT SPONSOR FAIRVIEW COLLEGE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project takes advantage of the neighbourliness which a rapidly developing area often creates. It also has to deal with the independence of the people and the invisibility of illiteracy.

1. A large percentage (88%) of the adult population 15 years of age and over is illiterate.
2. Adults hide their inability to read, write and do math.
3. Cultural separation in the Indian, Metis, German and English speaking community.
4. The Canadian states grade nine skills are needed to function adequately.
5. Many students are also leaving school functionally illiterate.

OBJECTIVES

Train large number of local volunteer tutors
Teach basic English reading and writing skills to adults

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

75 tutors trained

160 students taught

About 160 students ages of 14-70 have been helped within three years

As many as 75 people have been trained to become tutors.

Honoraria has made it possible to expand the number of tutors.

The local newspaper has introduced a 'new readers' page, aimed at students Tutors in high school above grade 10 can now gain 5 high school credits

The self esteem of the participants has been increased because the stigma of being illiterate has been reduced

The level of hope has risen, personal growth for individuals is increased

Improved literacy skills increase the opportunity for social interaction

The programme has helped the cultural barriers to be leveled

Through greater independence, the feeling of remoteness has been overcome

Greater information access has broadened the participants world-view

CONTACT

LORNA FERGUSON, CO-ORDINATOR

FAIRVIEW-COLLEGE

PO BOX 377

FORT VERMILLION, ALBERTA T0H 1N0

CANADA

TEL. (403) 927-4431

NA-08

TIGNISH

CANADA - PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Tignish, Prince Edward Island, Canada, a town of 1000, has established 11 cooperatives since 1925, including fisheries, credit union, health, consumer services, service station, etc.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Around the turn of the century attempts were made to form agricultural cooperatives in Tignish. Although they did not flourish, they set the stage for the formation of the first Fisheries Cooperative about 1925. This was followed in later years by the formation of a Consumer Cooperative Service Complex. There are now 11 cooperatives in Tignish (pop. 1000).

The initial cooperatives were formed to give the fishermen control over their own operation. Previously, boats and gear were owned by outside interests. The fishermen went together and bought this material when the cooperative was formed (c. 1925) for the price of \$1500.

OBJECTIVES

Establish local producer cooperatives
Generate local economic control
Create Service cooperatives such as health
Increase French participation

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Eleven cooperatives have been established

1. Fisheries (fishing, processing, marketing)
2. Health
3. Consumer services (food, clothing, building supplies, feed and saw mill)
4. Blueberries
5. Normalisation (handicapped, slow learners)
6. Wood lot owners
7. Credit union
8. Moss plant (readying sea moss for shipment to treatment plant)
9. Club Ti Pa (french participation)
10. Service station
11. Jardin beausoleil

Everyone in the village participates in one or more of the cooperatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Maintaining cultural heritage is key
Local people volunteer and work hard for their own economic organisation
Local cooperatives work
Government financing helpful but never allowed to have a majority interest

CONTACT

BARBARA GALLANT
PO BOX 328
TIGNISH, PEI C0B 2B0
CANADA

TEL. (902) 882-2020 (OFF)
(902) 822-2051 (RES)

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (VACD) CANADA - NOVA SCOTIA - TRURO

VACD in Nova Scotia, Canada is a coalition of 25 rural development groups which encourages local initiative, influences public policy on development and provides a coordination function.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Seed of an Idea:

Rural community development organisations in Nova Scotia were encouraged into existence and action in the 1960's by provincial and federal government participation in ARDA (Agricultural Rural Development Act), and further aided in the 70's by funding for grassroot organisations under Company of Young Canadians, Information Canada, and a host of funding proposals offered to community groups to encourage local initiative. Many of these groups, once launched through 'seed funding' were left to their own to survive or die.

Experimental Plot:

As an experiment, voluntary planning, at the urging of John Macgregor, gave support to an exploratory meeting held in June, 1981. Fourteen groups were represented, and all indicated the need to form an organisation that would give them recognition, a sense of empowerment, and bring about coordination and support of the voluntary community development process.

Cultivation of Growth:

The first sector meeting was called October 21, 1981, and a process of clarifying objectives and developing a prioritised action plan was entered into. The following list of priorities was eventually developed:

- 1) Funding, 2) Communication, 3) Provincial coverage, 4) Establish credibility
- 5) Training, 6) Resources, 7) Input into public policy, 8) Warning system relative to mega projects,
- 9) Improvement studies relative to mega projects.

Sustaining Growth:

From October, 1981 through 1982 and 1983 VACD has been able to sustain its growth and activities by regular meetings, where members have become better acquainted with each other's programmes, achievements and failures, and where they have been plugged into resource people at provincial and federal government levels by having the opportunity of meeting them face to face, and hearing presentations from them on what their programmes offered.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide for stable funding for community development work
- Increase participation in changes that affect communities
- Improve communication linkages
- Provide training
- Provide resources

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- Input into development strategy for Nova Scotia
- Holding sessions for sharing ideas that work
- Formation of a network of 25 groups across the province
- Regular communication with member groups is necessary
- Flexibility with members and issues needs to be maintained

CONTACT

LESTER SETTLE, CHAIRMAN
NOVA SCOTIA FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE
RR 1
DEBERT BOM 1G0
CANADA
TEL. (902) 893-2293

NA-10

WESTMAN MEDIA COOPERATIVE LTD.
CANADA - MANITOBA - BRANDON

Westman Media Cooperative, a multi-community owned and controlled cable TV in Western Manitoba, provides community participation in programme production and selection in a region of over 53,000 square kilometres to serve potentially 63,000 families.

PROJECT SPONSOR WORLD MEDIA INSTITUTE INC.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

There was grassroots concern over the growing power and influence of electronic mass media on individual, family and community life. Existing mass media commercially exploited the communities while maintaining privileged power in programming because of their monopoly control. Therefore, there was minimal access to media, and almost no opportunity to influence or participate in determining policies, profits or programmes. In the early stages, no participatory media model was obvious or available. Vertical media models all excluded local citizen control. There was a sense of intimidation because of audio-video illiteracy and the apparent need for professional mastery of the technology and artistry of communication. There was no vehicle for expressing and asserting higher community values and interests, and no opportunity for expression of global consciousness and concern.

Access is the key word at Westman Media. It is the name given to local programming television channels and describes a process of information flowing into the process, and being transmitted outward into people's homes. The nineteen elected community media committees in the twenty towns for which Westman Media is presently licensed, provide local autonomy for the administration of each local access television channel. Through regular meetings they take responsibility for the operation of small access studios for the playback of prerecorded programmes of local and special interest, and for the updating and airing of the electronic community bulletin board. Training workshops are coordinated for volunteer camera people, producers, editors, interviewers, and technicians, who in turn accept responsibility for the on-going operation of the local access channel. All shareholders receive regular newsletters, have the right and responsibility to vote for their community media committee and for the board of directors, and are encouraged to attend the general meetings, as well as participate in local access programming, and accept responsibility for assessing and evaluating all media which impacts on their community.

OBJECTIVES

Establish locally-controlled and operated cable TV distribution system
Equip and train local population to broadcast own programming
Ensure excellence in cable TV programme content

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Media committees active in 19 communities
Government permit to broadcast secured
Financial base secured with 15,000 subscribers

CONTACT

JANE KINES, VICE PRESIDENT
WORLD MEDIA INSTITUTE, INC.
PO BOX 1115, 1637 VICTORIA AVENUE
BRANDON, MANITOBA R7A 6A4
CANADA
TEL. (204) 726-3578

CARROLL SUSTAINABLE NATURAL FARMING PROJECT

USA - IOWA - CARROLL

The Carroll Sustainable Natural Farming Project, Carroll, Iowa, a volunteer programme was established in 1969 by a group of farmers in cooperation with the Wonder Life Company. It is concerned with the systematic recovery of natural farming methods, lower operating costs, and production of quality feed and foodstuffs.

PROJECT SPONSOR WONDER LIFE RESEARCH FARM**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Natural Sustainable Farming Programme was begun in order to provide a demonstration of quality feed and foodstuffs while preserving soil fertility and productivity for future generations. It is a programme to systematically recover a chemically free approach to farming. A single farmer working with a nationwide natural farming company, took responsibility to prove the system on his own farm and work with farmers in his area. The programme involves a planned, systematic recovery of soil fertility through crop rotation, biological stimulation, addition of trace elements, improved tillage practices, and regular interchange. New people entering into the programme are phased into a self-sufficient operation over a three year period with regular guidance from master farmers already established in the programme. More than 100 farmers in Southwestern Iowa are now working together in the project and are achieving higher net profits than before entering the programme. The programme began in Iowa 13 years ago and is still growing.

OBJECTIVES

- Restore soil balance
- Reduce soil erosion
- Reduce chemical dependency
- Produce quality feed and foodstuff
- Increase net profits
- Develop sustainable natural agriculture processes

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- 100 families chemically self sufficient
- Reduced crop production costs
- Higher net profits
- Demonstrated profitability on acreages from 1000 to 160 acres
- Achieving premium prices

CONTACT

CYRIL VENNER, CONSULTANT
CARROLL SUSTAINABLE NATURAL FARMING PROJECT
RR 1
ARCADIA, IOWA 51430
USA
TEL. (712) 673-2557

CLEAR FORK VALLEY

USA - TENNESSEE - CLEARFIELD

The Clear Fork Valley Projects are grassroots initiatives arising from the residue of Appalachian 'coal camps'. When the deep mines closed down and the companies pulled out, the valley was left with virtually no services or community structures. Grassroots efforts have initiated cooperation to deal with fundamental problems of education, land ownership, basic infrastructure, and human and social services.

PROJECT SPONSOR CLEAR FORK VALLEY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The withdrawal of coal companies from Clear Fork Valley left communities without jobs, homes, community structures, human services, and self-confidence. Subsequent strip mining operations added issues of water pollution and environmental damage. Out-migration of 80% of the population left few people with resources. Several independent community organisations arose to address critical needs of the valley. Major objectives were: 1) to organise community and service structures; 2) provide for educational gaps; 3) create jobs; 4) improve housing, rebuild basic infrastructures and rekindle the qualities of self-reliance and resolve among the 'mountain people'. Project activities began with the set-up of the health clinics and child care facilities. They quickly expanded to small industries, emergency services, land acquisition and development. Current emphases are on housing, educational cooperatives, and a water system. Accomplishments include: 1) jobs or supplemental income for 128 persons; 2) a nationally recognised day care centre; 3) a community land trust; 4) three health clinics serving 2700 people; 5) new or improved housing for 250 families; 6) a \$2,000,000 water system. The key learnings include: 1) the continual need to tell the story of activity and success; 2) the helpfulness of catalytic presence to help get things started; 3) the requirement of a life investment on the part of those who undertake major programmes; 4) developing the land trust as a way of dealing with absentee land ownership, community needs and primal identity; 5) the 'exchange' concept as a way to web various projects together for coordinated planning, individual support and sustenance.

OBJECTIVES

Land acquisition
Job creation
Improved housing
Community organisation
Community infrastructures

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Supplemental income schemes
Project exchange system
Lands trust
Health clinics
Emergency services
Educational cooperative
Development corporation
Child care facilities

CONTACT

TILDA G. KEMPLEN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY CHILD CARE

MARIE CIRILLO, DIRECTOR
APPALACHIAN COMMUNITY DEV'T (RC
CHURCH)
PO BOX 34, RT 1
CLAIRFIELD, TENNESSEE 37715
USA
TEL.

ROUTE 1
DUFF, TENNESSEE 37729
USA
TEL. (615) 784-6832

COASTAL ENTERPRISES INC.
USA - MAINE - WISCASSET

Coastal Enterprises, Inc., of Wiscasset, Maine, provides investment capital and training to small industries and cooperatives.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Maine is a capital-starved state ranking 49th out of 50 in bank capital assets with one of the lowest per capita incomes in the USA. In this context, Coastal Enterprises, Inc. (CEI) was formed. CEI is a non-profit community development corporation organised in 1977. CEI gives financial and technical assistance to small businesses, natural resource industries and cooperatives, with a view to providing employment and ownership opportunities for the disadvantaged and revitalising impoverished communities. Since 1979 it has raised nearly \$3 million in financing capital. Through its Rural Development Investment Fund it has contributed to several enterprises including fish processing, wood products, industries, aquaculture and agriculture ventures, thus providing over 160 direct jobs, a livelihood for 500 fishermen, farmers and loggers, and indirect economic opportunity for an additional 1500 people.

CEI also encourages management training, accounting, market research, and technological development as ingredients essential with capital investments to make businesses successful. CEI's ongoing strategy focuses on job-generating ventures, value-added and innovative products, and local businesses. It seeks to mobilise financial, employment training, and technical assistance resources which will build a viable economy in the state of Maine.

OBJECTIVES

Building the social and economic strength of the Maine Economy
Development of successful independently owned and operated business ventures

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Securing capital investments for qualified small businesses
Mobilising employment training
Securing technical assistance
Assisting municipalities in planning and implementing economic development projects
Assisting non-profit organisations in increasing their self-sufficiency through income-generating projects
Soliciting private individuals to invest in CEI

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Model replicable in other states and nations
Licensed by Small Business Administration (US Government) to provide fixed, long-term 503 programme financing to businesses in the Freeport to Camden area of Maine

CONTACT

RONALD L. PHILIPS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
COASTAL ENTERPRISES INC.
PO BOX 268
WISCASSET, MAINE 04578
USA
TEL. (207) 882-7552

COMMUNITY OF BANGOR MICHIGAN
USA - MICHIGAN - BANGOR

The community of Bangor, Michigan elected to stop the stagnating trend in a small declining rural town by engaging local citizens to revitalise and expand housing, commercial and industrial facilities, creating jobs for its citizens and providing adequate safety and health care for the total population. Citizens developed the plan, organised the boards, and secured in excess of \$20,000,000 of outside capital to vastly improve the physical, social and economic climate of its 2001 citizens.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Without economic development and growth, all communities eventually deteriorate and become depressed areas. This seemed to be the future for Bangor until 1977. With the development of a practical well-planned approach, public participation and professional help, Bangor created a new future of possibility. Public and private financing began to create jobs and income for the area, and reversed this trend that has happened to so many small communities. Jobs were created for youth in the community to give them an incentive to stay in Bangor and become part of the community's future. An industrial park was created to attract new businesses. Public and private monies became available as the positive attitude and public participation increased. Specific accomplishments included the removal of 38 bleighted houses and 9 commercial buildings. Bangor rehabilitated 88 single family residences, constructed 24 units of senior citizen housing and 30 multiple dwelling family residences of new housing. 9 commercial buildings were rehabilitated and the 135 acre industrial park was created and certified. Nine new industries in the community represent 800 jobs. Bangor lowered its crime rate by 15% with a Community Watch Programme and Block Captain Programme. Perhaps one of the most significant steps that were taken by the citizens of Bangor was to recharter the governing structure of the city. By this means the city developed, in addition to the elected city council and mayor, a position for a city manager who could devote full time to organising a way to meet the city's needs. The community leadership which has emerged with the guidance of the City Manager is no less than remarkable. The demonstration of how group effort can bear fruit is a model which can be replicated around the world. Another structural change which has taken place is the creation of a legal fire and ambulance district comprised of four townships and the city.

OBJECTIVES

Restore economic investment in community
 Reorganise local political structure
 Create community identity
 Channel funding sources
 Broaden public safety commitment
 Broaden community participation

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

800 plus jobs developed
 220 citizen participation on boards
 Secured nine industries
 Renewed community pride
 Increased property value
 One of ten houses rehabilitated or replaced
 \$20,000,000 investment in community growth

CONTACT

ROYCE DOWNEY, CITY MANAGER
 CITY HALL
 BANGOR
 MICHIGAN 49013
 USA
 TEL. (616) 427-8506 (OFF)
 (616) 427-8916 (RES)

DINEH COOPERATIVES INC. (DCI)
USA - NAVAHO NATION - CHINLE

Dineh Cooperatives, Inc., in Chinle, Arizona is a non-profit American Indian Economic Development Corporation which has established consumer and community cooperatives, a fire station, a hospital, a shopping centre and manufacturing plants.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Historically the Navaho economy has been colonial in nature with most of the economic institutions being controlled by non-Navahos. Dollars earned by reservation residents often is not spent on the reservation. Basic services such as shopping centres and hospitals were not accessible. Residents often traveled hundreds of miles during a month just to obtain life's necessities. The trading posts, once the mainstay of the reservation economy, were notorious for their unfair trading and business practices.

OBJECTIVES

DCI is mandated to ensure that community development and economic development are brought about in a timely and effective process in some of the most underdeveloped areas of the Navaho Reservation.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

DCI uses resource leveraging from both the public and private sectors to finance its projects and create jobs, business and benefits to upgrade the local economies of the communities. Although it is a non-profit corporation, DCI serves as the parent organisation to for-profit subsidiaries such as DCI Shopping Centre, Inc. and Tooh Dineh Industries, Inc. Its community development activities dovetail with its economic development efforts: an example is salaries earned at the Chinle Hospital are spent at the shopping centre and other Chinle businesses.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Build permanent ventures to begin to break the traditional economic dependency on shifting federal cycles and priorities. Careful building, training and nurturing of a board that is truly representative of the population being served and that has emerged as a primary force in strategising and soliciting support for programmes. Maintaining staff continuity and forming coalitions embracing governmental, tribal, private and non-profit groups to get major projects launched. Establishment of credibility with local people and funding sources by maintaining a high degree of financial accountability. Develop staff expertise in proposal writing and the commitment to get such writing done on time. Providing technical assistance and bringing in needed expertise has helped in revitalising traditional livelihoods such as farming and livestock. The creation of symbols has been crucial to ongoing motivation. Such symbols have been both big and small. The hospital and shopping centre symbolised that immense real needs of the people could actually be met. The DCI logo, artwork in various facilities, the Navaho names of ventures and organisations have also contributed to the pride and sense of identity so crucial to local development efforts.

CONTACT

ALLAN S. BEGAY, PRESIDENT
DINEH COOPERATIVES, INCORPORATED
PO BOX 569
CHINLE, NAVAHO NATION 86503
USA
TEL. (602) 674-3411

EDGEMONT SOLAR GARDEN

USA - OHIO - DAYTON - EDGEMONT

Edgemont Solar Garden in Dayton, Ohio, USA sponsored by the Edgemont Neighbourhood Coalition, is a not for profit effort by residents of a lower income neighbourhood in inner-west Dayton.

PROJECT SPONSOR EDGEMONT NEIGHBOURHOOD COALITION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Edgemont Neighbourhood Coalition and Solar Garden grew out of a desire to involve residents of a low-income/high unemployment neighbourhood in self-help projects. The programme was initiated in 1978. In February 1980, the Coalition joined forces with strategies for responsible development, which offered assistance from the University of Dayton, to create a community garden. Since then, the Coalition has been able to raise financial and in-kind support, increase the number of garden plots from 30 to 90, staff the project, put up three solar greenhouses that make year-round food production possible. The long term goals of the project are to become financially self-sufficient; to serve local residents as a food and educational resource; and to be a focal point for community building. Volunteers can now earn two pounds of produce for every hour of work with the project. Senior citizens, who make up 27% of the local population, have been especially involved in the project. In hopes of becoming self-sufficient, portions of the greenhouses are being used for commercial crops that include vegetables, holiday flowers, and garden plants.

OBJECTIVES

- Pay off start-up costs
- Make produce available to the needy
- More participation of people as gardeners, volunteers and customers
- Develop technical/managerial skills of garden staff and volunteers
- Contribute to neighbourhood stability and vitality
- Become reliable resource for food and education for community
- Achieve financial self-sufficiency through commercial sales

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Sponsor farmers' markets, picnics, and socials
- Provide training and education
- Grow vegetables for community consumption
- Grow plants and holiday season flowers for commercial sale

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- 20-year lease from city for 2.25 acres vacant land
- Provided technical training for staff, volunteers, and youth
- Provide produce for the needy
- Increased number of plots from 30 at start to 90
- Garden has become symbol of community cooperation
- Conducted educational courses in gardening
- Completed three solar structures
- Strong appeal of self-sufficiency
- Need to involve local people in planning and implementation at start
- Need for backup plan (bad weather+no plant sales)

CONTACT

EDWARD ZAMIEROWSKI, PROJECT DIRECTOR
EDGEMONT SOLAR GARDEN
1199 WILDWOOD AVENUE
DAYTON, OHIO 45408
USA

TEL. (513) 223-2834/229-4641 (OFF)
(513) 228-2442 (RES)

FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

USA - ILLINOIS - CHICAGO

The Fifth City Human Development Project is a comprehensive project involving the whole of the social process in its economic, cultural and political dimensions. It is located in the heart of the Chicago Westside inner city.

PROJECT SPONSOR FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INC. (FCHD)
THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Fifth City is a 40 square block area in the inner city of Chicago's Westside with 8000 residents. Drawn together by a concern for the neighbourhood, Fifth Citizens meet once a year in a 'town meeting' called a Congress. At this time they report on the year's accomplishments, resolve issues and plan the upcoming year. Weekly the leaders of the various organisations meet to review the progress and care for the community's identity and purpose. Fifth City has pioneered in resident participation and counts 200 active volunteers. The community has been divided into a network of block clubs which keep people in contact with each other.

In order to maintain effective functioning of programmes, Fifth City has formed 5 separate corporations made up of community residents and business persons. These five corporations encompass the area of youth education, social development, job training, and housing/environment. These corporations are held together under the umbrella of the FCHD, Inc. which serves as a planning coordination and fund raising body and provides a unified public image.

OBJECTIVES

Womb-to-tomb educational programmes
Job creation through business development
Experiment with effective social structures
Create positive community identity

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Community Block Clubs
Environment Improvements
Pre-School Centre
Elders Centre
Business Association
Job Skills Training 'Fifth City Business Careers'

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

70% plus placement in job training programme
600,000 square foot community centre
212 apartment units rehabilitated
100 new jobs created
Network of comprehensive community programmes
Committed leadership core
\$2 million a year shopping centre revenues
\$1 million new auto centre

CONTACT

LELA MOSLEY, CO-DIRECTOR
FIFTH CITY COMMUNITY CENTRE
3350 W. JACKSON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60624
USA
TEL. (312) 265-1902

HOME EDUCATION LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (HELP)

USA - NEW MEXICO - ALBUQUERQUE

Home Education Livelihood Programme (HELP) in New Mexico is a statewide agency provided to enable self-help efforts in local communities. HELP stresses the importance of community organisation, leadership development and skills transfer as a three-step process toward building permanent capacity at the local level.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Church leaders, farmworkers and service professionals formed the Home Education Livelihood Programme (HELP) out of their concern about the deterioration of rural and urban communities throughout the state of New Mexico—in particular the plight of low-income and migrant/seasonal farmworkers.

Unifying story: 'The innovator-catalyst approach', HELP's philosophy, is to work with families and communities in their home environment through a broad process of education, in order to create a better economic livelihood. The programme plans, organises and operates what would be viewed by conventional agencies as 'high-risk' projects. HELP views them as opportunities for innovation and change. HELP's innovator/catalyst approach is to identify needs, organise local residents, together design a programme to meet those needs, train local staff and advisory boards and gradually get the project on a self-sustaining basis.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Leadership and economic development projects
- Self-help housing construction and renovation
- Land and natural resources development and water systems
- Referrals for legal, medical and social services.
- Adult education
- Job training; summer youth employment
- Early childhood education
- Rural health clinics
- Child care food programme
- Weatherisation energy conservation
- Solar retrofitting
- Food commodities
- Emergency assistance

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

HELP has served more than 260,000 clients in its 19 year career including: migrant/seasonal farmworker families, self-employed ranchers and farmers, children and youth, elderly and handicapped, low-income businesses and cooperatives.

- Taking the time, when there is no time
- Gather the experts and the people to do comprehensive planning.
- A working partnership with political, educational and business representatives. Finding the teachers and expertise from within local communities
- Encouraging total staff and board aggressiveness to find multiple funding sources
- Demonstrate what can be done.
- Using auditors, reports and accountability systems to solidify credibility.
- Focusing programmes in high-risk arenas where no one else is willing to
- Getting everything on paper

CONTACT

ERNEST EUGENE ORTEGA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HOME EDUCATION LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME, INC. (HELP)
3423 CENTRAL AVENUE, N.E.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87106
USA
TEL. (715) 986-4171

IMPACT SEVEN INC
USA - WISCONSIN - TURTLE LAKE

Impact Seven Inc is a private, non-profit community development corporation serving depressed areas of Wisconsin through providing a 'one-stop shopping centre' for community development information and assistance.

PROJECT SPONSOR IMPACT SEVEN INC.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Impact Seven was created to confront the problems of unemployment, inadequate housing, and poverty by attacking the need for local access to federal, state and local funding for community development and the need for local access to development information and consultation. Impact Seven Inc is a private, non-profit community development corporation serving a depressed area in Northern Wisconsin. It was started and is controlled by the low-income residents of the area that it serves. Its principal objectives are to create jobs by attracting industry and financing businesses through venture capital, loans and leases; develop low-income and elderly housing and assist the low-income, unemployed residents to obtain jobs through training and placement programmes.

OBJECTIVES

Job training
Housing and community facilities
Economic development
Job creation
Job upgrading for low income residents

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Develop, consult, and manage low-income housing for elderly and handicapped
Job training for low-income people and subsidies to employers
Investments and loans for business
Own lease and sell industrial buildings
Assist industries in site location
Obtain and manage grants for local communities' housing, facilities and economic development
Native American health projects consulting

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Rehabilitated over 600 homes in 20 communities
Placed 2,200 low-income residents in jobs with 900 employers
One of most successful of CDCs in the country
Invested more than \$3,500,000 in venture capital and loans
Developed 650 units of low-income, handicapped and elderly housing
Created or attracted more than 1,100 jobs
Assisted local Indian tribe in business development
Quality professionals more important than money in business development
Expertise and experience important in business development
An array of programmes is essential to deal with all unmet economic needs

CONTACT

WILLIAM BAY, PRESIDENT
IMPACT SEVEN, INC.
ROUTE 2, BOX 8, INDUSTRIAL ROAD
TURTLE LAKE, WISCONSIN 54889
USA
TEL. (715) 986-4171

NA-20

PISINEMO DISTRICT
USA - ARIZONA - SELLS

Pisinemo District in Pisinemo Village near Sells, Arizona, sponsored by the Institute of Cultural Affairs, is a community which created structures to insure economic development, based on local, natural and human resources.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Pisinemo is geographically isolated and has only recently become involved in mainstream American society. Its resources are underdeveloped and educational levels are low. There is a cycle of economic dependency of individuals and families, and chemical abuse is rampant.

Pisinemo can claim several practical accomplishments: three small businesses with local managers and bookkeepers, employing fifteen people, with ongoing job training programmes; a core group of twenty-five individuals committed to community improvement, serving in various leadership roles and ad hoc committees; a new community centre with offices for district leaders, businesses, social services and a training room plus a meeting room and restrooms. The centre is the first community building on reservation made with locally manufactured adobes, local labour and local funding. The project started with a group of eight community and five outside volunteers, who were paid a small stipend out of the VISTA Programme. Early, substantial economic victory was vital to the future of the project. The original written plan produced by community members was created with outside assistance. Seed funding from voluntary and private sectors was necessary to start economic ventures. Project initiated activities need to tie into ongoing community systems as soon as possible. The community needs to be able to celebrate victories in order to develop motivation and momentum.

OBJECTIVES

To help create structures that insure economic development
basis is local natural and human resources

Build local social and political structures for comprehensive social development.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Three small businesses were created
- An adobe construction company
- Laundromat-snack bar
- A specialty crops truck farm
- A recreation guild
- Recreational leagues and tournaments
- Community newsletter
- A new community centre has been built.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Early, substantial economic victory was vital to the future of the project.
Project initiated activities need to tie into ongoing community systems as soon as possible.
The community needs to be able to celebrate victories in order to develop motivation and momentum.

CONTACT

EDWARD MANUEL, DISTRICT CHAIRMAN
PISINEMO DISTRICT
PISINEMO RURAL BRANCH
SELLS, ARIZONA 85634
USA
TEL. (602) 383-2442

SAN LUIS VALLEY SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS (SLVSEA) USA - COLORADO - ALAMOSA

The San Luis Valley of Colorado has been called 'the most solarised place in America'. The valley which is high altitude and agricultural with the states lowest income, has achieved significant reductions in energy costs through extensive use of solar technologies. An umbrella association for many solar projects in the valley, SLVSEA is a private, non-profit corporation supported by voluntary efforts and donations.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Severe need, a 'heat or eat' situation in this low income area, catalysed individual efforts to tap the sun's energy. Seminars on solar energy involved 100 to 200 interested people. To continue exchange of experience, SLVSEA was formed. Initial media coverage sparked increased membership, strong church support, building contractors who are now able to fit solar devices, and lending institutions which give lower interest rate incentives. Media support continues to legitimise solar efforts. Additional organisational cooperation in other arenas of need has resulted from initial energy focus projects. Solar energy savings provides sense of self reliant victory. These programmes have had effects on mental health, juvenile delinquency, regional pride, future energy scenarios etc.

OBJECTIVES

To promote more understanding and development of solar and other alternative energy resources through individual and community effort.

Energy self-reliance

Job creation

Quality of life improvement

Provide solar technology to low income homes and educate people on use

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Practical reference library

Promote adobe construction

Solar technology journal

30 - 40 annual work camps

Local energy use inventories

Nation-wide solar use consulting

Solar installation tours

Training groups in solar technology

Alternative health care programmes

Installing solar devices

Weatherising homes

Promote/monitor valley solar use

Invent low cost solar applications

Publish 'how to' newspaper

Producing radio/TV solar documentaries

Slide show presentations

Manuals for non-professionals

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

From 1976 and 1983 the number of home solar systems in use went from 4 to 3000.

20% Of the homes have solar systems as opposed to the national average of 6%

\$4-5 million in energy costs saved & \$4-5 million generated by solar businesses

100 jobs created in solar device construction and 1100 people were trained

National attention brought new sense of significance to the area

CONTACT

MARK RANDALL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SOLAR ENERGY ASSOCIATION

612 ROSS STREET

ALAMOSA, COLORADO 81101

USA

TEL. (303) 589-2233

NA-22

SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)

USA - CALIFORNIA - VISALIA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Self-Help Enterprises(S.H.E) is a not-for-profit corporation working in 7 California Counties to assist low income families in building new homes and rehabilitating old homes and assisting small communities in obtaining sanitary water and sewer systems. The two major problems are small, unincorporated communities of the San Joaquin Valley do not have adequate community facilities to provide a decent and sanitary environment or adequate housing; there is inadequate housing for low income households and associated neighbourhood deterioration.

S.H.E. is the pioneering organisation in a concept that has proved viable across the nation. Today, there are 70 similar self-help projects. S.H.E. is the oldest and remains the largest. S.H.E. has helped to create key self-help legislation such as FMHA section 523 programme which funds the technical assistance for rural self-help housing and the inclusion of housing in Department of Labour section 303 (migrant farm workers) funded activities.

OBJECTIVES

To channel federal assistance to the areas of greatest need, rather than the areas most competent in competing for scarce federal funds.

Working with more than 100 families per year in constructing their own self-help homes which are sufficient but modest, energy efficient and comfortable, with a mortgage which is affordable to low-income families.

Improvement of housing, reduction of utility costs, transfer of maintenance and construction skills, and community preservation.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Preparing of funding applications

Conducting citizen participation meetings

Working with engineers in the design of rural facilities

Obtaining local governments support for rural development projects

Preparing environmental reports and negotiating for their acceptance

Training local boards to better manage facilities which are developed

Assisting in management of the construction of various projects.

Obtaining land in rural areas where there is a demand for low cost housing.

Selecting eligible families to apply and qualify for a FHA section 502 loan

Training and supervising qualified families before and during construction

Repair and rehabilitation of low-income housing

Installation of energy measures; and skills training.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Assisted low-income residents in having a meaningful decision-making role

Assisted rural communities in obtaining public facilities and rental housing

Focused attention for local, state, and federal governmental resources

2672 low-income, rural families have moved into their own self-help homes

'sweat equity' of \$6-8,000 at the time people move into their own home

The first rural self-help housing programme

Affordable monthly payments

90 sewer and water systems built or improved

3000 homes weatherised

2000 homes rehabilitated.

CONTACT

ROBERT MARSHALL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES

PO BOX 351

VISALIA, CALIFORNIA 93279

USA

TEL. (209) 733-9091

SOUTH GUTHRIE

USA - TENNESSEE - SOUTH GUTHRIE

South Guthrie Tennessee is an unincorporated rural community comprised of 384 low-income Black residents. In response to local needs for housing, running water, sewer, streets, and drainage, they formed a community association to involve the residents in dealing effectively with community issues.

PROJECT SPONSOR SOUTH GUTHRIE COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Residents of South Guthrie decided to form a Community Improvement Association as a vehicle through which the entire community could participate in the overall development of their village. They have no paid staff. 25 New houses have been built and 9 remodeled through FMHA. Running water was installed in the whole community, sewerage, paved streets, drainage for flood and surface water was installed, an abandoned school was purchased and remodeled into a community centre, a library was installed in the centre, and adult education classes are now offered. The name of the community was changed from 'Squigg' which meant slum, to South Guthrie.

Keys to their success have been:

One community spokesperson who decided to be the over-all guardian of the community improvement.

A simple consensus-making method that tapped all the community's wisdom.

Building on initial successes to create momentum for later accomplishments.

State and federal assistance which was previously non-existent, began to cooperate with South Guthrie when they began to help themselves.

OBJECTIVES

Work together as a community to change quality of life

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Planning projects

Securing loans and grants

Creating programmes such as adult education

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

25 houses built and 9 renovated through FMHA

Sewerage system for houses

Running water to houses

Paved roads and street signs

Incorporating South Guthrie Community Improvement Association

Drainage system to remove flooding and year round surface water

Community centre purchased and renovated

Change of community name from Squigg (meaning slum) to South Guthrie

Adult educational classes and library

CONTACT

CLYDE KILGORE, PRESIDENT

SOUTH GUTHRIE COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

ROUTE 3, BOX 216

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE 37040

USA

TEL. (615) 485-2256

NA-24

SU CLINICA FAMILIAR: YOUR FAMILY CLINIC
USA - TEXAS - HARLINGEN

Su Clinica Familiar is a community based health care system providing quality health care for the medically underserved residents of two counties in South Texas, U.S.A. It was initiated by penniless local people who experienced the need for improved health care and who through their vision, perseverance, and creativity, raised and attracted funds and personnel to establish 3 clinics.

PROJECT SPONSOR CATHOLIC CHARITIES DIOCESE OF BROWNSVILLE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Economic and social conditions in Su Clinica Familiar's geographical area are very poor and there is an increase in the prevalence of disease with decreasing opportunities to treat it. Infants and children suffer from typical third world diseases such as upper respiratory, gastrointestinal and parasitic infections. Older age groups suffer from chronic diseases associated with higher economic status: hypertension, cardiovascular disease and cancer. All of these diseases are exacerbated by poor nutritional status. Su Clinica Familiar's objective is to improve the health status of the residents, and primarily that of the needy population, of Cameron and Willacy Counties.

Activities include administration, community relations and the provision of basic, comprehensive primary health care with an emphasis on family health from prenatal to geriatric care. Back-up systems include radiology, laboratory, pharmacy social services and transportation. Su Clinica Familiar has established a viable health care delivery system that addresses the medical problems of those less able to pay, integrates modern and folk medicine and provides cost-effective service through utilising professional staff, mid-level practitioners and a system of community input and support. It has pioneered new immunisation standards, upgraded local skills through employment and improved the population's self-care. Community input is crucial to identify felt local needs and consumer participation (51%) on the board of directors provides an on-going link with communities served. Initial involvement of volunteer local physicians helps to legitimise a health project.

OBJECTIVES

- Land acquisition
- Job creation
- Improved housing
- Community organisation
- Community infrastructures

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- Supplemental income schemes
- Project exchange system
- Lands trust
- Health clinics
- Emergency services
- Child care facilities
- Educational cooperative
- Development corporation

CONTACT

FRANCISCO G. GONZALEZ, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SU CLINICA FAMILIAR
RT 1, BOX 131A, 1314 ED CAREY DRIVE
HARLINGEN, TEXAS 78550
USA
TEL. (512) 428-4345

**TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY (TAAP)
USA - VIRGINIA - ROANOKE**

Total Action Against Poverty, Roanoke, Virginia, USA, is a project for developing new resources and opportunities for the poor

PROJECT SPONSOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT 1964

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project addresses the problem of the non participation of the poor in our society. Its objectives are to provide a link helping people pull themselves up. Key activities are establishing communication, networking, identifying community leaders, training, involving the private sector, and helping community structure. Accomplishments have been reaching out to over 3000 rural families, developing a potable water supply, establishing a food bank with 171 agencies, housing rehabilitation, headstart school programme a youth services programme, and employment programme for the chronically unemployed. Learnings are that local people must get involved and must be kept involved with documentation and celebrations. Human interaction is necessary. The private sector must be made to understand and help to identify the problems. Political know-how and involvement are vital, and people must be kept informed and aware. Major resources are the Community Action Administration and the State of Virginia and the dedicated local people.

OBJECTIVES

Deliver cost effective programmes aimed at eliminating poverty

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Economic Opportunity Act 1964

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Set up manpower programme for chronically unemployed
Organised community action
Improved housing
Established youth programme
Established women's counseling and training
Established community food bank
Developed water supply

CONTACT

THEODORE EDLICH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY
PO BOX 2868, 702 SHENANDOAH AVENUE, NW
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 24001
USA
TEL. (703) 345-6781

NA-26

TOWN OF LAMAR, COLORADO
USA - COLORADO - LAMAR

Located in southeastern Colorado this community of 8000 people working together have successfully diversified the economic base while continually improving the quality of life for all its residents. The Town of Lamar, Colorado, through unusual alliances of local citizens, secured new industry which has generated more than \$7 million and 1650 jobs.

PROJECT SPONSOR HEALTH RESOURCES INCORPORATED
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Concerned with the problem arena of a depressed agricultural economy in the 1970's, a group of local citizens took the initiative to actively pursue new industry, while other groups worked to improve health programmes and facilities, nutrition and housing for the elderly, and low income housing. The Chamber of Commerce, City and County Officials formed an Industrial Development Committee. Members of the committee were sent as far away as Germany to lure industries to come to Lamar, traveling at their own expense. Lamar created an Industrial Park for new industries and the community college provided job training and retraining for the new jobs that became available. The town of Lamar moved dramatically from a state of economic disaster to a position of economic and psychological boom through local initiative. This local volunteer effort attracted 2 new industries providing 1600 jobs; developed a comprehensive health care programme (Health Resources, Inc.), built a new airport terminal and continues to build self-help housing.

OBJECTIVES

Diversified economy
Available social services

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Agriculture development, dryland and irrigated
Youth employment in community activities
Newcomers invited to join the 80 various voluntary organisations

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Old Hospital renovated for social services centre
Community Daycare Centre created
Two new industries
1650 jobs
Family health services
Elders support programmes in nutrition, housing, and transportation
\$7.5 million generated in 1982
Lamar has become a state-wide model of people helping themselves
Lamar now services a four county area
Working together is key to accomplishing difficult tasks
Make sure the movers and shakers are involved
Involve those who want to be involved
Make sure the community recognises the needs
There will be fragmentation, but if you just gripe the train will pass you by

CONTACT

DARLENE HAMILTON, SECRETARY
TOWN OF LAMAR
PO BOX 860
LAMAR, COLORADO 81052
USA
TEL. (303) 336-4379

WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY CLUSTER
USA - WEST VIRGINIA - CHARLESTON

The West Virginia Community Cluster in Charleston, West Virginia, USA, is doing organisation and revitalisation of the human community in a large housing project.

PROJECT SPONSOR HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is attempting to achieve security and a healthy atmosphere and keep families intact in the midst of shortages and inadequate housing resulting in numerous problems. Problems addressed were crime, vandalism, and total lack of community esteem. Objectives were to involve the community in their own improvement, train leaders and rejuvenate the housing development in which it lives. Four major steps were used in the process: 1) Identify families who needed housing; 2) Form cooperatives; 3) Build housing where elderly could live with their families; 4) Establish local housing Board. Key activities are staff training, planning, community leadership training, beautification and recreation programmes. Accomplishments are improved living conditions, new transportation arrangements, ongoing sports and recreation programmes, and a new community awareness. Learnings include the necessity of involving the community in solving its own problems, making certain that everyone feels they had a part, making a workable plan and keeping people informed of progress. Our main resource is the cooperative willing spirit of the community members and leaders.

OBJECTIVES

Improve quality of life
Improve environment
Develop community leadership

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Staff training
Planning
Community leadership training
Beautification
Recreation programmes

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Organisation and management
Involvement of city officials
Crime control
Community beautification through work days
Improved living conditions
New transportation arrangements
Ongoing sports and recreation programmes
New community awareness
Necessity of involving the community in solving its own problems
Make certain that everyone feels they had a part
Make a workable plan
Keep people informed of progress

CONTACT

BILL DOTSON
WEST VA COMMUNITY CLUSTER
PO BOX 86
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25321
USA
TEL. (304) 348-6840

NA-28

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROJECT
USA - NORTH CAROLINA - RALEIGH

Providing health training and services dealing with the diabetes, high blood pressures, and maternity care for Black communities in North Carolina.

PROJECT SPONSOR GENERAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA
REYNOLDS FOUNDATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The death rate for Black Americans from high blood pressure is three times that of white Americans. The diabetes death rate is twice that of white Americans. Black babies are twice as likely to die in early life than white babies. The need is for adequate health and human services, and the lack of basic health knowledge and skills. Health and Human Services has provided training and set-up screening and referral services for volunteers in churches primarily through the network of 1700 churches of the General Baptist Convention.

OBJECTIVES

Health training
Establish health outposts
Establish health referral services

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

10 week training modules
Linking health professionals to volunteers

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

752 trained in 188 churches
Church network utilised
Minimum of 4 persons per church critical mass
Establish linkage-volunteers, local public and private health professionals

CONTACT

CURTIS JACKSON, PROJECT DIRECTOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
GENERAL BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION OF N.C., INC.
603 S. WILMINGTON STREET
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27601
USA
TEL. (914) 821-7566

BROOKS COUNTY SCHOOL BASED DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISES

USA - GEORGIA - QUITMAN

Providing vocational education that realistically meets the needs of the county-based or rural rather than urban education models.

PROJECT SPONSOR . . . BROOKS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Have set up a child day care facility and a swine production programme which are profit making and are upgrading the standards for the county. Profits and students have enabled the set up of additional enterprises including metal and carpenter crafts and auto/motor repair. The swine production facility has introduced confinement breeding techniques and the use of the computer for production, feed efficiency and marketing. The day care centre besides providing needed child care facilities has catalysed two additional day care centres and the students are proving an upgrading force on other child care facilities in and out of the county.

OBJECTIVES

Upgrade existing agriculture
 Upgrade child care programmes
 Establish diversified businesses
 Provide relevant education
 Become self-sufficient

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Build own buildings
 Child day care facility trains students
 Building cabinets and farm equipment
 Building sheep feeders and fish fryers

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Students obtain practical skills
 Swine industry self-sufficient
 Farmers adopting swine techniques
 Day care self-sufficient
 Day care students hired by hospital and other facilities
 High school repair and building resource for the county
 Requires educators who can successfully demonstrate their fields
 Education directed at real needs
 Public and private sectors can enhance vocational training
 Requiring a profit forces training to relate to real world
 Utilising student energy has enhanced project

CONTACT

BRAD WIDEMAN, TEACHER
 BROOKS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL
 QUITMAN
 GEORGIA 31643
 USA
 TEL (912) 263-8923

NA-30

TILTH

USA - WASHINGTON - SEATTLE

Tilth is a regional network supporting farmers and gardeners. It serves as a link between urban and rural people growing food and promoting agriculture. Its focus is the exchange of ideas and information for new approaches to Agriculture in the Pacific Northwest.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Tilth Association is a non-profit educational organisation serving farming and forestry in the Pacific Northwest. The Tilth Producers Cooperative is an economic development organisation for organic farmers. In the past six years Tilth has grown to a regional association with over 1200 members and eleven local chapters.

OBJECTIVES

Tilth links urban and rural people engaged in farming and gardening
Promotes ecologically sound approaches to agriculture

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Publishing quarterly journal.
Sponsoring conferences
Organising local chapters
Marketing service for organic farmers

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

1200 members
11 local chapters

CONTACT

MARK MUSICK, VICE PRESIDENT
TILTH ASSOCIATION
4649 SUNNYSIDE N.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98223
USA
TEL. (206) 633-0451

THE BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION
USA - CALIFORNIA - SAN FRANCISCO

Support for community development activities fundamentally through training, workshops, consulting and volunteers, both in the United States and in developing countries.

PROJECT SPONSOR INDIVIDUALS FINANCIALLY SUPPORTING THE FOUNDATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Breakthrough Foundation works with individuals, groups and community organisations to create breakthroughs in the results they achieve in their work in community development through trainings, workshops, consulting and trained volunteers. The Breakthrough Foundation works to call forth community vision, effective action and self-reliance. Breakthrough's programmes include work with youth-at-risk, the mentally and physically disabled, working in partnership with community development workers in both private and public agencies.

OBJECTIVES

Empower individuals, groups, organisations to more effective community work
Facilitate self-reliance, improved quality of life in communities.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Youth-at-risk programme (gang youth and youth in prison)
Physical and mental disability programmes
Community workshops
Work with public and private agencies in community development
Support community development in developing countries

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Reduced major crimes, drug and alcohol addiction in urban neighbourhoods
Reduced school leaving in Oakland, Los Angeles, San Diego neighbourhoods
Disabled have better self-image, self-reliance, participation in community
Networking and coordinated action among community organisation
Diverse community groups empowered to work effectively toward common vision

CONTACT

ANDY MASON, INTERNATIONAL PROJECT MANAGER
BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION
1990 LOMBARD STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94123
USA
TEL. (415) 563-2100

NA-32

TRICKLE UP PROGRAMME (TUP)

USA - NEW YORK

A programme which catalyses self-initiated enterprise for the under-employed.

PROJECT SPONSOR LEET AND LEET CONSULTANT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

TUP provides grants of \$ 100 each to groups of five or more under-employed people who agree to invest 1,000 or more hours of work within a three-month period on an enterprise they have planned themselves; for which they have or can secure any necessary approvals or resources; where a profit is anticipated; where not less than 20% of the profit will be reinvested; where continuing and expanding levels of self-employment are anticipated; and for which reports on activity and results will be provided. 80% Of the people TUP reaches, in both urban and rural areas, are women, many of whom have never earned money from the work they do.

OBJECTIVES

To encourage the poor majority to invest their time, skills, and resources in productive, profit-making enterprises they plan themselves which can lead them to economic independence

To increase productivity

To reduce unemployment and underemployment

To encourage development with equity and greater opportunities for women

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Using a process combining psychological encouragement with cash grants of US\$ 100

Demonstrating the programme in the field

Providing training workshops for coordinators in the field

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Grants assigned in 67 countries

226 business enterprises started which have provided reports for their first three months in business. Average hours of self employment for 222 of these was 2,020. Average profit reported by 209 of these was US\$ 4432.51. Average reinvestment reported by 206 businesses was US \$4212.22. 94%, Or 204 of these businesses reported they are continuing. Procedures and guidelines make possible large-scale replicability

CONTACT

GLEN LEET, CO-DIRECTOR

TRICKLE UP PROGRAMME

54 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK 10024

USA

TEL. (212) 362-7958

MILDRED R. LEET, CO-DIRECTOR

TRICKLE UP PROGRAMME

54 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK 10024

USA

TEL. (212) 362-7958

d local skills through employment and improved the population's self-care. Community input is crucial to identify felt local needs and consumer participation (51%) on the board of directors provides an on-going link with communities served. Initial involvement of volunteer local physicians helps to legitimise a health project.

OBJECTIVES

Land acquisition

Job creation

Improved housing

Community organisation

Community infrastructures

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Supplemental income sche

**AHMEDABAD STUDY ACTION GROUP (ASAG): POVERTY PROJECT, DHOLKA
INDIA - AHMEDABAD - GUJARAT**

ASAG takes a professional, multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary project based approach to developmental issues and understands the poor to be clients, not beneficiaries. The Dholka Project is built upon their extensive experience in rural housing and aims to generate broad based economic activity through a systems approach focused on the poorest 10% income group across 60 villages.

PROJECT SPONSOR AHMEDABAD STUDY ACTION GROUP (ASAG)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project covers 3,500 lowest income families from 60 villages in a rainfed area. The entry point was housing for landless labourers built in 30 villages. Particular activities are related to larger systems, influencing policy and procedures, keeping the initiative with individual families. Dimensions of ASAG's work are: 1. An economic systems approach enabling ASAG to multiply small-scale entrepreneurial ability to serve both rural and urban markets. 2. An emphasis on collective self-employment intended to create jobs on the scale needed in many rural areas. 3. Careful intervention in several traditional village systems like cattle raising and guava growing to mesh the formal development system with the existing system. Thus, government schemes and bank loans could have far more impact, especially on the poor than they do now. 4. Evolution of a methodology for involving the whole village in a conscious planning process once some development activity has given some confidence to the poor. 5. Surveys as a method for training of field staff and as a way to build up an accurate picture of the village situation; thus allowing staff to keep an objective relationship to the village. 6. Stimulating local-based innovation. 7. Construction of some 12,000 houses with community effort.

OBJECTIVES

Gain area level insights to affect policy

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Children's development

Housing

Milk animals

Orchard raising

Collective farming

Hand knotted carpets

Petrochemical applications

Acrylic fibre project

Entrepreneurial systems approach

Rural widow's support

Building materials production

Tanning and cobbling

Afforestation

Rural textile production

Industrial workspaces

Guava project

Water systems analysis

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Structuring people's participation in programme design and implementation

Multi-sector and multi-organisation coordination at block and village level

Reduction of resource leakage

Greater confidence and interest in new ideas

Development of semi-literate, rural youth as managers and organisers

Improvement in government policies and procedures.

CONTACT

KIRTEE SHAH, DIRECTOR

OR JAGDISH NAZARETH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

AHMEDABAD STUDY ACTION GROUP

DALAL BUILDING BEHIND HOTEL CAPRI RELIEF ROAD

AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT 380001

INDIA

TEL. 23018

TELEGRAMME. 'KARTAVYA'

TELEX. C/O 012-517 VMS-C

SA-02

AGRINDUS BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM

INDIA - GOVINDPUR VILLAGE - DISTRICT MIRZAPUR - UTTAR PRADESH

This project serves four development blocks in Mirzapur District with a focus on weak and tribal people. Community action forms the basis of development and social justice. Extensive work has been done in irrigation, agriculture training and cottage industries. People are engaged at every stage of the work through local self-government committees and village funds.

PROJECT SPONSOR AGRINDUS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project draws its inspiration from the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Vinoba Bhave. A local self-government committee is basic to development efforts in the Agrindus Project. In order to strengthen the economic base, weavers, spinners, carpenters, masons, tailors, and cobblers are trained. To promote health, to resolve disputes, and to provide additional education, village doctors, literacy teachers, and village lawyers are trained. The rural entitlement and legal programmes organised to negotiate cases with appropriate departments to secure social cultural, legal, and economic entitlements.

OBJECTIVES

Develop awareness of situation and potential of development
Economic development and full employment
Self-sufficiency in basic requirements
Self-government of village to tackle local problems
Development with social justice

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Development in agriculture, animal husbandry and rural industries
Functional education of children, adolescents and adults
Health
Village leadership building
Skills training
Legal support and organising people to secure their entitlements

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Preparedness to accept challenges and movement for social justice
Small technologies and simple solutions to common rural problems
Chain of tiny irrigation schemes and drought proofing
Employment opportunities increased through cottage industries and improvement in agriculture
Village revolving fund in 250 villages
Development of self confidence
Increasing demand for educational programmes
Acceptance of bank and block loans for development activities
Village community taking leadership in solving social problems

CONTACT

RAGANI PREM BHAI
AGRINDUS BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
PO GOVINDPUR, VIA TURA
MIRZAPUR, UP
INDIA
TEL.
TELEGRAMME. 'ANWASI ASHRAM' TURRA.

ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AIRD)
INDIA - BASAVANA GUDI - BANGALORE - KARNATAKA

The Asian Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) provides training, interchange, and consultancy services on issues ranging from land reform to sericulture in India, Africa and the Southeast Asia with an aim to encourage the interlinking of governmental and non-governmental development activities. They have programmes in training of rural animators and policy makers, field work and poorest families, technology transfer, research, rural industries and dissemination of information.

PROJECT SPONSOR ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AIRD)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The first major focus of AIRD is 'human resource development' accomplished through its training programmes. The second is in technology transfer, especially regarding sericulture (silk production). The third focus is on field projects. The fourth is operational research into appropriate technology. The fifth is promotion of rural industries through people's participation.

OBJECTIVES

Train rural development workers
Promotion of rural industries
Orient development policy makers to relevant issues
Promote involvement of rural youth and women in rural development
Development of appropriate technology

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

15 day course in land reform and rural development in India
Asian rural service corps-three month course for rural animators
One month course in 'training in skills' for South India regions
Rural youth training programme for residents of field projects
Social Audit System which gives villagers control of decisions
Sericulture technical training
Field or 'action projects' launched in 20 villages in South Bangalore taluk
Courses for women in income generating activities
Agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, workshop programmes
Rural (cottage) industries
Household surveys
People's organisations
Exchange programmes

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

125 men, 14 women from 10 countries study Asian Rural Service Corps Course
303 completed Land Reform and Rural Development Course
30 training in skills courses held-animal husbandry, fisheries, sericulture
111 completed rural youth training programme
Villages are trying two crops instead of one crop per year
Villages understand higher inputs yield higher income
Women and youth participate in income-generating activities
Subsidiary work for villagers: piggeries, apiaries and social forestry
Pilots units started in silk-waste spinning and leaf-cup making
Mini-bakery units in preparation

CONTACT

MR. M.V. RAJASEKHARAN, EX. TRUSTEE AND COOR.
AIRD
7/A RATNAVILASA ROAD, BASAVANA GUDI
BANGALORE, KARNATAKA 560004
INDIA
TEL. 608 638 (OFF)
602 020 (RES)
TELEGRAMME. 'ASIANCARE' BANGALORE

COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH PROJECT
INDIA - JAMKHED - MAHARASHTRA

This project has created an appropriate health service for two blocks of 175 villages through a three-tier system of village health workers, mobile health teams, and a hospital centre, all with the active participation of the local people. Illiterate and semi-illiterate village women play a powerful role in preventive and primary health care in their villages.

PROJECT SPONSOR SOCIETY FOR COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH PROJECTS IN INDIA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is concerned to make primary health care available to rural people. It is a voluntary organisation with 350 village voluntary workers and 40 professional salaried staff. The project is organised in a 3-tier health delivery system: 1. The village health workers (VHW's), respected, life experienced resident village women, trained and equipped; 2) a mobile health team (MHT); a unit of a nurse, paramedical worker and social worker, and sometimes a doctor, visiting villages bi-weekly; 3) the health centre with 4 sub-centres meeting common emergencies and receiving cases referred by VHW's and MHT's. The main centre is a 30-bed hospital in Jamkhed with equipment and operation theatre. The project is self-supporting; outside funds cover initial investment. Medicine is demystified and in the hands of VHW's, who ensure health practices are applied.

OBJECTIVES

Make primary health care available to local people

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Primary health care including mother and children care
Tuberculosis, leprosy, blindness treatment
Disability rehabilitation
Family planning

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

175 village health workers benefit from the programmes
Over 3500 women and children affected
Status of women raised
Caste system made more bearable
78% of curative health services are covered by VHW

CONTACT

DR. R.S. AROLE, DIRECTOR
COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH PROJECT
PO JAMKHED
DISTRICT AHMEDNAGAR
INDIA
TEL. 34

INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
INDIA - INGRID - PWD CAMP - GILLESUGAR - KARNATAKA

A group of Tata Institute of Social Services graduates decided to go directly into rural work in ten villages in Raichur District where there were no voluntary development agencies. This programme's aim is to build villagers initiative to do their own development.

PROJECT SPONSOR INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

INGRID works in about 11 villages in the Raichur District, one of the four poorest districts in the state. The population of the area is about 10,000. INGRID is a group of young people, assisting, encouraging and supporting the poorer rural communities to enable them to solve their problems through collective action. Education of adults and children has been an entry point in most of the villages. The teachers chosen are local educated residents. INGRID has also worked with health, land rights, securing promised government subsidies for housing, pensions for disabled and elderly, and with services such as sanitation and road construction when initiated by communities.

OBJECTIVES

Encourage youth leadership development
 Assist projects related to agriculture, commerce, and industry
 Emphasise adoption of appropriate technology

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Community health involving both modern and traditional practitioners
 Adult education particularly literacy
 Subsidised housing
 Sports

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Local involvement in planning, implementing and evaluation
 Youth clubs, village associations, health committees formed
 Project initiation and major activities of project described in 'Passage Into Rural Development' by Michael Shari

CONTACT

GOPI KRISHNA, PROJECT COORDINATOR
 INGRID
 PWD CAMP, PO GILLESUGAR P.O., VIA RAICHUR
 KARNATAKA 584 101
 INDIA
 TEL.

SA-06

GONDA GRAMODAYA PROJECT

INDIA - JAYAPRABHA GRAM - DISTRICT GONDA - UTTAR PRADESH

In 44 self-dependent clusters of villages in one of the most backward districts on the Nepal border, the committee is working to engage the efforts of all sectors in massive district-level campaigns, most notably, tubewell irrigation.

PROJECT SPONSOR DEENDAYAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (DRI)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Gonda Gramodaya Project is an experiment of the Deendayal Research Institute (DRI), in integrated rural development and as such it is a laboratory for creating a model of 'total transformation through total development with people's initiative and participation.' A major intent of this programme is to disseminate the successful models of the project to the rest of India. There are locations for concentrated research, training and demonstration. The plan is built on yearly targets so that progress can be evaluated. The key to implementation of DRI's integrated development programme for Gonda District is to mobilise people's participation. After years of project activity, the local communities and the people's lives are significantly different. Key approaches to successful development include: holding regular meetings, identifying catalytic village leadership, training through visible demonstration, and intensifying common economic development needs.

OBJECTIVES

Raise social awareness and responsibility through community organisations
Establish leadership skills among men, women and youth
Improve agriculture, irrigation and livestock production
Develop village industries
Improve flow of credit, purchasing and marketing facilities
Eliminate disease through comprehensive health programmes and sanitation
Combat ignorance through literacy classes, non-formal education etc.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

'Water to every field' - tube wells, water pumps, etc.
Agricultural demonstration centre
Trade training - typing, tailoring, radio technicians, etc.
Rural marketing and service centres
'work to every hand' - rope making innovation
Mobile eye care hospital, patient check-ups
Dairy cooperatives, poultry, and bee keeping
Primary and adult education
Village cleaning programmes
Voluntary youth organisations (tarunodaya mandals)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Economic standard of living raised
35% increase in crop output
Planning with long-range and short-term implementation found effective
Improved total health care
39,000 tubewells constructed

CONTACT

NANAJI DESHMUKH, CHAIRMAN
DEENDAYAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
7E, SWAMI RAM TIRATH NAGAR
NEW DELHI 110055
INDIA
TEL. 526792

XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
INDIA - RANCHI - BIHAR

Xavier Institute of Social Service (XISS) is a research and training institute in the Chotanagpur Tribal Belt with an innovative curriculum for organisers and villagers with a strong practical field component. They train rural people to enable others to start their own community development projects and assist individuals in entrepreneurial development using available financial and technical inputs.

PROJECT SPONSOR XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Xavier Institute of Social Service is a training and development organisation that seeks to equip young men and women with the knowledge and skills for doing grassroots social and economic development while at the same time instilling them with a sense of social responsibility and service toward the rural poor. The training includes a field work component for six months out of the two year course. Comprehensive training is done covering health care, literacy training, commerce, entrepreneurship, agriculture, legal aid, womens advancement and many other areas. A literacy programme is conducted in coordination with the government in which XISS trains government workers to be teachers. XISS involves its trainees in in-depth field work from initial data gathering surveys to actual planning meetings with the local panchayats. Emphasis is also placed on economic development to train people in employable skills to increase their income.

OBJECTIVES

Train rural people in employable skills

Train post graduates in community development concepts/methods

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Work camps for environmental improvement

Literacy training

Entrepreneur development (carpentry, auto repair, etc.)

Coaching classes for school drop-outs

Work with handicapped

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

New businesses set up

Improved farming practices

CONTACT

FR. M.V.D. BOGAERT, S.J., DIRECTOR

XISS

PURULIA ROAD PO BOX NO. 7

RANCHI, BIHAR 834001

INDIA

TEL. 22769

SA-08

GRAM VIKAS KENDRA: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)
INDIA - VIKAS MANZIL - TELCO TOWN - JAMSHEDPUR - BIHAR

A collaborative effort between companies, government, and social agencies, this project first emphasised the development of urban and rural infrastructure and now focuses on developing strong community organisation to remove dependence.

PROJECT SPONSOR TATA ENGINEERING AND LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY LTD.
(TELCO)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Gram Vikas Kendra, Jamshedpur, was registered in 1978. The governing body was formed with executives from Telco, other industries and social organisations in the city. Initially, the society's operational area comprised of 15 bustees taken over from the company's community development wing in the Jamshedpur-Potka blocks and 5 new villages in Chandil block (Singhbhum District). Prior to taking up projects in these areas, socio-economic surveys were conducted through Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur, and Xavier Institute of Social Services, Ranchi. The operational area for GVKJ may be distinctively classified into two groups: urban sector and rural sector. The rural sector is comprised of villages which fall over 10 kms away from the city's limit. The villages depend on agriculture, the population being tribal and schedule castes.

OBJECTIVES

Generate income through improved techniques in agriculture
Increase employment possibilities of tribal community
Curb population growth through community support of family welfare measures

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Leprosy detection, treatment, education and rehabilitation
Construction of roads by shramdan
Reforestation and utilisation of forest products in Singhbhum District
Providing clean drinking water
Introducing alternative energy equipment e.g. windmill, solar energy devices
Traditional craft industries
Fishery ponds
Tassar cocoon rearing farm
Village and ancillary industries using local resources
Dryland farming and water conservation

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Village committee (Gram Vikas Samiti) recommending projects
Technical and semi-technical skill training
Health camps in Tribal Belt of Singhbhum

CONTACT

MR. HARISHANKAR VARMA, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER, COMMUNITY SERVICES
TATA ENGINEERING AND LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, LTD.
JAMSHEDPUR
BIHAR PIN-831010
INDIA
TEL. 23959 (OFF)
23717 (RES)
TELEX. 026/212

BHARATIYA GRAMIN MAHILA SANGH: INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
INDIA - DISTRICT INDORE - MADHYA PRADESH

The project is operated by the Indian Affiliate of the Associated Countrywomen of the world and aims to change the status of women in the family and the village through non-formal education and awareness building activities and engagement in comprehensive village development.

PROJECT SPONSOR BHARATIYA GRAMIN MAHILA SANGH
INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Bharatiya Gramin Mahila Sangh, the agent for the project of Gramin Jiwan Jyoti Kendra was established in the year 1960. The main target population of the project is illiterate village women and children of families with incomes below RS 400 (US\$40.00) per month in 60 villages of Indore District. For landless families, vocational training has been provided in areas such as dairy, poultry, goat rearing, tailoring, knitting, cycle repairs, electric wiring, chalk making, candle making, composing and printing.

OBJECTIVES

Create self-confidence in village women
Provide nutrition and health care to children and mothers

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Vocational training
Literacy and functional literacy training
Nutrition and preventive health
Seed and fertiliser demonstration
Model bakery for training
Day care centres
Loans for business and industry

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

3500 women made literate
10,000 women made functionally literate
350 drop-outs continue education
500 villagers trained in a vocation
1500 children benefitted by formal education
100 landless families receive loans
Women participate in public life

CONTACT

KRISHNA AGARWAL, CHAIRMAN
BHARATIYA GRAMEEN MAHILA SANGH
313 JAWAHAR MANALI
INDORE, MP 452 004
INDIA
TEL. 34535 (OFF)
34733 (RES)

SA-10
**SURAT AND STANDARD COTTON MILLS RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
DAHAD**
INDIA - DAHAD - GUJARAT

This project has been able to achieve rapid increase of income by harnessing available water resources in a locally maintained cooperative to initiate minor irrigation schemes, emphasising agro-forestry and health programmes as well.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE STANDARD MILLS AND THE SURAT COTTON MILLS, BOMBAY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 1975, this project was reoriented away from temporary relief from natural disasters towards permanent rehabilitation of the rural poor. The minor irrigation programme was devised to develop the productive capacity of the land. The programmes are jointly managed by two companies. There is continuous study, planning, and effective management of the services provided. Also, there exists good working relationships with government agencies and banks. The irrigation agro-forestry and health programmes each provide tested working approaches and models.

OBJECTIVES

Strengthen rural economy
Improve the living conditions of rural poor

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Lift irrigation, well deepening and portable pumps
Agricultural inputs and technical assistance for improved productivity
Forestry using marginal land for fast-growing trees
Mobile medical units and village health caretakers
Pilot pre-schools

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Improved economic conditions for 5000 families through irrigation
All families self-sufficient in food production
Migration to cities arrested substantially
Health care programmes for 10,000 families
Value of land owned by farmers increased 15 times
Villages now viewed as having moved away from being considered backward
Women actively involved in economic and medical care programmes

CONTACT

HARNATH JAGAWAT, PROJECT MANAGER, RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SURAT AND STANDARD COTTON MILLS
PO BOX 39/A DAHAD
GUJARAT 389 151
INDIA
TEL. 215 (OFF)
405 (RES)

ACIL NAVASARJAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (ANARDE)
INDIA - RAVALSAR - DISTRICT JAMNAGAR - GUJARAT

This foundation sponsored by Aegis Chemicals Corp. Ltd. in Bombay has been able to call forth considerable local investment in villages with very low foundation resources using preschools as the entry point. The Jamnagar Centre works with broadened leadership from 124 villages to link the government integrated rural development programme and bank schemes with the landless labourers and marginal farmers.

PROJECT SPONSOR ACIL NAVASARJAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
(ANARDE)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 1979, ANARDE took over the rural development work started by the Chandaria family. They focus on implementing the government's integrated rural development programme in 5 districts in Gujarat. Jamnagar Centre works with 25 villages with 39,000 population. It is a semi-arid area. ANARDE begins work in a village by a house-to-house survey and establishing a pre-school. Workers then meet parents, youth, and local government workers to plan development of the village. Women's and youth organisations are set up. ANARDE contributes rs-1,000 to each village as a symbol of commitment. One village worker is assigned to cover 5 villages. ANARDE is concerned to optimise the use of local resources, to use business to provide managerial skills and monetary resources, and to coordinate and manage the development services of the government, banks, businesses, voluntary organisations, and professionals with village users.

OBJECTIVES

Upgrade economically small and marginal farmers
Discourage migration to cities
Increase employment
Increase awareness of importance of rural population

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Pre-school with the help of social welfare office of district government
Bank loans for buffaloes, bullock carts, irrigation pipes, hand carts
Bank loans for small business
Health programmes including regular vaccination (Rotary and Lions help)
Establishing women's and youth organisations

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

High school and training cum production centre established at Jamnagar
Pre-primary schools setup in 20 villages
Dairy development scheme
Rehabilitation of destitute, flood-affected Morvi women
Landless labourers in Vapi have huts

CONTACT

BHUPAT TRIVEDI, CHIEF EXECUTIVE
ANARDE - RAVALSAR CENTRE
E-1/1981 RAJIT NAGAR
PO JAMNAGAR, GUJARAT 361005
INDIA
TEL. 71441

SA-12

RURAL DEVELOPMENT CELL (RDC): SYNDICATE AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATION
INDIA - VALLEY VIEW - MANIPAL - KARNATAKA

Syndicate Bank pioneered the involvement of banks in villages through their Foundation and Rural Development Cell in 51 villages. Integrated assistance has been provided first to opinion leader families and then extended to 7000 families through agriculture, health, women's and children's programmes.

PROJECT SPONSOR SYNDICATE AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The rural development programme implemented through the Rural Development Cell (RDC) seeks to assist poor families living in 51 villages of Dakshina Kannada District to improve their socio-economic conditions. The main thrust of the programme is in introduction of new techniques of production and training in efficient management of available resources. Development plans are created in consultation with families and implemented by the families themselves. New schemes are introduced to a small group of families with intensive supervision, and neighbouring families later adopt them. Educated unemployed are encouraged through the programme to work in rural locations. About 7000 families have so far participated in the programme and derived considerable benefits. The cell is also involved in motivating people toward better health care, hygiene and family planning.

OBJECTIVES

To help the poor families improve their incomes

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Organising extension education programmes and demonstrations
Vegetable growing scheme to improve nutrition and income
Assisting the families to get credit facilities
Employment guidance programme for rural youth
Conducting health camps, health education, providing medical insurance

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Increased family incomes
Increase in health awareness
New readiness to accept innovations
Readiness of people to claim rightful benefits from government
Village development centres have been organised—one for every two villages

CONTACT

K. N. UDAPA, DIVISIONAL MANAGER
RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
SYNDICATE BANK
MANIPAL, KARNATAKA 576 119
INDIA
TEL. 8261 (OFF)
7262 (RES)

SHEKAR INDRALI SHETTY, PROJ. COORD., RURAL DEV'T CELL
SYNDICATE AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATION
SYNDICATE BANK
VALLEY VIEW, MANIPAL, KARNATAKA 576119
INDIA
TEL. 8285 (OFF)
7495 (RES)

**SURUCHI PRINTING AND AGRICULTURAL TOOLS RESEARCH CENTRE: TECHNICAL
HIGHSCHOOL
INDIA - BARDOLI - GUJARAT**

These three institutions are non-profit, non-government voluntary institutions for the uplift of rural areas. The three institutions constitute a self-supporting technology centre which researches and develops tools to improve agricultural productivity and where vocational education takes place through one's hands. Several hundred rural artisans have been trained.

PROJECT SPONSOR SURUCHI PRINTING SCHOOL TRUST
SURUCHI CHAPSHALA TRUST

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The work of the Agricultural Tools Research Centre focuses on two areas 1) agricultural hand tool design which reduce physical strain and increase productive output and 2) renewable energy resources. Since 95% of energy consumption in Indian villages is for cooking, much of this research has focused on solar cookers, and stove designs. Biogas manure plan development is also taking place. The philosophy of the Institute's educational programmes comes from the Gandhian teaching that a person's education should be self-supporting. Students must produce while learning employable skills from other workers. There are no examinations - progress is measured by one's work.

OBJECTIVES

Upgrade indigenous village craftsmanship
Promote intermediate technology to enrich agriculture and village life-style
Create scientific aptitude in rural society
Open new avenues of working for youth of landless labourers

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Training in printing technology, blacksmith, welding, turning, fitting, oil engine repairs and maintenance, motor rewinding, electric wiring on self-help basis
Research and development in rural tools
Development of renewable energy devices, e.g., biogas plants, solar cookers, solar stills
Training in social forestry and seedlings rearing

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Research spreads by ripple effect
50,000 agricultural hand tools in use
5,000 visitors/customers per year
Millions of quality seedlings of vegetables and fast growing trees provided to area farmers

CONTACT

DR. MOHAN PARIKH, DIRECTOR
SURUCHI CAMPUS
BARDOLI
GUJARAT
INDIA
TEL. 258 (OFF)
95 (RES)

SA-14

**VEDCHHI PRADESH SEVA SAMITI: VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)
INDIA - UDYOGWADI VALOD - SURAT DISTRICT - GUJARAT**

This project demonstrates systematic development in a Tribal Taluka using an integrated area planning approach with special emphasis on raising poor families above the poverty line. 40 decentralised industries and institutions have emerged out of this work and second line leadership is now assuming administrative responsibility for the project.

PROJECT SPONSOR VEDCHHI PRADESH SEVA SAMITI (VPSS)
VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

VPSS began its work in 1948. The project area comprises 40 villages, with a population of 52,000, of which 80% are farm labourers and 74% are tribals. It has been inspired by the social and rural development work initiated by Sri Jugatram Dave, a prominent Gandhi educationalist. The programme has raised the economic level of the families and economic activities, initiated for women, have lessened the burden of poverty on them. Social issues are poverty, unemployment, unutilised raw materials and resources, and low income. Some major economic activities started for women include: food preparation, spinning khadi, diamond polishing, dairying, sewing, carpet making and construction work. Balwadis and creches are provided to increase women's productivity time. Educational facilities for young children and a youth hostel are also provided. It has been found that once the ringleader (opinion leader) is found, and he/she is convinced of the utility of the proposed actions, progress is smooth. Self-reliance rather than dependence is encouraged.

OBJECTIVES

Full employment with maximum wages
Developing local leadership
Uplift many of village industries and upgrading skills

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Agricultural development
Village industry and educational centres
Animal husbandry
Artisan training
Small follow up loans
Processing industries

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Planning through committees, individual leaders and cooperatives
Socio-economic programmes and cadre training
Built-in on-going evaluation and a research centre
Women are involved as wage-earners and teachers
Increase in per capita income due to higher wages and increased employment
Significant number of youth in public life
Cooperatives gram rachanatough industry centres
Village committees
Local linkages with agencies, panchayat schemes, banks and service groups
Planning and executing through sectoral cooperatives
Schemes as growth centres and farms of the poorest
Decentralised planning methodology.

CONTACT

MR. ALLUBHAI SHAH
VIAS
UDYOGWADI, VALOD
SURAT DISTRICT, GUJARAT 394640
INDIA
TEL. 64 (OFF)
22 (RES)

MAHAROGI SEWA SAMITI: LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
INDIA - WARORA - CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT - ANANDWAN - MAHARASHTRA

Maharogi Sewa Samiti began their work abolishing the isolation and despair of handicapped, and now works with isolated tribals to give them the know-how to live in this era while maintaining their cultural uniqueness. MSS organises new self-supporting settlements on wastelands and jungle sites through corporate living, working and experimentation with appropriate forms of education.

PROJECT SPONSOR MAHAROGI SEWA SAMITI (MSS)
LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Maharogi Sewa Samiti provides leprosy patients or other handicapped people opportunities to learn a trade or new farming methods. People earn their own livings through cottage industries such as bookbinding, metal and wood work, leather, spinning, weaving and tailoring, handicrafts, plumbing and electricity, blacksmithing and motor repair. Agro-industries are established such as agricultural implements, dairies, poultry farming, and goat and sheepkeeping. The settlements are all located in the Chandrapur District, where the land is dry and uncultivated with little top soil. In Hemalkasa is a jungle centre, cut off from the rest of the world six months of the year by floods. The 1900 people living and working in the settlements are change agents of development as well as beneficiaries.

OBJECTIVES

Synthesis of rural benefits with urban advantages
Transforming wasteland and jungle into cultivated habitable areas
Treatment and rehabilitation of handicapped

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Treatment and rehabilitation of handicapped
Schools for handicapped
Training of multipurpose barefoot doctors
Manpower training centre
Horticulture
Model farm
Cottage industries
Construction work
Residential school with non-formal methods
Agro-industries
Modern appropriate agriculture

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Model village with 600 acres reclaimed and irrigated
50 bed hospital treats 2500 tribals per month

CONTACT

DR. VIKAS AMTE, DIRECTOR
MAHAROGI SEWA SAMITI
PO WARORA, CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT
ANANDWAN, MAHARASHTRA 442907
INDIA
TEL. 34

SA-16

WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
INDIA - WALCHANDNAGAR - PUNE DISTRICT - MAHARASHTRA

In 1979 Walchandnagar Industries established a Social Welfare Department to improve company employee relations and to develop a strategy to relate to 15 surrounding villages. They work within a very low budget to support and strengthen leadership of local cooperative societies and to provide practical training programmes in agriculture and employable skills.

PROJECT SPONSOR WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Walchandnagar Industries Limited has formally established a relationship with the surrounding villages through the formation of its Social Welfare Department. Most important was ensuring local participation in the implementation of the development programme. The target geography selected for development work includes 15 clusters of habitation within 30 kms. Of Walchandnagar. A large portion of the land still remains uncultivated and wasteland. With the new irrigation systems, more crops are being planted. The last 5 years can be described in three general phases: 1) 'exploration' - 2 village cooperatives were formed built lift irrigation systems. Cross-breed cows were purchased and a dairy cooperative was formed. Legal and engineering assistance was provided; 2) 'consolidation' - the direction and strategy of the project became more focussed. More cooperatives were established and lift irrigation systems built. Training was provided in masonry, poultry and gobar gas. A buffalo dairy cooperative was formed by landless villagers. A tonsillectomy camp was held. A self-employment camp to teach basic skills in establishing and managing small industries and businesses was conducted; 3) 'launch' - programmes have accelerated. Three tree plantation projects have been implemented. Five tonsillectomy camps were held, poultry training was organised, and a sericulture field trip was taken to Poona. In the future programmes in agriculture, employment, appropriate technology, health, and training will be emphasised.

OBJECTIVES

Develop a strategy for company relations with surrounding villages
Generate employment and self-employment through promoting rural industries
Promote dairy farming, irrigation, afforestation
Provide basic services like drinking water, health education and link roads
Encourage local participation in implementation of development programmes

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Technical and managerial services available to village projects
Solar cookers and gobar gas technology demonstrated
Small industry loan assistance
Mobile dispensary
Alcoholics anonymous society aid
Rural workers trained social awareness

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Greatly reduced alcoholism
Irrigation systems cooperative formed
Emergence of new leadership
Income of farmers doubled
Nearly 100 gobar gas plants built

CONTACT

SAROJ D. PATKAR, DEPUTY MANAGER OF SOCIAL WELFARE
WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD.
WALCHANDNAGAR, PUNE DISTRICT
MAHARASHTRA 413 114
INDIA
TEL. 35 TO 39

**TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS),
INDIA - JAMSHEDPUR - BIHAR**

The Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS), begun in April 1979, was sponsored and financed by the largest private enterprise in India, the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (TISCO), Jamshedpur, applying its business expertise, managerial and technical inputs, and providing an effective infrastructure to isolated tribal villages.

PROJECT SPONSOR: TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LTD. (TISCO),
JAMSHEDPUR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

TSRDS has four units, one in Jamshedpur looking after 120 villages and three in the mines and collieries units of the company covering 110 villages. The inhabitants are mostly tribals occupied in agriculture and related activities. Only 2% of the farmland is irrigable (the national average of 18%). Land is hilly and very few cash crops were grown, with low yield. Poverty prevails over these villages coupled with poor health and illiteracy. The TSRDS approach involves the promotion of local service centres right at the heart of the villages. The village advisory committees for men and women and the opinion leaders act as catalysts for utilisation of local resources to the programme.

OBJECTIVES

To regenerate self-reliance in the villagers
To enhance the traditional skills and potential of the villagers for ensuring a self-sustaining process of growth
To establish a replicable model of integrated socio-economic development in the villages

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Drinking water wells including tubewells
Health services (including immunisation and family planning)
Education including adult literacy
Agricultural methods demonstration
Availability of seed, pesticide, fertiliser at fair prices
Animal husbandry including dairy schemes
Rural industries (weaving, tasar reeling and basket, biri, carpet making)
Help to rural institutions and associations
Vocational training programmes
Minor irrigation schemes
Rehabilitation of nomadic tribes
Community forestry and horticulture
Equipment loaning
Road construction

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

44,000 farmers benefited in monsoon and winter crop	
13 milk co-operatives and 2 poultry co-operatives established	
33,700 children immunised	3686 family planning sterilisations
85 preparatory classes	68 adult literacy classes
71 minor irrigation projects	6000 acres of land under winter crops
144 drinking waterwells	82 k.M.Road laid
3 model villages	3,84,558 saplings planted since 1980

CONTACT

DALJIT SINGH, HONORARY SECRETARY
TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
E-ROAD, JAMSHEDPUR
BIHAR
INDIA
TEL. 24732 (OFF)
23476 (RES)

SA-18

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)
INDIA - ALLAHABAD - UTTAR PRADESH.

IERT has linked the research and teaching of an academic institution with practical application in the village. They have developed and tested an approach involving hamlet development committees, rural growth centres, training with production centres and associated rural marketing centres, and regular contact through extension workers. The appropriate technology division develops wind, water, and bio-energy systems. IERT organises diploma courses in rural management and training courses for other organisations.

PROJECT SPONSOR INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

IERT is a research and training institution on a large modern campus. In 1976, rural development activities were initiated through the rural development cell to give practical field experience to staff and students and establish IERT's relevance in the surrounding area. There are 3 main and 2 subsidiary growth centres working with about 1000 families in 67 villages. Land is arid and stony. The population has a large proportion of tribal and scheduled caste people. Literacy is low and poverty high. Each growth centre demonstrates appropriate technology and is staffed by professional social scientists, managers and trainers. An extension staff mobilises local villagers to take advantage of available resources. A division of appropriate technology at IERT emphasises wind, solar, and bio-energy systems that are supplied commercially. The Institute runs diploma courses in rural management, a sheltered workshop for the handicapped, and training programmes at all levels for other groups.

OBJECTIVES

Bring self-sufficiency to village
Establish growth centres in a cluster of villages
Act as resources of appropriate technology and skills
Set up village committees for sustaining growth

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Discuss issues
Make and implement development plans
Manage a village fund
Pre-primary and primary education
Credit access
Agricultural productivity improvement
Self supporting training cum production centres for artisans
Rural marketing centres provide purchasing and marketing support
Practical research in rural technology

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Education programmes
Sanitation programmes
Semi-weekly markets
Increase of voluntary labour programmes
Hamlet committees
Village chest
Youth clubs
Womens clubs
Women and children receiving education
Increase in number of village industries and shops
Local linkages of villages with growth centres, bank, IERT, and government

CONTACT

PROFESSOR R.N. KAPOOR, DIRECTOR
IERT
26 CHATAM LINES
ALLAHABAD, UP 211002
INDIA
TEL. 52490, 53792 (OFF)
53841 (RES)

EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE
INDIA - HALDWANI - NAINITAL - UTTAR PRADESH

This Government Extension Training Centre aims to provide practical skills training relevant to the needs of the tribal and hill people of seven blocks and to work with appropriate technology, village industries, and innovative farming techniques with selected demonstration villages.

PROJECT SPONSOR PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, HALDWANI

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The People's College, established in 1961, now imparts practical mass education to the less developed tribal and hill peoples and provides professional skills training. The College conducts courses based on apprenticeship under the guidance of an honorary skilled tradesperson. The only requirements for admission are an income below poverty level and an interest in learning a job skill. Old and young, men and women, literate and illiterate learn together. Passing is mastering the skill. The Extension Training Centre covers a seven block area with more than 96,000 people. A full time extension team of 6 professionals visit villages regularly, conduct training and demonstration camps and establish on-going local groups. The College anticipates further expansion towards becoming a people's university, with recreation, sports, library, and museum facilities. There will be an increased emphasis on developing income generating activities.

OBJECTIVES

To respond to the needs of local hill and tribal peoples

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Developing tribal leadership through training courses, camps, on-going skills classes
Creating new employment opportunities for youth through training in cottage industries and appropriate trades
Teaching tribal farm and home management through promotion of new agricultural practices
Providing rural engineering service to make available trained artisans
Organising Jan Chentna Kendra to establish social activities in Haldwani area for tribal and hill people

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Women gained self-confidence
Ready to adapt to new improvements such as bio-gas
Sending girls to school
No longer any child marriages
Literacy of young increased from 10% to 75% through all primary school age children attending school.
Alcoholism reduced 95%
Quality housing built, some with toilets
Smallpox and cholera disappeared and malaria reduced
Superstition vanished

CONTACT

D.S. SHISODIA, PRINCIPAL
RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, U.P. GOVERNMENT
HALDWANI
NAINITAL, UP
INDIA
TEL. 498 (RES)

SA-20

VAISHALI AREA SMALL FARMERS ASSOCIATION (VASFA)

INDIA - VAISHALI - BIHAR

This Association represents peoples organised efforts to obtain tubewells for their scattered and fragmented land holdings. Local people plan together and voluntarily consolidate their land to enable joint tubewell irrigation. VASFA emphasises self-awareness of rights as well as democratic approach through collective decision making, frequent community meetings, and a unique credit approach.

PROJECT SPONSOR PEOPLE ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT INDIA (PADI)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project reflects two major policies deemed essential for long-term community benefits through rural development planning. First is the organisational force of the developing communities to provide full opportunities within which villagers frame their own development plans, play the major decision-making role, pool their own meagre resources to enhance their credit worthiness, and ultimately strengthen their bargaining power. No non-beneficiary is nominated on their managing bodies. Second, the project sets up joint means of production and services to facilitate their shares in their own respective economic activities, which are carried out independently and individually. VASFA is used as an extension agent for government and non-government agencies.

OBJECTIVES

Strengthen local participative democratic process
Establish joint production means for marginal and small farmers

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Zoning of land according to proximity to tubewells
Tubewell irrigation and voluntary land consolidation
Irrigation channels development
Tubewell management training
Experimenting with new crops

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

35 deep tubewells dug in three years
1000 acres of land brought under irrigation
High yielding seed varieties adopted
Two-fold yield increase
Assured irrigation
Switch from food to cash crops

CONTACT

KRISHNA DEV DEWAN, HONORARY GENERAL SECRETARY
VAISHALI AREA SMALL FARMERS ASSOCIATION
PO VAISHALI
DIST. VAISHALI, BIHAR
INDIA
TEL.

**ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT
(AWARE)**

INDIA - HYDERABAD - ANDHRA PRADESH

AWARE works with tribal and scheduled class people in 14 projects to build awareness that will enable effective use of creditschemes. Activities have led to recovered lands, decline in alcoholism, and increased unity.

PROJECT SPONSOR ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT
(AWARE)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Aware is a non-political, secular, social service organisation. It has 540 workers and 5000 volunteers working in 14 projects in 12 districts of Andhra Pradesh and one in Orissa, within 600 km. of Hyderabad. In all projects, awakening and economic activities are the two main strategies. There is a strong emphasis on fulfilling the constitutional legal mandates for scheduled class people and tribals; and to this end, a separate legal department is functioning in AWARE. AWARE's work has had much social and economic impact seen through the local participation in establishing village and cross-village support structures. Training camps are held to motivate interested villagers. Strong village associations, mahila mandals (women's associations), and community education training centres are developing. In a number of locations, service societies have arisen and these eventually take over the revolving funds.

OBJECTIVES

Increase local production
Attain more egalitarian distribution
Social upliftment of the depressed

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Social education
Motivational training
Legal awareness and assistance
Agricultural and irrigation development
Animal husbandry
Community health

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Development of local leadership
Self-respect and self-confidence
Awareness of the developmental activities of government and banks
Courage among the women
Nearly doubled wage rates and reduction of hours worked per day
Ability to judge the terms of labour contracts
Landed scheduled classes and tribals now cultivating their own plots
Cultivation of more commercial crops
Establishment of marketing centres
Women's participation leads to decreased alcoholism and land case benefits
Difficult group struggles forge unity
Loan programmes with full accountability have positive results
Constant checking ensures non-elitism and adherence to scheme criteria
More children sent to school
Abolition of untouchability

CONTACT

MR. P.K.S. MADHAVAN, CHAIRMAN
AWARE
5-9-24/78, LAKE HILL ROAD
HYDERABAD, AP 500463
INDIA
TEL. 226 325
TELEGRAMME. AWARE

SA-22

INDIA DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (IDS) INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

INDIA - RANEBENNUR TALUKA - DHARWAD DISTRICT - KARNATAKA

IDS has focussed on methods to call forth a full involvement and responsibility of villagers in economic and community programmes.

PROJECT SPONSOR INDIA DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (IDS)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

India Development Service focuses on human development of the poorest and least powerful people in their 21 village cluster. A working partnership exists between villagers, staff, volunteers and government in developing health and economic programmes. IDS plans a limited involvement of no more than 10 years in these villages, intending to leave behind strong groups and individuals who can plan and implement their own programmes and make their own decisions. To this end, basic organising is initiated by IDS field staff and programmes are carried out by village groups from the beginning. Women are a major focus of the programme, especially in dairy development.

OBJECTIVES

Equalising power among all rural groups

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Curative and preventive health
Women's dairy programme
Industry development (metal working)
Tailoring training programme
Nursery school
Shepherding community project
Leather work training-cum-production centre
Committee of local people to select trainees

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Women equal partners in planning and projects
Women run own dairy societies
Skilled trainees manage production units
More involvement of the disenfranchised

CONTACT

S.R. HIREMATH, PROJECT COORDINATOR
IDS
MEDLERI, RANEBENNUR TALUKA
DHARWAD DISTRICT, KARNATAKA 581211
INDIA
TEL.

ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM

INDIA - RANGPUR - VADODARA DISTRICT - GUJARAT

The Ashram is working to bring about a social change in the life of tribal people who had been reduced to serfs by moneylenders. All projects have the long-term aim of developing confident local leadership.

PROJECT SPONSOR ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Anand Niketan Ashram was initiated by the Parikh family after working with Gandhi's Movement in the 1940's. They work in the tribal region of Fenai Pradesh in a heavily forested area. Their aim is not directly to do development work in the area but rather to assist people in such a way that they continue to work on their own. Meetings of village heads and leaders are held at the Ashram three or four times a year, focusing on specific programmes or issues but also discussing the whole range of the development effort. Local people are involved through the village meetings from the start; they donate their energy and labour and are trained in running the project. New technologies such as gobar gas or farming methods are introduced first at the Ashram for demonstration, later expanding with villagers willing to try them. The life education school correlates education with the social life, thereby preparing people to pursue their own vocations more profitably. The flexible curriculum and timetable makes education accessible to many.

OBJECTIVES

Comprehensive development of the tribal people of the area through their own efforts

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

'Open court' to settle disputes
 Legal assistance programme
 Training in rural technology
 Life education school
 Life irrigation projects
 Agricultural extension services
 Agricultural, industrial and dairy cooperatives
 Paramedical services and kindergartens
 Dairy development
 Revolving loan schemes
 All India farmers and farm labourers organisation

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

100,000 acres yield 2 to 3 crops per year, control over corruption and exploitation in the area

People's organisation and people's power have become prominent
 Villagers use nationalised banks and government schemes

CONTACT

HARIVALLABH PARIKH, DIRECTOR
 ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM
 PO RANGPUR (KAWANT), VIA KOSINDRA
 DISTRICT VADODARA, GUJARAT 391140
 INDIA
 TEL. 55, RANGPUR
 59946, VADODARA
 TELEGRAMME. C/O KADUJI AND CO.

SA-24

GANDHIGRAM

INDIA - ATHOOR BLOCK - DINDIGUL TALUKA - MADURAI DISTRICT - TAMIL NADU

The intent of Gandhigram is to work for the reconstruction of the social order through the building up of a classless and casteless society through wholly non-violent effort and with special emphasis upon the social and moral values of bodily and productive work. Gandhigram works with the poorest of the poor and particularly those underprivileged and unreached, rural women and children.

PROJECT SPONSOR GANDHIGRAM TRUST

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Gandhigram is based upon principles and precepts enunciated and demonstrated by Mahatma Gandhi. Beginning with a handful of people, Gandhigram grew into a federation of institutions concerned with teaching and training production, medical cooperatives, extension, and research. There are nearly 3000 students and over 550 teachers and workers involved in a daring and integrated programme of rural development, directly affecting about 100 villages. Research in three areas has been undertaken: 1) blending man-made and natural fibres to provide improved cloth; 2) experimentation in cereal and pulse processing; 3) design efficiency studies of bio-gas plants. The involvement of women has been a significant part of all Gandhigram programs. Women often out number the men in the coordination meetings on village development.

OBJECTIVES

Eradicate mass illiteracy in villages and diffuse useful knowledge
Educational reconstruction in villages
Organise village sanitation and health, medical and maternity services
Organise self-sufficiency through agriculture, industries, etc. cooperatives
Train students for village work
Establish welfare institutions for women and children

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Khadi and village industries
Lakshmi seva sangham
Housing construction
Non-formal education, adult education
Balwadis and creches
School for the deaf
Secretarial course
Tailoring and embroidery
Children's home for orphans and the destitute
Sevikashram for destitute girls and wives
Primary and secondary schools and training colleges
Hospital, health centre, family welfare centre, health worker training
Village welfare associations

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Removal of social inhibitions among Muslim women
Courage of Harijans to fight social discrimination
Women able to tackle problems created by male alcoholism
Increased medical and health consciousness
Birth rate has dropped significantly as a result of family planning
50% of Gandhigram staff are women

CONTACT

MR. V. PADMANABHAR, MANAGING TRUSTEE
GANDHIGRAM
PO MADURAI DISTRICT
TAMIL NADU 624302
INDIA
TEL. 326 (OFF)
 305 (RES)

COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
INDIA - NACHARAM - HYDERABAD - ANDHRA PRADESH

Through trained animators drawn from economically backward villages, CROSS works to build awareness of exploitation and organises formal associations called 'Sanghams' whose aims are to change attitudes from dependence to self-development.

PROJECT SPONSOR COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY
(CROSS)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Cross projects exist in over 200 villages in a perennially drought-prone area. Male literacy rate is 25% and female literacy 8%. The Sangham (or formal village associations) provides a structure for village development, planning, and implementation. Problems are posed and strategies for self-development are worked through traditional cultural activities, such as role playing, songs, dance, followed by dialogue. Training programmes are provided in areas such as health, law, agriculture, women's issues, government programmes, group dynamics, village accounts and animal husbandry. Women's Sanghams have been organised independently to focus on women's rights. Special training sessions are conducted for women.

OBJECTIVES

Develop structures to give poor villagers unified power
Educational programmes to decrease dependency

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Village Sangham organisation
Adult literacy
Loans
Leadership training

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Increased government subsidy and loan access for agricultural assets
Loan repayment is at 80%
Small-scale cooperative industries operating regularly
Village management of financial resources improved
Literacy increased
Children attending school increased
Women Sanghams successfully protest for higher wages
Women assume leadership roles

CONTACT

MR. JOJI, CHAIRMAN
CROSS
H. NO 1-69, SHEHAPURI, NACHARAM
HYDERABAD 501507
INDIA
TEL. 71196

**GUJARAT STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.
INDIA - GUJARAT**

An autonomous government corporation has the capacity to take on initially unproductive but needed projects such as the development of arid and saline wastelands as productive within 5 years for energy, fodder, timber charcoal, gum, fibre, oil and industrial plants.

PROJECT SPONSOR GUJARAT STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Since its inception in the year 1977, the Corporation has undertaken projects in areas in which acute water shortage exists throughout the year; areas that are sparsely populated and lack adequate infrastructure. 23 projects were initiated in 9 districts. The Corporation has now 115 projects running in 18 districts of Gujarat and is involved in helping poor people to establish economic activities on wasteland by providing them technical guidance. The basic objective is to utilise the local labour force to reclaim wasteland for agricultural purpose through growing suitable fodder and vegetative species. Marginal farmer and agricultural labour families are employed in land development and cultivation, and provided milk cattle. Rural milk processing centres link families with the liquid milk marketing.

OBJECTIVES

Reclaim drought-prone areas
Prevent migration of cattle and people
Provide increased employment
Make wasteland an economic proposition for individuals in arid and semi-arid areas

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Land reclamation and soil conservation
Irrigation facilities development
Fodder production and marketing
Provision of milch cattle to marginal farmers
Cattle cross-breeding
Promote agro-based industry development
Assist credit facilities
Rural milk processing centres using indigenous technologies

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Average employment increased from 120 to 250-300 days per year
Rural poor purchasing power increased
Milk production averages 36% higher
Saline wasteland productively utilised
Families receive higher milk prices
Established economic viability of arid crops

CONTACT

PARMESH SHAH
GSRDC
PLOT NO. 441, SECTOR 16, NEAR SHALIMAR TALKIES
GANDHINAGAR, GUJARAT 382016
INDIA
TEL. 2413, 2982 (OFF)
2426 (RES)

RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RUHSA)
INDIA - K.V. KUPPAM - NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT - TAMIL NADU

RUHSA is used for field study and training in rural areas as part of the Christian Medical College Hospital's participation in the development and training of health care personnel and the delivery of health care systems to the villages. Its focus has been on developing a health team comprised of different levels of health professionals and supplying the necessary training and orientation for that team.

PROJECT SPONSOR CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, VELLORE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As a voluntary agency, RUHSA has worked closely with the government, and through it a health centre, a government dispensary and eight maternity centres now serve the K.V. Kuppam Block. In addition to this, lands are irrigated, a veterinary dispensary, 87 primary schools, and eight nationalised banks are now operating. There has been a decrease of birth rate from 36 per 1000 to 22 per 1000 and a decrease of infant mortality from 116 per 1000 to 65 per 1000

OBJECTIVES

Decrease infant and child mortality and birth rates
Increase community leadership in planning via advisory committees
Increase access to primary health services
Rural employment and vocational training
Raise family economic status above poverty line
Achieve awareness, cooperation and participation among individuals and community
Provide consultancy and training programmes
Achieve financial stability of RUHSA programme
Develop personnel and organisation within RUHSA to achieve its goals
Improve antenatal coverage and immunisation status of children
Increase birth intervals
Introduce community volunteer system

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Women's clubs	Youth organisations formed
Regular mobile clinics	Exhibitions and library
Credit camps	Cattle camps
Leadership training programmes	Pre school programme
Antenatal health services	Family planning
Mass immunisation	Oral rehydration
Watershed management	Dryland farming
Forestry development	Kitchen garden scheme
Agro extension	Nutrition programmes
Agro and animal husbandry education	Drinking water and need-based programmes

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Over 50 cooperatives started	Health care delivery system established
More self-employment	Additional houses constructed
Increased bus service	Additional educational centres requests
Increase in loan repayments	

CONTACT

DR. DALEEP S. MUKARJI, PROGRAMME DIRECTOR
RUHSA P.O.
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT
TAMIL NADU 632209
INDIA
TEL. GUDIYATHAM 52 (OFF)
GUDIYATHAM 41 (RES)
TELEGRAMME. RUHSA, KILVAYATTANANKUPPAM

SA-28

JAWALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

INDIA - KHANDALA BLOCK - DISTRICT PUNE - MAHARASHTRA

The ICA:I works to train and motivate villagers to work in their own villages or to be field staff in development projects in village clusters. Emphasis is on human development—on creating the desire and methods whereby local people plan and bring about lasting change in their communities.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS:INDIA (ICA:I)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 1975 the Institute for Cultural Affairs: India was encouraged to develop the process of replicating development in Maharashtra. The purpose of the project is to awaken, train, and engage people in the planning, organisation, and leadership of their own development projects, in cooperation with government agencies, voluntary organisations, and private companies. The Jawale Village Cluster Project, initiated in 1977, is located in the hilly terrain of Pune District. The land is largely unirrigated, much of it rocky and presently unusable for agriculture. Learnings have included the realisation of the necessity to work on a multi-village development system; to coordinate between the public, private, voluntary and local sectors; to make sure the development is self-sustaining; to ensure full village participation; to promote the advancement of women; and to provide a global and historical context for rational long-term planning.

OBJECTIVES

Move toward economic self-sufficiency and social self-reliance
Create a network of villagers to share their learnings

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Village meetings and forum for women
Demonstration programmes for new methods
Economic development focusing on irrigation
Practical training (welding, sewing, etc.)
Interchange via newsletters, councils, visits, and consultations

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Preschool and health centre opened
Road improvement and tree plantation programmes
Organisation of village development trust and two banks established
Formation of rope making cooperative
Creation of park with play equipment
6 public toilets constructed
Development of women's training centre
Agricultural technological assistance arranged
Percolation tank construction, dam and lift irrigation projects
Women's associations formed
Health camps held
Milk provided to primary school children
Reconstruction of 300 year old temple

CONTACT

MR. K.K. TUPE, PROJECT DIRECTOR
JAWALE CLUSTER HDP, ICA
PO BOX 660 GPO
BOMBAY 400001
INDIA
TEL. 373 741

HISAR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES
INDIA - DISTRICT HISAR - HARYANA

A traditional sandal wood craft has begun to flourish again due to Haryana State Government incentives and facilities. Wooden beads are polished and exported to Arab countries.

PROJECT SPONSOR DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DRDA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The DRDA Project works in the villages Mangali Mohabat, Mangali Alkan, Mangali Surtia, and Mangali Jhara, in an agricultural area with a population of 8100. A few years back, there were hardly 6 families producing wooden beads from sandal wood. Today there are 64 families due to the DRDA's assistance. Future plans include a raw material depot which will eliminate middlemen, as well as marketing by-products for making agarabati, dhoop, and sandal oil.

OBJECTIVES

Raising poor families above the poverty line
Skills training
Supporting income-generating cottage industry

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Wooden bead production from sandal wood

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Average family income now rs 1,000 per month
Approximately 75 lakh wooden beads sold in Delhi export houses

CONTACT

SH. SAJJAN SINGH, ADDITIONAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
DRDA MINI SECRETARIAT

HISAR
HARYANA
INDIA

TEL. 2692 (OFF)
2642 (RES)

SA-30

**FOOD SPECIALITIES LTD.
INDIA - MOGA**

A dairy industry breaks traditional milk production methods through providing credit to local farmers and educational programmes.

PROJECT SPONSOR FOOD SPECIALITIES LTD.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In an area covered by 6060 kms, a decade of intensive activity brought a complete change in former agricultural practices, through a programme in which all input for milk production such as cattle feed mixture, fodder seeds, veterinary consultancy and treatment services are made available to farmers. Credit for input and cattle is provided to farmers, and is cancelled over reasonable payment periods by the farmer's milk production. Other agricultural programmes include tubewell sinking, soyabean development, and a tractor user's club.

OBJECTIVES

Fulfill income, output, and employment needs of Punjab rural sector

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Agriculture
Animal husbandry
Fodder and silage production
Feed utilisation
Farmers training programmes
Socio-economic surveys
Credit provision

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Fertiliser use is unsurpassed
Tubewell replaced masonry wells
Acquired mechanical threshers
Use of high yielding crop varieties
100% of villages electrified
Harvester combines and tractors in use
Farmers more productive and profit conscious

CONTACT

M.K. PANDITA, PRODUCTION CHIEF
FOOD SPECIALITIES LTD
LUDHIANA FEROZEPUR ROAD
MOGA 142001
INDIA

TEL. 353 270 (OFF)
353 570 (RES)

CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

INDIA - AT POST CHIKHALE - TALUKA PANVEL - DISTRICT RAIGAD - MAHARASHTRA

Chikhale Human Development Project deals comprehensively with economic, social, and cultural aspects of village life. Planning and implementation is done through consensus of the villagers with ICA:I staff. The ICA:I staff live in the village and encourage and train village leaders to do their own development.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS:INDIA (ICA:I)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Chikhale Human Development project started in 1976, with a 2-year planning consultation. The whole village participated in creating plans to deal with the problems they faced in development. The first 2 years were spent bringing all the people together, forming unity and discovering their own resources and those in neighboring villages and towns. Preparations for long-term projects were made while immediate tactics were implemented. Many activities and leadership training began. After 2 years the village did its second consult to plan for the next 4 years. The focus was on initiating and maintaining systems for long-term programmes such as loan repayments, road construction, water purification etc. After 4 years the project moved to a cluster of 10 villages. It started to play the role of teaching village to the surrounding villages. The group core was formed consisting of 4 sectors (public, private, voluntary and local), called the human development association (HDA). HDA works to bring external resources to the villages and helps villages do their development.

OBJECTIVES

Comprehensive development village by village
 Creating links between private, public, voluntary and local leaders
 Creating local leadership
 Dealing with key problems facing the village

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Women's Association (e.g. home science and culture) and events
 Ambar charkha (spinning wheel industry)
 Bank loans
 Preschools
 Brick factory
 Building approach road to the highway
 Sewing machine training
 Gobar gas installation
 Health clinic
 Annual eye camps
 Bore-wells and hand pumps
 Tap water systems
 Community Development Association
 Human Development Association

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Income tripled by growing vegetables
 Health programme with regular check-ups and medical supplies
 Jobs created for women and school drop-out through ambar charkha
 Local leadership of men and women developed
 4-sector network formed
 Bank loans increased 3-fold
 Regular loans received and repaid
 Purified drinking water

CONTACT

MR. HIRAMAN KOKANE, PROJECT DIRECTOR
 CHIKHALE CLUSTER HDP, ICA
 PO CHIKHALE, TALUKA PANVEL
 DISTRICT RAIGAD, MAHARASHTRA
 INDIA

SA-32

THE SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA)

INDIA - DHOLKA - GUJARAT

SEWA's rural strategy with 30 villages is aimed at reversing the trend toward marginalisation of women by general development efforts. A two-fold strategy is undertaken of promoting income generation through diverse economic activities and supportive services such as creches, maternity protection and access to credit and banking services.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

SEWA pioneered the organisation of women who work at self-created jobs in Ahmedabad in order to bring the women under the coverage of labour laws. Now, SEWA is working with 30 villages in Dholka Taluka, 50 kilometres from Ahmedabad. It is a saline, arid area without irrigation in which no agricultural employment is available one third of the year. The establishment of women's associations and cooperatives give women new leadership opportunity. Women's vocational training deals with rural unemployment. Other supportive services strengthen women's participation in the income development programmes.

OBJECTIVES

Create visibility of self-employed women through surveys and unions
Increase their income through training and struggle
Enable them to possess their income for constructive use
Call forth local leadership from among self-employed women
Influence policy regarding the self-employed

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Women's associations
Khadi spinning and weaving training
Women's dairy cooperatives
Rural crafts training
Legal assistance
Mahila SEWA Bank provides credit access to women
Mahila SEWA Trust provides maternity benefits, widowhood, health
Trade union organising death assistance
Creches
Occupational and functional literacy training
Access to credits and markets

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Increased income raises women's status
Women have gained prestige and leadership

CONTACT

ELABEN BHATT, DIRECTOR

SEWA
OPP. VICTORIA GARDEN, ELLIS BRIDGE
AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT 380001
INDIA
TEL. 390-329

ANILABEN DHOLAKIYA, DIRECTOR, RURAL
WING
SEWA
OPP. VICTORIA GARDEN, ELLIS BRIDGE
AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT 380001
INDIA
TEL. 390-329

THE NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NDDB): OPERATION FLOOD INDIA - ANAND - GUJARAT

Operation Flood centres around single-commodity farmer-owned and professionally managed cooperatives as a means of development. Building on the success of the Anand Milk Producers Union (AMUL) in eliminating middlemen through establishing village-level milk cooperatives with a strong support system, Operation Flood seeks to extend the pattern to other states and nations and other commodities.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NDDB)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The NDDB was established in 1965 under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, to replicate across the country the pattern of milk cooperatives developed in Anand, Gujarat. The basic unit is the Milk Producers Cooperative Society, a voluntary association of milk producers in a village, who wish to market their milk collectively. All the milk producers' cooperative societies in a district are members of their respective district cooperative milk producers unions which arrange for procurement, processing, marketing technical inputs, etc. for the members. The district level unions are members of their state level federations which are implementing agencies for each state's dairy development programme under 'Operation Flood'.

OBJECTIVES

Encourage any project of public utility related to dairying, animal husbandry, oilseeds, food and agriculture, fisheries and cold storage
Undertake research and development related to production and marketing
Make available information, skills and technical services to increase production, procurement, processing and distribution of milk and food products
Prepare feasibility studies and undertake subsequent agricultural projects
Organise technical programmes for training personnel in said projects
Help in the selection and bulk procurement of equipment
Offer research and consultation services on dairy and allied operations
Provide international liaison with other national dairy boards and international agencies to facilitate exchange of information and personnel and assist the development of dairying in other countries

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Establishing a national milk herd of 10.2 million cows and buffaloes
Making available through the national milk grid fresh milk and milk products to India's major urban markets
Extending the Anand pattern to other commodities such as oil seeds

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

28,714 societies formed with membership of 3,126,510 milk producers
Trained 5,810 professionals for implementation of 'Operation Flood'
Organised programmes to acquaint some 31,570 farmers with the working of the Anand Dairy Cooperative

CONTACT

DR. R.P. ANEJA, SECRETARY
NDDB
PO BOX 40
ANAND, GUJARAT 388001
INDIA
TEL. 3002-3012 (OFF)
3300-3303 (RES)
TELEGRAMME 'DAIRYBOARD'
TELEX. 0172-207

PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN - SIND DISTRICT - THATTA MIRPUR SAKHRO

The objectives of the project are to encourage the economically down-trodden and educationally backward rural population to join and take the advantage of community development programmes in a cooperative spirit and to educate the rural population in different ways to establish basic health centres for achieving 'WHO' health standards and to assist in establishing small cottage industrial units in villages.

PROJECT SPONSOR INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project for Development and Employment of Rural Women is based in three villages, Lashari Goth, Khaskheli Goth and the other Goth in Mirpur Sakhro. Each village consists of at least 1000 persons with about 500 women in each village. The population in each village of about 100 to 150 persons 60 to 80 years of age, about 400 persons between 20 to 60 and the remainder, about one-half, below the age of 20. About 5 percent of the local women are of the ages between 60 to 80, about 20 percent between 40 to 60 and about 40 percent between the ages of 20 to 40. The remainder are below the age of 20. The activities of the project have been in educating the rural population of these villages for achieving their economic uplift through sericulture on a cooperative basis and in encouraging the establishing of basic health centres and promoting cottage industries on a small scale. By introducing the project the basic health, education and economic needs have been greatly improved and the spirit of cooperation has been upgraded. It is particularly observed that the women's population has been taking a deep interest in these programmes and a considerable marked awakening has taken place.

OBJECTIVES

Establish basic health centres achieving 'WHO' basic standards
Encourage participation in community development programmes
Assist in establishing cottage industry

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Women's cottage industry
Water purification
Tomato processing
Silk fiber processing
Sericulture
Bio-gas plant installed
Animal husbandry

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Sericulture established
Handicraft and cottage industry centres established
The rural women have been instrumental in carrying out the project
Increased health and education leads to a spirit of cooperation
Basic health and education centres established

CONTACT

JAVED AHMAD, PROJECT DIRECTOR
INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANISATION
93-D BLOCK II, P.E.C.H. SOCIETY,
KARACHI, SIND 29
PAKISTAN
TEL. 218719 (OFF)
435664 OR 685543 (RES)

PROSHIKA MONOBIK UNNAYAN KENDRA (PMUK)
BANGLADESH - DAKHA MOHAMMADPUR

The Proshika Monobik Unnayan Kendra Project involving the local landless, holding little cultivable land but only homestead land as well as the marginal local farmers holding land that is not sufficient to sustain. Women from these categories of families are also included.

PROJECT SPONSOR PROSHIKA MANOBIK UNNAYAN KENDRA (PMUK)
 CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)
 SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SIDA)
 FORD FOUNDATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The problems addressed the increasing pauperisation of the rural communities and their alienation from the main stream of the national development effort. The main objectives of the project are to provide support for building up the organisational structures of the rural poor involved in the project; provide educational and other support for building human, practical skills and assist in the income and employment generating activities in the local communities. The activities selected to accomplish these objectives include human, practical skills development training and continuing the development of overall education. Small scale income generating activities have been undertaken by local people in the organised landless group as well as using the popular cultural media as a development support communication tool for the rural poor. So far the project has developed a process and method for enabling people to organise themselves toward local problem solving as well as engaging local people in participatory action research as a tool for enabling the rural poor to gain knowledge about their local problems and then devise solutions. The rural poor involved in project Proshika are gaining control over a means of production like minor irrigation assets and small scale rural industries as well as protecting themselves from the exploitation of some moneylenders, touts and unscrupulous landlords. What has been learned through this project is that the organisation of the rural poor is a strong means toward gaining control over local human and material resources and that participatory research is an effective tool for problem solving and organisation building by the local rural poor. Another learning is that using the popular cultural media as a development support communication tool is effective and the use of an effective participatory training method helps in comprehensive development of the poor.

OBJECTIVES

Organisation of rural poor
 Practical skills training
 Income and employment generating activities
 Educational opportunities

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Participatory training methods key to comprehensive local development
 Participatory research is effective in enabling local decisions
 Organising rural poor is strong means of controlling local resources
 Participatory action research as catalyst for problem solving
 Rural poor control production
 Development of a process and methodology

CONTACT

QAZI FARUQUE AHMED, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
 PROSHIKA
 5/2 IQBAL ROAD
 MOHAMMADPUR, DHAKA 7
 BANGLADESH
 TEL. 317021

SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)

NEPAL - KATHMANDU

To identify and organise the small and landless farmers into groups. To help them increase their income and engage them in other developmental activities on their own.

PROJECT SPONSOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF NEPAL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The small farmers' groups are supported by the Agricultural Development Bank to obtain credit on joint liability basis. The credit is for income generating activities identified by the beneficiaries themselves. Training to upgrade the skill of the small farmers is also being provided through technical agencies. The small farmers, including women, participate in overall developmental activities like health, education, forestry, drinking water etc. On their own. This programme is a participatory action programme of the rural poor.

OBJECTIVES

To increase the income and thereby standard of living of the small farmers

Mobilise labour and resources of small farmers for a self-reliant movement

To have delivery agencies meet the demand of the small farmers for developmental support services

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Financing various income generating activities:

Processing through water turbine and bio-gas run engine

Undertaking various developmental activities:

Community hall and population education activities

Cereal and cash crop production

Horticulture and vegetable production

Cottage Industry

Livestock rearing

Community wood-lot programme

Generating group savings

Opening and running schools

Providing safe drinking water

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Opening 121 SFDP in 46 districts covering 25,000 small farmer families of Nepal

The group has collected RS 800,000 (US\$80,000) in their group savings

More than 6,000 farmers have been given training

Literacy classes in 150 centres and population education programmes in 26 community centres have been organised by the beneficiaries

The small farmers can best identify, plan, implement and share the benefit of a project in a group

The small farmers' informal group's credit absorptive capacity increases when it is adequately supported through training programmes and their repayment performance is much better than their rich counterparts.

The small farmers' informal group is an alternative for participatory rural development

121 small farmers' projects established in 46 districts

CONTACT

MR. DIPAK P. DHUNGEL, DIVISION CHIEF

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK NEPAL

CENTRAL OFFICE, RAMSHAH PATH

KATHMANDU

NEPAL

TEL. 2-11744 (OFF)

2-16542 (RES)

COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
INDIA - AMBILIKAI - MADURAI DISTRICT - TAMIL NADU

This project aims at total development of the community, especially the weaker section.

PROJECT SPONSOR PROTESTANT CENTRAL AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AID
 (EZE),
 GERMANY-FR
 (CBM), GERMANY-FR
 AMERICAN LEPROSY MISSION, USA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project deals with primary health care through 24 mini-health centres, including preventive, promotive and rehabilitation measures. It uses community health workers and village level workers. Health education takes place through leaders, groups and mass methods. A base hospital puts special emphasis on widely prevalent leprosy, tuberculosis and cancer. In addition, work goes on in rain water preservation, dairy farming, vocational training, reforestation, mother and child care, organisation of weaker section of community and general education through four schools

OBJECTIVES

Improvement of socio-economic condition
 Improvement of educational status of the people
 Reduction of birth rate
 Control of communicable diseases
 Reduction of malnutrition
 Improvement of environmental sanitation

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Leprosy, tuberculosis, cancer and general hospital
 Training institute for health, development and nutrition
 Improving water resources and agriculture, tree plantation
 24 mini-health centres cover 120,000 population
 Health education
 Leprosy control unit
 Tuberculosis control
 4 schools and 3 hotels
 Self-help employment
 Improving living conditions(housing)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Reduced prevalence of communicable diseases
 Better living conditions (housing)
 Improving local resources through donations, hospital income
 Endowment interest, and careful management of finances, etc.
 Health insurance and cooperative movements are under trial
 Liberation and settlement of weaker sections in hill areas by building up new villages and hamlets, thereby effecting better social freedom
 Increased literacy and higher level of education
 Birth rate 21/1,000
 Infant mortality 79/1,000
 Reduced malnutrition
 Improved per capita income
 Working towards self-reliance
 Death rate 10/1,000

CONTACT

DR. JACOB CHERIAN, DIRECTOR, FOUNDER AND CHIEF SURGEON
 CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE
 SATHIPURAM, AMBILIKAI P.O.
 MADURAI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU 624 612
 INDIA
 TEL. 250, LODDANCHATRAM

SA-38

MAMNOLI AND GHORALE TRIBAL AREA PROJECT
INDIA - MAMNOLI - GHORALE - THANA - MAHARASHTRA

A multi-pronged programme to develop the Adivasi (Tribal) Area in Maharashtra State, with Mamnoli as centre.

PROJECT SPONSOR VISWA HINDU PARISHAD
UNIVERSAL HINDU CONFERENCE
ROTARY CLUB OF KALYAN

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A phased programme, starting from a total 'no' to achieve water, food, clothing, health and education facilities was started in 1980. A residential hostel for 35 tribal students was started where they are provided with free food, clothing, books, medical help and are taught, besides the regular academic schooling, farming, gardening, dairy-farming and carpentry. A regular medical check up is made by doctor members of Rotary Club of Kalyan every Sunday. At another village-Ghorale, pump irrigation facilities were provided by Rotary Club of Kalyan who guided the tribals to raise and market vegetables resulting in marked increase in income of the Adivasis (Tribals) who have now become self-reliant and have provided a successful demonstration unit to the other villages within a radius of 10/12 km who also are now working out plans for their own all around betterment. In both these programmes women's participation is noticeable. They are interested in balanced dieting, improving general health conditions of children and of family members. General economic progress and market intelligence has resulted in raising standard of living and a regular money flow in tribal areas follows.

OBJECTIVES

Over-all self-reliance
Educating the children
Vocational training
Medical care
Creating local leadership

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

A phased programme for 5-10-15 years is planned out and is going according to schedule

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Women's participation and self involvement is the key factor of success
Guidance and training is given by NGO like Rotary Club of Kalyan

CONTACT

P.V. DUBLI, SOCIAL WORKER
ROTARY CLUB OF KALYAN,
'GANESHKRUPA', AGRA ROAD
KALYAN, MS 421 301
INDIA
TEL. 4284 (OFF)
4284 (RES)

WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERATION (WCADL)
INDIA - SNEHAPURI - NACHARAM - HYDERABAD - ANDHRA PRADESH

With the help of the target group animators WCADL works in the rural areas to build up awareness.

PROJECT SPONSOR WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERATION (WCADL)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

WCADL started in 1976 with two villages and extended to 150 villages. Education, village associations, and meetings are the various methods used. Cultural action, which includes songs, dramas and role plays have been also used. Training in health and functional education is important. Women's associations are formed in all the villages for their development. Economic programmes like agriculture, dairy, sheep etc. are promoted.

OBJECTIVES

Wipe dependency out
Create awareness in men and women
Help the weaker sections to develop themselves

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Village associations
Training
Adult literacy
Loans

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Solving own problems
Better health
Better literacy rate
Improved standard of living
Approach to government officials
Improvement in women's status

CONTACT

MRS. LUCY FRANCIS, WOMEN'S ORGANISER CUM ACCOUNTANT
WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEV. AND LIBERATION
PLOT NO.71 (1-53) SNEHAPURI, NACHARAM
HYDERABAD, AP 501 507
INDIA
TEL. 71295

SA-40

BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)

INDIA - CHANDRAPURA - BANGALORE - KARNATAKA

This is an organisation to improve the socio-economic status of the rural poor in Bangalore District

PROJECT SPONSOR R. THIMAREDDY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BIRDS is closely working with government and other non-government organisations in implementing small projects which help the poor in the villages towards self-reliance. Bangalore District is its jurisdiction. Now it is working in 3 blocks - 10 villages. Animal husbandry projects like dairy and sheep rearing has been introduced in addition to vocational training to women in distress.

OBJECTIVES

Agricultural development
Promotion of dairy production through cross-breeding cows
Non-formal education
Vocational training
Health and nutrition
Legal assistance to poor

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Dairy project
Sheep multiplication project
Women dairy project
Sheep breeding project
Tailoring training centre for women in distress
Destitute children's home
Co-op society for women in tailoring
Training centre for women in coir products
Coconut palm mat weaving
Agarabati making
Marginal farmers development through sericulture

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

81 rural youth leaders trained in banking facilities to farmers
850 adults were made literate
200 families were helped to get cross breed cows
132 beneficiaries were helped to get sheep
40 women were trained in tailoring and rehabilitation
25 children in destitute children's home
125 kitchen gardens were established
Workshop on artificial insemination was held
Workshop on the problem of groundwater in irrigation wells

CONTACT

R. THIMAREDDY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEV. SOCIETY
CHANDAPURA
BANGALORE DIST., KARNATAKA 562145
INDIA
TEL.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTRE
BANGLADESH - KALITOLA - DINAJPUR

This project addresses the challenge of community development and includes a health and family planning program.

PROJECT SPONSOR: ASIA FOUNDATIO
 OXFAM
 SAMAJ UNNAYAN PRASIKSHAN KENDRA (SUPK), DINAJPUR
 COMMUNITY EDUCATION UNION CENTRE (SUPK), DINAJPUR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Social Development Training Centre tries to organise the low income group of people to know their socio-economic rights and organise them to develop themselves for a better life. Training, field, information publication, children's education, health and family planning are the components of the organisation. All of these efforts are tied to practice in the community for overall development and self-reliance.

OBJECTIVES

Motivate the underprivileged people to improve socio-economic conditions
 Linkage services which are available for development
 Sharing experiences of development workers
 Develop village workers for new leadership

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Field program
 Training program
 Children's education
 Information and publication
 Family planning and MCH programmes

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Success of joint collaboration and joint work
 People now are aware of their situation and plan for own development
 Developed relationship of the village people.

CONTACT

ABUL M. A. KASHEM, DIRECTOR
 SAMAJ UNNAYAN PROSHIKHAN KENDRA (SUPK)
 KALITOLA
 DINAJPUR
 BANGLADESH
 TEL.

SA-42

VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES SOCIETY (VHSS)
BANGLADESH - SHYAMOLI - CHAKA

VHSS is an association of voluntary agencies in the area of health and family planning in Bangladesh.

PROJECT SPONSOR VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES SOCIETY (VHSS)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

VHSS is the association of voluntary agencies working in the area of health and family planning in Bangladesh. 117 international, national and local voluntary agencies are the members of VHSS. It was established in 1978 by a group of non-governmental organisations aimed at assisting the non-government voluntary health and family planning organisations operating in Bangladesh. As a non-profit service organisation, VHSS does not undertake or implement health projects. All the efforts and endeavours of VHSS are directed towards providing assistance to all member organisations in fulfillment of some or all the aims and objectives of such members and others who are seeking assistance to effectively serve the people of Bangladesh. Thus, started with 48 NGOs on the membership roll in 1978, today VHSS has 114 members during this 5th year, 1983. Registered with the Directorate of Social Welfare, and Population Control Division, Ministry of Health and Population Control, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, VHSS stands for all social-cum-charitable organisations in Bangladesh in promotion and development of better cooperation between NGOs and NGOs themselves, and between all NGOs and the government departments/agencies to help supplement and complement all the governmental efforts in nation-building activities in all spheres of national life.

OBJECTIVES

Training for member agencies
Journals, materials clearing house for member agencies

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Training in programmes design
Journals distribution
Clearing house of health education materials
Information exchange

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

NGOs are cooperating better than previous years
117 member agencies

CONTACT

SELIM AHMED, DIRECTOR
VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES SOCIETY (VHSS)
23/4 KHILJI RD.
SHYAMOLI, DHAKA 7
BANGLADESH
TEL. 326755

COLLECTIVE FARMING PROJECT
INDIA - CHANAGAON - LATUR - MAHARASHTRA

This project focuses on collective farming by landless labourers on encroached land.

PROJECT SPONSOR INDIAN INSTITUTE OF YOUTH WELFARE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A group of landless labourers encroached the government land and started cultivating it collectively. Seventeen families are collectively cultivating the land and sharing the produce in the proportion of man work days. Finances are also made available for the sustenance of the project. Struggle against government authorities for the title to land and struggle with the landlords of the village is going on.

OBJECTIVES

Economic self-reliance of the landless
Involvement of the people in the process of development

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Collective farming
Goat rearing
Nursery school
Nutritious food programme

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Partly self-reliant
Self-dignity and self-confidence
More integration of the project
Organised efforts could deliver the results

CONTACT

MR. MANOHAR GOLPALWAR, DIRECTOR
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF YOUTH WELFARE
230 HILL ROAD
NAGPUR, MS 440010
INDIA
TEL. 33421

SA-44

CHRISTA SHARAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
INDIA - BIRUR - CHIKMAGALUR - KARNATAKA

This project mainly works for the integrated development of the Lambanis (Nomadic Race) and scheduled castes and tribes. Emphasis is on development of women through women. Child development is also given great importance.

PROJECT SPONSOR CHRISTA SHARAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project emphasises the fact that no development can be complete or lasting, unless women are involved. Christa Sharan lays emphasis on development of women through women, especially of rural women. At present Christa Sharan works with Lambani and other scheduled caste villagers.

OBJECTIVES

Rural development through women
Channelising women power for all round development through education
Making villagers self-thinking, self-deciding, and self-reliant

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Mother and child health and nutrition education
Consciousness-raising
Preventive health education
Savings
Women's and youth leadership training
Organising mahila mandals
Youth mandals and youth clubs
Literacy
Nonformal adult education
Child development
Ensuring government facilities reaching rural poor
Education in cooperatives
Animal husbandry

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Boosting women's morale
Getting rid of apathy
Women's leadership and involvement in development
Literacy
Education of adults, school drop-outs and non-school-going children
Better health and hygiene

CONTACT

FR. JOE MARY M. LOBO, DIRECTOR
CHRISTA SHARAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
BIRUR
CHIKMAGLUR DIST., KARNATAKA 577 116
INDIA
TEL. 23

AUROVILLE INTERNATIONAL TOWNSHIP
INDIA - AUROVILLE - TAMIL NADU

This project is an experimental international community, involved in every aspect of collective living, based on the philosophy of the Indian philosopher, Sri Aurobindo, and his spiritual partner, a French lady, known as the Mother.

PROJECT SPONSOR AUROVILLE TRUST EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION ADVISORY COUNCIL (UNESCO)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project was founded in 1968 as an experiment in human unity. At present over 500 persons from approximately 30 countries are living on 20 square miles of semi-tropical, desertified land. This is an arid plateau by the Bay of Bengal, 80 miles south of Madras and 5 miles north of Pondicherry in South India. It is a monsoon climate with periodic drought conditions. The basic project approaches are: reclamation of desert land, soil restoration, and co-education with surrounding villages.

OBJECTIVES

Development of the human consciousness to bring the divine force into material existence
Anticipating further evolutionary development of the human species (primarily in the psychic realm)
Harmonious reconciliation of individual and collective forces
Developing material and spiritual environment to facilitate the above objectives

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Developing environmental infrastructure along ecologically sound lines
Food production
Soil and water conservation programmes
Income-producing technology
Organising collective system of government
Every possible cultural expression
Educational research at many levels

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

2,000,000 trees planted
Soil and water erosion checked
Dust storms abolished
Fields and trees protected from goats and cows
Fertile top soil constantly being created
No toxic chemicals used
Solar, bio-gas, and wind devices developed and in use
Employment and training of 600 plus Tamil villagers (half women)
Health and education programmes at Auroville and village level
Profitable craft, large farm and data processing enterprises

CONTACT

ELEANOR M. LOVITT, MEDICAL ASSISTANT
AUROVILLE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
BHARAT NIVAS
AUROVILLE, TAMIL NADU 605101
INDIA
TEL.

SA-46

**BHARATIYA BHATTA MAZDOOR SANGHARSH SAMITI
INDIA - NEW DELHI**

This project aims to build awareness to resist all forms of exploitation. It works on improving bargaining capacity of the people to form their cooperatives and socio-economic emancipation.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

People mostly downtrodden and without employment opportunity migrate to Delhi from Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan for bricks manufacturing work. Service conditions at the brick kiln tend to be a bonded labour system.

This project aims to organise the workers to improve their working conditions.

OBJECTIVES

Socio-economic emancipation

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Awareness building

Enhancing wages fight to abolish bad practices

Form own cooperative

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Even most uneducated can also organise powerfully

CONTACT

BAPURAO PAKHIDDEY, PRESIDENT
BHARTIYA BHATTA MAZDOOR SANGHARSH SAMITI
CHAMBER NO. 66-67, PATIALA HOUSE COURTS
NEW DELHI
INDIA
TEL. 551317

COMMUNITY FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
NEPAL - KATMANDHU

This project emphasises the close involvement of villagers in planning and managing forest resources and the delegation of authority to government and village level workers through comprehensive training and extension programme.

PROJECT SPONSOR HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL (HMG)
WORLD BANK
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
FOOD AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project involves community-based forestry activities to benefit villagers living close to plantation and forest areas. It establishes village-based forestry operations through forest nurseries, plantations, private planting, forest management and introducing fuel-efficient stoves.

OBJECTIVES

Satisfy forestry related basic needs of hill communities
Promote self-reliance among hill communities through their active participation in local forestry development activities
Reduce environmental degradation and conserve soil and water resources

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Plantation 12,000
Forest management
Private planting
Introducing improved stoves

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Knowledge and attitude towards forestry
Survival percentage of plantations established
Forest committees at village level
Annual plantation: approximately 4,000 hectares
Annual private planting: 500,000 seedlings
Annual stove distribution: 4,000

CONTACT

LALIT BIR SINGH TULADHAR, COMMUNITY FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, AFFORESTATION DIVISION
BABARMAHAL
KATHMANDU
NEPAL
TEL.
TELEGRAMME. 'UNDEVPRO', KATHMANDU
TELEX. NP2206

B.P. KAYASTHA OR E. PELINCK
COMMUNITY FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT
C/O UNDP, PO BOX 107
KATHMANDU
NEPAL
TEL.

SA-48

ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (APWA)
PAKISTAN

The most significant achievement of the All Pakistan Women's Association is the setting up of APWA branches in practically every district of Pakistan, setting up and running centres for women's development.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Originally the approach was to visit the urban and rural communities and after obtaining the go-ahead of the elders of the community, to sit down and converse with the women to convince them of the needs of setting up a multi-purpose centre. The process involves assigning a community development worker, sometimes a teacher, to bring the women together and attract them by teaching the Holy Quran and making available sewing, knitting and embroidery machines. They receive some money for their handcrafts, which is very welcome.

OBJECTIVES

Women's advancement through literacy and non-formal education

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Literacy classes
Youth activities
Sewing, knitting, and embroidery skills training
Nutrition training
Children's school

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Collecting data to ascertain what communities' needs are
Improved health of women
Increased economic self-sufficiency

CONTACT

TAJWAR SHAUKAT, VICE-CHAIRPERSON (FINANCE)
ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
67-B GARDEN ROAD
KARACHI
PAKISTAN
TEL.

BEGUM RASHIDA PATEL, VICE CHAIRMAN
ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
13/B.M.T. KHAN RD.
KARACHI
PAKISTAN
TEL.

SYSTEMATIC ACTION FOR VILLAGE EVOLUTION (SAVE) INDIA - GREENLANDS - HYDERABAD - ANDHRA PRADESH

With education, community health and income generation as its goals, this project attempts development and liberation in rural areas. It attempts systematic action for village evolution.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A chain is as strong as its weakest link. Thus community development starts with the weakest first. Movement towards collective self-reliance begins with the rural untouchable families. Professionals of this target group are invited to join in. At present the target area is villages in Hayatnagar Block in Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh State, India.

OBJECTIVES

Removal of ignorance, illiteracy, ill-health
Inculcation of self-reliance through cooperation in income-generation and
Distribution
Documentation

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Adult education through non-formal education
Motivation through economic cooperation and demythologisation
Immunisation and nutrition, community health care system
Promotion of linkages, formation of associations

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Improved articulation abilities
Self-confidence to relate to others
Local participation
Ignorance and isolation renders us vulnerable to exploitation, and leads everyone concerned to inhumanity, and hence, enlightened and active cooperation is the basis of universal progress with human dignity.
Unless food (and also education) is unconditionally assured to all, development programmes are bound to lead to anti-development of most people.
While suffering affects everyone and even when disaster spares no one, priorities need to be fixed considering the socio-cultural context: the weak and the poor, the least and the last must get priority because they have been put to a disadvantage by means of a structure.
In rural areas, almost all personal problems are very much an open book to all and also the responsibility of all the community: and hence the least part of the community has to come together to face the reality.

CONTACT

R. RAJIAH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SAVE
6-3-856 1ST FLOOR BEHIND LAL BUNGALOW
AMEERPET:HYDERABAD, AP 500 016
INDIA
TEL.

SA-50

GRAMIN VIKAS PARISHAD: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION
INDIA - VASHISTHNAGAR - GORAKHPURY - UTTAR PRADESH

This project is dedicated to rural development through committed grassroots planning.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Gramin Vikas Parishad is an organisation devoted to rural development. The association seeks a realistic application of different approaches concerned with the development of the human factor. Although the organisation is in infancy yet it has done enough work to do further innovative research in integrated rural development.

OBJECTIVES

Enable rural community to be self-sufficient

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Enabling local person to express creatively
Progressive association of local Indian farmers
Improving basic health conditions of community

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Helped people to realise their worth and dignity
Improved immunisation and parasite detection
Increased family planning
Identified unique rural problems

CONTACT

TRIPATHI RAJA VASHISTHI, ORGANISER
GRAMIN VIKAS PARISHAD-VASHISTH NAGAR
VILLAGE TANDA, PO TANDA
GORAKHPUR, UP
INDIA
TEL.

S. TRIPATHI
GRAMIN VIKAS PARISHAD
VILLAGE CHHAPIA, PO BHATPAR
DISTRICT GORAKHPUR, UTTAR PRADESH
INDIA
TEL.

ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS

INDIA - CHINGLEPET DISTRICT - TAMIL NADU

Roofs began as a concern for the unorganised sector in the country. The work began as a single-village development programme in Vengairasal Village, Chinglepet District in the year 1980. Today it covers 16 villages in a cluster development programme.

PROJECT SPONSOR ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Roofs for the Roofless began as a housewife's concern for the unorganised sector – the labourers whose perennial problem of getting ready for the monsoon rains caused some sleepless nights. Discussing her disquiet with a small group of young friends – volunteers, villagers, young entrepreneurs – she suggested a title for the project – Roofs for the Roofless. Roofs began as a single village development project in the year 1980 in Vengairasal Village, Chinglepet District.

OBJECTIVES

A roof is a symbol of new life in the village
To work from 1983 in a cluster development approach

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Collaboration with banks and government
Socio-economic renewal
Preventive and promotive health care
Veterinary care programme
Functional literacy campaigns
Functional labour cooperatives
Research in low cost housing

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Loans from Indian Overseas Bank to Vengairasal Village of 5 lakhs
93% recovery of loans
Monthly planning meetings
Veterinary centre with a full-time veterinary doctor
Centre for health, education, and welfare

CONTACT

MRS. SANTHI DERANESEN, DIRECTOR
ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS
1, ANASUYA AVENUE
KILPANK MADRAS 600010
INDIA
TEL. 662443

SA-52

VILLAGE EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTRE (VERC)

BANGLADESH - ANANDAPUR - SAVAR - DHAKA

VERC was a project of SCF (USA) initially and was working on innovation, development and extension of communication materials, media and techniques. It applied these same activities to appropriate rural technology. At the end of 1978 it became an independent organisation.

PROJECT SPONSOR

PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLABORATING TOGETHER (PACT)
SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (SCF), USA
ASIA PARTNERSHIP FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (APHD),
AUSTRALIA
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

VERC believes in self-actualisation and is working in the field of rural development and facilitating rural people to form groups, raise funds, and make income generating products. VERC provides training to different groups, members, cadres and the workers of indigenous organisations like Islamic Foundation, Social Development Training Centre (Dinajpur), Jagoroni Chakra (Jessore), etc. to eradicate illiteracy. VERC is jointly working with BRDB (a semi-government organisation) across the country. In the fields of health, nutrition, family planning and agriculture development, VERC is working to create jobs for rural youth and women. It provides vocational skills training in typing, shorthand, sewing, wood working, carpentry, screen printing, production of low cost latrines, etc.

OBJECTIVES

Ensure maximum utilisation of resources
Conduct action research
Innovate and exchange appropriate technology
Provide training
Eradicate illiteracy
Provide communication support service
Facilitate group formation of rural poor for self-reliance

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Field activities
Adult literacy
Training
Technology extension
Research, planning and evaluation
Publications
Development of audio-visuals

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Mobilisation of youth strengthens rural development
Committed grassroots planning ensures comprehensive rural development

CONTACT

MR. SHAIKH A HALIM, EX. DIR.
VERC
HOUSE NO. 57A, ROAD NO. 15A
DHANMONDI, DHAKA 5
BANGLADESH
TEL. 310934

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (TARD)
BANGLADESH - ANANDAPUR - SAVAR - DHAKA

TARD is engaged in rural development through its field operations programme and extending training, evaluation, and consultancy services on programme development and management to both national and international development partners.

PROJECT SPONSOR ASIA PARTNERSHIP FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (APHD),
 AUSTRALIA
 BREAD FOR THE WORLD, GERMANY-FR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

TARD has been implementing its Field Operations Programme (FOP) through a non-formal education approach, non-formal education for socio-economic actions (NESA) training, participation, organisation and action aimed at socio-economic development of the underprivileged people. The programme has been implemented in 70 villages covering a population of 50,000. TARD is considering to extend its FOP in another 40 villages with an approximate population 40,000. TARD's training approach is non-directive, participative and need oriented. TARD applies modern educational methods to conduct training courses. It had been providing its training supports to both national and international organisations.

OBJECTIVES

Launch human development programmes of social and economic development
 Prepare the underprivileged sections of society to improve the quality of their lives by taking various economic and social actions based on their material and non-material needs.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Getting underprivileged people organised to identify/resolve economic/social problems.

Undertake income generating activities

Create alternative job opportunities

Economic:

Cattle raising

Boat riding

Poultry raising

Vegetable and fruit cultivation

Cottage industry

Mortgaged land release

Small business

Social:

Mobilising and organising people against divorce, dowry and gambling

Establishing justice for the oppressed

Constructing bridges and culverts

Conducting literacy projects

Immunising children against common diseases

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Social and economic benefits to landless labourers, marginal farmers, destitute craftsmen, etc.

Providing TARD's services to other development agencies and groups

CONTACT

M.A. AWAL MRIDHA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (TARD)
 ANANDAPUR, P.O. SAVAR
 DHAKA 5
 BANGLADESH
 TEL. 149

SA-54

**MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME (MEP)
BANGLADESH - NOAKHALI**

MEP is directed toward a target group in Noakhali District with the intent of socio-economic upliftment through non-formal education activities.

PROJECT SPONSOR DANISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DANIDA)
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

MEP was started in 1979 as a separate component of Danida. Since then 60,000 learners have been involved directly and 50,000 indirectly in the district. MEP forms non-formal groups in villages for adults and children with which field organisers conduct literacy classes to bring learners to a minimum standard. The project provides functional education for the deprived sections. All learners are then involved in some economic activity as a follow-up.

OBJECTIVES

Increase consciousness of selves and surroundings
Motivation for future education
Skills development to better use existing knowledge

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Children's Mass Education Centre (1000)
Mass Education Centre for Adults - MECA (500)
Mahila (women) Mass Education Centre - MOMECA (400)
Stipends for children
Pre-school renovation
Folklore activities
Skills development training
Sports and games

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Let people do the job for themselves by themselves
Make masses conscious
Organise them into groups
Strong follow-up system reflects what has been accomplished
Include the local people in the planning
Education is a pre-condition for all development work
Give development workers full freedom for development work

CONTACT

ERIC CHRISTANSEN, EDUCATION ADVISOR
MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME (MEP)
PO MAIJDEE BAZAR, PO BOX 47
NOAKHALI
BANGLADESH
TEL. 32

M.D. MOHSIN, PUBLIC RELATIONS COORDINATOR
MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME (MEP)
CHAGALNAYIA
DISTRICT NOAKHALI
BANGLADESH
TEL. 5025

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION (CDC)
INDIA - MADRAS - TAMIL NADU

This project intends to be a prototype production, participation, and consulting organisation.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CDC is an NGO working in close collaboration with over 100 developmental organisation in the state of Tamil Nadu, India.

OBJECTIVES

Effective and relevant communications

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Training in cultural medias

Promotion of rural communication

Resource and information interchange for NGOs

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Survey on role of feasibility of communication in development

Affirmation of cultural media

CONTACT

T.S. STEPHEN, COORDINATOR

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION

D106 B.MIG FLATS, SANGEETHA COLONY

ASHOK PILLAR ROAD, K. K. NAGAR, MADRAS, TAMIL NADU 600 078

INDIA

TEL. 414062

SA-56

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
INDIA - NADIE - PARGANA - WEST BENGAL

This project organises disadvantaged groups in villages through social action and token economic programmes to create an alternative power structure.

PROJECT SPONSOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SEDP)
PROTESTANT CENTRAL AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AID
(EZE)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

SEDP does projects in 150 villages of West Bengal with a large concentration of marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers

OBJECTIVES

Orient villagers to democratic decision making processes
Enable villagers to take appropriate action to solve their problems

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Non-formal social education extension and training programmes
Meetings
Seminars
Fish-farming
Animal husbandry
Community health
Agriculture
Excavation and renovation of canals
Building roads and culverts

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Five-tier social organisation framework by project people
Household groups
Village committees
Anchal committees
Inter-District Rural Development Council (IDRDC) at district levels
Central committees
Increased awareness of exploitive structures
Power of organised action

CONTACT

MR. TAPAS DAS, PROJECT DIRECTOR
SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
65A, MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD
CALCUTTA, WEST BENGAL 700009
INDIA
TEL. 348879
TELEGRAMME. 'ESIDIPEE'

ANAND NAGAR REHABILITATION CUM TRAINING CENTRE
INDIA - CHAR - MADHYA PRADESH

This project deals with comprehensive health and community development for 400 tribals suffering from leprosy and is developing an integrated health and community development project in 12 villages with a population of 25,000.

PROJECT SPONSOR ANAND NAGAR REHABILITATION CUM TRAINING TRUST

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Anand Nagar is awakening 400 tribals suffering from leprosy to self-help and self-reliance along Gandhian lines through the planning, creation, and management of a model village covering 24 hectares. This district is one of the most backward rural tribal areas in the Western Indian Tribal Belt. The rehabilitation and training centre has agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry, piggery, poultry, ducks, geese, fishery, brick and tile making, and various small scale enterprises with a trickle-up process.

OBJECTIVES

Free people from hunger, poverty and oppression
Provide the opportunity to be responsible for their own and others' lives
Provide the opportunity to participate fully in the human family
Provide ways of expressing intellectual, cultural and spiritual genius

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Self-created, self-reliant and self-governed rehabilitation centre
Non-formal functional literacy
Health care
Maternal and child care
Small-scale enterprises
Rural extension work in near-by villages
Stress on role of women in development
On the job training

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

14 acres under agriculture development
Integrated child care programme
Rural extension service
24 hectare settlement of 400 tribals
Rural development centre serving 25,000
Household for handicapped children
Care, crafts, and human development experimental school
Be willing to help those who are willing to help themselves
Work according to ability and receive according to need
Give a fish - eat for a day. Teach to fish - eat for life
'Tell me, I forget. Show me, I remember. Involve me, I understand.'

CONTACT

DR. ELLA P. DASS, CO-DIRECTOR
COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEV. PROGRAMME
CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL
DHAR, MP 454001
INDIA
TEL. 167 ANAND NAGAR
77(HOSP)

SA-58

**SANJIVANI MEDICAL CENTRE
INDIA - AJIVALE - MAHARASHTRA**

An urban based institution doing welfare and relief activities in health, education, rehabilitation, employment, and development.

PROJECT SPONSOR SANJIVANI TRUST

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Sanjivani Medical Centre at Village Ajivale 60 km from Bombay was started to provide comprehensive health coverage to the people of Chikhale Village. It provides curative, preventive, nutritional, and specialised services to people from about 60 surrounding villages. It is proposed to put up a permanent facility for hospitalisation and to expand through health to other development activities.

OBJECTIVES

Provide creative preventive health facilities

Create health awareness

Tackle health related problems like providing clean water and hygienic surroundings

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Outdoor medical

Pediatric services

Immunisations

Nutrition

Hospitalisation

Eye camps

Cooperation with and support of other organisations working in this field

Rehabilitation of families

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Importance of one impact event, the health camp

Provides survey of existing ailments

Can tackle common health problems at one time

Creates health awareness among population

Acts as a liaison and creates confidence for future work between the community and the sponsoring organisation

Provides a demonstration and a way to involve and build rapport with donors, city workers, volunteers, etc.

Provides the opportunity for the sponsoring organisation to judge the need for such a project

Allows the village populations to further involve themselves with their own health care

Provides an entry point for a sponsoring organisation to extend to other fields like education, economic activities, etc.

Means of establishing facilities that can provide health care on a more regular basis

CONTACT

DR. JASHVANT VADILAL SHAH, DIRECTOR, MEDICAL PROJECTS

SANJIVANI TRUST, SOPHIA COLLEGE

48/15/E VENUS APTS. WORLI SEA FACE ROAD

BOMBAY 400018

INDIA

TEL. 375003 (OFF)

394031 (RES)

KRISHAK MAHILA: AGRICULTURAL WOMEN'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROJECT
INDIA - NAGPUR - MAHARASHTRA

Cooperative venture initiated and organised exclusively by women for self-reliance

PROJECT SPONSOR KRISHAK MAHILA COOPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY
AGRICULTURAL WOMEN'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROJECT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Major concern of lower income group families is a house to live in. Cooperative endeavour is the only hope for such families to have their own house. Women, as responsible members of the family, joined together to form a Cooperative Housing Society. The society has 150 members, 12 acres of land, its construction plan is up for approval and hopes to begin implementing its housing project soon.

OBJECTIVES

Provide housing to homeless rural population
Organising women for their self-reliance
Strengthening the co-operative movement
Involving women in solving their own issues

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

The members are involved in:
Purchasing land
Administering construction
Selecting occupants

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Formation of the Women's Co-operative Society
Acquisition of 12 acres of land
Initiating a process of organising and involving women for their own development
Strengthen the belief that organised efforts can solve the problems of the common people
Co-operative efforts can provide homes for the homeless

CONTACT

DR. PRABHA KESHAV SAPKAL, PRESIDENT
KRISHNA MAHILA CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY
230 HILL ROAD
NAGPUR, MAHARASHTRA STATE 440010
INDIA
TEL. 24771

SA-60

VILLAGE UPLIFT SOCIETY

INDIA - KARANJA - WARDHA - MAHARASHTRA

In accordance with Gandhi's slogan 'back to the villages' the Village Uplift Society was established in 1960 to serve neglected villages in all spheres by the late M.S. Kannamwar, Ex-Chief Minister Maharashtra (India). The society works in remote rural areas, tribal areas and urban slums. It develops schools, hostels, industrial training centres, homes for the disabled, naturopathy, child welfare, youth camps, etc. The Village Kannamwargram, hidden in a thick forest, has been adopted by the society and awakened towards modernisation.

PROJECT SPONSOR VILLAGE UPLIFT SOCIETY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Society is doing intensive development of the area to rapidly expand employment opportunities through labour intensive projects such as agriculture, agro-based industries, housing construction and provision of roads. Villagers are motivated to do family planning as a counterpart to the economic programme. The Society is constructing 20 educational institutions in the area.

OBJECTIVES

Impact youth
Liberal and efficient education
Agricultural and physical training
Project implementation training

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Education programmes
Agricultural development
Society forestry scheme
Hobby looms and sewing classes
Cottage industries including, soap candles and incense sticks
Youth leadership camps
Social workers interchange

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Project still in a developmental stage
Established ideal village in Gandhi district
115-acre plantation at Nilgiri, bamboo, sulbabhul
Low cost investment makes latrines available

CONTACT

R.A. SUNKAR, SECRETARY
VILLAGE UPLIFT SOCIETY
KATOL ROAD
NAGPUR, MS 440013
INDIA
TEL. 31150

**ACCELERATED MAHAWELI GANGA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
SRI LANKA - COLOMBO**

This is a multi-purpose project which has effected generation of 450 mw of hydroelectricity and irrigation facilities for 130,000 hectares of land.

PROJECT SPONSOR GOVERNMENT OF SRI LANKA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project has been responsible for the construction of 4 reservoirs, namely Victoria, Katmale, Randenigala and Maduruoya within a period of 6 years. Also installed were hydro-electrical generating plants in the reservoirs to add 450 mw of electricity to the national grid and develop 130,000 hectares of land for irrigated crop cultivation and settlement of people.

OBJECTIVES

Increase food production and reduce the food imports
Meet the increasing demand for energy
Provide employment for the unemployed

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Settlement of people in newly developed land
Provide irrigation infrastructure for crop production
Social infrastructure for new villages

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Integrated project management system in new settlements
Settlers have already achieved yields of paddy over and above the national average yields
General standard of living for settlers is rapidly rising

CONTACT

BEDDE KANKANAMGE DON SAMARASINGHE
MANAGER COMMUNITY SERVICES AND BUSN.DEV.
MAHAWELI ECON. AGENCY, MAHAWELI AUTH.
10B1, NIKAPE ROAD
DEHIWELA
SRI LANKA
TEL. 589538

SA-62

**ICO PROGRAMME AND ORP PROJECT
INDIA - KARJAT - RAIGAD - MAHARASHTRA**

This project aims to organise people for their upliftment.

PROJECT SPONSOR WORLD HUMAN WELFARE ORGANISATION
CASA
ICAR
KKV

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This programme and project is implemented in 29 villages of Karjat Tahsil. Efforts are made for upliftment of people by organising them as well as by training them.

OBJECTIVES

Improving standard of living of people of the area
Organising and training people for solving their own problems

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Conducting training classes and demonstrations
Conducting operational research in agricultural disciplines

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Household income doubled during five years
Constructed road
Started dairy
Poultry
Paddy with fish farming

CONTACT

A.A. RANE, PRESIDENT
WORLD HUMAN WELFARE ORGANIZATION
NAZ VILLA, DAHIWALLI, KARJAT
DISTRICT RAIGAD, MS 410 201
INDIA
TEL.

ACTION COOP

INDIA - SANGAREDDY - ANDHRA PRADESH

The aim of this project is development and liberation through cooperative efforts. 'All for one and one for all' is our motto.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Traditional culture reduced us to extreme disadvantage. We have become slaves by birth. To live meaningful human life we have to break the fetters of unspeakable bondage. Only an integrated and comprehensive development of our masses can render us self-reliant, we need to get cooperation from every side. We believe development is possible only through collective efforts and communal partnership. Cooperative action is the way to progress.

OBJECTIVES

Self-reliance through income generation
 Awareness-building among the outcasts and the oppressed
 Organisation of women for equality
 Promotion of human rights and community care system

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Collective income generation programme
 Education systems suited to target groups' needs
 Untouchable women education and organisation
 Viable community health care system

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Camps
 Workers education
 National social service and youth action
 Multi-media campaign and protest march
 Aruna mahila mandal (women)
 Health camp and trolley carts for crippled

CONTACT

VUNDRA JAVARAPU KRUPA VARMA, DIRECTOR
 ACTION CO-OP
 12-627 RAJAMPET
 SANGAREDDY, AP 502 001
 INDIA
 TEL.

SA-64

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

NEPAL - LALITPUR

This project aims to construct as many simple water supply schemes as possible in order to increase the population coverage who have access to drinking water facilities.

PROJECT SPONSOR HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL (HMG)
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

From 1972 HMG/N with the assistance of UNICEF and other bilateral agencies started constructing simple water supply schemes with the total participation of the communities. Projects are selected by the communities. Technical survey, design, supervision and construction materials are provided by the government. Benefiting communities are engaged in transporting the materials from road heads, collection of locally available construction materials and providing voluntary labour during the construction phase. After completion the benefiting community operates and maintains the schemes.

OBJECTIVES

Supply safe and adequate water to rural people

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Gravity schemes in hills and midlands of the country

Tubewell schemes in Tirai (plain) region

Training of water supply technicians for supervision works during construction and training of maintenance workers for operation and maintenance purposes

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

About 500 schemes completed

Rural population coverage of 6.6% in 1980; raised to 11.2% by the end of 1983

Some 400 water supply technicians and maintenance workers trained

Infant mortality rate reduced to minimum in villages which now have access to safe water

CONTACT

MR. BHUWAN NAN KAYASTNA, JOINT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

SHREE MAHAL, PULCHOWK

LALITPUR

NEPAL

TEL. 521021

INTEGRATED COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ICHSDP)

NEPAL - KALIKATHAN - DILLIBAZAR - KATHMANDU

This project has started to provide the basic minimum preventive and curative health services to the rural population of Nepal and to mobilise the local resources and to involve the local community in the health services activities

PROJECT SPONSOR HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, NEPAL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The major focus of this project is to provide the health services for the rural population both in the field of preventive and curative services and to involve the local people in this field. His Majesty's Government of Nepal has aimed to provide minimum basic health services on a door to door basis throughout the country in the rural areas. Out of 75 districts of Nepal in 48 districts integrated health services have been implemented in phase one.

OBJECTIVES

Help improve the life style of the rural population by providing preventive and curative health services on door to door basis.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Malaria treatment
Family planning and maternal child health care
Tuberculosis, leprosy treatment
Immunisations against communicable diseases
Health education and training to the local community in health care

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Involvement of community in rural health activities for planning and implementation
Village health cost committee under the leadership of village chief
Training of community leaders and others in the health field
Involvement of government and non-government agencies

CONTACT

DR. HARINANGAN UPRETY, PROJECT CHIEF
ICHSDP
KALIKASTHAN, DILLIBAZAR
KATHMANDU
NEPAL
TEL. 2-15068

SA-66

**KARNAD SADSHIVARA RAO SMARAKA SEVASHRAM: SERVICE ASHRAM
INDIA - MULKI - KARNATAKA**

Commitment towards 'better quality of life' by creating an awareness among the individuals, about the power of self-help that is latent in every human being, as exemplified by the dedicated national leaders of the past and present.

PROJECT SPONSOR SANJEEVANATH AIKAL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The commitment of this project shows itself in several activities such as promotion of khadi and village industries, promotion of women and children welfare programmes, the sponsoring of an integrated social forestry development project, mobilisation of human resources to participate in rural community developmental programmes, and training and educational programmes to build-up a cadre of rural development workers and provide opportunities to them to involve them in various developmental activities.

OBJECTIVES

Total development of 'human personality' through cohesive and co-ordinated multi-dimensional activities

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Group meetings for exchange of ideas
Publication of useful and informative brochures
Exhibitions
Show-fairs
Discussions
Demonstrations
Youth activities
Sports
Entertainment
Cultural activities

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Training of women in tailoring and dressmaking
Balwadis to pre-school going children
Adult education to illiterates
Training in village industries

CONTACT

SANJEEVANATH AIKAL, SECRETARY
SEVASHRAM
PO MULKI D.K.
KARNATAKA 574154
INDIA
TEL.

SADHAU VIKAS SANSTHAN: RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (RDI)
INDIA - BHOPAL - MADHYA PRADESH

RDI is developing new technologies in manufacture of a cheap clay technology for the rural poor in the field of energy saving devices i.e. solar cookers, biogas, pre-fabricated barn and clay houses.

PROJECT SPONSOR MR. G.G. PURI
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL BANKING AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT
(NABARD)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

RDI is a unique multi-disciplinary voluntary service organisation of scientists, intellectuals, and social workers dedicated to the service of the poor, through research, and resource development techniques. It is also a bank of new ideas. The founder felt that a new type of institution was necessary to encourage nurture and promote new ideas, develop new inventions which might have little commercial value and carry technology in such a way that it is accepted for rural development. RDI trains villagers in technologies so they themselves become builders of products for development. These products include bio-gas conversion kit, high pressure portable go-bar gas plant, go-bar gas filter, small bio-gas turbine, solar reflector concentrator and modified sterling engine, aqua ammonia gas turbine systems, rural technology oriented solar cookers, auto lift impulse pumps, clay bio-gas plant and clay ring wells.

OBJECTIVES

Promote research in applied technological fields
Elicit bright and workable ideas and process them
Promote development of innovation
Formulate projects and design
Make expert consultancy services available
Train villagers to use local raw materials for manufacturing their needs
Increase employment sources

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Propagation of energy technology in rural development
Transferring technologies to rural people through the assistance from NABARD

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Manufacturing solar units, bio-gas plants and pre-fabricated housing materials using mud

CONTACT

MR. G. G. PURI
SADHAU VIKAS SANSTHAN, RESOURCES DEV INST
HITKARNI NAGAR
BHOPAL, MP 462016
INDIA
TEL. 656361

BUILDING HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL
SRI LANKA

A programme to accelerate participatory aspects of rural development and promote the well being of disadvantaged categories through an action oriented training programme.

PROJECT SPONSOR MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
 UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This programme is being implemented in 3 districts out of 25 districts in Sri Lanka on a pilot basis during the period 1984-88. It is in the nature of an action oriented training programme where the participants consist of a mixture of government functionaries and community leaders.

OBJECTIVES

Bringing about attitudinal changes and motivation of government functionaries and community leaders to achieve self reliant development through teamwork and cooperation
Strengthening of delivery mechanism of the government and receiving capacities of people to achieve maximum benefit from government and non-government programmes
Identification of disadvantaged groups and formulation of projects for improving their socio-economic conditions

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Workshops for district and divisional level key officials and peoples' representatives
Field consultation exercises at village level
Follow up action through existing government and non-government programmes and out projects

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

The success cases presentation and group discussions methodology adopted as effective means of imparting knowledge and motivation for action
Through the participation of representatives of government and non-government organisations at village level, different approaches to rural development have been subjected to a very thorough analysis resulting in the sharing of workable approaches and strengthening of linkages

CONTACT

CYRIL GAMAGE, SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
9 GREGORY'S AVE
COLOMBO 7
SRI LANKA
TEL. 598431/2 (OFF)
598801 (RES)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN (NAF) INDIA - NEW DELHI

The NAF is an organisation which provides socio-educational and economic development for the fisher-folk by acting as a liaison with the government to improve the living conditions of the impoverished fisher-folk who are suffering from ignorance, and disease.

PROJECT SPONSOR K. SUBRAMANIAM, NEW DELHI

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The NAF is organised with 1). Central secretariat, 2). State level units 3). District branches, and 4). Village community. NAF state level convenes one meeting every 60 days for district-branch representatives. Districts meet once a month to hear representations of problems and issues. Every 15 days the village meets to hear problems and report remedies on those presented before.

OBJECTIVES

Provision of amenities such as covering approach roads, drinking water, medical and family welfare services

Children's education scholarships and adult literacy

Stipend grants for vocational training in current fishing technology and handling ancillary activities.

Grants for housing in collaboration with the state and other organisations

Grant for craft, gear and other inputs bypassing the middlemen

Loans relief to tide them over in the non-fishing season

Old age pension for subsistence to active fisher-folk after the age of 60

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Community involvement in full at each village in setting up units

Periodical community meetings to propagate child care

Preventive medical care for women both at pre-pregnant level and after

Arranging easy credit through institutional banks and cooperative banks

Propaganda on effects of drinking and smoking

Useful saving schemes and group insurances

Training one adult male and female in each village to form a link to NAF

Educating government and non-fish farmers on the contribution of this class to national health and wealth.

Checking drop outs in primary education

Set up cooperatives

Adult education for men and women

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Fisher-folk are an unorganised self-employed rural working class, living in homogenous units on the sea shore or in river beds. Action should be collective taking the village as a unit and the family as a group. The Ministry of Agriculture agreed to create a national fund of 360 crores collected as foreign exchange by the export of marine products; the centre contributes 50% to state governments for compulsory insurance to fish farmers; the other 50% is contributed by the fisher-folk at easy installments.

CONTACT

K. SUBRAMANIAM, CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN
88 S. N. CHETTY STREET
MADRAS 6000132
INDIA
TEL. 417786 MADRAS

6 JANPATH
NEW DELHI 110001
INDIA
TEL. 374451 DELHI

SA-70

DHANAK-SHIRUR CO-OPERATIVE JOINT FARMING SOCIETY LTD.
INDIA - BADAMI DIST - BIJAPUR - KARNATAKA

The lands of a group of farmers were eroded by river streams during rainfloods. Individual holders could not manage to control the erosion, so collective efforts protected further erosions and also reclaimed the land.

PROJECT SPONSOR B. M. HORAKERT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The river was eroding the lands in a concave line so bunds or jetties were constructed across river banks of the eroding side with a 45 degree angle to the bank. During floods, the water stream goes along the slant wall making the cavity below. The downstream makes a whirling of the course, depositing soil along the bank. The slant wall should be less than one-third of the stream width. A series of walls were constructed along the bank in the area of the holdings, stopping erosion and causing a redepositing of the soil.

OBJECTIVES

Stop river erosion
Land conservation

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

The walls are reconstructed annually to refill cavities below the walls

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Lands washed off by the river were reclaimed
River erosion has been controlled
Engineering method protects the cultivated lands
Replicable appropriate technology

CONTACT

B.M. HORAKERI
DHANAK-SHIRUR CO-OP JOINT FARMING SOCIETY
DHANAK-SHIRUR, BADAMI
DIST. BIJAPUR, KARNATAKA 587 201
INDIA
TEL.

ETAH INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
INDIA - ETAH DISTRICT - UTTAR PRADESH

Hindustan Lever's Rural Development effort was born out of the realisation that the improved milk availability required by their milk products factory was inextricably linked to the overall socio-economic development of the Etah District. Every company management trainee stays in one of the villages to work for 8 weeks.

PROJECT SPONSOR HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is a long term effort to increase the prosperity of the Etah District. The aim is to build self-reliance through the villagers own efforts in development. There is 71% illiteracy overall and 91% female illiteracy in the district. Now involving 150 villages, this project works through an integrated programme of animal husbandry, dairy, health activities, infrastructure development, seed multiplication, and wasteland development. A 58 village cluster is the viable unit for development and allows effective use of staff, finances, and infrastructure. Supervisors live in-residence in the villages.

OBJECTIVES

Upgrade milk cattle quality
Increase milk production
Develop awareness of better farming

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Training in mechanical equipment repair
Land reclamation of alkaline and saline soil
Afforestation
Veterinary assistance
Village dairy cooperatives
Bio-gas plants
Bullock-powered pumps
Buffalo breed improvement and cow cross-breeding

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Yield increase
Operations economics improved
Improved ability to utilise bank loans and government subsidies

CONTACT

MR. R.S. RAMANATHAN, FACTORY MANAGER
HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD.
ETAH DISTRICT
UTTAR PRADESH
INDIA
TEL.

SA-72

**SAMANWITA GRAMYA UNNAYAN SAMITHI: SAMANWITA VILLAGE UNION
COMMITTEE
INDIA - ORISSA**

Samanwita was started by a joint effort of Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation, the State Bank of India and the State Government of Orissa. Currently, a State Bank of India project only it has settled nomadic tribal people through assured money generating activities such as cross-breeding of cattle through artificial insemination, fodder production, soil conservation, new crops, adult literacy, training and vocational guidance. Strong emphasis is placed on demonstration of new crops and agricultural techniques.

PROJECT SPONSOR STATE BANK OF INDIA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The basic objective of the programme is to raise the level of income of tribal families through dairy farming and engaging them in other gainful activities. The upgradation of local stock has been done through frozen semen technology. To supplement the cattle with nutrition fodder cultivation of swababul fodder has been done by the participating families. In return the beneficiaries were insured supply of food grains. As a direct benefit from the scheme we have exotic cattle wealth, more production of milk and increased income for the families. In the field of agriculture more areas are under irrigation and thereby increasing the production of vegetables.

OBJECTIVES

Economic rehabilitation of tribals
Reduce infant mortality
Cross breeding for production of exotic cattle from existing stock
Social forestry schemes
Mobile medical unit
Allied agricultural activities

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Cultivation of swababul fodder
Extension of agricultural credit

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Constant dialogues with village residents
Interaction with governmental and other agencies
Creation of core group in each village to implement schemes
Enlisting cooperation of state banks
Informal meetings amongst field workers and officers
Husbands encouraged by women health workers to take up economic ventures
Support structures - Samanwita Campus, transit dairy, education centres
Increase of milk and vegetables
Eagerness of farmers for more cattle
Women health programmes
Meetings with women to discuss problems
Demonstration crop plots
Bio-gas plant
Youth recreation club

CONTACT

MR. E.C. PATRO, PROJECT DIRECTOR
SAMANWITA GRAMYA UNWAYAN SAMITHI
G. UDAYAGIRI
PHULBANI DISTRICT, ORISSA
INDIA
TEL. 48 (OFF)
42 (RES)

**SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, NIMPITH
INDIA - SUNDARBANS - WEST BENGAL**

The Ramakrishna Religious Ashram is engaged in practical service and mobilising resources to serve a remote jungle area providing education, conducting scientific research, agricultural extension and provision of infrastructure to link the people with outside services.

PROJECT SPONSOR SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, NIMPITH

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project addresses the social issues of poverty, illiteracy, remoteness, and poor agricultural lands through education, research and the provision of linkages with outside resources

OBJECTIVES

Increased education
Cultural uplift
Economic improvement
Spirituality

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Schools with residential hostels
Ashram and temple
Nutrition programme for 400 students
Agricultural extension education
Custom service centre
Crop research

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Extensive surveys to determine felt needs
Local clubs and panchayat heavily involved
Continuous contact with local people through community leader
Women mahila samity
Training and sewing for women with distribution of sewing machines after successful training
200 new jobs created
Rabi crops being planted
Noticeable increase of people owning bicycles
Double cropping initiated
People coming to the Ashram to settle disputes
More farmers and local clubs approaching Ashram for assistance
All schools enrolled to maximum number
Youth clubs established
Local development clubs established
Local linkages with panchayats, chambers of commerce, banks, state government, and central government
Formal education
Infrastructural improvement
Agricultural training

CONTACT

SWAMI BUDDHANANDA, SECRETARY
SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM
PO NIMPITH ASHRAM
24 PARGANAS SUNDARBANS, WEST BENGAL
INDIA
TEL. 456812

SA-74

LOKABRATI SOCIETY
INDIA - DISTRICT PURULIA - WEST BENGAL

A project addressing the social issues of helplessness, victimisation, and exploitation; and helping people - men and women - in their essential basic needs for desirable existence, in mental and material life and for development of the same with self-help and self-consciousness.

PROJECT SPONSOR LOKABRATI SOCIETY
 SAGMA FARM PRODUCE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This organisation evolved in 1971 out of dire necessity to fight extreme poverty of the majority of the people of this district which is haunted by periodical semi-famine conditions. The soil of the district is extremely unfertile, sandy, gravelly and acidic. The district is a very drought-prone area and one of the poorest districts in India. Neither industries nor irrigational projects worth the name are here. Leprosy is fearfully prevalent. Tribal people reside everywhere in great numbers. The Society established its infrastructures and started its various activities on a bank loan. It has also been working to secure bank loans, as main help, for particular people who are in dire economic distress. The Society is experimenting to show the way in all these difficulties of life.

OBJECTIVES

Build confidence and courage
Provide a sincere linkage of villagers to government and other input
Provide farmer training
Alternative income schemes
Propagation of self-consciousness; spread of adult education

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Motivational and training meetings
Demonstration farms
Assisting individual loans
Sales offices selling unadulterated seeds and pumps
Eye camps for lepers
Occasional publications
Agro service centres

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Planning mainly done by the society which is local
Continuous regular contact with society member
Regular monthly farmers meetings
Raising awareness, exposing injustices through newspaper, 'mukti' and pamphlets
Supplying unadulterated agricultural supplies
200 are fulltime volunteers
5000 are regular helpers and supporters
Womens handicraft loans
Economic viability has strengthened
Continuous visits to villages
Farmer education

CONTACT

ARUN C. GHOSH, SECRETARY
LOKABRATI SOCIETY
SHILPASHRAM
PURULIA, WEST BENGAL 723103
INDIA
TEL. 559 (OFF)
334 SHILPASHRAM (RES)

JANASIKSHA PROCHAR KENDRA: PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE
INDIA - CALCUTTA - WEST BENGAL

A project focused on literacy, practical economic skills, and community services directed toward achieving self-sufficiency.

PROJECT SPONSOR JANASIKSHA PROCHAR KENDRA
PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the Janasiksha Prochar Kendra is to demonstrate how removal of illiteracy can also remove backwardness and poverty by opening avenues of communication, self-employment and income generation. Begun in Village Baganda in 1972 with non-formal adult education projects. The project has worked in nine villages and plans to establish sixty new education centres in eleven more villages.

OBJECTIVES

Removal of illiteracy toward self-sufficiency

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES

Small demonstration farm
Homeopathic clinic
Preschools taught by village women
Adult education centres
Nutritious meals
Bee keeping training
Poultry keeping to train and motivate
Publication of reading materials for continuing/concurrent education of neo-literates
Publication of forgotten, prestigious out-of-print books

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Village committees assist staff in planning
Local people are chief implementers
Minimal salaries received by some local people
Women are involved in literacy classes
5 villages are 100% literate
Increase in entertainment activities
Interest in cultural heritage
More books being used
Libraries established
Adult education centres established
Preschools established
Tube wells dug
Train local people in leadership roles
Many new poultries set up by villagers for augmentation of family income
Nearly 80 books on non-formal education continuing and concurrent education published, of which one book received an award from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Apart from voluntary agencies, these books being widely used in the government projects
The book entitled 'Santal medicine, by Rev. P.O. Bodding, a Norwegian missionary originally published in an article form some 57 years back in the Asiatic Society Journal, has been reprinted with their permission.

CONTACT

RAMA PROSAD MUKHERJEE, SECRETARY
JANASIKSHA PROCHAR KENDRA
57B COLLEGE STREET
CALCUTTA 700073, WEST BENGAL
INDIA
TEL. 347372

SA-76

VIKAS MAITRI
INDIA - RANCHI - BIHAR

Vikas Maitri intends to increase bargaining and negotiating power of rural people through achieving self-reliance.

PROJECT SPONSOR VIKAS MAITRI LOCAL ASSOCIATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project addresses the social issues of loss of self-reliance and exploitation from the urban sector through the utilisation of appropriate technology in agriculture, industry and non-formal education. Its objective is to make people self-reliant as producers and consumers and reduce the tendency towards dependency and exploitation by the urban sector.

OBJECTIVES

Self-reliance for bargaining power

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Experiments
Identification of groups
Dissemination of ideas

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

No planning for others is made
Change in employment and leadership pattern
Increase of production
Appropriate agricultural technology

CONTACT

MR. D. BARA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
VIKAS MAITRI
PURULIA ROAD
RANCHI, BIHAR
INDIA
TEL. 26251 (OFF)
24880 (RES)

DASHOLI GRAM SWARAJYA MANDAL: DASHOLI VILLAGE TREE-PLANTING WORKSHOP (DGSM)

INDIA - GOPESHWAR - CHAMOLI DISTRICT - UTTAR PRADESH

One of the centres of the Chipko Movement for organising tribals against destructive deforestation by contractors. A movement with strong women's involvement. As the needs of the village change this effort has turned toward a comprehensive programme of small industries, watershed development, and upgrading the environment by planting useful and productive trees.

PROJECT SPONSOR DASHOLI GRAM SWARAJYA MANDAL (DGSM)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Dasholi Gram Swarajya Mandal is a voluntary organisation committed to the 27 villages of the Alakananda Valley between Gopeshwar and Joshinath in Chamoli District of U.P. This involves improving the living environment of the villages through planting of trees, contributing to the overall economic development of the villages with fuel and fodder plantations, cash crop trees and small industries, increasing the independence of the villages through their own self help efforts and cooperation and improving the status of the villagers through equality of participation and linkage with others. Major accomplishments include launching the Chipko Andalan Movement to stop indiscriminate tree-felling and secure villagers' rights, and the holding of tree planting camps with an 85-95% survival rate for seedlings due to intense village involvement. Social issues addressed by the project include deforestation and economic development of local people

OBJECTIVES

Establish small local industries
Raise status of people

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Tree planting camps
Visiting villages
Operating turpentine, carpentry factories, cloth shops

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Talk to people, give information, discuss
Participate in camps with cultural programme
Changed economics; villages eager to work with DGSM
Villagers do shramdans on festival days to care for trees
Education of villagers-their deciding how to improve future
Chipko Movement to stop commercial cutting of trees
Tree planting camps to initiate development
Visit 2-3 times a month
More productive grass
Evening time celebration
Evening time reflection
Fruit trees planted
Goat loans and other loans

CONTACT

GOPI KRISHNA, PROJECT COORDINATOR
INGRID
PWD CAMP, PO GUILLESBUR, VIA RAICHUR
KARNATAKA 584 101
INDIA
TEL.

SA-78

THE BHARATIYA AGRO INDUSTRIES FOUNDATION (BAIF)
INDIA - PUNE - MAHARASHTRA

BAIF works through 200 field centres in six states to provide the means of employment to rural families with the aid of science and technology. They have developed agricultural techniques suitable for farmers with only one acre of land and have done considerable work in water management and cross breeding of cattle to raise milk production. They are Raymond Magsaysay award winners.

PROJECT SPONSOR BHARATIYA AGRO INDUSTRIES FOUNDATION (BAIF)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A research organisation applying modern technology through an extensive network of field centres with the intent of transforming wasted resources into productive assets for rural poor. The entry point and central focus as of now has been cross breeding of local cattle with imported breeds in order to rapidly improve milk production. This is supported by an integrated package of programmes dealing with animal health, frozen semen supplies, etc. In order to ensure sound management of the whole effort, central research facilities receive extension data from 100 field centres in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madrapradesh, and Uttar Pradesh and create tested solution for application in the field. In the recent periods the organisation has extended its activities in the fields of water management and agroforestry and integrated development projects.

Social issues addressed by the project include poor economic status and under utilisation of resources

OBJECTIVES

Providing gainful self-employment
Enhancing rural resources

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Cattle development
Agronomy and agroforestry
Water management and development
Integrated development project

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Cattle development: no planning involvement
Water and agroforestry through cooperatives and agricultural societies
Women involved in maintenance of cross-breeding
Economic benefits, employment and income
Better utilisation of resources such as land, water, etc.
Temporary infrastructure for field operation
Developed research campuses at Uruli Kanchan and Wagholi Districts
Developing appropriate technologies for rural areas
Dissipating it through field organisation, e.g., cattle breeding programmes

CONTACT

MR. M.P. MARATHE, SECRETARY
THE BHARTIYA AGRO INDUSTRIES FOUNDATION
KAMDHENU SENAPATI BAPAT MARG
PUNE, MS 411016
INDIA
TEL. 52621 (OFF)
58260 (RES)
TELEGRAMME, 'BAIFON'
TELEX. 0145-283

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

INDIA - BARASAT - WEST BENGAL

Nine chamber companies joined to provide managerial, technical and financial inputs to build industries and cooperatives which continue now that the project has officially ended.

PROJECT SPONSOR BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

During the period 1978 to 1982, each of nine companies of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry assigned one manager to work fulltime in a cluster of 20 villages in Barasat Block, West Bengal. Since the agent withdrew from this cluster 14 months ago and moved to a second block, it is encouraging to note that most of the programmes are proving to be self-sustaining and village leaders are taking responsibility for the activities.

OBJECTIVES

Increase generation of income
Increase infrastructure
Provide needed services
Increase educational and socio-cultural opportunities
Improve agricultural production
Assist traditional craftsmen (shoemakers and weavers)

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Demonstration plots, soil testing, irrigation, modern materials
Established agro-services centre
Supply of fertilisers, pesticides and hybrid seeds at fair prices
Alternative employment for landless and below poverty level families
Initiated polyvastra cotton units employing 58 women
Injecting professional management skills
Cooperatives to handle craft materials supply, contracts, marketing
Roadbuilding, encouraging government electricity and water schemes
Organising twice weekly medical van and eye camps (Lions Club)
Establishing night literacy classes for adults

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Sericulture and pisciculture
Farmers income raised 300%
Industry employment bringing women out

CONTACT

MR. MADAN GHOSH, SECRETARY
OR MR. C.R. MUKHERJEE, PROJECT LEADER
BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
6 NETAJI SUBHAS ROAD
CALCUTTA, WEST BENGAL 700001
INDIA

TEL. 228 393 (OFF)
475 835 (RES)

SA-80

AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH RURAL INTEGRATED PROGRAMME (AAVS)

INDIA - RANGARI - CHINDWARA DISTRICT - MADHYA PRADESH

AAVS was started in the year 1978 to give full scope for the development of the people of the area who are isolated economically and socially. The local people took the initiative and now receive guidance from this organisation, the members of the organisation are mostly local and are keenly interested in their own development and that of the area.

PROJECT SPONSOR AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH (AAVS)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

AAVS is a grassroots organisation covering 70 villages which are isolated during the rainy season from the main communication centres by two large rivers. While the condition of the Adivasis is not good, the other communities also lack communications so the programme developed in the name of the Adivasis is also extended to the other 'semi-tribal' communities.

OBJECTIVES

The comprehensive development of the area through arrangement of educational, health and income generating programmes, training the youth for leadership and coordinating development efforts of the government and people.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Education:

Creches

Pre-schools

Primary schools

Middle and high school assistance

Health centres emphasising preventive health

Agricultural equipment provided to poor and marginal farmers

Dairy and breeding centre

Adult literacy

Youth training

Comprehensive area development

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Nearly 1000 children of poor families have received education, nutrition and health care

Nearly 100 dilapidated houses of poor families have been reconstructed

200 poor agriculturists have improved their land and increased their crops due to training in agricultural methods and getting oxen, fertilisers and insecticides

Service centres of goat rearing and cattle breeding have improved the breed of local cattle

Awakenment of the people for their own total development programme

CONTACT

M. M. WAKHARE, CHAIRMAN

AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH

34 ATRUI LAYOUT, PRATAP NAGAR

NAGPUR, MAHARASHTRA 440022

INDIA

TEL.

**WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN HISSAR DISTRICT
INDIA - DISTRICT HISSAR - HARYANA**

Training is provided to women of the rural areas in a Punja-darries Centre at Bighar to provide increased income potential for women as well as keeping a traditional art alive. Darries (a carpet-type item) are now being exported to other countries.

PROJECT SPONSOR HARYANA STATE SMALL INDUSTRIES AND EXPORT CORPORATION
DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DRDA), HISSAR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Punja-darries Centre at Bighar was established to train women in the traditional art of weaving as a source of additional income. Women are trained at the Centre and then can carry on the weaving process in their own homes. Looms, raw materials, patterns and colour schemes are provided. Marketing is ensured by the project sponsors.

OBJECTIVES

Supporting women's income generating cottage industry

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Training women in traditional art of punja-dari weaving
Developing home industries for women

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

195 women trained since 1978
Export of product to other countries

CONTACT

SAJJAHN SINGH, ADDITIONAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
DRDA MINI SECRETARIAT
HISSAR, HARYANA
INDIA
TEL.

SA-82

**BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
INDIA - NAGPUR - MAHARASHTRA**

Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Nagpur started its work 4 years ago under the guidance of all India Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, with a view to do intensive work of development for tribals in 9 districts of (Vidharbha) Maharashtra.

PROJECT SPONSOR BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVA SANGH

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This organisation is working for Adivasis (aboriginals) in the districts of Eastern Maharashtra. Emphasis is given to the training of tribal and rural youth who could take leadership in the development of the most neglected sector of their community, and also implement some welfare schemes, with a view to helping the tribals and rural poor.

OBJECTIVES

To work for the economic and social development of the tribals and the other communities in the area

To enable them to take their legitimate place as equal citizens

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Leadership training for youth

Pre-primary schools

Creches

Short stay home for women

Mahila organisations

Nutrition and health programmes

Income-generating activities

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Nearly 2000 children are looked after carefully with regards to their education, health, etc.

Nearly 200 women are given vocational training, so that they can stand on their own two feet

Health care is provided for about 500 families

Nearly 200 devoted workers have been trained to do the work of all rural development of the tribals and rural people

CONTACT

M. M. WAKHARE, CHAIRMAN
BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH
34 ATREY LAYOUT, PRATAPNAGAR
NAGPUR, MAHARASHTRA 440022
INDIA
TEL.

HOWRAH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (HWA)

INDIA - HOWRAH - WEST BENGAL

The Howrah Women's Association (HWA) has been an informal group of about 15 Hindi women living in the City of Howrah directly across the Hoogly River from Calcutta. Howrah embodies all the urban problems of Calcutta but to a greater extreme. It is particularly known for its urban and semi-urban industrial slums. The HWA was recently registered in the State of West Bengal as a not for profit voluntary organisation

PROJECT SPONSOR HOWRAH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS, INDIA
INDO-GERMAN SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Work is focused on women's development in Ramkrishnapur, an urban community of the City of Howrah; and in a suburban refugee settlement of Hindus from Bangladesh. Economic development takes place through training in sewing skills, and the procurement of contracts with local markets and business houses. The directions for social development are in health and educational programmes. This was begun with surveys conducted to determine specific health needs and educational needs with the aim of beginning a primary school and adult literacy classes.

OBJECTIVES

Development of income generating skills
Primary education
Adult literacy
Management skills training
Basic health care

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Women's sewing industry
Community leadership training
Door to door visitation
Educational and health surveys
HWA regular planning meetings

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

New self-image of income earner advances women's development
Contract relationships established with business to provide factory workers' uniforms
Women trained to operate their own business

CONTACT

JOSHNA SINHA OR SHEEMA CHATTERJEE
HOWRAH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
RAMKRISHNAPUR
HOWRAH, WEST BENGAL
INDIA
TEL.

SA-84

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CSIR)

INDIA - NEW DELHI

CSIR is a scientific research organisation. During the course of research and development, a number of techniques and technologies have been developed of relevance to rural development.

PROJECT SPONSOR COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CSIR)

OBJECTIVES

Application of science and technology for rural development

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Technology generation

Collection, collation and dissemination of technologies for rural development

Action research studies and field trials

Selected demonstration and training in the use, adoption and/or commercialisation of technologies

Linkage with rural development agencies both governmental and voluntary

S and T Consultancy and Advisory Services

Production of audio-visual and extension literature

Organisation of seminar/workshop

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Publication released on technology for rural development

Production oriented and employment generating technologies (1983)

Technologies for human welfare and community services (1984)

Technologies for rural artisans and women

Directory of directories of rural development institutions in India (this also includes information about the magazines, journals, newsletters and other periodicals of relevance to rural development publishing in India)

CONTACT

DR. J. C. SRIVASTAVA, JOINT ADVISOR

CSIR

RAFI MARG

NEW DELHI 110001

INDIA

TEL. 666893 OR 383640

TELEGRAMME. 'CONSEARCH' NEW DELHI

TELEX. 312522 CSIR IN

**MAHARASHTRA PRABODHAN SEVA MANDAL (MPSM)
INDIA - MPSM TALEGAON - NASIK DISTRICT - MAHARASHTRA**

To achieve unity in the Talegaon Cluster, where all sections of people will come together on a common platform to thrash out common problems.

PROJECT SPONSOR MAHARASHTRA PRABODHAN SEVA MANDAL (MPSM),
DINDORI

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

MPSM Talegaon is one year old in June 1984. It functions under the umbrella of MPSM Dindori, a 19 year old organisation that has done eco-agri service in Dindori Taluka and beyond. MPSM Talegaon focuses on the cultural and educational aspects of rural development. We are presently in 3 villages. In 5 years our target is 7 villages. We work in collaboration with the agri-extension officer of MPSM Dindori. We have spent this year finding our bearings and sinking roots. The issues we face can be deduced from the four objectives outlined below:

We have sporadically screened feature movies, documentaries and slides on health and social themes, organised sports, housing, competitions (drawing, handwriting, rangoli) conducted cultural programmes (one act plays, dances, speeches, songs) in order to display local talent, have fun, create blocks, perform, compete, learn and enjoy together.

OBJECTIVES

To awaken women

To uplift the Mahadeo-Kolis (the lowest group in the cluster)

To create a sense of unity in the cluster

Propagation of basic education and progressive thinking

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

One member lives on site

Two women team members visit the project area 3 days a week

Conducting a vernacular library for children

Supervising stitching and cutting classes for women

Weekly home visits to provide night classes for women on health and hygiene

Periodically organising cultural programmes, films, sports and competitions

Summer camp (April-May) to intensify non-formal educational activities

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

The lack of a full-time team can be a handicap

Progress in the cultural sphere is slow and success unspectacular

Working for women is of central importance

It is easy to make the people we serve dependent on us

Until a project tackles felt-needs and involves the local people, its existence and future are precarious

When a project finds its main thrust, it is really on its way

CONTACT

MALCOLM NAZARETH, PROMOTER, NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

MAHARASHTRA PRABODHAN SEVA MANDAL

MPSM, DINDORI, NASIK DISTRICT

MAHARASHTRA STATE 422202

INDIA

TEL. 53 DINDORI

SA-86

RANGATARAH FARM

INDIA - RANGATARAH - SINGHBHUM - BIHAR

Dryland farming and water conservation

Experiments in 'agriculture turned into industry'

Establishment of agricultural farm and agro-industries together with a complex for farmer's training

PROJECT SPONSOR TATA ENGINEERING AND LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY (TELCO),
JAMSHEDPUR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Rangatarah Farm consists of 17 acres of land with two ponds. It has been developed into a demonstration-cum-training campus for farmers. Dryland farming region, as suited to Singhbhum, is given preference together with water conservation techniques.

OBJECTIVES

To introduce development of agriculture and agro-industries as suited to Singhbhum

Training programme for farmers

Generate employment for local people

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Farm development work

Training in farm management and human development

Demonstration of appropriate technology

Windmill

Solar dryers, etc

Lac rearing plots

Fishery

Polyvastra-udyog complex

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Farmers and local people taking interest in the growth of the whole activity

CONTACT

HARISHANKAR VARMA, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER (COMMUNITY SERVICES)

TATA ENGINEERING AND LOCOMOTIVE CO. LTD.

JAMSHEDPUR

JAMSHEDPUR, BIHAR. PIN-831010

INDIA

TEL. 23959 (OFF)

23717 (RES)

SUPERVISED CREDIT SYSTEM
ISLAMABAD - PAKISTAN

At present we have 720 mobile credit officers in the field and the supervised credit system has reached 20,000 villages. Every month more officers are being added and more villages being covered. By the 30th of June, 1985 our target is to cover all the 46,000 villages in the country and the entire loan portfolio of the bank would then come under the system of supervised credit.

PROJECT SPONSOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF PAKISTAN

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The operations of the Bank have become village-based rather than branch-based. Young agricultural graduates have been recruited and given intensive training in credit. They are then posted to branches in the rural areas. Each of them is given a motorcycle and allocated 25 villages regularly to get to know the farmers, to identify viable borrowers, check their community reputation, discuss the feasibility of their proposal with them on their fields, sanction the loan (or have it sanctioned if it is for a larger amount), ensure that the loan is utilised actually for the purpose for which it is taken, maintain regular contact with the farmer thereafter and recover the loan (or its installment) from the farmer in the village at harvest time. The farmer is required to visit the branch bank only once; on the date when documentation for the loan is signed and finalised. At all other times it is the mobile credit officer of the bank who maintains contact with the farmer

OBJECTIVES

To eliminate cultural constraints against institutional banking
To eliminate high default ratio
Introduce new technology to enable quantum jump in production
To shift criteria for credit from security (collateral) to appraisal of the future productive ability of the farmer
To create a personal, long standing relationship between the farmer and the credit officer in order to ensure proper use of the loan and repayment
To break down dependence on the traditional money lender
To provide credit on a seasonal rhythm when it is most likely to be used properly and paid off

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Maintain regular contact with the farmer
Assess need, credibility and future productivity of farmer
Training credit officers
Sanction and recover loans

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

A village-based approach rather than a branch-based approach
Technology transmission coupled with credit
Reliance on project appraisal rather than the usual collateral
Scrupulous regard for seasonal timing
The small farmer is a very good borrower when the system can be adjusted to fit his needs, methods and cycles and provide continuity of contact

CONTACT

A. JAMIL NISHTAR, CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF PAKISTAN
ISLAMABAD
PAKISTAN
TEL.

ANDONG SARI BAMBOO HOUSING PROJECT
INDONESIA - EAST JAVA KEC. AMBULU DESA ANDONG SARI

The Bamboo Housing Project is a five year cooperative phased housing improvement programme in Andong Sari, East Java. Organised by the village headman and council (LKMD) in 1982, and financed completely by local contributors, the project builds temporary bamboo additions and then permanent improvements on houses in disrepair. It also has formed residents into guilds to manage all village activities during the housing project.

PROJECT SPONSOR VILLAGE COUNCIL (LKMD)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Bamboo Housing Project is a well-coordinated, completely local-initiated effort to solve a local housing problem and not allow village activities to be ignored. The project relies on local contribution of money and skills, community workdays, and the formation of the entire village into guilds to manage business, agriculture, and other activities. The community completed the first phase of the project in a little over six months - building bamboo additions on 32 of 37 houses identified as substandard, and completing permanent brick additions on two houses. Not only has a sense of accomplishment raised community spirit, but benefits have been perceived in several arenas - village income has increased, the village's appearance has improved, many people have been trained in job skills, and the Desa has attracted notice in the region.

OBJECTIVES

Care for all Desa activities during the project
Bring all sub-standard housing to standard with local resources

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Use bamboo for temporary housing
Organise village guilds
Make 10,000 bricks for permanent building materials, first year
Identify all sub-standard housing
Community workdays
Community contributions

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

All village econ/soc activities released workers for building
Women perceived as benefiting most from improved housing
Community workdays and meetings are key
Benefits perceived in many areas

CONTACT

MOHAMMAD OYIB
DESA ANDONG SARI KEC AMBULU
KAB JEMBER
EAST JAVA
INDONESIA
TEL.

SP-02

BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
INDONESIA - SOUTH SULAWESI KEC. MAROS BARU DESA MARANNU

Bontoa Human Development Project in South Sulawesi, Indonesia is a village project established in 1978 by The Institute of Cultural Affairs working together with the provincial government of South Sulawesi. It is concerned with participation of the villagers in the planning and implementing of economic and social development.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Bontoa Human Development Project began with a one week consultation in which residents assisted by the local government and The Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) stated their hopes and dreams for their future. The project is concerned with formal and informal education, more adequate income, and community improvements. This community decided to accept responsibility for its future and planned together how to make their vision a reality. Four sectors (public, private, voluntary, and local) were involved in regular planning sessions and implementation. Residents participated in training and education in literacy, leadership methods, health, and agriculture. This phase of the programme was expanded to include 91 villages in Dab Maros. The income of Bontoa residents has tripled in the last four years due to small industries, commerce between neighbouring villages, enlargement of fish ponds, and implementation of agricultural methods that doubled rice production. Pre-school teachers and health workers formed a coalition to make and market handicrafts to help support their work. Physical improvement to the village include 45 new houses, electricity to 60 houses, 2 kilometres of new roads, new wells, and toilets. Youth are involved in organisation of workdays and sports competitions with youth in other villages. The project began in 1978 and was assisted by the ICA for 4 1/2 years. This on-going project is now directed by the residents.

OBJECTIVES

Local people participation
Increase standard of living by utilising local resources
Improve education level

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Work days
Village planning meetings
Training programmes
Experimental rice planting

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

2 km new road built
Village cadre established
Leadership training
Preschool established
Elementary school established
Adult literacy classes
Two crop season triples net profit from rice production
New houses and community facilities built
Electrify 6 houses and community facilities
How to involve village in all development activities

CONTACT

K. BUPATI
BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, ICA
DAB MAROS
SOUTH SULAWESI
INDONESIA

THE SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
INDONESIA - BENGKULU KAB. BENGKULU UTARA DESA SERUMBUNG

The Housing and Fish Farm Project is located in Desa Serumbang, Kab. Bengkulu Utara, Bengkulu province, a transmigration village in Southwest Sumatra.

PROJECT SPONSOR VILLAGE COUNCIL (LKMD)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Located in an area without abundant arable land, Serumbang began the Housing and Fish Farm Project to increase agricultural quality and income and to improve the overall appearance of the village and its pride in itself. It won the Bengkulu Province Village Competition in 1983. The programme has relied on a system of village consensus meetings, house to house visitation, religious support and encouragement, all-community workdays, and donation of time and money from each.

OBJECTIVES

Increase agricultural production and quality
 Expand fish farm
 Beautify village environment

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Volleyball and music for youth
 Village consensus meetings
 Rely on volunteer labour
 Pool money from local contributions
 Lectures from village leader
 Irrigation of farm lands
 House to house visitation
 Home gardens competition
 Farm production competition
 Family planning lectures
 Community work days

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

27 new houses built
 10 fish farm ponds
 New soccer field
 New drinking water wells
 Mosque built
 Every house has a home garden
 Community centre building
 Asphalt road
 Train youth
 Eager to learn from other villages
 Learn business skills
 Story of success resulted in visit of governor and wife
 Demonstrating learnings to others helps tell village story
 Contribution of time and money from everyone in village
 Women's involvement is key to success
 Organise support of religious leaders

CONTACT

K.A. KASIMAN, KEPALA DS
 DESA SERUMBUNG, KEC BERKAP
 KAB BENGKULU UTAA
 BENGKULU
 INDONESIA

SP-04

SIKEB DAIRY AND AGRICULTURE PROJECT

INDONESIA - NORTH SUMATRA KAB. KARO DESA SIKEBEN

The Dairy and Agriculture Project in Desa Sikeben, Kab. Tanah Karo, North Sumatra, was established in 1975 by local community leaders and sponsored by the Batak Karo Protestant Church. It is concerned with improving personal, economic, and community environment.

PROJECT SPONSOR DEVELOPMENT SERVICE DEPARTMENT
KARO PROTESTANT CHURCH

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Dairy and Agriculture Project was begun in order to increase the community's self-reliance and sense of responsibility for their own future. Community leaders established this project to (1) provide new options for local people who were unable to provide adequately for their families due to lack of skills training and job opportunities, (2) improve living conditions for all in the community. Planning derived from bottom-up consensus involved the entire community and resulted in necessary community-wide engagement. New skills, including agricultural skills and expanded skills for women led to new job opportunities. A cooperative was formed. Village improvement included roads, bridges, irrigation, and a system providing drinking water to every house. The clear water system also enabled the new dairy business to begin with 150 cows. This project has been growing for nine years and now encompasses a population of 80,000.

OBJECTIVES

Improving personal, economic and community environment

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Village physical development project
Expanding skills training for women
Develop cooperative
Agricultural training

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Increased self-reliance
Increased physical development of village
Increase community responsibility
Functional community council organisation
Motivate sustainable experience in organisation of council
Motivate community planning to expand and ensure coordination
Begin from bottom-up planning with consensus

CONTACT

PDT. S. BARUS
KAR SINODE GBKP
JALAN KAPTEN PALA BANGN 90
KABANJAHE, NORTH SUMATRA
INDONESIA
TEL. (0628) 20466

GAG SAKI HOME GARDEN PROJECT

INDONESIA - SOUTH SUMATRA KAB. MUSI RAWAS DESA MEGANG SAKTI

The Home Garden Nutrition Programme in Desa Megang Sakti South Sumatra was established in 1978 and is sponsored by the Women's Family Education Organisation. It is concerned with a health focus on nutrition through growing vegetables and fruit in the home garden.

PROJECT SPONSOR FAMILY WELFARE EDUCATION ORGANISATION (PKK)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Home Garden Project was begun in order to increase nutrition for each family through vegetable production by the villagers themselves. The programme was taken up by the women's group (PKK) and the farmers in the village. The programme was started by the women's group being aware of the role of women in the development of the village. All these programmes were accomplished because of having a strong feeling of cooperation and working together as tools for achieving the vision.

OBJECTIVES

Improve the community well-being through nutrition

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Implementing 10 PKK programmes

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Home garden in each house

Fish pond

Coconut, bananas, and fruit gardens

Apotik (medicinal plants and herb garden)

The improvement in community and family health through gardens

CONTACT

HERAWATY UKARO

GAG SAKI HOME GARDEN PROJECT

DESA MEGANG SAK, KEC MUARA LAKITAN

KAB MUSI RAWAS, SOUTH SUMATRA

INDONESIA

TEL.

SP-06

**PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.
MALAYSIA - BATANG BERJUNTAI**

The People's Credit Coop is a community coop. It was initiated in the beginning of the 70's by some young men and women with rural background. Being exposed to poverty they determined to bring about changes to these situations. With the help of a priest who became their motivator service projects such as kindergartens, sewing classes and youth seminars were initiated. After 3 years of operation experiences at the grassroots level gave shape to the objective of the group, i.e. to eradicate poverty, ignorance and lack of local leadership in the plantation sector.

PROJECT SPONSOR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Coop Project was selected as a means to achieve the above objective. The group went through 1 year of education on coop and related matters. A tuition class of children was first formed into a savings club. Later through them the parents were reached and a coop with 33 members was initiated first. Through this coop the members were taught to save regularly thus creating a common fund from which they helped one another by taking loans at a very low cost of interest for their financial needs. People's participation and involvement were initiated right from the beginning. The people attended a series of pre-membership courses, and administrative, management and motivational courses. They were taught to manage the coop by themselves. Able leaders were given additional training to become trainers and promoters. After 10 years of operation the coop has established 21 branches and has accumulated \$170,000 and owns a building and land for future projects. Through this project local people were given opportunity through regular training to discover their resources and talents to help themselves.

OBJECTIVES

Eradicate poverty
Create local leadership
Organise and train communities

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Providing loans
Organising leadership courses

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

163,000 trained leaders
20 area committees established
Many things are achieved through giving local people the opportunity
Regular training and skills development leads to personal development

CONTACT

S. JANAKEY RAMAN, PRESIDENT
PEOPLES CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.
FL.2, NO. 28-A MAIN ROAD
BATANG BERJUNTAI
MALAYSIA
TEL.

COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

TONGA - NUKU'ALOFA - LAPAHA

The Comprehensive Women's Development Society is a group of women in Lapaha, Tonga, who working together have brought about significant breakthroughs in both rural and community development.

PROJECT SPONSOR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The underlying contradiction arose in the sixties, concerned with improving the quality of life of the families, churches, education and the economy. A group of women decided by themselves to do something. They did research for inputs which could help initiate the ideas they had. This very effective group put themselves in different arenas of development. They tried to find out what were the effective approaches that could remove the underlying contradictions. This group has used the resources in Tonga in agricultural development. They have their own local market in the village for the people to use. They buy and sell their own produce at their own local market instead of going to Nuku'alofo market. They established a society store by means of upgrading their economic development as a result of saving their profits. They built their own shop for the purpose of helping the people in terms of prices. They also used their profits from the store to help other developments like the preschool and the community centre. They also bought water pipes to get water to their houses. Thus the group really touched the different kinds of development. In terms of community development, this group encouraged the people to build new up-to-date houses, to plant flowers and to decorate their property. They planted vegetables and fenced their fields. To check that this work has been done, they have monthly inspections. They formed a committee to organise the whole group and the members run the store, take care of the market, and manage the preschool. In relation to the work that this group has done so far, it is a good demonstration for the people of Lapaha, and Tonga as a whole. The people of Lapaha started to become aware of this development work and joined in this group. They keep on pushing the development in different ways and try to lead Tonga into a prosperous future.

OBJECTIVES

- Improve the quality of life
- Establish local marketing
- Develop education programmes

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- House construction
- Beautification
- Store and Market management
- Preschool education
- Monthly inspections of work progress

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- Install water systems
- Preschool established
- Community centre constructed
- Store and Market constructed
- Demonstration leads other people to join in

CONTACT

TALAHIVA FOTOFILI, CHAIRWOMAN
 COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT
 LAPAHA
 NUKU'ALOFA
 TONGA
 TEL.

SP-08

CULION FOUNDATION INCORPORATED
PHILIPPINES - PALAWAN - CULION ISLAND

The Culion Foundation Incorporated Project located on Culion Island, Palawan, Philippines is supported and sponsored by the A. Soriano Foundation and is a comprehensive development project.

PROJECT SPONSOR A. SORIANO FOUNDATION, USA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The programme arenas are professional training, agriculture, community leadership and health. The underlying contradictions are undeveloped individual responsibility, resistance on the part of Hansenites to local participation, poverty, leadership, 'dole out' mentality and Hansenite stigmatism. This has been addressed by community meetings, facilitating self-help images, initiation of local projects and utilisation of indigenous resources. The unifying story of the project is seen through work-ethic, self-reliance and upgraded income. Results are more real income, broader participation of Hansenites, improved health in the arenas of sanitation, nutrition and eradication of malnutrition in children improved food quality and self-sufficiency. Phase names of the project are discovery, awakenment and towards progress. Skills acquired were that many professionals are in the community such as social workers, pharmacists, agriculturalists, medical personnel, a nurse and community leadership.

OBJECTIVES

Promoting preventative health care
Promoting family life education
Increasing small business
Improving livestock and poultry production
Establish community organisation
Creating cultural heritage education

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Leadership training
Community meetings

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Increased income
Improved living conditions
Improved health
Broader participation

CONTACT

JOY DURAN, PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR
CULION FOUNDATION
8776 PASEO DE ROXAS, MAKATI
METRO MANILA
PHILIPPINES
TEL. 881011

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION AND INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIPEI)

The Farmers' Association and Integrated Rural Development is a federated system of farmers' associations.

PROJECT SPONSOR PROVINCIAL FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (PFA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The First Farmers' Association in Taiwan was formed in 1900 during the period of Japanese occupation. Such organisations soon multiplied, mainly to protect their members from being exploited by landlords and to seek reduced land rents through collective efforts. In the meantime, many kinds of small cooperatives cropped up to provide credit, purchasing, marketing and warehousing facilities throughout the island, but they resulted in duplication, friction, and inefficiency. In 1946, one year after the restoration of Taiwan to China, the government's first attempt to separate farmers' associations from cooperative societies met with failure. Following a series of careful studies, the government decided to merge the two separate systems again into the present system of farmers' associations, which have been owned, controlled and operated by farmers since a thorough reorganisation in 1953. Since then, farmers' associations in Taiwan sense that they are effective partners with the government in programme planning and programme implementation in the whole field of agricultural and rural development. The major services rendered by a federated system of farmers' associations include credit, merchandising and marketing, livestock insurance, and agricultural extension. In other words, projects for increasing agricultural production and improving the general well-being of rural communities can be successfully executed by the farmers themselves. Farmers' associations on the lowest or township level are the most important because they maintain direct contact with the farmers and render services to them directly.

OBJECTIVES

Marketing and merchandising
Livestock insurance
Increase agricultural production
Credit availability
Agricultural production

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Important because they maintain direct contact with the farmers and render credit
Coordination of government financing
Agricultural extension

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Improved production
Programme planning
Programme implementation
Effective partnership with government

CONTACT

MR. SHEN, SHIH-LIEN, GENERAL MANAGER
FARMERS' ASSOCIATION
CHUNGSING ROAD, TALI COUNTY
TAIWAN
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIPEI)
TEL. 42-223067

SP-10

GENERAL RICARTE
PHILIPPINES - NUEVA-ECIJA - LLANERA

The project of General Ricarte in Llanera, Nueva-Ecija, Luzon, Philippines is sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, supported by Agriculture Management Service Foundation and is an agricultural project.

PROJECT SPONSOR **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The programme arenas are agriculture - diversified farming. The underlying contradictions laid in the arenas of economic development and inefficient community problem solving structures. They were addressed by community meetings, problem solving structures, meetings planning, training in different agricultural technologies assisted by a number of different ministries. The unifying story for the project is seen in improved economic development, improved living standards and better education opportunities. Results seen are increased crop production, livestock and poultry production, development of marketing, improved sanitation and health, youth and adult education, job training and community organisation. Skills acquired through the project are modern farm techniques, leadership methods analysis and planning.

OBJECTIVES

Youth

Participation of women

Marketing development

Livestock and poultry production

Job training

Increased crop production

Improved sanitation and health

Community organisation

Adult education

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Community planning assemblies

Community celebrations

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Proud community

More real income

Use of local agencies

CONTACT

RODRIGO R. CUSTODIO, PROJECT AND TRAINING OFFICER

AGRICULTURAL MANAGERS AND SERVICE FOUNDATION

1378 KUNDIMAN ST.

SAMPALOC, MANILA 2806

PHILIPPINES

TEL.

**GERARD ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY
AUSTRALIA - SOUTH AUSTRALIA - GERARD**

This project has established training programmes and businesses which have enabled this community to move toward self-sufficiency and self-management in effective use of its outside resources.

PROJECT SPONSOR GERARD COMMUNITY COUNCIL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Gerard Aboriginal Community, located on 9000 acres in an irrigation area of the River Murray, South Australia, demonstrates the effective use of resources from the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Aboriginal Development Commission and local initiative in providing training and major economic enterprises, ie almond plantation and shrimp farming. Assisted by government grants and local resources the community has established two viable business ventures and training programmes for both youth and adults. They have also established links with other Aboriginal communities in determining regional needs.

OBJECTIVES

Self confidence
Trained leadership
Managerial skills
Economic self sufficiency

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Shrimp farming
Community care structures
Beautification
Apprenticeship training
Almond farming

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Local confidence and planning for input into regional infrastructure
Local and regional leadership have visionary boldness to make leaps
Two businesses established
Training for youth and adults established
Links with other Aboriginal communities

CONTACT

COLIN COOK, CHAIRMAN
GERARD RESERVE COMMUNITY COUNCIL
GERARD RESERVE
WINKIE, S. AUSTRALIA 5343
AUSTRALIA
TEL. (085) 837-304

GROUP FARMING: THE TAIWAN EXPERIENCE

REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIPEI)

Group Farming - The Taiwan Experience is happening over 1 10,000 hectares of farmland or one-sixth of the total acreage of Taiwan. It is a scheme promoting group farming encouraging small farms to organise themselves into a larger operational unit.

PROJECT SPONSOR PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Three types of group farming have been developed to fit in with regional differences and farmer preferences: a) joint operations - small farms organise themselves into groups of 20 to 30 members to jointly carry out one or more operations. Each group can also jointly purchase inputs, market output, or own and utilise expensive machinery and large implements. Activities like this allow individual farmers to retain their land ownerships, save labour, and reduce production costs. Moreover, the joint owning of farm machinery accelerates the pace of farm mechanisation. b) entrusted farming - in the case of custom, farmer A entrusts farmer B with carrying out one or more farming operations on part or all of his farm. The land owner pays an agreed amount of wages to the entrusted worker for the latter's services either before or after the operation. In the case of contract farming, farmer A, due to his employment with non-farm work, entrusts farmer B with caring, managing, or carrying out a series of farming operations on part or all of his farm land for an agreed period of time (one year or longer) and for an agreed amount of income or produce sharing. When this happens, farmer B becomes the decision maker, while farmer A collects capital gain in lieu of land rent. c) cooperative farming - at present, the cooperative farms in Taiwan carry out two major activities: (1) the supply of farm machinery for the use of its members, and (2) the promotion of joint operations and entrusted farming, including both custom and contrafarming, for its members.

OBJECTIVES

Promote group farming system while retaining individual land ownership

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

20 to 30 farms jointly operated

Cooperative farming

Entrusted farming arrangements between two farms

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

56% increase per capita protein intake in last 30 years

31% increase per capita caloric intake in last 30 years

Standard of living improved annually since 1949

Export of agricultural products increased by 17 times in last 30 years

Public, private and voluntary sectors need to work together

Group farming maintains high productivity and lower production costs

Group farming enlarges land base without affecting land ownership

Group farming enables small farms to have large farm efficiency

Group farming diverts surplus farm labour to better paying jobs

CONTACT

TERRY YU-HSIEN YU

PDAF

CHUNGHSING VILLAGE, NANTOU 543

TAIWAN

REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIPEI)

TEL. 049-332370

HA'ASINI HAMULA COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
TONGA - NUKU'ALOFA - HA'ASINI

The Ha'Asini'Hamula Cooperative Society of Tonga is a multi-purpose self-help co-operative.

PROJECT SPONSOR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

At the beginning of the Ha'Asini-Hamula Cooperative Society there were 62 people involved, approximately 50% of the village. Women are encouraged to participate, for they have roles to play particularly in practical accomplishments. Out of this membership, there were seven staff, all of them volunteers, and all living in the project area, their only sources of funding were Central Planning (government) and local contributions, land is a resource on which the project depends. The problems that caused the project to be developed were difficulty in transporting goods from town, scarcity of water, the lack of technical knowledge and skills and difficulties of families regarding school fees and also church fees. Because of these problems, they decided to create the project with the purpose of establishing a shop, building a club house, erecting a copra shed and obtaining a tractor. In December of 1977, the shop was opened with a cost of \$900, and the income that came from the shop built the club house for those who drink Tongan 'kava'. In 1980, they were able to erect a copra shed, circular letters were sent to government departments and private business, as well as overseas, for financial aid. As a result a tractor was donated by the Central Planning Department. The tractor was received in April, 1983, with expenses of \$16,200. The women hold monthly inspections of kitchens, kitchen utensils, water tanks, toilets and fences. Combined efforts and cooperation come out in many faces, money earned in the shop rotated back and enabled the club house to be built. Contributions received in the club house helped to finance the copra shed, in which locals dry copra for the commodities board. The tractor helps in many ways, agricultural standards are raised not only locally but also for the district. The diesel oil from the tractor was useful for the water pump, crops and handicrafts are sold in the local market.

OBJECTIVES

Transport of goods from town to village
 Improve technical skills and knowledge
 Increase economic capacity for participation in schools and churches
 Make water available

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Monthly progress and maintenance inspections
 Securing external financial assistance
 Managing and dispersing internal income

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Constructed copra shed
 Secured donation of a tractor
 Established a shop
 Constructed a club house

CONTACT

STONE TISELI, CHAIRMAN
 HA'ASINI-HAMULA COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
 HA'ASINI
 NUKU'ALOFA
 TONGA
 TEL.

SP-14

KABSAKA PROJECT
PHILIPPINES - ILO-ILO - TIGBAUAN

The Kabsaka Project is located at Barangay Dilaliwan Menon Tigbauan, Ilo-Ilo, Philippines. It is sponsored by the World Bank. It is an agricultural project.

PROJECT SPONSOR WORLD BANK

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Programme arenas are agriculture, organisation, education, employment. The underlying contradictions lie in the arenas of ineffective utilisation of land resources and community leadership, they were identified through community meetings and community planning. They were addressed by technical skills training, utilisation of multi-crop technology and project evaluation. Results seen include more real income, broader participation, creation of action plans, monitoring of sectors and assignments and sector evaluation. The project has had three phases; pathway to progress, Barangay development and hopes for the new generation, skills acquired from the project include technical training, planning and evaluation methods. Project learnings focus on the use of local agencies combined with technical advice.

OBJECTIVES

Broaden community participation
Technical and job training
Crop production
Agricultural marketing

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Planning
Community service
Community events
Technical training
Planning
Evaluation
Community events

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Self sufficiency increased community participation
Improved living environment
More real income
Lifestyle changes
Broader participation
Use of local agencies
Technical advice

CONTACT

MS. ROMANA R. PADLAN,
PILOT VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
ILO ILO CITY
PHILIPPINES
TEL. 78812

KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (KEF)
PHILIPPINES - NUEVA VIZCAYA - SANTA FE

The Kalahan Educational Foundation (KEF) Project is located at Imugan, Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines and is supported by the Ford Foundation. The project is a comprehensive community development effort.

PROJECT SPONSOR FORD FOUNDATION
 CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)
 INTERCHURCH COORDINATION COMMITTEE DEVELOPMENT
 PROJECTS
 (ICCO), NETHERLANDS
 UNITED STATES AID FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
 (USAID)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Programme arenas are agro-forestry, micro-industry, commerce, organisation, youth, education and employment. The underlying contradiction lies in the arena of local leadership, cultural identity, management of skills and uncoordinated development efforts. They were addressed by formalising

local leadership, Christian and cultural values, communal land lease and indigenous resource-based income. The unifying story for the project is seen in new buildings, facilities, restored unique cultural identity, new industry, regular meetings and assemblies. Results seen are more real income, broader participation, continuing education and training and utilisation of natural resources, phase names of the project are education/land security and progress/visions-dreams for the future. Skills acquired through the project are training in technical and traditional skills, marketing, management, and knowledge of how to operate a viable industry.

OBJECTIVES

Small business
 New industries
 Livestock and poultry production
 Crop production (especially sweet potatoes)
 Comprehensive education
 Fruit production

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Agro-forestry
 Micro-industry
 Commercial development
 Community organisation
 Youth activities and education
 Education
 Employment

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

More real income
 Broader participation
 Continuing education and training
 Utilisation of natural resources
 Skills Training; technical, traditional, marketing, management, industrial

CONTACT

REV. DELBERT RICE, EXECUTIVE OFFICER
 KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, IMUGAN
 SANTA FE
 NUEVA VIZCAYA
 PHILIPPINES
 TEL. 731-6589, MANILA

SP-16

PINTEN ENTERPRISES

AUSTRALIA - WESTERN AUSTRALIA - PINGELLY

This projects is a collaborative venture among families, educational and commercial institutions which addresses the problem of unemployment.

PROJECT SPONSOR PINGELLY DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Pingelley was a small town where many young people were leaving to look for jobs and opportunity elsewhere. Pinten Enterprises, Western Australia, Pingelly, was initiated following a community meeting in 1981. It involves the Pingelly District High School, Chamber of Commerce, Commonwealth Employment Service, parents, and children. The department of education set guidelines for training in fields related to making employment possible. Government funds and bank loans were made available to start the first small business. This demonstrated the possibility of job creation by community school interaction through setting up this small business.

The establishment of a community trust enabled the responsibility for the venture to rest with the community. The backing of the existing structures and organisations had enabled its evolution, nurtured the self-confidence of the staff and provided positive cultural images for the children and the community as a whole.

OBJECTIVES

Set up a small business
Parent, children and school involvement
Job creation by community school interaction

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Community trust operation
Business planning and development
Small business management training
Job skills training

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Three new businesses
Youth lean job skills
Adults have part-time employment
Positive press stories about Aboriginal people
Increased Aboriginal family contact with the school
Hope - jobs are possible
Venture now is the responsibility of the community

CONTACT

ESTELLE KAYE SEWELL
PINGELLY DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
BOX 24
PINGELLY 6308 6155
AUSTRALIA
TEL. 098-87-1061 (OFF)
098-87-1019 (RES)

PRIORITY COUNTRY AREAS PROGRAMME
AUSTRALIA - QUEENSLAND - ROCKHAMPTON

The Priority Country Areas Programme, Rockhampton, Queensland was established in 1978 as a response to the demand from isolated families across 10 shires for rural structures for education serving stations and tiny schools. It is administered by the State Department of Education, the Catholic Education Office and the local communities and is funded by the Commonwealth School Commission.

PROJECT SPONSOR ROCKHAMPTON DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
 CATHOLIC EDUCATION OFFICE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The establishment of an area management committee is a demonstration of comprehensive care and has led to the development of an area-based rural education programme eliciting support and participation from local associations, organisations, and parents. Practical results include the mobile classroom, summer school and cultural programmes.

OBJECTIVES

Redress imbalance rural/urban education
 Pastoral development
 Local services going into the city for service
 Increase educational opportunities
 Area wide planning

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Technical maintenance delivery
 Summer school
 Speech therapy
 Remedial resource service
 Produce video programmes
 Mobile classroom
 Fly resource project
 Cultural activities
 Assist correspondence students

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Replication of programme
 Community confidence
 Community awareness
 Community articulation of needs
 Area wide management committee
 Local responsibility leads to comprehensive perspective
 Local people leads to comprehensive perspective
 Coordinated service fields better service

CONTACT

BRONWYN JEAN DAVIES, CO-ORDINATOR
 PRIORITY COUNTRY AREAS PROGRAMME
 PO BOX 524,
 ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND 4700
 AUSTRALIA
 TEL. (079) 272-889

SP-18

PROJECT COMPASSION-ILAW

PHILIPPINES - BOHOL - TAGBILARAN CITY - BARANGAY MANSASA

Ilaw-Light of Life in Barangay Mansasa, Tagbilaran City, Bohol, Philippines, sponsored by UNICEF is a comprehensive community development effort.

PROJECT SPONSOR UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project arenas are in community organisation, youth programme, elimination of 1st and 2nd degree malnourishment and comprehensive development. The underlying contradictions lay in the arena of unresponsive political structures, unmotivated community spirit and dependency attitude. They were addressed by leadership training, community meetings, community training in sanitation, nutrition, health, backyard gardening and use of Barangay/municipal human resources. The project's unifying story can be seen through community organisation of itself in chapters and units and relationship of the community to municipal and government officials and regular assemblies, concrete results are seen in improved family income, broader community participation, upgraded economic life style, more effective use of appropriate small economic ventures, improved health standards and new education and training possibilities. The project is in three phases called pre ilaw, post ilaw, and vision of ilaw. Skills were acquired through technical, organisational and leadership training.

OBJECTIVES

Youth engagement
Women's participation
Strengthening family life
New employment opportunities
Increased commerce
Health care
Early learning programmes
Comprehensive development
Adequate education

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Regular assemblies
Planning
Community events

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Utilisation of natural and human resources
New education and training opportunities
More real income
Health and living environment improvements
Change in economic life style
Broader participation

CONTACT

ATTORNEY R. BINAMERA, PRESIDENT
PROJECT COMPASSION
NAYONG PILIPINO MIA ROAD
PASAY CITY, MANILA
PHILIPPINES
TEL. 8322566

THE SMALL FARMERS' DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
PHILIPPINES - CAMARINES-SUR - TIGAON - SAN RAFAEL

The Small Farmers' Development Project is located in Camarines-Sur, Philippines, and is sponsored by the Ministry of Agrarian reform. The project is an agricultural project.

PROJECT SPONSOR **MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN REFORM**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Programme arenas are agriculture and community organisation. The underlying contradictions lay in the arena of the economic, land ownership, housing and community leadership. They were addressed by community planning, acquisition of land, cluster housing and small scale economic ventures. The unifying story for the project is seen through corporate action, housing, regular meetings, and evaluations. Results seen are an improved attitude, self-sufficiency and a better living environment. Phase names of the project are action for land; new methodology; and project implementation and new horizons. Local participation in the initiation phase was through a combined effort of the local villagers to acquire land ownership, public community meetings, working with designated leadership, defining objectives and assisting with the evaluation process. Skills acquired through the project were training in specific arenas of leadership and community participation.

OBJECTIVES

Technical and job training
Small business
Livestock and poultry production
Crop production
Community organisation
Agriculture marketing

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Planning
Community events

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Increased recreational facilities
Increased economy
Improved living environment
Broader participation
Use of local talents
Technical skills

CONTACT

MRS MUÑOZ, ASST SEC EDUCATION AND TRAINING
MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN REFORM
MAR DILIMAN, QUEXON
MANILA
PHILIPPINES
TEL.

SUDTONGGAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

PHILIPPINES - CEBU - MACTAN - LAPU LAPU CITY - BARANGAY BASAK - SUDTONGGAN

The Sudtonggan Human Development Project located in Mactan, Lapu Lapu City, Cebu, Philippines began in 1976 and is sponsored by general contributions and developed by the Institute of Cultural Affairs. The project is a comprehensive community development using an integrated approach to socio-economic development and now involves 24 villages across Mactan.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (ICA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Sudtonggan is a rocky island village which began a rock industry and handicrafts as one of its first economic ventures. Other primary programme efforts include, craft industry, primary health care, early learning, nutrition centre and training programmes to empower village leadership. The underlying contradictions lie in the arenas of the economic and leadership participation. They were addressed by community meetings, community leadership, participatory planning, workshops and regular assemblies. The unifying story for the project is in murals, signs and symbols, upgraded housing, a training centre, beautification, regular workshops and assemblies. Results seen are more real income, broader participation, change of attitude from dependence to self-reliance, agriculture and health. Phase names are demonstration, expansion, replication and turn over. Local participation in the initiating phase involved local people, staff and outside consultants. Further involvement was in planning with a cross section of the community and outside consultants. Skills acquired through the project are in the arenas of administration, financial, human relations, preschool training and health training. Unemployed and illiterate women are benefitted with training opportunities.

OBJECTIVES

Training of the leadership at any level towards self-sufficiency	Increase women's participation
Provide village health	Increase agricultural production
Involve all ages	Improve village infrastructure
Education for pre-schoolers	Establish community organisation
Develop village industry	

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Workshops and assemblies	Planning
New buildings	Murals, signs and symbols
Beautification	Leadership training
Pre-school curriculum	Health and sanitation
Demonstration farm	Industry guilds

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

More real income	Lifestyle changes
Improved attitude	Better health
Broader participation	
Improved living environment	
Project has expanded from Sudtonggan as a pilot project to 4 clusters: 24 villages across Mactan Island, 34 projects across the Philippines	

CONTACT

GODOFREDO ESTORGIO, PROJECT DIRECTOR
ICA PHILIPPINES, SUDTONGGAN TRAINING CENTRE
BARANGAY BASAK, LAPU-LAPU CITY
MACTAN, CEBU
PHILIPPINES
TEL.

PROJECT KANITA
MALAYSIA - PENANG

This project works with women in rural and urban areas to enhance their position in society

PROJECT SPONSOR**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The project works in various ways to raise and seek to solve issues concerning women in Malaysia. Work is done at the village level with local women to encourage them to identify and work towards solving problems. Work is done with migrant workers and factory workers in urban areas, again to build their own organisations and initiatives to deal with their situation. Community education is undertaken at all levels of the society. The issues and approaches of the work is taken to national planning discussions in an attempt to change planning approaches adopted by government towards women.

OBJECTIVES

Enhance women's position and contribution in society
Changing local and national circumstances of women

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Women's groups
Income-generating activities
Pre-school education
Nutrition
Health care
Leadership training

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Women development in village decisions through own projects
Leadership development
Raising issues

CONTACT

THE DIRECTOR
PROJECT KANITA
UNIVERSITY SAINS MALAYSIA
PENANG
MALAYSIA
TEL. 883822 EXT.436, PENANG

SP-22

**MOVEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE
MALAYSIA - SEREMBAN.**

The purpose of this project is to continue motivating the essential qualities of the human being to achieve and build brotherhood communities.

PROJECT SPONSOR MOVEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This movement has been playing a catalyst role in the plantation melie in Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia with 5000 families. It was begun in 1968 with the Vatican II document 'Populorum Progressio' which is based on integrated human development as our main motto. 200 rural leaders are involved from 30 plantations for community development projects. Through awareness building responsibility is created which results in research and reflection for collective action. Our aim is to work and cooperate with individual, private, public and government for effective participation.

OBJECTIVES

Integrated human development
Motivating essential qualities of human beings
Achieve and build a brotherhood community

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Leadership training
Credit and consumer cooperatives
Land and housing ownership schemes
Sewing classes for young girls and ladies
Rural kindergarten classes
Worker safety and health programme

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Leadership training for rural leaders for community development
Rural kindergarten classes
Land and housing ownerships schemes
Consumer cooperatives

CONTACT

N. SINNAPPAN ANTHONY MUTHU, SECRETARY GENERAL
MOVEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE
85-A, PAUL STREET, SEREMBAN
NEGERI SEMBILAN
MALAYSIA
TEL. 715016

ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIPEI)

Enhancement of the Quality of Life Through Community Development in Taiwan is being implemented in two thirds of the rural areas of Taiwan. It is sponsored by the Taiwan Provincial Department of Social Affairs and is a national effort aimed at making each community peaceful, prosperous and self-reliant.

PROJECT SPONSOR PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS (PDSA)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Community development committees at the township level and above write budgets, select project sites, and provide technical assistance. Village committees composed of representatives elected from among political, education, economic, recreational and religious circles are responsible for the execution of various development projects. Those community leaders act as full representatives of public opinion and as effective coordinators during the process of project initiation and implementation. Community development as practiced in Taiwan embraces social welfare, social education, health care, and publicity for government policies. It gives particular importance to the advancement of such principles as democratic self-government, self-reliance and mutual help. The ultimate goal is making each community peaceful, prosperous and self-reliant.

OBJECTIVES

Improvement of living condition
 Environmental improvement
 Advancement of production and welfare services
 Ethical and spiritual advancement

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Construction of roads, sewer systems, water towers, public latrines.
 Environmental beautification
 Cooperative farms
 Day-care centres
 Production skills training
 Hygiene for women and children
 House construction and repair
 Community centres
 Small parks
 Sport facilities
 Supplementary education
 Training classes for mothers
 Recreational activities
 Libraries
 Broadcasting stations
 Senior citizens clubs
 Community bulletins

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Crucial for public, private and voluntary sectors to work together

CONTACT

DR. CHAO, S.P., COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS
 PDAF
 CHUNGHSING VILLAGE
 NANTOU 543, TAIWAN
 REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIPEI)
 TEL.

RURAL LAND REFORM IN TAIWAN
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIPEI)

Rural Land Reform in Taiwan, Republic of China (Taipei) is a national project implemented by Taiwan Provincial Government and is supported by the Sino-America Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction. It is a major revision of farmland tenure practices.

PROJECT SPONSOR TAIWAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Rural Land Reform Programme in Taiwan involved three steps of action; a 37.5% reduction in farm rents in 1949, the sale of public farmland in 1951, and the Land-To-The-Tiller Act in 1953. Virtually all the theoretical constituents of this programme are found in the writings of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the founder of the Republic of China (Taipei), who advocated eventual ownership of the land by the tiller. In April 1949, a rent-limitation law was promulgated to impose a 37.5% rent ceiling on farm lands in Taiwan. A special committee was organised in each county and township to fix rent levels and arbitrate landlord - tenant disputes. In this year alone, more than 377,000 lease agreements were signed and as required by law, registered with township offices. The new law and the concomitant creation of a formal contractual relationship between landlord and tenant produced an almost immediate rise in standards of rural living. The Land-To-The-Tiller Act, enacted in January 1953, required that all leased farm land held by a single owner beyond carefully calculated limits would be purchased from him by the government and resold to the tenant. The land price was equivalent to two and a half times the annual total yield of the main crop of the land, and was paid off in 20 installments over a period of ten years. Landlords were compensated with 70% of the purchase price in land bonds to be redeemed in kind, in rice and sweet potatoes, with interest at 4% per annum. The other 30% was paid with stocks of four government-owned corporations. Each landlord with tenanted farm land would be permitted to retain three chia (slightly less than hectares) of medium-grade paddy land for lease to others.

OBJECTIVES

Reduce rents
Land sales
Land to tiller

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Rent limitation law
Public land sale
Land to Tiller Act

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

139,250 hectares of private farm land was resold to 194,820 farm families.
In 1982, 813,821 family farms (84%) were operated by full owners, 9 percent by part owners, and only 7 percent by tenants.
Enforcement of the Land-To-The-Tiller programme brings results which otherwise would not have occurred

CONTACT

DR. MAO, YU-KAND, DIRECTOR
LAND REFORM TRAINING INSTITUTE
TAOYUAN
TAIWAN
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIPEI)
TEL. 033-324622
TELEGRAMME. 'LAREFTRAIN' CABLE ADDRESS

YOUNG FARMERS CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIPEI)

The Young Farmers Career Development Programme located in the rural areas throughout Taiwan is sponsored by the Taiwan Provincial Department of Agriculture and Forestry. It is a programme to provide incentives and training to youth from farming families to pursue careers in farming.

PROJECT SPONSOR TAIWAN PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The government, farmers' associations and the three agricultural banks initiated a programme for assisting young farmers in career development and farm management improvement in July 1976. It provides low-cost, long-term loans for farm youths aged between 18 and 35, who have received specialised agricultural training or graduated from senior agricultural schools, and are planning to enter into the farming. They are also eligible for technical assistance that will help them start careers, expand scale of farming, improve management capabilities and boost their rate of return. Under this programme young farmers may receive free training at agricultural improvement stations for a period from three months to one year. Career development loans carry an annual interest rate of only 7.5% and are repayable in installments over three to ten years. Such a loan can amount to us \$50,000 for each. Also the Township Farmers' Associations will provide scholarships for youths who will inherit family farms to study in senior agricultural schools. In seven years a total of 3,357 young farmers started their own careers with assistance from this programme. In 1982 these farmers averaged a profit of us \$7,000. 94% of them achieved a profit and over one half believed that they were much better decision-makers, leaders, planners and managers. Another incentive to encourage youths to stay on the farm is that farmers in specialised agricultural zones are eligible for financial aid in housing improvement.

OBJECTIVES

To provide incentive for rural young to pursue farming careers

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Career development loans

Annual management plans

Low-cost, long-term loans for farm youth aged 18 to 35

Free training for young farmers at agricultural improvement stations

Scholarships for youth who will inherit farms for agricultural study

Assisting young farmers to improve management capabilities and in record keeping for future evaluation

Farmers in agricultural zones eligible for aid for housing improvements

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

From 1976 to 1982 3,357 young farmers started careers and received US \$30,000,000 in loans from 1976 to 1982

94% of young farmers made a profit in 1982

37,400 households got grants for home modernising from 1956 to 1980

Loans to construct 9,000 new homes and renovate 12,000 old houses 1982

CONTACT

TERRY YU-HSIEN YU

PDAF

CHUNGHSING VILLAGE

NANTOU 543, TAIWAN

REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIPEI)

TEL. (049)332360

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**KURISAWA NEW LIFE MOVEMENT INSTITUTE
JAPAN - HOKKAIDO - SORACHI-GUN - KURISAWA-CHO**

The Kurisawa New Life Movement Institute in Kurisawa-Cho, Sorachi-Gun, Hokkaido, Japan is a voluntary grass-roots organisation affiliated with a national movement, concerned with the quality of life of local communities.

PROJECT SPONSOR HOKKAIDO NEW LIFE MOVEMENT INSTITUTE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Institute was initiated after the war to recover social order and to institute rural development. The Movement in Kurisawa-Cho began in 1963 through grass-roots initiative. The major focus is on self-education for love, cooperation, achieving social justice and nurturing of independent spirit. The project organises outside speakers, discussion groups, community festivals and education programmes to develop the mind and spirit for community development. Most noteworthy have been the efforts to enable the community residents to integrate the patients of a government handicapped centre into community life. The project has a very modest budget and depends primarily on volunteer services. Women are strongly encouraged and participate actively. Approximately 600 people are directly involved and have an influence on the total population of 10,000.

OBJECTIVES

Increase of local products
Instill new sense of values for a new life
Build community cooperation
Provide welfare for elders

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Cooperative projects - village people assisting at handicapped facility
Community analysis and planning
Build relationships with many groups
Study and discussion for groups educational life
Simplification of weddings and funerals
Break through old unnecessary customs in family and community
Support a community college

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Cooperation and communication with handicapped facility in the village
Active reconsideration of daily life style
Built a strong sense of community spirit and cooperation
Community development and cooperation depends on spiritual satisfaction
Community development and cooperation depends on practical accomplishment
Involve people in the planning of the programme
Apply ideas to your daily living
Develop the human mind as well as the community

CONTACT

TAKESHIRO HIEDA, BOARD OF DIRECTORS
HOKKAIDO NEW LIFE MOVEMENT INSTITUTE
KONISHI 488, KURISAWA-CHO, SORACHI-GUN
HOKKAIDO 068-01
JAPAN
TEL. 021 645 2622

THE JAPAN ASIAN ASSOCIATION AND ASIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY (JAFS)
JAPAN - OSAKA - KITA-KU

The Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society (JAFS) in Osaka, Japan can be traced back to 1972. The society was formally established in 1979 to enable Japanese young people to cooperate with developing countries to establish better solidarity for human life in Asia.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE JAPAN ASIAN ASSOCIATION AND ASIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY (JAFS)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Society focuses its efforts in the rural areas and believes the quality of life in Asia can and must be improved through cooperation at the grass roots level of society. In concert with the Decade of Water beginning in 1980, JAFS has undertaken the construction of a well to provide clean water for villages in rural India with the cooperation and help of the villagers themselves. JAFS organises and recruits Japanese volunteers and finances to support the efforts. The work has expanded to other mutual cooperation projects and related facilities in the villages.

OBJECTIVES

Maintaining close relations among Asian nations
 Establishing drinking wells with volunteer help from Japan
 Village planning and involvement with volunteer help from Japan
 Develop mutual understanding and cooperation in Asia

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Secure Japanese volunteers to work in rural areas of Asia
 Dig wells in India and Indonesia
 Organise cooperative help and support from the targeted villages
 Instill a grass-roots self help spirit
 Training tours
 Set-up training programmes in biology and ecology for crops, land and water
 Foreign language seminars
 Asian fairs

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Over 70 wells dug in Indian villages in cooperation with the villagers
 Securing Japanese young people as volunteers
 Maintain motivation through ideas and mottos
 Involve local people in planning and implementation
 Don't hand out aid, need recipient commitment of labour or supplies
 Maintain close contact with the workers
 Exchange with many other rural development groups

CONTACT

MR. SADA0 SHIBATANI, PRESIDENT
 JAPAN ASIAN ASSOCIATION
 SEISHOKAN BLDG 401, 2-5-4 SONEZAKISHINCHI
 KITA-KU, OSAKA
 JAPAN
 TEL.

SP-28

SAWAUCHI VILLAGE

JAPAN - IWATE-KEN - SAWAUCHI - MURA

Sawauchi Village is located in the Oou Mountains of N.E. Japan. Initiated in 1957, the project has concentrated on the problems of inadequate transportation (due to heavy snows), poverty and diseases.

PROJECT SPONSOR SAWAUCHI VILLAGE AND GOVERNMENT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A life and health movement was formed by the villagers which ensures transportation systems, free medical care, health research activities, combining of medical treatment and general health care programmes, physical check ups, and the training of health care workers from the village. A close trust and working relationship between the Health Care Administration Section, hospital management, doctors, villagers and local government has been established. There have been no infant deaths over the past 10 years, 21% of the population is over 60 yrs and healthy, the cost of senior citizen's medical care in the village is 1/2 that of the national average and there has been a significant decrease in death due to stomach cancer. It is a project of national renown.

OBJECTIVES

Villagers awareness of the importance of life
Care for the lives of all the village community

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Comprehensive, 5 step medical care system
Health care
Preventative care
Health checks
Medical treatment
Employment rehabilitation
Free medical care for elderly (over 60) and for babies
Yearly physical check-ups for villagers (35-59 yrs.)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Known nationally as a highly valued health and medical care effort
Established trust between villagers, local government and medical care team
Increased village health
Early detection and treatment of disease
Cost of individual medical care 1/2 the average for the nation
No infant deaths in the past 10 yrs and 21% of the population is over 60
The necessity of research
It is dangerous to initiate projects without research
Leadership style is key (not hero style but organiser style)
Continuous short range targets rather than one long range destination
Building on ongoing achievements
Adult education is key in rural development

CONTACT

SODEN OTA, MAYOR
SAWAUCHI VILLAGE
3 JIWARI 32, OASAOTA SAWAUCHI-MURA WAGA-GUN
IWATE 029-56
JAPAN
TEL. (019) 785-2111 (OFF)
(019) 785-3330 (RES)

CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN TSUMAGO

JAPAN - NAGANO PREFECTURE - MINAMI KISO-CHO

The Conservation of Historical Environment in Tsumago Project is located in Minami Kiso-Cho, Nagano Prefecture, Japan. The project is sponsored by the Minami Kiso-Cho government, Nagano Ken government and local citizens and is focused on the development of small business, cultural heritage education, beautification and the conservation of the historical environment.

PROJECT SPONSOR MINAMI KISO-CHO GOVERNMENT CULTURE AGENCY
NAGANO-KEN GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Tsumago, once a prosperous theatrical town in past centuries, eventually suffered a population decrease, leaving it with mainly elderly residents. In 1965, the community initiated the 'Conservation of Historic Environment Project' with the combined efforts of community volunteers, outside experts and administrators. The project's - 'never sell, lease or destroy' principle and the 'Tsumago-Juku Conservation Constitution' created and practiced by the community, has enabled the project to reach widely noted fame. The project combines the elements of conserving and rebuilding it's historic cultural assets (educational and symbolic) and increasing the community income through tourism and town services. Between the years 1968-1974, community income increased by 600%. The actively working 'Tsumago-Juku Conservation Foundation' and 'Tsumago O Aisura Kai (I Love Tsumago)' groups have benefited by the increased numbers of young people returning to the community at this time.

OBJECTIVES

Conserve the historical environment of Tsumago and surrounding area
Revitalising the community through conservation project
Build an economically independent community

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Rebuilding and restoring old buildings along the main roads
Organising and rebuilding the town landscape
Improving transportation facilities and basic services
Promotion of tourist industry
Equalisation of income
Conservation of nurture of historical and natural environment

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Conservation and rebuilding of historical buildings
Increased average income of the community (600% during 1968-1974)
Stability of population and a trend in young persons returning
Community movements can be developed through historical goals
Community movements can be developed through environmental conservation goals
Community people can create and control a community venture

CONTACT

RYOKI KATAYAMA,
BOARD OF TSUMAGO-JUKU CONSERVATION FOUNDATION
AZUMA 2159-2 MINAMI KISO-CHO
NAGANO KEN
JAPAN
TEL. 02645-7-3513

SP-30
RAINFED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
PHILIPPINES - CEBU CITY

ACIPHIL is an association of independent, multi-national and multi-disciplined specialists discussing the furtherance of integrated rural development. It involves an integrated and systems approach to developing the ongoing development capacity of specific socio-political-economic units.

PROJECT SPONSOR: ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTANTS AND INDEPENDENTS IN
THE
PHILIPPINES (ACIPHIL INC.)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ACIPHIL is an association of independent, multi-disciplined, multi-national specialists with a demonstrated dedication and field-proven expertise in effectively implementing their particular discipline in a multi-disciplinary systems context considered so essential for implementing area specific integrated rural development. ACIPHIL believes that there are three preconditions to implementing effective IRD within a specific socio-political-economic unit and together with the target communities within the unit, strive to produce these 1) effective methodologies and technologies 2) effective power (both economic and political) and 3) clarifying and motivating vision.

OBJECTIVES

Further the evolution of integrated rural development as the most effective mechanism for mobilising world development and world peace.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Linkages with NGO's and national and international government agencies, the academic and political and commercial sectors working in development
A resource for consultant services (voluntary and commercial) for NGO's and development assistance agencies, government agencies and local governments, etc.
Programme implementation services including individual and group project and programme management

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Various conferences, commissions, workshops, journals and books relevant to development of health and agriculture and IRD
Various consultancies e.g. Council for Agricultural Resources, Research and Development (PHILS), ADB
Various project and programme implementations in rainfall agriculture and provincial IRD

CONTACT

JOHN DALTON, MANAGING DIRECTOR
ACIPHIL, INC.
PO BOX 295
CEBU CITY 6401
PHILIPPINES
TEL. 85541

**LEGAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
PHILIPPINES - MAKATI**

This project aims to develop the legal resources capabilities of the poor.

PROJECT SPONSOR PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH AND ORGANISATION OF
COMMUNITIES
THROUGH EDUCATION AND SELF-HELP (PROCESS)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Legal facilitators are deployed in the villages to identify legal issues affecting the poor together with the people.

OBJECTIVES

Law reform
Law research
Legal mobilisation
Alternative law

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Case studies (by external agents and the people themselves)
Workshops
Networking

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Informal alliances
Studies
Heightened awareness

CONTACT

EDEL GUIZA,
LEGAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
220 SUNRISE ST.
LA PAZ VILLAGE, MAKATI
PHILIPPINES
TEL. 868673

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SARILAKAS

PHILIPPINES - MANILA

This project aims to develop a people's movement through self-reliant collective action.

PROJECT SPONSOR

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT, NETHERLANDS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Community facilitators are selected and deployed in selected villages where there is a significant number of landless labourers. The facilitators initiate catalytic action together with the people with the end in view of reducing dependencies with moneylenders, traders, government agencies, etc.

OBJECTIVES

Release the creative energies of the people
Reduce inequities and exploitation of the poor

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Folk catalysts training
Direct marketing
Networking

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Increase in capital formation
Expansion to neighbouring villages
New sense of self-esteem and dignity

CONTACT

RAFAEL S. ESPIRITU, DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF RURAL WORKERS, MINISTRY OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
INTRAMUROS
MANILA
PHILIPPINES

TEL. 461639 (OFF)
478990 (RES)

SAEMAUL UNDONG: THE NEW COMMUNITY MOVEMENT

KOREA (ROK)

The Saemaul Undong means literally 'A Movement to Make a New Village' through the daily practice of the Saemaul spirit: diligence, self-help and cooperation.

PROJECT SPONSOR MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Saemaul Undong emphasises training for development and government financial and technical support has been used judiciously for this purpose. The Central Council of Saemaul Undong is an organisation established under the Ministry of Home Affairs for the purpose of comprehensive and uniform administration through consultation, coordination in relation to government policies, and plans related to the movement itself. It discusses and adjusts government support policies and plans for the formulation of unified guidelines. City, provincial, county, township and village councils each have specific responsibilities in the process. The Headquarters of Saemaul Undong is responsible for developing it is a perpetual civil movement. It prepares and implements specific projects according to the policies set forth by the government. It is comprised of various associations - leaders (232,500), women, factory development, youth, business, sports, credit and professors. Four types of support can be classified as administrative guidance, technical guidance, spirit guidance and financial support. All are directed toward village and organisational self-help and stimulation of initiative leading toward self-development. Four types of financial support are given: materials, loans, subsidies and grants. Material support is phased and each succeeding type of support depends on the performance of the village in the preceding stage. First, incentives were given to improve family living environment, then incentives were given for villagers to cooperatively create needed infrastructure, then support was given for income-generating activities. This three step approach is considered one of the major reasons for success.

OBJECTIVES

- Building a civil movement in the Saemaul Spirit
- Generating community corporate initiative
- Higher agricultural productivity
- More farm income
- Improved community infrastructure and social structures
- More non-farm activities

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Administrative guidance
- Technical guidance in farming methods, seed improvement, income generation
- Technical guidance in public works
- Spiritual training in cooperative action, self-help, diligence
- Materials, equipment, loans, subsidies, and grant support
- Development of educational and training materials

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- Overcoming stagnation in development among Korea's 35,340 rural villages
- Generation of a civil movement with 232,500 leaders in all walks of life

CONTACT

MR. CHUN, KYUNG HWAN
 SECRETARY GENERAL
 SAEMAL-UNDONG HEADQUARTERS
 SAN 77-10 KANDSEO-KU, SEOUL
 KOREA (ROK)
 TEL.

SP-34

VILLAGE CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
PHILIPPINES - NUEVA ECIJA - LLANERA - GEN. LUNA

The Village Cluster Development Project in General Luna, Llanera, Nueva Ecija, Luzon, Philippines is a programme of the AMSF and is an agriculture-based project.

PROJECT SPONSOR AGRICULTURAL MANAGERS AND SERVICES FOUNDATION
(AMSF)
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
(USAID)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Agricultural Managers and Services Foundation (AMSF) aims to help rural people increase their production and income to enable them to undertake their own development. The underlying contradictions are in economic development and inefficient/inadequate problem solving structures. They are addressed by continuing information and education, demonstration, meetings and discussions, trainings in agricultural skills, planning and rural development management. Results seen are in increased productivity and income; development of marketing system; improvement of physical, health and sanitary conditions of homes; more children in schools; development of economic and socio-cultural links between communities. Skills acquired through the project include modern farming techniques, leadership methods, problem-solving/decision-making and planning skills, and rural development management.

OBJECTIVES

Farm family participation
Increased production of basic crop and development of secondary sources of income

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Planting and care of rice crop
Use of home lots for livestock, vegetables, fruits and/or fish production
Participation in community assemblies
Involvement in community activities
Development of integrated and comprehensive local plans
Better leaders and functional rural organisations
Improved health and sanitation
Higher level of education

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Agricultural communities can raise funds for their own development
Development of communities would be better if integrated internally and with other communities
Continuing development is possible by helping local youth go through college and employing them as development workers
A self-help assistance agency (not dependent on sponsors) does better rural work as it can plan with people

CONTACT

RODRIGO CUSTODIO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AGRICULTURAL MANAGERS AND SERVICES FOUNDATION
GEN. LUNA, LLANERA
NUEVA ECIJA
PHILIPPINES
TEL. 57-24-49 (OFF)
741-83-62 (RES)

PROJECT SANG KANCIL
MALAYSIA - KUALA LUMPUR - FEDERAL TERRITORY

This project arose out of a seminar on the needs of urban squatters in Kuala Lumpur. Through meetings with squatters communities and residents, it was decided that health care for mothers and children was a pressing need. The project workers came largely from the community.

PROJECT SPONSOR THE MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project began with preschool education, then began maternal and child health clinics and finally income generating activities. Two community centres have been built by local people with materials provided by the government. Twenty more are planned. The activities take place in the centres. Nurse-practitioners, preschool teachers and mini-factory workers are community people trained for this work.

OBJECTIVES

- Multi-disciplinary social research
- Develop community centres
- Establish cooperation of community government
- Provide clinic-based health service for mothers and children
- Develop preschool
- Train local residents to fill roles
- Train students in medical research

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Mini-factory producing batiks and soft toys
- Preschool
- Mother and child clinic
- Training nurse-practitioners and preschool teachers
- Constructing community centres

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- Two community centres built
- Local people doing own self-help activities like construction
- Materials provided by the government
- Income and employment generated through batik and toy industries
- Local people trained in skills for operating their programmes

CONTACT

KHAIRIAH KHAIRUDDIN YUSOF, UNICEF SUPPORTED CONSULTANT
PROJ. SANCT KANCIL, KEMENTERIAN WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN BAHAGIAN
PEMBANGUNAN SOC.
TINGAT 1, BANGUNAN SOON SEN, JALAN BUNUS, OFF JALAN MASJID INDIA
KUALA LUMPUR
MALAYSIA
TEL. 03-932111 (OFF)
03-765356 (RES)

TUPOU YOUNG FARMERS ASSOCIATION (TYFA)
TONGA

TYFA is an agricultural organisation set up by the Principal of Tupou College in 1977 as an attempt to encourage former students to undertake meaningful employment.

PROJECT SPONSOR UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE: GERMAN AGRO ACTION
(DWHH)
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Until recent years, the emphasis at Tupou College has been on providing a largely academic education. However this policy has undertaken a dramatic change. Practical agriculture, animal husbandry, and basic technical skills are now an internal part of the curriculum during the last three years of their schooling. During the last three years, students can become members of the TYFA. After leaving school they are encouraged to establish or join a sub-branch in their home locality. Former students of Hango Agricultural College, an affiliated post-secondary institution are also eligible. At present, the association has 5 sub-branches with 4 in Tongatapu and 1 in 'Eua. The administrative centre of the organisation is at Tupou College, which is controlled by a management board comprised of:

- The Principal, Topou College
- A representative of the MAFF
- A representative of the Co-op Department
- The Chairman of the Association
- The Secretary
- The Treasurer
- One representative from each of the 5 sub-branches

OBJECTIVES

- To encourage students to take farming seriously as a vocation
- To assist with the development of employment opportunities in farming for the young people of Tonga
- To inculcate the spirit of self-confidence and self-reliance
- To develop a sense of dignity of labour

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Providing a pool of machinery and equipment for hire by members for the initial development of land
- Provide supplies of agricultural input
- A follow-up service for young trainees and opportunities to train further

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- Recently, two 1 week training programmes focussed on small agricultural project management, sponsored by the USP Rural Development Centre, Tonga and involving participants from the sub-branches of the Association were completed.
- The individual selects crops to be grown and marketed
- A proposal has been submitted to the management board to include Vava'u and Ha'apai

CONTACT

SECRETARY
TOPOU COLLEGE
P.O. BOX 25
TOLOA
TONGA
TEL.

KWUN TONG COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT

HONG KONG - KWUN TONG

Kwun Tong Community Health Project operates health services programmes and community based activities for the purpose of improving the health of the community and developing the capacity for self-help and mutual aid.

PROJECT SPONSOR UNITED CHRISTIAN MEDICAL SERVICE
GERMANY CONTROL AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AID

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Initiated in 1972, the Kwun Tong Community Health Project has now reached the point where its programmes make it some 80% self-supporting. In its concern with occupational diseases it provides special services for the benefit of industrial workers. Using a multi-entry approach to health development, has as its objectives the enhancement of people's capabilities of self-help and mutual aid and cooperation with professionals in building a healthier community. It operates both health services programmes and community-based activities which are closely related one to the other, are mutually supportive and form an integrated whole. The project shares with the World Health Organisation the ideal of promoting not merely the absence of diseases and infirmity, but also a state of physical, mental and social well-being.

OBJECTIVES

- Develop new models for participation
- Experiment with new grades of health workers
- Experiment with the use of appropriate technology
- Raise level of health
- Involve all sectors of society in health care
- Enable grass roots decision making
- Develop necessary skills

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- Running health centres
- Provides health education and training services
- Organises monthly, quarterly and annual health campaigns
- Planning
- Community events
- Beautification
- Community workdays
- Service
- Community celebrations
- Implementation and evaluation.
- Training and community organisation

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

- Increased community participation.
- The projects are self supporting now to the extent of 80%
- Use local agencies and talents
- Public, private and voluntary need to work together

CONTACT

RICHARD LEUNG, GENERAL SECRETARY
KWUN TONG COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT
RM 704, 15 HENNESSY ROAD
KOWLOON
HONG KONG
TEL. 5 274 567

SP-38

**THE NEIGHBOURHOOD ADVICE ACTION COUNCIL
HONG KONG - KOWLOON**

The Neighbourhood Advice Action Council is a voluntary agency in Hong Kong which through various projects in deprived areas of Hong Kong and Kowloon promotes community development at the grassroots level.

PROJECT SPONSOR

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Neighbourhood Advice Action Council projects aim to promote community participation and the mutual assistance of people through the promotion of neighbourliness and community identification. The Council is concerned on the whole with all comprehensive projects, providing a full package of needed services to the communities concerned. Examples of the services provided are: community and family life education programmes, leadership training, services to elders and youth, tuition groups, residents service groups and other resident organisations. Also included is the promotion of civic rights, including classes on labour law etc. The agency was formed in 1968 and is continuing. Many of the projects are involved in transient communities and are complete when the transient population has largely moved, usually after seven or eight years.

OBJECTIVES

Promote mutual self-help
Promote neighbourliness
Promote community spirit

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Comprehensive services to all age groups
Training of local leaders
Building up of information/resources system
Planning
Service
Community events
Community workdays
Community celebrations and education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEARNINGS

Residents became more aware of their needs and rights
Residents became more active in participating in the programmes
Formation of some residents organisations initiated by residents
People can be trained to become more aware of the community problems
People can learn their own rights and potential
Value of practical involvement in planning and implementing process
Broader participation
Lifestyle changes
Requests for service
Press coverage.

CONTACT

MISS MONA LO, ADMINISTRATOR
THE NEIGHBOURHOOD ADVICE ACTION COUNCIL
130 HIP WO ST.
KWUN TONG
HONG KONG.
TEL. 3-475891 (OFF)
3-7171989 (RES)

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BA-27: APPLE:WORLD WIDE CHURCH OF GOD INTEGRATED FARM PROJECT
BA-33: NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE
BA-35: MULTI-SECTOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSRDP)
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EU-34: CENTRE FOR ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
LA-03: RURAL MULTIPLIERS PROGRAMME
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NM-04: AGRICULTURE IN ARID ZONE
SA-06: GONDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-09: INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
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SA-13: SURUCHI PRINTING AND AGRICULTURAL TOOLS RESEARCH CENTRE
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SA-79: BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
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- BA-03:** BAUCHI STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BSADP)
BA-18: SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT
BA-27: APPLE:WORLD WIDE CHURCH OF GOD INTEGRATED FARM PROJECT
BA-34: ACTION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ADRI)
BA-35: MULTI-SECTOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSRDP)
EU-03: FARM FOR ACTIVE LIVING AND LEARNING
EU-18: AGRICULTURAL POOL FOR COMMON PRODUCTION (GAEC)
EU-19: MONTEMURO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
EU-20: TRAS-OS-MONTES RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
EU-41: UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TRAS-OS-MONTES AND ALTO-DOURO (IUTAD)
LA-02: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR LOW INCOME RURAL COMMUNITIES
LA-03: RURAL MULTIPLIERS PROGRAMME
LA-04: RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
LA-05: THREE-M DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-06: CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-08: CANAMIEL
LA-14: FIRST RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

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- LA-30:** IRON MOUNTAIN SPECIAL PROJECT (PEAH)
- LA-34:** STRATEGIC COOPERATION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
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- LA-46:** CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
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- NA-15:** DINEH COOPERATIVES INC. (DCI)
- NA-16:** EDGEMONT SOLAR GARDEN
- SA-07:** XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
- SA-08:** VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)
- SA-10:** RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, DAHOD
- SA-12:** RURAL DEVELOPMENT CELL (RDC): SYNDICATE AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION
- SA-13:** SURUCHI PRINTING AND AGRICULTURAL TOOLS RESEARCH CENTRE
- SA-19:** EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE; PEOPLE'S COLLEGE
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- SA-25:** COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
- SA-27:** RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RHUSA)
- SA-28:** JAWALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-30:** FOOD SPECIALITIES LTD.
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- BA-32:** COFFEE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- EU-41:** UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TRAS-OS-MONTES AND ALTO-DOURO (IUTAD)
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- SA-21:** ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT (AWARE)
- SA-60:** VILLAGE UPLIFT SOCIETY
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- SA-73:** SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, NIMPITH
- SA-78:** THE INDIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIES FOUNDATION (BAIF)
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AGRICULTURE: CROP MANAGEMENT

- BA-01: UBOMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-03: BAUCHI STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BSADP)
- BA-08: ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG FARMERS IN CASAMANCE (AJAC)
- BA-27: APPLE:WORLD WIDE CHURCH OF GOD INTEGRATED FARM PROJECT
- BA-32: COFFEE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- EU-18: AGRICULTURAL POOL FOR COMMON PRODUCTION (GAEC)
- EU-20: TRAS-OS-MONTES RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- EU-24: ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG FARMERS IN CASAMANCE (AJAC)
- LA-19: AGRICULTURAL PROJECT FOR THE CULTIVATION OF GARLIC
- LA-30: IRON MOUNTAIN SPECIAL PROJECT (PEAH)
- LA-34: STRATEGIC COOPERATION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- LA-41: CIGARETTE COMPANY FARMERS PROGRAMME
- NA-05: MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
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- NM-04: AGRICULTURE IN ARID ZONE
- SA-16: WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-17: TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)
- SA-18: INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)
- SA-21: ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT (AWARE)
- SA-26: GUJARAT STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.
- SA-30: FOOD SPECIALITIES LTD.
- SA-36: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
- SA-72: SAMANWITA VILLAGE UNION COMMITTEE
- SA-73: SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, NIMPITH
- SA-86: RANGATARAH FARM
- SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-05: GAG SAKI HOME GARDEN PROJECT
- SP-10: GENERAL RICARTE
- SP-15: KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (KEF)

AGRICULTURE: IRRIGATION

- BA-01: UBOMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-03: BAUCHI STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BSADP)
- BA-08: ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG FARMERS IN CASAMANCE (AJAC)
- BA-09: AZEZE KACHEKA HOUSING PROJECT
- EU-04: VILLAGE COMPETITION, IDSTEIN-LENZHAHN
- EU-19: MONTEMURO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
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- EU-24: ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG FARMERS IN CASAMANCE (AJAC)
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- SA-17: TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)
- SA-20: VAISHALI AREA SMALL FARMERS ASSOCIATION (VASFA)

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

AGRICULTURE: IRRIGATION

- SA-23: ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM
- SA-26: GUJARAT STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.
- SA-27: RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RHUSA)
- SA-28: JAWALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-30: FOOD SPECIALITIES LTD.
- SA-36: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
- SA-40: BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
- SA-61: ACCELERATED MAHAWELI GANGA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- SA-72: SAMANWITA VILLAGE UNION COMMITTEE
- SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT

AGRICULTURE: LAND RECLAMATION

- BA-15: GREEN BELT MOVEMENT
- BA-18: SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT
- BA-19: KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME
- EU-07: ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN WALES YOUTH TRAINING SCHEME
- EU-08: MULTI-VILLAGE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS
- EU-16: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATION
- EU-39: SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, NAGYECSED
- LA-14: FIRST RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-27: SILVO INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK
- LA-30: IRON MOUNTAIN SPECIAL PROJECT (PEAH)
- LA-43: RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN VINCENTE GUERRERO
- NA-05: MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
- NA-12: CLEAR FORK VALLEY
- NM-02: AL AIN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL CENTRE
- NM-04: AGRICULTURE IN ARID ZONE
- SA-26: GUJARAT STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.
- SA-45: AUROVILLE INTERNATIONAL TOWNSHIP
- SA-70: DHANAK-SHIRUR CO-OPERATIVE JOINT FARMING SOCIETY LTD.
- SA-71: ETAH INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- SA-72: SAMANWITA VILLAGE UNION COMMITTEE

AGRICULTURE: MARKETING

- BA-03: BAUCHI STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BSADP)
- BA-32: COFFEE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- EU-14: NESS COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE
- EU-26: STALK
- EU-30: ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- EU-31: IN BETWEEN RURAL SAMBRE AND MEUSE
- EU-38: BERSTA
- EU-39: SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, NAGYECSED
- LA-01: RURAL COORDINATION, A.C.
- LA-08: CANAMIEL
- LA-14: FIRST RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-42: RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROMOTION COMMITTEE (COPIDER)
- NA-16: EDMONT SOLAR GARDEN
- NA-30: TILTH
- SA-06: GONDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-21: ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT (AWARE)
- SA-26: GUJARAT STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.
- SA-33: NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NDDB); OPERATION FLOOD
- SA-86: RANGATARAH FARM

RELATED SUBJECTS: CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

AGRICULTURE: MARKETING

- SP-07: COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
- SP-09: FARMERS ASSOCIATION AND INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- SP-10: GENERAL RICARTE
- SP-12: TAIWAN EXPERIENCE
- SP-15: KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (KEF)
- SP-19: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-32: SARILAKAS

AGRICULTURE: VARIOUS

- BA-30: ASSOCIATION SIX 'S': PROJECT NAAM
- EU-17: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SCHONAU
- LA-21: WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
- LA-22: EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND WEAVING SHOPS FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
- LA-48: INTEGRATED BASIC EDUCATION
- SA-39: WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERATION (WCADL)
- SA-45: AUROVILLE INTERNATIONAL TOWNSHIP
- SA-60: VILLAGE UPLIFT SOCIETY
- SA-71: ETAH INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- SA-78: VIKAS MAITRI

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: APIARIES

- BA-13: KENYA FOOD AND NUTRITION TRAINING PROGRAMME
- BA-14: KIBWEZI WOMEN'S GROUPS' INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-26: HONEYBEE PROJECT
- LA-43: RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN VINCENTE GUERRERO
- LA-48: INTEGRATED BASIC EDUCATION
- SA-08: GONDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-36: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
- SA-75: PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: DAIRIES

- EU-08: MULTI-VILLAGE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS
- EU-18: AGRICULTURAL POOL FOR COMMON PRODUCTION (GAEC)
- EU-23: TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL FARM MANAGEMENT ASSISTED BY COMPUTER
- LA-05: THREE-M DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-20: COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS FOR TRAINING & PRODUCTION OF GOODS & SERVICES
- LA-28: SAIS TUPAC AMARU (LTDA)
- SA-01: AHMEDABAD STUDY ACTION GROUP (ASAG): POVERTY PROJECT, DHOLKA
- SA-08: GONDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-11: ACIL NAVASARJAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (ANARDE)
- SA-14: VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)
- SA-15: LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
- SA-16: WALGHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-17: TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)
- SA-22: INDIA DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (IDS): INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- SA-28: GUJARAT STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.
- SA-27: RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RHUSA)
- SA-30: FOOD SPECIALITIES LTD.
- SA-38: UNIVERSAL HINDU CONFERENCE
- SA-39: WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERATION (WCADL)
- SA-40: BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
- SA-62: ICO PROGRAMME AND ORP PROJECT

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: DAIRIES

- SA-71: ETAH INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- SA-72: SAMANWITA VILLAGE UNION COMMITTEE
- SA-78: THE INDIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIES FOUNDATION (BAIF)
- SA-80: AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH (AAVS): RURAL INTEGRATED PROGRAMME
- SP-04: SIKEB DAIRY AND AGRICULTURE PROJECT

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: FISHERIES

- BA-25: KOKROBITEY EBENEZER FISH CURING COOPERATIVE
- BA-26: BIRIWA RURAL BANK LTD.
- BA-27: APPLE:WORLD WIDE CHURCH OF GOD INTEGRATED FARM PROJECT
- LA-28: SAIS TUPAC AMARU (LTDA)
- NA-08: TIGNISH
- SA-03: ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AIRD)
- SA-08: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)
- SA-36: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
- SA-56: INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-57: ANAND NAGAR REHABILITATION CUM TRAINING CENTRE
- SA-62: ICO PROGRAMME AND ORP PROJECT
- SA-69: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN (NAF)
- SA-79: BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-86: RANGATARAH FARM
- SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-05: GAG SAKI HOME GARDEN PROJECT
- SP-11: GERARD ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY
- SP-34: VILLAGE CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: POULTRY

- BA-06: MWEGAZI HATCHERY
- BA-12: KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-13: KENYA FOOD AND NUTRITION TRAINING PROGRAMME
- BA-33: NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE
- EU-09: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY OF THE ECONOMIC UNIT
- LA-34: STRATEGIC COOPERATION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- SA-06: GONDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-16: WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-17: TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)
- SA-57: ANAND NAGAR REHABILITATION CUM TRAINING CENTRE
- SA-62: ICO PROGRAMME AND ORP PROJECT
- SP-08: CULION FOUNDATION INCORPORATED
- SP-15: KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (KEF)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: SERICULTURE

- SA-03: ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AIRD)
- SA-08: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)
- SA-34: PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN PAKISTAN
- SA-57: ANAND NAGAR REHABILITATION CUM TRAINING CENTRE
- SA-79: BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: SMALL LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: SMALL LIVESTOCK

- BA-12: KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-14: KIBWEZI WOMEN'S GROUPS' INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-20: KANDITO WOMEN GOAT PROJECT
- BA-27: APPLE:WORLD WIDE CHURCH OF GOD INTEGRATED FARM PROJECT
- BA-33: NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE
- EU-28: BAVARIAN WOODS WOOD AND SHEEP ASSOCIATIONS
- LA-28: SAIS TUPAC AMARU (LTDA)
- LA-30: IRON MOUNTAIN SPECIAL PROJECT (PEAH)
- LA-34: STRATEGIC COOPERATION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- LA-43: RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN VINCENTE GUERRERO
- LA-45: REVOLVING FUND FOR PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS
- LA-52: EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP
- NA-29: BROOKS COUNTY SCHOOL BASED DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISES
- SA-03: ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AIRD)
- SA-09: INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
- SA-15: LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
- SA-36: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
- SA-39: WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERATION (WCADL)
- SA-40: BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
- SA-43: COLLECTIVE FARMING PROJECT
- SA-57: ANAND NAGAR REHABILITATION CUM TRAINING CENTRE
- SA-80: AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH (AAVS): RURAL INTEGRATED PROGRAMME
- SP-08: CULION FOUNDATION INCORPORATED
- SP-09: FARMERS ASSOCIATION AND INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- SP-15: KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (KEF)
- SP-19: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-34: VILLAGE CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: VARIOUS

- BA-01: UBOMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-30: ASSOCIATION SIX 'S': PROJECT NAAM
- LA-03: RURAL MULTIPLIERS PROGRAMME
- LA-05: THREE-M DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-12: INTEGRATED FARMS
- LA-27: SILVO INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK
- SA-21: ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT (AWARE)
- SA-25: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
- SA-30: FOOD SPECIALITIES LTD.
- SA-51: ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS
- SA-71: ETAH INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY: ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

- BA-08: ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG FARMERS IN CASAMANCE (AJAC)
- BA-15: GREEN BELT MOVEMENT
- EU-24: ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG FARMERS IN CASAMANCE (AJAC)
- EU-26: STALK
- EU-34: CENTRE FOR ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
- LA-12: INTEGRATED FARMS
- LA-27: SILVO INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK
- NA-16: EDGEMONT SOLAR GARDEN
- NA-21: SAN LUIS VALLEY SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS (SLVSEA)

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY: ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

- NM-03: BASAISA VILLAGE PROJECT
- NM-04: AGRICULTURE IN ARID ZONE
- SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
- SA-13: SURUCHI PRINTING AND AGRICULTURAL TOOLS RESEARCH CENTRE
- SA-16: WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-18: INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)
- SA-34: PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN PAKISTAN
- SA-36: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
- SA-45: AUROVILLE INTERNATIONAL TOWNSHIP
- SA-47: COMMUNITY FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-67: RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (RDI)
- SA-71: ETAH INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY: METHODS ACCESS AND TRANSFER

- EU-03: FARM FOR ACTIVE LIVING AND LEARNING
- EU-23: TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL FARM MANAGEMENT ASSISTED BY COMPUTER
- EU-32: DELPH COMMUNITY PROJECT
- EU-33: APT DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT
- EU-34: CENTRE FOR ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
- LA-07: PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE/ ALTOS DE CHIAPAS
- LA-08: CANAMIEL
- LA-27: SILVO INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK
- LA-29: TELE-EDUCATION SERVICE
- LA-35: CENTRAL CAMPESINO SERVICES ORGANISATION (CCS)
- NA-05: MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
- NA-10: WESTMAN MEDIA COOPERATIVE LTD.
- NA-11: CARROLL SUSTAINABLE NATURAL FARMING PROJECT
- NA-13: COASTAL ENTERPRISES INC.
- NA-30: TILTH
- NM-03: BASAISA VILLAGE PROJECT
- SA-03: ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AIRD)
- SA-18: INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)
- SA-28: JAWALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-52: VILLAGE EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTER (VERC)
- SA-67: RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (RDI)
- SA-78: THE INDIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIES FOUNDATION (BAIF)
- SA-84: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CSIR)
- SA-87: SUPERVISED CREDIT SYSTEM
- SP-01: ANDONG SARI BAMBOO HOUSING PROJECT
- SP-36: TUPOU YOUNG FARMERS ASSOCIATION (TYFA)

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY: TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

- BA-23: WORKSHOP FOR CREATING SUGAR AND JAM FACTORIES
- BA-25: KOKROBITEY EBENEZER FISH CURING COOPERATIVE
- EU-29: COMPUTER ASSISTED LEARNING WITH VIDEODISC
- EU-32: DELPH COMMUNITY PROJECT
- EU-33: APT DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT
- LA-20: COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS FOR TRAINING & PRODUCTION OF GOODS & SERVICES
- LA-49: CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR MEXICO (CETAMEX)
- LA-53: INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR A DEPRESSED COMMUNE
- NA-05: MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
- NA-11: CARROLL SUSTAINABLE NATURAL FARMING PROJECT
- NA-21: SAN LUIS VALLEY SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS (SLVSEA)

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY: TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

- NM-02: AL AIN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL CENTRE
- NM-03: BASAISA VILLAGE PROJECT
- NM-04: AGRICULTURE IN ARID ZONE
- SA-13: SURUCHI PRINTING AND AGRICULTURAL TOOLS RESEARCH CENTRE
- SA-15: LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
- SA-18: INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)
- SA-45: AUROVILLE INTERNATIONAL TOWNSHIP
- SA-64: RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
- SA-67: RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (RDI)
- SA-84: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CSIR)
- SA-88: RANGATARAH FARM

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY: VARIOUS

- BA-10: ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND PHC THROUGH APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY
- BA-11: JERUSALEM SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES
- EU-12: SMALL EARTH, THE
- LA-15: AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ANDES
- SA-76: VIKAS MAITRI

COMMUNITY PLANNING: COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

- BA-12: KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-19: KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME
- BA-30: ASSOCIATION SIX 'S': PROJECT NAAM
- BA-31: VILLAGE CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT
- EU-16: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATION
- LA-02: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR LOW INCOME RURAL COMMUNITIES
- LA-04: RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- LA-06: CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-07: PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE/ ALTOS DE CHIAPAS
- LA-08: CANAMIEL
- LA-12: INTEGRATED FARMS
- LA-13: SELF-TEACHING PROJECT
- LA-17: JACKS HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE
- LA-19: AGRICULTURAL PROJECT FOR THE CULTIVATION OF GARLIC
- LA-21: WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
- LA-33: NEW LAND, LAND AND FREEDOM GROUPS
- LA-47: RURAL HEALTH OF CHIMALTENANGO (SARUCH)
- LA-48: INTEGRATED BASIC EDUCATION
- NA-09: VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (VACD)
- NA-12: CLEAR FORK VALLEY
- NA-14: COMMUNITY OF BANGOR, MICHIGAN
- NA-15: DINEH COOPERATIVES INC. (DCI)
- NA-17: FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- NA-18: HOME EDUCATION LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (HELP)
- NA-20: PISINEMO DISTRICT
- NA-23: SOUTH GUTHRIE
- NA-25: TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY (TAAP)
- NA-27: WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY CLUSTER
- NA-30: TILTH
- NA-31: BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION, THE
- SA-04: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH PROJECT
- SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
- SA-08: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

COMMUNITY PLANNING: COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

- SA-12:** RURAL DEVELOPMENT CELL (RDC); SYNDICATE AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION
SA-14: VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)
SA-18: INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)
SA-21: ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT (AWARE)
SA-22: INDIA DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (IDS); INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SA-23: ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM
SA-24: GANDHI VILLAGE
SA-25: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
SA-31: CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-35: PROSHIKA MONOBIK UNNAYAN KENDRA (PMUK)
SA-39: WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERATION (WCADL)
SA-43: COLLECTIVE FARMING PROJECT
SA-48: BHARATIYA BHATTA MAZDOOR SANGHARSH SAMITI
SA-50: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION
SA-56: INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-82: ICO PROGRAMME AND ORP PROJECT
SA-86: KARNAD SADASHIVA RAO MEMORIAL SERVICE ASHRAM
SA-73: SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, NIMPITH
SA-77: DASHOLI VILLAGE TREE-PLANTING WORKSHOP (DGSM)
SP-01: ANDONG SARI BAMBOO HOUSING PROJECT
SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
SP-04: SIKEB DAIRY AND AGRICULTURE PROJECT
SP-06: PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.
SP-08: CULION FOUNDATION INCORPORATED
SP-11: GERARD ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY
SP-18: PROJECT COMPASSION ILAW
SP-20: SUDTONGGAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-33: NEW COMMUNITY MOVEMENT
SP-36: TUPOU YOUNG FARMERS ASSOCIATION (TYFA)
SP-38: NEIGHBORHOOD ADVICE ACTION COUNCIL

COMMUNITY PLANNING: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- BA-12:** KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
BA-19: KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME
BA-31: VILLAGE CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT
BA-33: NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE
BA-34: ACTION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ADRI)
EU-10: GWYNEDD GRASSROOTS
EU-13: LEWKNOR COMMUNITY SCHOOL
EU-15: MICHAELSTOW NURSERY SCHOOL
EU-16: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATION
EU-17: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SCHONAU
EU-19: MONTEMURO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
EU-31: IN BETWEEN RURAL SAMBRÉ AND MEUSE
EU-32: DELPH COMMUNITY PROJECT
EU-36: DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MIDDLE DISTANCE
EU-38: BERSTA
EU-40: DEVELOPMENT, COUNTY BACS
EU-41: UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TRAS-OS-MONTES AND ALTO-DOURO (IUTAD)
EU-43: CHILDREN'S PRESCHOOLS PROGRAMME IN ANDALUCIA DISTRICT
LA-02: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR LOW INCOME, RURAL COMMUNITIES
LA-04: RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
LA-06: CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

COMMUNITY PLANNING: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- LA-09: SOL DE SEPTIEMBRE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-13: SELF-TEACHING PROJECT
LA-15: AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ANDES
LA-18: NEWMARKET REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-21: WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
LA-22: EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND WEAVING SHOPS FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
LA-30: IRON MOUNTAIN SPECIAL PROJECT (PEAH)
LA-34: STRATEGIC COOPERATION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LA-50: CANO NEGRO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER
LA-52: EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP
NA-01: BE-WAB-BON
NA-03: KIPOHTAKAW EDUCATION CENTRE
NA-04: LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
NA-05: MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
NA-08: TIGNISH
NA-10: WESTMAN MEDIA COOPERATIVE LTD.
NA-12: CLEAR FORK VALLEY
NA-14: COMMUNITY OF BANGOR, MICHIGAN
NA-15: DINEH COOPERATIVES INC. (DCI)
NA-16: EDGEMONT SOLAR GARDEN
NA-17: FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
NA-18: HOME EDUCATION LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (HELP)
NA-20: PISINEMO DISTRICT
NA-21: SAN LUIS VALLEY SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS (SLVSEA)
NA-22: SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)
NA-27: WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY CLUSTER
NA-31: BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION, THE
NM-03: BASAISA VILLAGE PROJECT
SA-02: BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
SA-04: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH PROJECT
SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
SA-20: VAISHALI AREA SMALL FARMERS ASSOCIATION (VASFA)
SA-22: INDIA DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (IDS): INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SA-25: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
SA-31: CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-35: PROSHIKA MONOBIK UNNAYAN KENDRA (PMUK)
SA-49: SYSTEMATIC ACTION FOR VILLAGE EVOLUTION (SAVE)
SA-51: ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS
SA-52: VILLAGE EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTER (VERC)
SA-56: INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-57: ANAND NAGAR REHABILITATION CUM TRAINING CENTRE
SA-64: RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
SA-65: INTEGRATED COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ICHSDP)
SA-69: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN (NAF)
SA-75: PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE
SA-77: DASHOLI VILLAGE TREE-PLANTING WORKSHOP (DGSM)
SP-01: ANDONG SARI BAMBOO HOUSING PROJECT
SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
SP-04: SIKEB DAIRY AND AGRICULTURE PROJECT
SP-05: GAG SAKI HOME GARDEN PROJECT
SP-07: COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
SP-14: KABSAKA PROJECT
SP-15: KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (KEF)
SP-16: PINTEN ENTERPRISES

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

COMMUNITY PLANNING: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- SP-17: PRIORITY COUNTRY AREAS PROGRAMME
- SP-18: PROJECT COMPASSION ILAW
- SP-19: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-20: SUDTONGGAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-23: ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- SP-26: KURISAWA NEW LIFE MOVEMENT INSTITUTE
- SP-27: JAPAN ASIAN ASSOCIATION AND ASIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY (JAFS)
- SP-29: CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN TSUMAGO
- SP-31: LEGAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
- SP-34: VILLAGE CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-37: KWUN TONG COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT
- SP-38: NEIGHBORHOOD ADVICE ACTION COUNCIL

COMMUNITY PLANNING: EXTERNAL AGENCY LINKING

- BA-33: NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE
- EU-10: GWYNEDD GRASSROUTES
- EU-19: MONTEMURO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- EU-37: HANDICRAFT INITIATIVE
- EU-40: DEVELOPMENT, COUNTY BACS
- EU-41: UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TRAS-OS-MONTES AND ALTO-DOURO (IUTAD)
- LA-01: RURAL COORDINATION, A.C.
- LA-04: RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- LA-06: CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-14: FIRST RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-34: STRATEGIC COOPERATION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- LA-35: CENTRAL CAMPESINO SERVICES ORGANISATION (CCS)
- LA-44: BASIC SCHOOLS
- LA-50: CANO NEGRO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER
- LA-53: INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR A DEPRESSED COMMUNE
- NA-01: BE-WAB-BON
- NA-03: KIPOHTAKAW EDUCATION CENTRE
- NA-04: LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
- NA-06: PONTIAC COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
- NA-09: VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (VACD)
- NA-12: CLEAR FORK VALLEY
- NA-13: COASTAL ENTERPRISES INC.
- NA-14: COMMUNITY OF BANGOR, MICHIGAN
- NA-15: DINEH COOPERATIVES INC. (DCI)
- NA-18: HOME EDUCATION LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (HELP)
- NA-22: SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)
- SA-14: VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)
- SA-31: CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-39: WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERATION (WCADL)
- SA-40: BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
- SA-41: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTRE (SUPK)
- SA-42: VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES SOCIETY (VHSS)
- SA-49: SYSTEMATIC ACTION FOR VILLAGE EVOLUTION (SAVE)
- SA-51: ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS
- SA-55: CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION (CDC)
- SA-65: INTEGRATED COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ICHSDP)
- SA-68: BUILDING HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES AT LOCAL LEVEL
- SA-72: SAMANWITA VILLAGE UNION COMMITTEE
- SA-73: SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, NIMPITH
- SA-87: SUPERVISED CREDIT SYSTEM

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

COMMUNITY PLANNING: EXTERNAL AGENCY LINKING

- SP-02:** BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-09:** FARMERS ASSOCIATION AND INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- SP-17:** PRIORITY COUNTRY AREAS PROGRAMME
- SP-30:** RAINFED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-32:** SARILAKAS
- SP-33:** NEW COMMUNITY MOVEMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING: PLANNING METHODS

- BA-12:** KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-19:** KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME
- BA-30:** ASSOCIATION SIX 'S': PROJECT NAAM
- BA-31:** VILLAGE CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT
- EU-02:** VILLAGE COMPETITION, HAYNA
- EU-04:** VILLAGE COMPETITION, IDSTEIN-LENZHAWN
- EU-06:** VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, STERNENFELS
- EU-16:** VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATION
- EU-17:** COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SCHONAU
- EU-19:** MONTEMURO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- EU-27:** INTEGRATED FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT IN A SMALL RURAL COMMUNITY
- EU-32:** DELPH COMMUNITY PROJECT
- EU-36:** DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MIDDLE DISTANCE
- EU-37:** HANDICRAFT INITIATIVE
- EU-40:** DEVELOPMENT, COUNTY BACS
- LA-04:** RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- LA-06:** CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-07:** PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE/ ALTOS DE CHIAPAS
- LA-09:** SOL DE SEPTIEMBRE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-21:** WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
- LA-27:** SILVO INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK
- LA-38:** CONGREGATION OF POMAS
- LA-46:** CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-49:** CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR MEXICO(CETAMEX)
- NA-02:** ELKFORD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- NA-06:** PONTIAC COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
- NA-10:** WESTMAN MEDIA COOPERATIVE LTD.
- NA-13:** COASTAL ENTERPRISES INC.
- NA-14:** COMMUNITY OF BANGOR, MICHIGAN
- NA-15:** DINEH COOPERATIVES INC. (DCI)
- NA-17:** FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- NA-23:** SOUTH GUTHRIE
- NA-31:** BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION, THE
- NM-03:** BASAISA VILLAGE PROJECT
- SA-01:** AHMEDABAD STUDY ACTION GROUP (ASAG): POVERTY PROJECT, DHOLKA
- SA-02:** BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
- SA-03:** ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AIRD)
- SA-15:** LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
- SA-23:** ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM
- SA-25:** COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
- SA-31:** CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-35:** PROSHIKA MONOBIK UNNAYAN KENDRA (PMUK)
- SA-74:** INDIAN PEOPLE'S SOCIETY
- SA-87:** SUPERVISED CREDIT SYSTEM
- SP-01:** ANDONG SARI BAMBOO HOUSING PROJECT
- SP-02:** BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

COMMUNITY PLANNING: PLANNING METHODS

- SP-03:** SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-04:** SIKÉB DAIRY AND AGRICULTURE PROJECT
- SP-09:** FARMERS ASSOCIATION AND INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- SP-10:** GENERAL RICARTE
- SP-14:** KABSACA PROJECT
- SP-15:** KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (KEF)
- SP-17:** PRIORITY COUNTRY AREAS PROGRAMME
- SP-18:** PROJECT COMPASSION ILAW
- SP-20:** SUDTONGGAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-26:** KURISAWA NEW LIFE MOVEMENT INSTITUTE
- SP-34:** VILLAGE CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

COMMUNITY PLANNING: VARIOUS

- BA-35:** MULTI-SECTOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSRDP)
- NA-21:** SAN LUIS VALLEY SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS (SLVSEA)
- NA-24:** YOUR FAMILY CLINIC

COOPERATIVES: AGRICULTURAL AND COMMUNAL FARMING

- BA-01:** UBOMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-24:** DIOCESE OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
- BA-32:** COFFEE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- EU-03:** FARM FOR ACTIVE LIVING AND LEARNING
- EU-14:** NESS COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE
- EU-17:** COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SCHONAU
- EU-18:** AGRICULTURAL POOL FOR COMMON PRODUCTION (GAEC)
- EU-30:** ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- EU-31:** IN BETWEEN RURAL SAMBRE AND MEUSE
- EU-34:** CENTRE FOR ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
- EU-36:** TREEWORX SERVICES
- EU-39:** SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, NAGYECSED
- LA-12:** INTEGRATED FARMS
- LA-21:** WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
- LA-31:** MICRO-REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN HUANCANELICA
- LA-34:** STRATEGIC COOPERATION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- LA-46:** CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-53:** INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR A DEPRESSED COMMUNE
- NA-06:** PONTIAC COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
- NA-08:** TIGNISH
- NA-16:** EDMONTON SOLAR GARDEN
- NA-30:** TILTH
- SA-23:** ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM
- SA-43:** COLLECTIVE FARMING PROJECT
- SA-78:** THE INDIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIES FOUNDATION (BAIF)
- SP-09:** FARMERS ASSOCIATION AND INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- SP-12:** TAIWAN EXPERIENCE
- SP-23:** ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

COOPERATIVES: ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

- BA-05:** TAKUNDA HONU INDUSTRY
- BA-12:** KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-17:** MURANGA FARMERS DISTRICT COOPERATIVE UNION LTD.
- BA-22:** COUNTRY WOMEN ASSOCIATION (COWA)

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

COOPERATIVES: ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

- BA-25:** KOKROBITEY EBENEZER FISH CURING COOPERATIVE
EU-14: NESS COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE
EU-18: AGRICULTURAL POOL FOR COMMON PRODUCTION (GAEC)
EU-28: BAVARIAN WOODS WOOD AND SHEEP ASSOCIATIONS
EU-31: IN BETWEEN RURAL SAMBRE AND MEUSE
EU-34: CENTRE FOR ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
LA-05: THREE-M DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-12: INTEGRATED FARMS
LA-19: AGRICULTURAL PROJECT FOR THE CULTIVATION OF GARLIC
LA-33: NEW LAND; LAND AND FREEDOM GROUPS
LA-34: STRATEGIC COOPERATION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
NA-08: TIGNISH
NA-10: WESTMAN MEDIA COOPERATIVE LTD.
NA-12: CLEAR FORK VALLEY
NA-15: DINEH COOPERATIVES INC. (DCI)
NA-17: FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
NA-18: HOME EDUCATION LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (HELP)
NM-03: BASAISA VILLAGE PROJECT
SA-14: VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)
SA-16: WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-20: VAISHALI AREA SMALL FARMERS ASSOCIATION (VASFA)
SA-27: RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RHUSA)
SA-32: SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA)
SA-33: NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NDDB); OPERATION FLOOD
SA-34: PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN PAKISTAN
SA-37: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
SA-46: BHARATIYA BHATTA MAZDOOR SANGHARSH SAMITI
SA-47: COMMUNITY FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-51: ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS
SA-53: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (TARD)
SP-01: ANDONG SARI BAMBOO HOUSING PROJECT
SP-04: SIKEB DAIRY AND AGRICULTURE PROJECT
SP-12: TAIWAN EXPERIENCE
SP-13: COOPERATIVE SOCIETY OF TONGA
SP-16: PINTEN ENTERPRISES

COOPERATIVES: CREDIT AND EQUIPMENT

- BA-22:** COUNTRY WOMEN ASSOCIATION (COWA)
BA-28: MURANGA SAVINGS AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
BA-34: ACTION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ADRI)
EU-06: RURAL FAMILY CENTRE, FERROLES
EU-09: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY OF THE ECONOMIC UNIT
EU-14: NESS COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE
EU-18: AGRICULTURAL POOL FOR COMMON PRODUCTION (GAEC)
EU-22: OLD FOLKS HOME
EU-31: IN BETWEEN RURAL SAMBRE AND MEUSE
EU-34: CENTRE FOR ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
LA-33: NEW LAND; LAND AND FREEDOM GROUPS
NA-08: TIGNISH
NA-13: COASTAL ENTERPRISES INC.
SA-18: INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)
SA-30: FOOD SPECIALITIES LTD.
SA-79: BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-06: PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

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COOPERATIVES: CREDIT AND EQUIPMENT

- SP-07:** COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
SP-12: TAIWAN EXPERIENCE
SP-22: MOVEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE

COOPERATIVES: PRODUCTION

- BA-02:** UMUANUNU NSU COOPERATIVE CENTRE PROJECT
BA-05: TAKUNQA HONU INDUSTRY
BA-12: KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
BA-29: GIVING A VOICE TO THE LOCAL
EU-18: AGRICULTURAL POOL FOR COMMON PRODUCTION (GAEC)
EU-26: STALK
EU-31: IN BETWEEN RURAL SAMBRE AND MEUSE
EU-37: HANDICRAFT INITIATIVE
EU-38: BERSTA
LA-10: NORTH CLARENDEN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-11: EASINGTON GARMENTS; SIR DONALD SANGSTER GC, TREADWAYS
LA-32: INTEGRATED PROJECT IN CAYLLOMA
LA-39: PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROMUDER)
NA-01: BE-WAB-BON
NA-08: TIGNISH
NM-01: PALESTINE NEEDLEWORK PROGRAMME
SA-01: AHMEDABAD STUDY ACTION GROUP (ASAG); POVERTY PROJECT, DHOLKA
SA-06: GONDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-14: VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)
SA-15: LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
SA-17: TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)
SA-25: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
SA-32: SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA)
SA-33: NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NDDDB); OPERATION FLOOD
SA-51: ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS
SA-63: ACTION COOP
SP-10: GENERAL RICARTE

COOPERATIVES: VARIOUS

- BA-33:** NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE
SA-59: AGRICULTURAL WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY
SA-69: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN (NAF)

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES: COMMUNICATIONS

- LA-34:** STRATEGIC COOPERATION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
NA-02: ELKFORD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
NA-10: WESTMAN MEDIA COOPERATIVE LTD.
NA-12: CLEAR FORK VALLEY
NA-20: PISINEMO DISTRICT
NA-21: SAN LUIS VALLEY SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS (SLVSEA)
NA-22: SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)
NA-30: TILTH
SA-02: BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
SA-55: CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION (CDC)
SA-74: INDIAN PEOPLE'S SOCIETY
SP-23: ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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COTTAGE INDUSTRIES & SMALL BUSINESSES: FACTORY & INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

- BA-11: JERUSALEM SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES
- BA-22: COUNTRY WOMEN ASSOCIATION (COWA)
- BA-26: BIRIWA RURAL BANK LTD.
- EU-08: MULTI-VILLAGE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS
- EU-09: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY OF THE ECONOMIC UNIT
- EU-21: IRIS PRINTING OFFICE
- EU-26: STALK
- EU-31: IN BETWEEN RURAL SAMBRE AND MEUSE
- EU-36: DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MIDDLE DISTANCE
- EU-39: SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, NAGYECSED
- EU-40: DEVELOPMENT, COUNTY BACS
- LA-10: NORTH CLARENDEN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-45: REVOLVING FUND FOR PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS
- NA-01: BE-WAB-BON
- NA-02: ELKFORD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- NA-04: LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
- NA-06: PONTIAC COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
- NA-08: TIGNISH
- NA-12: CLEAR FORK VALLEY
- NA-13: COASTAL ENTERPRISES INC.
- NA-14: COMMUNITY OF BANGOR, MICHIGAN
- NA-20: PISINEMO DISTRICT
- NA-21: SAN LUIS VALLEY SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS (SLVSEA)
- NA-26: TOWN OF LAMAR, COLORADO
- NA-29: BROOKS COUNTY SCHOOL BASED DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISES
- SA-07: XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
- SA-22: INDIA DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (IDS); INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- SA-24: GANDHI VILLAGE
- SA-35: PROSHIKA MONOBIK UNNAYAN KENDRA (PMUK)
- SA-57: ANAND NAGAR REHABILITATION CUM TRAINING CENTRE
- SA-77: DASHOLI VILLAGE TREE-PLANTING WORKSHOP (DGSM)
- SA-79: BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-83: HOWRAH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (HWA)
- SA-86: RANGATARAH FARM
- SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-15: KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (KEF)
- SP-16: PINTEN ENTERPRISES
- SP-20: SUDTONGGAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-35: PROJECT SANG KANCIL

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES: HANDICRAFT AND ARTESANRY

- BA-12: KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-22: COUNTRY WOMEN ASSOCIATION (COWA)
- BA-33: NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE
- EU-08: MULTI-VILLAGE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS
- EU-37: HANDICRAFT INITIATIVE
- LA-11: EASINGTON GARMENTS; SIR DONALD SANGSTER GC, TREADWAYS
- LA-16: ELDER'S AND YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING PROJECT
- LA-20: COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS FOR TRAINING & PRODUCTION OF GOODS & SERVICES
- LA-22: EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND WEAVING SHOPS FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
- LA-23: WORK SKILLS TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED WOMEN
- LA-25: OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING AND JOB CREATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES: HANDICRAFT AND ARTESANRY

- LA-27:** SILVO INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK
LA-31: MICRO-REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN HUANCVELICA
LA-32: INTEGRATED PROJECT IN CAYLLOMA
LA-40: JAMAICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE ALLSIDES WORKROOM
NA-29: BROOKS COUNTY SCHOOL BASED DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISES
NM-01: PALESTINE NEEDLEWORK PROGRAMME
NM-03: BASAISA VILLAGE PROJECT
SA-01: AHMEDABAD STUDY ACTION GROUP (ASAG); POVERTY PROJECT, DHOLKA
SA-02: BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
SA-08: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)
SA-14: VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)
SA-15: LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
SA-19: EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE; PEOPLE'S COLLEGE
SA-22: INDIA DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (IDS); INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SA-24: GANDHI VILLAGE
SA-29: HISAR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES
SA-31: CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-32: SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA)
SA-34: PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN PAKISTAN
SA-60: VILLAGE UPLIFT SOCIETY
SA-66: KARNAD SADASHIVA RAO MEMORIAL SERVICE ASHRAM
SA-74: INDIAN PEOPLE'S SOCIETY
SA-81: WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN HISAR DISTRICT
SA-83: HOWRAH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (HWA)
SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES: MARKETING

- BA-14:** KIBWEZI WOMEN'S GROUPS' INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
BA-20: KANDITO WOMEN' GOAT PROJECT
BA-22: COUNTRY WOMEN ASSOCIATION (COWA)
BA-31: VILLAGE CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT
EU-08: MULTI-VILLAGE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS
EU-33: APT DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT
EU-37: HANDICRAFT INITIATIVE
LA-20: COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS FOR TRAINING & PRODUCTION OF GOODS & SERVICES
LA-25: OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING AND JOB CREATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED
LA-26: HONEYBEE PROJECT
NA-19: IMPACT SEVEN INC.
NM-01: PALESTINE NEEDLEWORK PROGRAMME
SA-66: KARNAD SADASHIVA RAO MEMORIAL SERVICE ASHRAM
SA-81: WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN HISAR DISTRICT
SA-83: HOWRAH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (HWA)
SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-13: COOPERATIVE SOCIETY OF TONGA
SP-15: KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (KEF)

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES: TOURISM

- EU-08:** MULTI-VILLAGE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS
EU-10: GWYNEDD GRASSROUTES
EU-17: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SCHONAU
EU-38: DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MIDDLE DISTANCE
NA-02: ELKFORD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-29: CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN TSUMAGO

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES: VARIOUS

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES: VARIOUS

- BA-01:** UBOMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-23:** WORKSHOP FOR CREATING SUGAR AND JAM FACTORIES
- EU-34:** CENTRE FOR ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
- LA-05:** THREE-M DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-06:** CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-09:** SOL DE SEPTIEMBRE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-17:** JACKS HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE
- LA-18:** NEWMARKET REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-20:** COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS FOR TRAINING & PRODUCTION OF GOODS & SERVICES
- LA-21:** WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
- LA-39:** PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROMUDER)
- NA-32:** TRICKLE UP PROGRAMME (TUP)
- SA-36:** SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
- SA-63:** ACTION COOP
- SP-19:** SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-34:** VILLAGE CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CREDIT: EXTERNAL CREDIT ACCESS

- BA-02:** UMUANUNU NSU COOPERATIVE CENTRE PROJECT
- BA-03:** BAUCHI STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BSADP)
- BA-17:** MURANGA FARMERS DISTRICT COOPERATIVE UNION LTD.
- BA-26:** BIRIWA RURAL BANK LTD.
- BA-28:** MURANGA SAVINGS AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
- BA-32:** COFFEE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-33:** NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE
- BA-34:** ACTION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ADRI)
- EU-20:** TRAS-OS-MONTES RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- EU-41:** UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TRAS-OS-MONTES AND ALTO-DOURO (IUTAD)
- LA-01:** RURAL COORDINATION, A.C.
- LA-08:** CANAMIEL
- LA-35:** CENTRAL CAMPESINO SERVICES ORGANISATION (CCS)
- LA-38:** CONGREGATION OF POMAS
- LA-42:** RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROMOTION COMMITTEE (COPIDER)
- LA-45:** REVOLVING FUND FOR PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS
- LA-48:** INTEGRATED BASIC EDUCATION
- LA-51:** SOCIAL GROUP
- NA-01:** BE-WAB-BON
- NA-05:** MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
- NA-13:** COASTAL ENTERPRISES INC.
- NA-14:** COMMUNITY OF BANGOR, MICHIGAN
- NA-19:** IMPACT SEVEN INC.
- NA-20:** PISINEMO DISTRICT
- NA-21:** SAN LUIS VALLEY SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS (SLVSEA)
- NA-23:** SOUTH GUTHRIE
- NA-32:** TRICKLE UP PROGRAMME (TUP)
- SA-01:** AHMEDABAD STUDY ACTION GROUP (ASAG): POVERTY PROJECT, DHOLKA
- SA-02:** BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
- SA-09:** INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
- SA-11:** ACIL NAVASARJAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (ANARDE)
- SA-12:** RURAL DEVELOPMENT CELL (RDC): SYNDICATE AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION
- SA-16:** WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-17:** TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

CREDIT: EXTERNAL CREDIT ACCESS

- SA-18: INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)
- SA-25: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
- SA-26: GUJARAT STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.
- SA-27: RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RHUSA)
- SA-28: JAWALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-30: FOOD SPECIALITIES LTD.
- SA-31: CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-51: ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS
- SA-69: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN (NAF)
- SA-72: SAMANWITA VILLAGE UNION COMMITTEE
- SA-74: INDIAN PEOPLE'S SOCIETY
- SA-87: SUPERVISED CREDIT SYSTEM
- SP-09: FARMERS ASSOCIATION AND INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- SP-16: PINTEN ENTERPRISES
- SP-25: YOUNG FARMERS CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- SP-33: NEW COMMUNITY MOVEMENT

CREDIT: INTERNAL FINANCING AND VILLAGE LOAN FUNDS

- BA-09: AZEZE KACHEKA HOUSING PROJECT
- BA-17: MURANGA FARMERS DISTRICT COOPERATIVE UNION LTD.
- BA-26: BIRIWA RURAL BANK LTD.
- BA-28: MURANGA SAVINGS AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
- EU-09: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY OF THE ECONOMIC UNIT
- EU-26: STALK
- LA-05: THREE-M DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-48: INTEGRATED BASIC EDUCATION
- LA-51: SOCIAL GROUP
- LA-52: EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP
- NA-04: LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
- NA-08: TIGNISH
- NA-10: WESTMAN MEDIA COOPERATIVE LTD.
- NA-20: PISINEMO DISTRICT
- NM-03: BASAISA VILLAGE PROJECT
- SA-02: BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
- SA-20: VAISHALI AREA SMALL FARMERS ASSOCIATION (VASFA)
- SA-21: ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT (AWARE)
- SA-23: ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM
- SA-37: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
- SA-44: CHRISTA SHARAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
- SA-69: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN (NAF)
- SP-01: ANDONG SARI BAMBOO HOUSING PROJECT
- SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-06: PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.
- SP-15: KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (KEF)
- SP-33: NEW COMMUNITY MOVEMENT

CREDIT: VARIOUS

- SA-39: WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERATION (WCADL)
- SA-40: BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
- SA-43: COLLECTIVE FARMING PROJECT
- SA-77: DASHOLI VILLAGE TREE-PLANTING WORKSHOP (DGSM)
- SA-87: SUPERVISED CREDIT SYSTEM

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

CULTURAL: VARIOUS

CULTURAL: VARIOUS

- BA-30: ASSOCIATION SIX 'S': PROJECT NAAM
- BA-31: VILLAGE CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT
- EU-01: OUR VILLAGE: A GREAT PLACE TO BE ALIVE
- EU-02: VILLAGE COMPETITION, HAYNA
- EU-03: FARM FOR ACTIVE LIVING AND LEARNING
- EU-05: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, STERNENFELS
- EU-09: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY OF THE ECONOMIC UNIT
- EU-11: READING AND WRITING GROUPS IN DEN BOSCH
- EU-13: LEWKOR COMMUNITY SCHOOL
- EU-17: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SCHONAU
- EU-19: MONTEMURO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- EU-28: BAVARIAN WOODS WOOD AND SHEEP ASSOCIATIONS
- LA-06: CANETE YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-13: SELF-TEACHING PROJECT
- NA-03: KIPOHTAKAW EDUCATION CENTRE
- NA-05: MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
- NA-06: PONTIAC COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
- NA-07: READING AND WRITING TUTORING PROJECT
- NA-08: TIGNISH
- NA-15: DINEH COOPERATIVES INC. (DCI)
- NA-20: PISINEMO DISTRICT
- SA-15: LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
- SA-28: JAWALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-45: AUROVILLE INTERNATIONAL TOWNSHIP
- SA-54: MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME (MEP)
- SA-55: CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION (CDC)
- SA-66: KARNAD SADASHIVA RAO MEMORIAL SERVICE ASHRAM
- SA-73: SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, NIMPITH
- SA-75: PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE
- SA-85: MAHARASHTRA PRABODHAN SEVA MANDAL (MPSM), DINADORI
- SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-08: CULION FOUNDATION INCORPORATED
- SP-15: KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (KEF)
- SP-16: PINTEN ENTERPRISES
- SP-20: SUDTONGGAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-26: KURISAWA NEW LIFE MOVEMENT INSTITUTE
- SP-27: JAPAN ASIAN ASSOCIATION AND ASIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY (JAFS)
- SP-29: CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN TSUMAGO
- SP-33: NEW COMMUNITY MOVEMENT
- SP-37: KWUN TONG COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT
- SP-38: NEIGHBORHOOD ADVICE ACTION COUNCIL

EDUCATION: CONTINUING ADULT EDUCATION

- BA-15: GREEN BELT MOVEMENT
- BA-29: GIVING A VOICE TO THE LOCAL
- EU-11: READING AND WRITING GROUPS IN DEN BOSCH
- EU-15: MICHAELSTOW NURSERY SCHOOL
- EU-40: DEVELOPMENT, COUNTY BACS
- EU-43: CHILDREN'S PRESCHOOLS PROGRAMME IN ANDALUCIA DISTRICT
- LA-12: INTEGRATED FARMS
- LA-13: SELF-TEACHING PROJECT
- LA-15: AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ANDES

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

EDUCATION: CONTINUING ADULT EDUCATION

- LA-16: ELDERS AND YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING PROJECT
- LA-27: SILVO INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK
- LA-28: SAIS TUPAC AMARU (LTDA)
- LA-29: TELE-EDUCATION SERVICE
- NA-04: LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
- NA-07: READING AND WRITING TUTORING PROJECT
- NA-12: CLEAR FORK VALLEY
- NA-17: FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- NA-21: SAN LUIS VALLEY SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS (SLVSEA)
- NA-23: SOUTH GUTHRIE
- SA-02: BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
- SA-03: ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AIRD)
- SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
- SA-07: XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
- SA-09: INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
- SA-23: ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM
- SA-24: GANDHI VILLAGE
- SA-25: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
- SA-27: RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RHUSA)
- SA-35: PROSHIKA MONOBIK UNNAYAN KENDRA (PMUK)
- SA-40: BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
- SA-44: CHRISTA SHARAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
- SA-49: SYSTEMATIC ACTION FOR VILLAGE EVOLUTION (SAVE)
- SA-52: VILLAGE EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTER (VERC)
- SA-54: MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME (MEP)
- SA-67: RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (RDI)
- SA-69: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN (NAF)
- SA-75: PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE
- SA-79: BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-80: AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH (AAVS); RURAL INTEGRATED PROGRAMME
- SA-84: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CSIR)
- SP-06: PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.
- SP-08: CULION FOUNDATION INCORPORATED
- SP-10: GENERAL RICARTE
- SP-15: KALAHAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (KEF)
- SP-34: VILLAGE CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-36: TUPOU YOUNG FARMERS ASSOCIATION (TYFA)

EDUCATION: CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

- EU-43: CHILDREN'S PRESCHOOLS PROGRAMME IN ANDALUCIA DISTRICT
- LA-29: TELE-EDUCATION SERVICE
- LA-52: EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP
- NA-03: KIPOHTAKAW EDUCATION CENTRE
- NA-21: SAN LUIS VALLEY SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS (SLVSEA)
- SA-02: BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
- SA-07: XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
- SA-84: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CSIR)
- SP-17: PRIORITY COUNTRY AREAS PROGRAMME

EDUCATION: FORMAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLING

- BA-12: KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- EU-13: LEWKOR COMMUNITY SCHOOL
- EU-15: MICHAELSTOW NURSERY SCHOOL

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

EDUCATION: FORMAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLING

- LA-44: BASIC SCHOOLS
- LA-46: CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- NA-03: KIPOHTAKAW EDUCATION CENTRE
- NA-04: LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
- NA-05: MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
- SA-02: BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
- SA-06: GONDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-09: INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
- SA-18: INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)
- SA-24: GANDHI VILLAGE
- SA-27: RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RHUSA)
- SA-41: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTRE (SUPK)
- SA-52: VILLAGE EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTER (VERC)
- SA-54: MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME (MEP)
- SA-69: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN (NAF)
- SA-75: PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE
- SA-80: AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH (AAVS): RURAL INTEGRATED PROGRAMME
- SA-83: HOWRAH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (HWA)
- SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-17: PRIORITY COUNTRY AREAS PROGRAMME
- SP-26: KURISAWA NEW LIFE MOVEMENT INSTITUTE

EDUCATION: LITERACY

- BA-20: KANDITO WOMEN GOAT PROJECT
- EU-09: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY OF THE ECONOMIC UNIT
- EU-11: READING AND WRITING GROUPS IN DEN BOSCH
- EU-36: DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MIDDLE DISTANCE
- LA-47: RURAL HEALTH OF CHIMALTENANGO (SARUCH)
- NA-04: LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
- NA-07: READING AND WRITING TUTORING PROJECT
- NM-03: BASAISA VILLAGE PROJECT
- SA-02: BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
- SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
- SA-06: GONDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-07: XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
- SA-09: INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
- SA-25: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
- SA-32: SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA)
- SA-36: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFD)
- SA-39: WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERATION (WCADL)
- SA-40: BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
- SA-44: CHRISTA SHARAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
- SA-48: ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (APWA)
- SA-49: SYSTEMATIC ACTION FOR VILLAGE EVOLUTION (SAVE)
- SA-51: ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS
- SA-52: VILLAGE EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTER (VERC)
- SA-54: MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME (MEP)
- SA-57: ANAND NAGAR REHABILITATION CUM TRAINING CENTRE
- SA-72: SAMANWITA VILLAGE UNION COMMITTEE
- SA-75: PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE
- SA-80: AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH (AAVS): RURAL INTEGRATED PROGRAMME
- SA-83: HOWRAH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (HWA)
- SA-85: MAHARASHTRA PRABODHAN SEVA MANDAL (MPSM), DINADORI
- SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

EDUCATION: PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

EDUCATION: PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

- BA-22:** COUNTRY WOMEN ASSOCIATION (COWA)
EU-13: LEWKNOR COMMUNITY SCHOOL
EU-15: MICHAELSTOW NURSERY SCHOOL
EU-43: CHILDREN'S PRESCHOOLS PROGRAMME IN ANDALUCIA DISTRICT
LA-06: CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-12: INTEGRATED FARMS
LA-44: BASIC SCHOOLS
LA-46: CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-52: EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP
NA-12: CLEAR FORK VALLEY
NA-17: FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
NA-25: TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY (TAAP)
NA-29: BROOKS COUNTY SCHOOL BASED DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISES
SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
SA-09: INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
SA-10: RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, DAHOD
SA-11: ACIL NAVASARJAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (ANARDE)
SA-14: VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)
SA-18: INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)
SA-22: INDIA DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (IDS): INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SA-23: ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM
SA-24: GANDHI VILLAGE
SA-27: RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RHUSA)
SA-28: JAWALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-31: CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-32: SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA)
SA-43: COLLECTIVE FARMING PROJECT
SA-48: ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (APWA)
SA-54: MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME (MEP)
SA-80: AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH (AAVS): RURAL INTEGRATED PROGRAMME
SA-82: BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH: TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
SA-85: MAHARASHTRA PRABODHAN SEVA MANDAL (MPSM), DINADORI
SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-07: COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
SP-20: SUDTONGGAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-21: PROJECT KANITA
SP-22: MOVEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE
SP-23: ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
SP-35: PROJECT SANG KANCIL

EDUCATION: TRAINING IN COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

- BA-19:** KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME
BA-23: WORKSHOP FOR CREATING SUGAR AND JAM FACTORIES
BA-29: GIVING A VOICE TO THE LOCAL
BA-30: ASSOCIATION SIX 'S': PROJECT NAAM
BA-31: VILLAGE CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT
EU-16: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATION
EU-19: MONTEMURO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
EU-40: DEVELOPMENT, COUNTY BACS
EU-43: CHILDREN'S PRESCHOOLS PROGRAMME IN ANDALUCIA DISTRICT
LA-01: RURAL COORDINATION, A.C.
LA-04: RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

EDUCATION: TRAINING IN COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

- LA-05: THREE-M DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-06: CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-31: MICRO-REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN HUANCAMELICA
- LA-33: NEW LAND, LAND AND FREEDOM GROUPS
- LA-35: CENTRAL CAMPESINO SERVICES ORGANISATION (CCS)
- LA-46: CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-50: CANO NEGRO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER
- LA-52: EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP
- NA-02: ELKFORD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- NA-03: KIPOHTAKAW EDUCATION CENTRE
- NA-04: LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
- NA-07: READING AND WRITING TUTORING PROJECT
- NA-15: DINEH COOPERATIVES INC. (DCI)
- NA-17: FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- NA-18: HOME EDUCATION LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (HELP)
- NA-20: PISINEMO DISTRICT
- NA-22: SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)
- NA-28: HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROJECT
- SA-02: BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
- SA-03: ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AIRD)
- SA-06: GONDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-07: XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
- SA-12: RURAL DEVELOPMENT CELL (RDC); SYNDICATE AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION
- SA-14: VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)
- SA-16: WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-18: INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)
- SA-19: EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE; PEOPLE'S COLLEGE
- SA-21: ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT (AWARE)
- SA-25: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
- SA-31: CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-41: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTRE (SUPK)
- SA-42: VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES SOCIETY (VHSS)
- SA-56: INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-63: ACTION COOP
- SA-69: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN (NAF)
- SA-75: PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE
- SA-82: BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH; TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
- SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-06: PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.
- SP-08: CULION FOUNDATION INCORPORATED
- SP-18: PROJECT COMPASSION ILAW
- SP-19: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-21: PROJECT KANITA
- SP-22: MOVEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE
- SP-32: SARILAKAS
- SP-35: PROJECT SANG KANCIL
- SP-37: KWUN TONG COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT
- SP-38: NEIGHBORHOOD ADVICE ACTION COUNCIL

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

EDUCATION: VARIOUS

EDUCATION: VARIOUS

- BA-11:** JERUSALEM SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES
- BA-27:** APPLE:WORLD WIDE CHURCH OF GOD INTEGRATED FARM PROJECT
- BA-29:** GIVING A VOICE TO THE LOCAL
- EU-27:** INTEGRATED FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT IN A SMALL RURAL COMMUNITY
- LA-17:** JACKS HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE
- LA-48:** INTEGRATED BASIC EDUCATION
- NA-08:** TIGNISH
- SA-37:** COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
- SA-38:** UNIVERSAL HINDU CONFERENCE
- SA-45:** AUROVILLE INTERNATIONAL TOWNSHIP
- SA-60:** VILLAGE UPLIFT SOCIETY
- SA-68:** BUILDING HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES AT LOCAL LEVEL
- SA-73:** SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, NIMPITH
- SP-26:** KURISAWA NEW LIFE MOVEMENT INSTITUTE

ELDERS: VARIOUS

- EU-13:** LEWKOR COMMUNITY SCHOOL
- EU-22:** OLD FOLKS HOME
- LA-16:** ELDERS AND YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING PROJECT
- NA-03:** KIPOHTAKAW EDUCATION CENTRE
- NA-05:** MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
- NA-16:** EDMONTON SOLAR GARDEN
- NA-19:** IMPACT SEVEN INC.
- NA-26:** TOWN OF LAMAR, COLORADO
- SA-05:** INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
- SP-23:** ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- SP-26:** KURISAWA NEW LIFE MOVEMENT INSTITUTE
- SP-28:** SAWAUCHI VILLAGE

ENVIRONMENT: BEAUTIFICATION

- BA-18:** SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT
- BA-31:** VILLAGE CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT
- EU-01:** OUR VILLAGE: A GREAT PLACE TO BE ALIVE
- EU-02:** VILLAGE COMPETITION, HAYNA
- EU-04:** VILLAGE COMPETITION, IDSTEIN-LENZHAHN
- EU-05:** VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, STERNENFELS
- EU-32:** DELPH COMMUNITY PROJECT
- LA-06:** CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- NA-27:** WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY CLUSTER
- SA-06:** GONDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-07:** XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
- SA-28:** JAWALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-01:** ANDONG SARI BAMBOO HOUSING PROJECT
- SP-11:** GERARD ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY
- SP-20:** SUDTONGGAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-23:** ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- SP-29:** CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN TSUMAGO
- SP-37:** KWUN TONG COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

ENVIRONMENT: ECOSYSTEM

ENVIRONMENT: ECOSYSTEM

- BA-15:** GREEN BELT MOVEMENT
- BA-18:** SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT
- EU-12:** SMALL EARTH, THE
- LA-06:** CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-12:** INTEGRATED FARMS
- LA-27:** SILVO INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK
- LA-34:** STRATEGIC COOPERATION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- NA-11:** CARROLL SUSTAINABLE NATURAL FARMING PROJECT
- NM-03:** BASAISA VILLAGE PROJECT
- SA-13:** SURUCHI PRINTING AND AGRICULTURAL TOOLS RESEARCH CENTRE
- SA-45:** AUROVILLE INTERNATIONAL TOWNSHIP
- SA-47:** COMMUNITY FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-70:** DHANAK-SHIRUR CO-OPERATIVE JOINT FARMING SOCIETY LTD.
- SA-86:** RANGATARAH FARM

ENVIRONMENT: AFFORESTATION

- BA-15:** GREEN BELT MOVEMENT
- BA-18:** SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT
- BA-30:** ASSOCIATION SIX 'S': PROJECT NAAM
- EU-04:** VILLAGE COMPETITION, IDSTEIN-LENZHAHN
- EU-35:** TREEWORX SERVICES
- LA-06:** CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-28:** SAIS TUPAC AMARU (LTDA)
- LA-34:** STRATEGIC COOPERATION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- LA-49:** CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR MEXICO(CETAMEX)
- NA-06:** PONTIAC COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
- SA-01:** AHMEDABAD STUDY ACTION GROUP (ASAG): POVERTY PROJECT, DHOLKA
- SA-08:** VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)
- SA-10:** RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, DAHOD
- SA-16:** WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-17:** TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)
- SA-27:** RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RHUSA)
- SA-45:** AUROVILLE INTERNATIONAL TOWNSHIP
- SA-47:** COMMUNITY FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-77:** DASHOLI VILLAGE TREE-PLANTING WORKSHOP (DGSM)
- SP-03:** SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-23:** ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH: DISABILITY REHABILITATION

- BA-24:** DIOCESE OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
- EU-07:** ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN WALES YOUTH TRAINING SCHEME
- LA-22:** EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND WEAVING SHOPS FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
- LA-37:** PIAXTLA AND PROJIMO PROJECTS
- NA-08:** TIGNISH
- NA-31:** BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION, THE
- SA-04:** COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH PROJECT
- SA-05:** INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
- SA-07:** XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
- SA-08:** VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)
- SA-15:** LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
- SA-63:** ACTION COOP
- SP-37:** KWUN TONG COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

HEALTH: DELIVERY AND ACCESS

HEALTH: DELIVERY AND ACCESS

- BA-10:** ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND PHC THROUGH APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY
BA-12: KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
BA-16: KIBWEZI COMMUNITY-BASED PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROJECT
BA-21: BORNO COMMUNITY HEALTH CLINIC
BA-26: BIRIWA RURAL BANK LTD.
BA-31: VILLAGE CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT
EU-07: ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN WALES YOUTH TRAINING SCHEME
EU-09: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY OF THE ECONOMIC UNIT
EU-22: OLD FOLKS HOME
EU-27: INTEGRATED FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT IN A SMALL RURAL COMMUNITY
LA-02: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR LOW INCOME, RURAL COMMUNITIES
LA-04: RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
LA-06: CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-21: WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
LA-24: MEDICAL EDUCATION PROJECT OF PACARAN
LA-28: SAIS TUPAC AMARU (LTDA)
NA-08: TIGNISH
NA-12: CLEAR FORK VALLEY
NA-14: COMMUNITY OF BANGOR, MICHIGAN
NA-18: HOME EDUCATION LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (HELP)
NA-24: YOUR FAMILY CLINIC
NA-26: TOWN OF LAMAR, COLORADO
NA-28: HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROJECT
SA-02: BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
SA-04: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH PROJECT
SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
SA-06: GONDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-08: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)
SA-09: INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
SA-10: RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, DAHOD
SA-11: ACIL NAVASARJAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (ANARDE)
SA-15: LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
SA-16: WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-17: TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)
SA-21: ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT (AWARE)
SA-22: INDIA DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (IDS): INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SA-23: ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM
SA-24: GANDHI VILLAGE
SA-27: RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RHUSA)
SA-31: CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-32: SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA)
SA-34: PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN PAKISTAN
SA-37: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
SA-42: VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES SOCIETY (VHSS)
SA-49: SYSTEMATIC ACTION FOR VILLAGE EVOLUTION (SAVE)
SA-50: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION
SA-51: ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS
SA-58: SANJIVANI MEDICAL CENTRE
SA-63: ACTION COOP
SA-65: INTEGRATED COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ICHSDP)
SA-74: INDIAN PEOPLE'S SOCIETY
SA-75: PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE
SA-80: AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH (AAVS): RURAL INTEGRATED PROGRAMME.

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

HEALTH: DELIVERY AND ACCESS

- SP-20: SUDTONGGAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-21: PROJECT KANITA
- SP-28: SAWAUCHI VILLAGE
- SP-34: VILLAGE CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-37: KWUN TONG COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT

HEALTH: EDUCATION

- BA-04: LARDIN GABAS RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMME
- BA-07: UGANDA FOOD AND PEACE PROJECT
- BA-16: KIBWEZI COMMUNITY-BASED PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROJECT
- BA-19: KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME
- BA-20: KANDITO WOMEN GOAT PROJECT
- BA-21: BORNO COMMUNITY HEALTH CLINIC
- BA-29: GIVING A VOICE TO THE LOCAL
- BA-35: MULTI-SECTOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSRDP)
- EU-12: SMALL EARTH, THE
- EU-27: INTEGRATED FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT IN A SMALL RURAL COMMUNITY
- EU-43: CHILDREN'S PRESCHOOLS PROGRAMME IN ANDALUCIA DISTRICT
- LA-04: RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- LA-06: CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-17: JACKS HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE
- LA-21: WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
- LA-24: MEDICAL EDUCATION PROJECT OF PACARAN
- LA-36: NUTRITION AND PRIMARY HEALTH
- LA-37: PIAXTLA AND PROJIMO PROJECTS
- NA-03: KIPOHTAKAW EDUCATION CENTRE
- NA-24: YOUR FAMILY CLINIC
- NA-28: HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROJECT
- SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
- SA-15: LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
- SA-24: GANDHI VILLAGE
- SA-28: JAWALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-37: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
- SA-42: VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES SOCIETY (VHSS)
- SA-44: CHRISTA SHARAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
- SA-57: ANAND NAGAR REHABILITATION CUM TRAINING CENTRE
- SA-58: SANJIVANI MEDICAL CENTRE
- SA-65: INTEGRATED COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ICHSDP)
- SA-69: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN (NAF)
- SA-80: AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH (AAVS): RURAL INTEGRATED PROGRAMME
- SA-82: BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH: TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
- SA-83: HOWRAH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (HWA)
- SA-85: MAHARASHTRA PRABODHAN SEVA MANDAL (MPSM), DINADORI
- SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-18: PROJECT COMPASSION ILAW
- SP-22: MOVEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE
- SP-28: SAWAUCHI VILLAGE
- SP-37: KWUN TONG COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

HEALTH: NUTRITION

HEALTH: NUTRITION

- BA-06: MWEGAZI HATCHERY
- BA-13: KENYA FOOD AND NUTRITION TRAINING PROGRAMME
- BA-20: KANDITO WOMEN GOAT PROJECT
- BA-25: KOKROBITEY EBENEZER FISH CURING COOPERATIVE
- BA-26: BIRIWA RURAL BANK LTD.
- BA-27: APPLE:WORLD WIDE CHURCH OF GOD INTEGRATED FARM PROJECT
- BA-35: MULTI-SECTOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSRDP)
- EU-12: SMALL EARTH, THE
- EU-22: OLD FOLKS HOME
- LA-20: COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS FOR TRAINING & PRODUCTION OF GOODS & SERVICES
- LA-21: WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
- LA-36: NUTRITION AND PRIMARY HEALTH
- LA-45: REVOLVING FUND FOR PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS
- LA-46: CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-52: EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP
- NA-01: BE-WAB-BON
- NA-03: KIPOHTAKAW EDUCATION CENTRE
- NA-25: TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY (TAAP)
- NA-26: TOWN OF LAMAR, COLORADO
- SA-09: INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
- SA-27: RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RHUSA)
- SA-28: JAWALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-38: UNIVERSAL HINDU CONFERENCE
- SA-40: BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
- SA-43: COLLECTIVE FARMING PROJECT
- SA-44: CHRISTA SHARAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
- SA-48: ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (APWA)
- SA-49: SYSTEMATIC ACTION FOR VILLAGE EVOLUTION (SAVE)
- SA-50: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION
- SA-58: SANJIVANI MEDICAL CENTRE
- SA-73: SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, NIMPITH
- SA-75: PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE
- SA-82: BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH: TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
- SP-05: GAG SAKI HOME GARDEN PROJECT
- SP-20: SUDTONGGAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-21: PROJECT KANITA

HEALTH: OBSTETRICS, PEDIATRICS, AND FAMILY PLANNING

- BA-20: KANDITO WOMEN GOAT PROJECT
- EU-27: INTEGRATED FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT IN A SMALL RURAL COMMUNITY
- LA-06: CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- NA-24: YOUR FAMILY CLINIC
- NA-28: HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROJECT
- SA-04: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH PROJECT
- SA-27: RURAL UNIT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (RHUSA)
- SA-36: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
- SA-37: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
- SA-41: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTRE (SUPK)
- SA-42: VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES SOCIETY (VHSS)
- SA-44: CHRISTA SHARAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
- SA-50: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION
- SA-57: ANAND NAGAR REHABILITATION CUM TRAINING CENTRE

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

HEALTH: OBSTETRICS, PEDIATRICS, AND FAMILY PLANNING

- SA-58: SANJIVANI MEDICAL CENTRE
- SA-60: VILLAGE UPLIFT SOCIETY
- SA-65: INTEGRATED COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ICHSDP)
- SA-69: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN (NAF)
- SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-23: ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- SP-28: SAWAUCHI VILLAGE
- SP-35: PROJECT SANG KANCIL

HEALTH: SPECIALISED TREATMENT

- EU-07: ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN WALES YOUTH TRAINING SCHEME
- LA-37: PIAXTLA AND PROJIMO PROJECTS
- NA-24: YOUR FAMILY CLINIC
- SA-04: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH PROJECT
- SA-07: XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
- SA-08: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)
- SA-15: LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
- SA-16: WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-37: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
- SA-58: SANJIVANI MEDICAL CENTRE
- SP-28: SAWAUCHI VILLAGE

HEALTH: VARIOUS

- EU-19: MONTEMURO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-48: INTEGRATED BASIC EDUCATION
- SA-12: RURAL DEVELOPMENT CELL (RDC); SYNDICATE AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION
- SA-37: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
- SA-39: WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERATION (WCADL)
- SA-45: AUROVILLE INTERNATIONAL TOWNSHIP
- SA-72: SAMANWITA VILLAGE UNION COMMITTEE

HORTICULTURE: GARDENS

- LA-02: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR LOW INCOME, RURAL COMMUNITIES
- LA-43: RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN VINCENTE GUERRERO
- LA-52: EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP
- LA-53: INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR A DEPRESSED COMMUNE
- NA-01: BE-WAB-BON
- SA-40: BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
- SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-05: GAG SAKI HOME GARDEN PROJECT

HORTICULTURE: VARIOUS

- EU-03: FARM FOR ACTIVE LIVING AND LEARNING
- EU-14: NESS COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE
- EU-35: TREEWORX SERVICES
- LA-12: INTEGRATED FARMS
- LA-19: AGRICULTURAL PROJECT FOR THE CULTIVATION OF GARLIC
- LA-20: COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS FOR TRAINING & PRODUCTION OF GOODS & SERVICES
- LA-21: WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
- LA-40: JAMAICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE ALLSIDES WORKROOM
- NA-16: EDMONT SOLAR GARDEN

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

HORTICULTURE: VARIOUS

- NM-02:** AL AIN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL CENTRE
SA-01: AHMEDABAD STUDY ACTION GROUP (ASAG): POVERTY PROJECT, DHOLKA
SA-12: RURAL DEVELOPMENT CELL (RDC): SYNDICATE AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION
SA-15: LEPROSY SERVICE COMMITTEE (MSS)
SA-57: ANAND NAGAR REHABILITATION CUM TRAINING CENTRE
SA-77: DASHOLI VILLAGE TREE-PLANTING WORKSHOP (DGSM)
SP-07: COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

HOUSING: CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION

- BA-09:** AZEZE KACHEKA HOUSING PROJECT
EU-01: OUR VILLAGE: A GREAT PLACE TO BE ALIVE
EU-02: VILLAGE COMPETITION, HAYNA
EU-04: VILLAGE COMPETITION, IDSTEIN-LENZHAHN
EU-05: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, STERNENFELS
EU-09: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY OF THE ECONOMIC UNIT
EU-16: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATION
EU-20: TRAS-OS-MONTES RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
EU-28: BAVARIAN WOODS WOOD AND SHEEP ASSOCIATIONS
EU-39: SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, NAGYECSED
LA-14: FIRST RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-18: NEWMARKET REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-28: SAIS TUPAC AMARU (LTDA)
LA-52: EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP
NA-01: BE-WAB-BON
NA-02: ELKFORD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
NA-05: MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
NA-12: CLEAR FORK VALLEY
NA-14: COMMUNITY OF BANGOR, MICHIGAN
NA-17: FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
NA-18: HOME EDUCATION LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (HELP)
NA-19: IMPACT SEVEN INC.
NA-20: PISINEMO DISTRICT
NA-22: SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)
NA-23: SOUTH GUTHRIE
NA-25: TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY (TAAP)
NA-26: TOWN OF LAMAR, COLORADO
SA-01: AHMEDABAD STUDY ACTION GROUP (ASAG): POVERTY PROJECT, DHOLKA
SA-17: TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)
SA-24: GANDHI VILLAGE
SA-37: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
SA-39: WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERATION (WCADL)
SA-51: ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS
SA-59: AGRICULTURAL WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY
SA-60: VILLAGE UPLIFT SOCIETY
SA-80: AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH (AAVS): RURAL INTEGRATED PROGRAMME
SP-01: ANDONG SARI BAMBOO HOUSING PROJECT
SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
SP-07: COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
SP-20: SUDTONGGAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-23: ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
SP-29: CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN TSUMAGO

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

HOUSING: FINANCING

HOUSING: FINANCING

- NA-01: BE-WAB-BON
- NA-05: MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
- NA-14: COMMUNITY OF BANGOR, MICHIGAN
- NA-22: SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)
- SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
- SA-51: ROOFS FOR THE ROOFLESS
- SP-01: ANDONG SARI BAMBOO HOUSING PROJECT
- SP-22: MOVEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE
- SP-25: YOUNG FARMERS CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

HOUSING: VARIOUS

- BA-34: ACTION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ADRI)
- LA-48: INTEGRATED BASIC EDUCATION
- SP-11: GERARD ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY
- SP-19: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

INFRASTRUCTURE: COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- EU-02: VILLAGE COMPETITION, HAYNA
- EU-05: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, STERNENFELS
- EU-10: GWYNEDD GRASSROUTES
- EU-41: UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TRAS-OS-MONTES AND ALTO-DOURO (IUTAD)
- LA-44: BASIC SCHOOLS
- NA-01: BE-WAB-BON
- NA-02: ELKFORD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-36: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
- SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-35: PROJECT SANG KANCIL

INFRASTRUCTURE: ELECTRIFICATION

- EU-08: MULTI-VILLAGE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS
- LA-06: CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-14: FIRST RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-28: SAIS TUPAC AMARU (LTDA)
- SA-30: FOOD SPECIALITIES LTD.
- SA-61: ACCELERATED MAHAWELI GANGA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- SA-79: BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

INFRASTRUCTURE: POTABLE WATER

- BA-07: UGANDA FOOD AND PEACE PROJECT
- BA-09: AZEZE KACHEKA HOUSING PROJECT
- BA-10: ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND PHC THROUGH APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY
- BA-16: KIBWEZI COMMUNITY-BASED PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROJECT
- BA-30: ASSOCIATION SIX 'S': PROJECT NAAM
- BA-34: ACTION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ADRI)
- BA-35: MULTI-SECTOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSRDP)
- EU-01: OUR VILLAGE: A GREAT PLACE TO BE ALIVE
- EU-02: VILLAGE COMPETITION, HAYNA

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

INFRASTRUCTURE: POTABLE WATER

- EU-39:** SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, NAGYEGESD
- LA-14:** FIRST RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-46:** CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-47:** RURAL HEALTH OF CHIMALTENANGO (SARUCH)
- LA-52:** EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP
- NA-04:** LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
- NA-12:** CLEAR FORK VALLEY
- NA-18:** HOME EDUCATION LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (HELP)
- NA-23:** SOUTH GUTHRIE
- NA-25:** TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY (TAAP)
- SA-08:** VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)
- SA-31:** CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-34:** PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN PAKISTAN
- SA-36:** SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
- SA-37:** COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
- SA-38:** UNIVERSAL HINDU CONFERENCE
- SA-61:** ACCELERATED MAHAWELI GANGA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- SA-64:** RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
- SA-75:** PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE
- SP-02:** BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-03:** SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-04:** SIKEB DAIRY AND AGRICULTURE PROJECT
- SP-07:** COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
- SP-23:** ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- SP-27:** JAPAN ASIAN ASSOCIATION AND ASIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY (JAFS)

INFRASTRUCTURE: RECREATION FACILITIES

- EU-09:** DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY OF THE ECONOMIC UNIT
- EU-31:** IN BETWEEN RURAL SAMBRE AND MEUSE
- EU-32:** DELPH COMMUNITY PROJECT
- EU-36:** DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MIDDLE DISTANCE
- LA-17:** JACKS HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE
- NA-01:** BE-WAB-BON
- NA-02:** ELKFORD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- NA-05:** MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
- NA-17:** FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-28:** JAWALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-13:** COOPERATIVE SOCIETY OF TONGA

INFRASTRUCTURE: ROADS AND PATHS

- BA-03:** BAUCHI STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BSADP)
- BA-34:** ACTION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ADRI)
- EU-02:** VILLAGE COMPETITION, HAYNA
- EU-08:** MULTI-VILLAGE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS
- EU-10:** GWYNEDD GRASSROUTES
- EU-16:** VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATION
- EU-20:** TRAS-OS-MONTES RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- EU-31:** IN BETWEEN RURAL SAMBRE AND MEUSE
- EU-41:** UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TRAS-OS-MONTES AND ALTO-DOURO (IUTAD)
- LA-08:** CANAMIEL
- LA-14:** FIRST RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-28:** SAIS TUPAC AMARU (LTDA)
- LA-30:** IRON MOUNTAIN SPECIAL PROJECT (PEAH)

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

INFRASTRUCTURE: ROADS AND PATHS

- NA-23:** SOUTH GUTHRIE
SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
SA-08: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)
SA-17: TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)
SA-28: JAWALÉ CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-31: CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-36: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
SA-56: INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-60: VILLAGE UPLIFT SOCIETY
SA-62: ICO PROGRAMME AND ORP PROJECT
SA-79: BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
SP-04: SIKEB DAIRY AND AGRICULTURE PROJECT
SP-23: ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
SP-28: SAWAUCHI VILLAGE
SP-29: CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN TSUMAGO

INFRASTRUCTURE: SANITATION

- BA-19:** KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME
BA-25: KOKROBITEY EBENEZER FISH CURING COOPERATIVE
EU-19: MONTEMURO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
EU-20: TRAS-OS-MONTES RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
EU-27: INTEGRATED FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT IN A SMALL RURAL COMMUNITY
EU-39: SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, NAGYECSED
LA-02: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR LOW INCOME, RURAL COMMUNITIES
LA-14: FIRST RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-19: AGRICULTURAL PROJECT FOR THE CULTIVATION OF GARLIC
LA-46: CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
LA-52: EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP
NA-04: LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
NA-23: SOUTH GUTHRIE
SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
SA-18: INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)
SA-28: JAWALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-37: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
SP-02: BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SP-10: GENERAL RICARTE
SP-23: ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
SP-34: VILLAGE CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

INFRASTRUCTURE: VARIOUS

- EU-40:** DEVELOPMENT, COUNTY BACS
NA-26: TOWN OF LAMAR, COLORADO
NA-27: WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY CLUSTER
SA-73: SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, NIMPITH
SA-80: AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH (AAVS); RURAL INTEGRATED PROGRAMME
SP-33: NEW COMMUNITY MOVEMENT

LEGAL ASSISTANCE: LAND REFORM

- LA-14:** FIRST RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
NA-02: ELKFORD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

LEGAL ASSISTANCE: LAND REFORM

- NA-12: CLEAR FORK VALLEY
- SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
- SA-37: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT
- SA-43: COLLECTIVE FARMING PROJECT
- SP-24: RURAL LAND REFORM IN TAIWAN

LEGAL ASSISTANCE: VARIOUS

- SA-02: BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
- SA-05: INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
- SA-07: XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
- SA-21: ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT (AWARE)
- SA-23: ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM
- SA-32: SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA)
- SA-40: BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
- SP-31: LEGAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

VOCATIONAL TRAINING: DISABLED TRAINING

- BA-15: GREEN BELT MOVEMENT
- BA-24: DIOCESE OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
- LA-25: OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING AND JOB CREATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED
- NA-21: SAN LUIS VALLEY SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS (SLVSEA)
- SA-18: INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IERT)

VOCATIONAL TRAINING: SPECIFIC SKILLS TRAINING

- BA-01: UBOMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- BA-02: UMUANUNU NSU COOPERATIVE CENTRE PROJECT
- BA-05: TAKUNDA HONU INDUSTRY
- BA-09: AZEZE KACHEKA HOUSING PROJECT
- EU-10: GWYNEDD GRASSROUTES
- EU-23: TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL FARM MANAGEMENT ASSISTED BY COMPUTER
- EU-28: BAVARIAN WOODS WOOD AND SHEEP ASSOCIATIONS
- EU-32: DELPH COMMUNITY PROJECT
- EU-36: DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MIDDLE DISTANCE
- EU-37: HANDICRAFT INITIATIVE
- EU-39: SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, NAGYECSED
- EU-41: UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TRAS-OS-MONTES AND ALTO-DOURO (IUTAD)
- LA-08: CANAMIEL
- LA-11: EASINGTON GARMENTS; SIR DONALD SANGSTER GC, TREADWAYS
- LA-16: ELDERLY AND YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING PROJECT
- LA-20: COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS FOR TRAINING & PRODUCTION OF GOODS & SERVICES
- LA-21: WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
- LA-28: SAIS TUPAC AMARU (LTDA)
- LA-40: JAMAICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE ALLSIDES WORKROOM
- LA-44: BASIC SCHOOLS
- LA-46: CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-47: RURAL HEALTH OF CHIMALTENANGO (SARUCH)
- NA-01: BE-WAB-BON
- NA-04: LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND
- NA-05: MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND
- NA-10: WESTMAN MEDIA COOPERATIVE LTD.
- NA-17: FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- NA-19: IMPACT SEVEN INC.

RELATED SUBJECTS: CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

VOCATIONAL TRAINING: SPECIFIC SKILLS TRAINING

- NA-20: PISINEMO DISTRICT
- NA-22: SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)
- NA-29: BROOKS COUNTY SCHOOL BASED DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISES
- SA-02: BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
- SA-11: ACIL NAVASARJAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (ANARDE)
- SA-13: SURUCHI PRINTING AND AGRICULTURAL TOOLS RESEARCH CENTRE
- SA-19: EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE; PEOPLE'S COLLEGE
- SA-22: INDIA DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (IDS); INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- SA-23: ANAND NIKETAN ASHRAM
- SA-29: HISAR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES
- SA-35: PROSHIKA MONOBIK UNNAYAN KENDRA (PMUK)
- SA-36: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
- SA-38: UNIVERSAL HINDU CONFERENCE
- SA-48: ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (APWA)
- SA-52: VILLAGE EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTER (VERC)
- SA-54: MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME (MEP)
- SA-64: RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
- SA-72: SAMANWITA VILLAGE UNION COMMITTEE
- SA-80: AROHA ADIVASI VIKAS SANGH (AAVS); RURAL INTEGRATED PROGRAMME
- SA-81: WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN HISAR DISTRICT
- SA-85: MAHARASHTRA PRABODHAN SEVA MANDAL (MPSM), DINADORI
- SA-86: RANGATARAH FARM
- SA-87: SUPERVISED CREDIT SYSTEM
- SP-01: ANDONG SARI BAMBOO HOUSING PROJECT
- SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-11: GERARD ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY
- SP-19: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-22: MOVEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE
- SP-23: ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- SP-35: PROJECT SANG KANCIL
- SP-36: TUPOU YOUNG FARMERS ASSOCIATION (TYFA)

VOCATIONAL TRAINING: VARIOUS

- BA-29: GIVING A VOICE TO THE LOCAL
- LA-23: WORK SKILLS TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED WOMEN
- NA-24: YOUR FAMILY CLINIC
- SA-40: BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
- SA-45: AUROVILLE INTERNATIONAL TOWNSHIP

WOMEN: CREDIT ACCESS

- BA-17: MURANGA FARMERS DISTRICT COOPERATIVE UNION LTD.
- BA-22: COUNTRY WOMEN ASSOCIATION (COWA)
- LA-45: REVOLVING FUND FOR PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS
- NA-32: TRICKLE UP PROGRAMME (TUP)
- SA-32: SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA)
- SA-74: INDIAN PEOPLE'S SOCIETY

WOMEN: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- BA-05: TAKUNDA HONU INDUSTRY
- BA-20: KANDITO WOMEN GOAT PROJECT
- BA-21: BORNO COMMUNITY HEALTH CLINIC
- BA-22: COUNTRY WOMEN ASSOCIATION (COWA)

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

WOMEN: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- BA-25:** KOKROBITEY EBENEZER FISH CURING COOPERATIVE
BA-33: NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE
BA-35: MULTI-SECTOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSRDP)
EU-06: RURAL FAMILY CENTRE, FERROLES
EU-17: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SCHONAU
EU-21: IRIS PRINTING OFFICE
LA-04: RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
LA-16: ELDERLY AND YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING PROJECT
LA-23: WORK SKILLS TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED WOMEN
LA-39: PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROMUDER)
LA-40: JAMAICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE ALLSIDES WORKROOM
LA-45: REVOLVING FUND FOR PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS
NA-25: TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY (TAAP)
SA-09: INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
SA-24: GANDHI VILLAGE
SA-25: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
SA-32: SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA)
SA-34: PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN PAKISTAN
SA-40: BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
SA-44: CHRISTA SHARAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
SA-48: ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (APWA)
SA-54: MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME (MEP)
SA-63: ACTION COOP
SA-66: KARNAD SADASHIVA RAO MEMORIAL SERVICE ASHRAM
SA-73: SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, NIMPITH
SA-75: PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE
SA-79: BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
SA-81: WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN HISAR DISTRICT
SA-82: BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH: TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
SA-83: HOWRAH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (HWA)
SA-85: MAHARASHTRA PRABODHAN SEVA MANDAL (MPSM), DINADORI
SP-04: SIKEB DAIRY AND AGRICULTURE PROJECT
SP-21: PROJECT KANITA

WOMEN: EMPLOYMENT

- BA-06:** MWEGAZI HATCHERY
BA-14: KIBWEZI WOMEN'S GROUPS' INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
BA-15: GREEN BELT MOVEMENT
BA-20: KANDITO WOMEN GOAT PROJECT
BA-22: COUNTRY WOMEN ASSOCIATION (COWA)
BA-25: KOKROBITEY EBENEZER FISH CURING COOPERATIVE
BA-33: NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE
EU-06: RURAL FAMILY CENTRE, FERROLES
EU-21: IRIS PRINTING OFFICE
LA-11: EASINGTON GARMENTS; SIR DONALD SANGSTER GC, TREADWAYS
LA-16: ELDERLY AND YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING PROJECT
LA-23: WORK SKILLS TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED WOMEN
LA-33: NEW LAND; LAND AND FREEDOM GROUPS
LA-40: JAMAICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE ALLSIDES WORKROOM
LA-45: REVOLVING FUND FOR PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS
LA-53: INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR A DEPRESSED COMMUNE
NA-32: TRICKLE UP PROGRAMME (TUP)
NM-01: PALESTINE NEEDLEWORK PROGRAMME
SA-03: ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AIRD)

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

WOMEN: EMPLOYMENT

- SA-10: RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, DAHOD
- SA-14: VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)
- SA-17: TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)
- SA-25: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
- SA-32: SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (SEWA)
- SA-34: PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN PAKISTAN
- SA-48: ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (APWA)
- SA-52: VILLAGE EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTER (VERC)
- SA-54: MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME (MEP)
- SA-81: WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN HISAR DISTRICT
- SA-83: HOWRAH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (HWA)
- SP-04: SIKEB DAIRY AND AGRICULTURE PROJECT
- SP-13: COOPERATIVE SOCIETY OF TONGA
- SP-21: PROJECT KANITA
- SP-23: ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

WOMEN: LEADERSHIP AND ORGANISATION DEVELOPMENT

- BA-05: TAKUNDA HONU INDUSTRY
- BA-20: KANDITO WOMEN GOAT PROJECT
- BA-21: BORNO COMMUNITY HEALTH CLINIC
- BA-24: DIOCESE OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
- EU-21: IRIS PRINTING OFFICE
- LA-02: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR LOW INCOME, RURAL COMMUNITIES
- LA-30: IRON MOUNTAIN SPECIAL PROJECT (PEAH)
- LA-40: JAMAICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE ALLSIDES WORKROOM
- LA-45: REVOLVING FUND FOR PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS
- NM-01: PALESTINE NEEDLEWORK PROGRAMME
- SA-03: ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AIRD)
- SA-07: XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
- SA-09: INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
- SA-11: ACIL NAVASARJAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (ANARDE)
- SA-21: ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT (AWARE)
- SA-22: INDIA DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (IDS): INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- SA-24: GANDHI VILLAGE
- SA-25: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
- SA-34: PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN PAKISTAN
- SA-36: SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SFDP)
- SA-39: WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERATION (WCADL)
- SA-44: CHRISTA SHARAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
- SA-48: ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (APWA)
- SA-59: AGRICULTURAL WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY
- SA-63: ACTION COOP
- SA-77: DASHOLI VILLAGE TREE-PLANTING WORKSHOP (DGSM)
- SA-82: BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH: TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
- SP-03: SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-05: GAG SAKI HOME GARDEN PROJECT
- SP-20: SUDTONGGAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-21: PROJECT KANITA

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

WOMEN: VARIOUS

WOMEN: VARIOUS

- BA-31:** VILLAGE CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT
- EU-19:** MONTEMURO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- EU-27:** INTEGRATED FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT IN A SMALL RURAL COMMUNITY
- SA-12:** RURAL DEVELOPMENT CELL (RDC): SYNDICATE AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION
- SA-38:** UNIVERSAL HINDU CONFERENCE
- SA-72:** SAMANWITA VILLAGE UNION COMMITTEE
- SA-78:** THE INDIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIES FOUNDATION (BAIF)
- SA-82:** BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH: TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

YOUTH: LEADERSHIP AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- BA-23:** WORKSHOP FOR CREATING SUGAR AND JAM FACTORIES
- EU-27:** INTEGRATED FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT IN A SMALL RURAL COMMUNITY
- EU-42:** BEN POSTA NACION DE MUCHACHOS
- LA-02:** COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR LOW INCOME, RURAL COMMUNITIES
- LA-04:** RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- LA-30:** IRON MOUNTAIN SPECIAL PROJECT (PEAH)
- LA-52:** EXPANSION OF LEADERSHIP
- NA-01:** BE-WAB-BON
- NA-31:** BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION, THE
- SA-05:** INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
- SA-11:** ACIL NAVASARJAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (ANARDE)
- SA-14:** VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)
- SA-44:** CHRISTA SHARAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
- SA-52:** VILLAGE EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTER (VERC)
- SA-73:** SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, NIMPITH
- SA-82:** BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH: TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
- SP-02:** BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-25:** YOUNG FARMERS CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

YOUTH: EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

- BA-11:** JERUSALEM SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES
- BA-23:** WORKSHOP FOR CREATING SUGAR AND JAM FACTORIES
- EU-07:** ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN WALES YOUTH TRAINING SCHEME
- EU-15:** MICHAELSTOW NURSERY SCHOOL
- EU-28:** BAVARIAN WOODS WOOD AND SHEEP ASSOCIATIONS
- EU-32:** DELPH COMMUNITY PROJECT
- EU-42:** BEN POSTA NACION DE MUCHACHOS
- LA-04:** RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- LA-05:** THREE-M DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- LA-16:** ELDERS AND YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING PROJECT
- LA-26:** HONEYBEE PROJECT
- NA-14:** COMMUNITY OF BANGOR, MICHIGAN
- NA-17:** FIFTH CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-01:** AHMEDABAD STUDY ACTION GROUP (ASAG): POVERTY PROJECT, DHOLKA
- SA-02:** BANWASI SEVA ASHRAM
- SA-03:** ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AIRD)
- SA-07:** XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE (XISS)
- SA-08:** VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JAMSHEDPUR (GVKJ)
- SA-09:** INDIAN VILLAGE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
- SA-12:** RURAL DEVELOPMENT CELL (RDC): SYNDICATE AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION
- SA-13:** SURUCHI PRINTING AND AGRICULTURAL TOOLS RESEARCH CENTRE

RELATED SUBJECTS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

YOUTH: EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

- SA-14:** VEDCHHI AREA SERVICE COMMITTEE (VPSS)
- SA-16:** WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SA-19:** EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE; PEOPLE'S COLLEGE
- SA-21:** ACTION FOR WELFARE AND AWAKENING IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT (AWARE)
- SA-25:** COMPREHENSIVE RURAL OPERATIONS SERVICE SOCIETY (CROSS)
- SP-03:** SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT
- SP-11:** GERARD ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY
- SP-16:** PINTEN ENTERPRISES
- SP-25:** YOUNG FARMERS CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

YOUTH: RECREATION AND SPORTS

- LA-17:** JACKS HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE
- SA-05:** INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (INGRID)
- SA-54:** MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME (MEP)
- SP-02:** BONTOA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- SP-03:** SERUMBUNG HOUSING AND FISH FARM PROJECT

YOUTH: VARIOUS

- EU-19:** MONTEMURO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
 - NA-25:** TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY (TAAP)
 - SA-40:** BANGALORE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (BIRDS)
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PART IV. APPROACH TITLES CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

Two analyses of Trends and Keys to Rural Development have been generated during the past 3 years of International Exposition of Rural Development activities. The first analysis, Trends and Keys in Rural Development, was created from the Phase I two years of research which identified projects with approaches that worked. The second analysis, Priorities for Rural Development, was developed by the participants in the Central International Event of the IERD in New Delhi, 5-15 February, 1984.

1. PHASE I ANALYSIS: TRENDS AND KEYS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

During Phase I of the IERD, 1982-1983, Rural Development Symposiums were held in many of the participating nations involving a broad base of people concerned with rural development. These included local practitioners, agency personnel and field workers, private sector groups and foundations, government ministries, etc. In preparation for the Central International Event in New Delhi, an analysis of workshop results from these symposia identified eighteen major trends in rural development worldwide.

TRENDS: emerging directions and emphases

- 1. Renewed Development Emphasis
- 2. Greater Local Participation
- 3. Implementing Industrial Development
- 4. Strengthening Financial Linkages
- 5. Organising Cluster Infrastructures
- 6. Networking Across Sectors
- 7. Emphasising Improved Agriculture
- 8. Improving Environmental Sanitation
- 9. Involving Rural Women
- 10. Utilising Local Resources
- 11. Expanding Single-Focus Development
- 12. Increasing Education Prowess
- 13. Augmenting Communication Means
- 14. Rural Information Exchange
- 15. Cooperative International Interchange
- 16. Training Underdeveloped Groups
- 17. Community Finance Management
- 18. Comprehensive Community Development

A second dimension of the analysis of Phase I results identified twelve key factors within these trends.

KEYS: factors within trends

- 1. Total Community Participation
- 2. Comprehensive Pilot Demonstrations
- 3. Committed Grassroots Planning
- 4. Cohesive Community Identity
- 5. Project Leadership Cores
- 6. Motivational Implementing Mode
- 7. Inclusive Resource Management
- 8. Viable Local Economics
- 9. Community Structural Approach
- 10. Education and Skills Training
- 11. Supportive Multi-Sector Coalitions
- 12. Improved Interchange Networks

The following paragraphs describe the substance of these trends and keys.

TRENDS AND KEYS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

TRENDS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Developmental Trends Context

Documents from the scores of Rural Development Symposia, held in communities from around the globe, revealed sets of specific trends in rural development as seen through the eyes of rural development practitioners. Eighteen trends of rural development were perceived. These local trends are a series of practices in rural development that have demonstrated a cumulative pattern of directions in rural development that have taken place over the last ten to twenty years.

This set of eighteen developmental trends is not meant to be exhaustive or exclusive but is meant to serve as a summary of the directions rural development is taking. These trends are a significant finding from Phase I activities. They were used in the Symposium section of the Central International Event as a screen to view the exhibits, conduct interviews, and draw together approaches that work in the various projects.

EIGHTEEN TRENDS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Renewed Development Emphasis

There is a trend in development towards a renewed emphasis on rural development. Across the rural world of three billion people, a shift in their attitude has taken place. Villagers are deciding that decades or even centuries of habit patterns have to change. This is sometimes called the rise of local people around the world. It is tied in closely with the rise of third world awareness and its role in global history. This all seems to give the rural a new sense of destiny: they are participating in writing their own destinal story. In this trend, rural life quality is being improved, new pride is being taken in cultural heritage, and new leadership roles are being filled. Coupled with this, national governments and development agencies are taking an interest and a new look at the type of development involved. Bottom-up approach, self-help groups, villagers developing their own communities are some of the key concepts being utilised for development planning. In addition more and more planning is being implemented to obtain rural response in a large geographical area in order to involve local leadership and utilise the mass of available people power.

2. Greater Local Participation

There is a trend in rural development towards greater participation in decision-making. This is one of the most basic or fundamental of all the trends; i.e., local people participating in all aspects of determining their own development. It consists of identifying their own needs and the basic planning of all their own development activities. This is followed up with their own implementation of their development plans beginning with the priority of their own basic needs. It also includes building community organisation structures that take into account geographically-related groups, community-wide decision-making and the creation of self-help groups to actuate the plans. Local people also participate in upgrading their own development planning with local training that increases their potential, and in planning demonstration programmes to symbolise to themselves and to visitors their developmental planning with local training that increases their work with other communities, outside agencies and other sectors.

TRENDS AND KEYS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

3. Implementing Industrial Development

There is a trend in rural development towards locally implemented technological and industrial development. Appropriate technology is devised to meet the needs of local planning as related to the contextual situation. This is more often being determined by local people as part of their comprehensive community planning. Such locally implemented technology and industrial development is being used in the areas of contributions to self-employment, demonstration farms, cottage industries, and all aspects of improvement in the social and cultural programmes. Greater reliance on indigenous technologies is becoming more prevalent.

4. Strengthening Financial Linkages

There is a trend in rural development towards strengthening the local financial institutions and structures. This takes many forms such as dairy cattle schemes, rotating funds schemes, self-help group funds, and cooperatives. Outside agencies and banks are being attracted to these types of schemes and often establish local outlets to meet needs of various programmes. Such financial structures include upgrading skills training, increasing self-employment, seeking expanded funding services, and improving the quality and efficiency of economic ventures.

5. Organising Cluster Infrastructures

There is a trend in rural development towards organising the creation of local infrastructures around emerging growth centres. Local development is moving beyond single programmes and even single communities to clusters and multi-clusters of local development. These types of growth centres provide renewed opportunity to carry out programmes beyond the ability of a single community. This involves competition, community loyalty, lateral influence and greater people-power structures. It is primarily the enhancement of physical infrastructures such as agricultural extension programmes, improved means of transportation and communications, essential utilities, irrigation facilities, and basic amenities such as clean drinking water and electricity. Social infrastructures such as secondary schools, polytechnic schools, clinics, community centres, are also involved in this trend.

6. Networking Across Sectors

There is a trend in rural development towards networking and involvement across the sectors. Agencies, both public and private, corporate businesses, and voluntary organisations, are concerned about rural development. Slowly the trend of bottom-up development is making its impact on these groups, some rapidly, some slowly. Where common arenas of activity are concerned, networks are developing across sectors. It has resulted in improved cooperation between sectors, and in cross-sector networks. It has enhanced planning between local communities and other communities and sectors. It also seems to be increasing the understanding of people helping people, rather than organisations helping organisations.

7. Emphasising Improved Agriculture

There is a trend in rural development towards considering improved agriculture as an important aspect of rural development. Most rural communities today know there is no reason for their people not to have adequate food and nutrition. In addition, in most rural nations, this is true for the nation as a whole. Rural development puts agricultural development as a first priority. Not only is the need there, but opportunities for rapid and successful development are at hand from the beginning of development. Behind this trend is a revived interest in agriculture by a hungry world, in the many types of agricultural technology available, and agri-business that can be started in many situations.

TRENDS AND KEYS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

In addition, public policy for enhanced agriculture production now is taking form in many places: policies of subsidies, supports, and advantageous pricing of products to improve agricultural development.—

8. Improving Environmental Sanitation

There is a trend in rural development towards improving environmental sanitation and hygiene. Rural peoples are beginning to understand that any self-reliant community can begin preventive care programmes so that the high death rate of adults and children does not have to continue. This takes the long-range forms of reforestation and other ecological programmes. Immediate plans often include nutrition programmes, such as kitchen gardens, and the implementation of sanitation, hygiene, home kitchen facilities, drainage, water collection and storage, and other environmental health improvements.

9. Involving Rural Women

There is a trend in rural development towards involvement of women in rural development. As part of the worldwide feminine revolution, and as a gift of their traditional role in village life, women more and more can and do take responsibility in rural development both in regular development activities and in women's group activities. This takes place in such forms as agriculture and small industry development, community preventive care programmes, family health and home development, literacy and other forms of education and general cultural development that contributes to the cohesiveness of the community.

10. Utilising Local Resources

There is a trend in rural development towards exploring and utilising the local resources available more appropriately. In almost every situation, most of the basic needs can be met more and more by the use of local materials for economic, as well as social and cultural activities. This covers a whole range of local industries, and for constructing roads and terraces. The trend also covers the use of local agricultural products, local skills and technologies, cooperation and teamwork, and the products of local industries and businesses.

11. Expanding Single-focus Development

There is a trend in rural development towards expanding single-focus development. Where it is not possible or advisable to do comprehensive rural development, single-focus development can be initiated often by a few people. This may be to meet a specific issue or one of the major contradictions in the community, the needs of a specific section of the community, or an age-group, or a women's group. Often, these programmatic activities soon lead to others. In any case it allows small groups of concerned individuals to move, before the community as a whole is ready to move.

12. Increasing Education Prowess

There is a trend in rural development towards literacy and non-formal education as a base of rural development. For development to be instigated and to continue, education is a base requirement. Most of this can be done as the development process goes on through non-formal or on-the-job training. Learning how to carry out the whole planning process, from inception to implementation, how to organise and carry out effective meetings, how to develop and upgrade basic skills for programme activities, developing and holding work camps and campaigns, are some of the training that is taking place. Coupled with this is the development of informal education materials and broad-based literacy campaigns to raise the functional effectivity of rural people.

TRENDS AND KEYS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

13. Augmenting Communication Means

There is a trend in rural development towards increasing the means of communication in rural areas. As development rapidly increases, part of the development plans call for increased number of roads, transportation vehicles and services, as well as post and telephone communications throughout the rural areas. As a fruit of the development, there is an increase in planning groups, conferences and meetings by the villagers. This is coupled with the development of media, both in relation to development itself as well as renewed interest in broader media. The continuous flow from rural to urban, and then back to the rural when local development demonstrates new opportunities, continues to enhance communication.

14. Rural Information Exchange

There is a trend in rural development towards information exchange to and from rural areas. The worldwide information explosion is also related to the rural peoples - more and more aware of the need to exchange information with one another. They find that other local projects have demonstrated effective responses to their own major contradictions, and they see the need for documentation of their work to share with other projects, and with government and development agencies. In addition, description of programmatic activities, new local technologies, training manuals, how-to manuals are more and more in demand. This trend has also created computerised global data bases so that rural projects, agencies, and other groups may have a source for interchange and information.

15. Cooperative International Interchange

There is a trend in rural development toward international interchange and cooperation. Across the globe, people concerned with rural development see a commonness of issues and contradictions, plans and implications for development. Coupled with this is a universal drive to self-determination, a resurgence in voluntarism, a global concern for cooperation for peace, an eagerness to learn of new activities and ventures in other cultures and lands, and global participation and distribution beyond the subsistence level. All these have contributed to various forms of interchange ranging from letters, materials and publication, to conferences, group visits and long-term assignments in other countries.

16. Training Underdeveloped Groups

There is a trend in rural development towards the training of different sections of society in various skills. Local communities and developers see that local development cannot be fully carried out unless all sections of society, all age groups, and both sexes can effectively participate in the development process. Special programmes such as those prepared for women and youth are being devised in such arenas as agriculture, cottage industries, new business ventures, health programmes and nutrition in order to assure the development of all groups.

17. Community Finance Management

There is a trend in rural development towards community finance management involving cooperatives, credit unions, and adequate markets as the base of rural development. The need to move towards self-sustenance is crucial for rural communities. Foundational to this is the obtaining and management of money or credits. Improved and expanded market sources are needed to increase income to economic ventures. Along with this is an increasing use of local cooperatives and credit unions to provide an instrument for obtaining and expanding markets, making most use of the money and credit available, and providing a corporate base for negotiation externally and management internally.

TRENDS AND KEYS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

18. Comprehensive Community Development

There is a trend in rural development towards integrated economic, social, educational and cultural elements. More and more local communities and developing groups see that adequate local community development cannot take place without a comprehensive approach. Such an approach is holistic in orientation and methodologies including all dynamics in society. Its comprehensive planning takes into account all issues within the community and utilises the total community approach; i.e., takes into account all types and groupings of people. In addition, it assures an avenue for total community participation in the development process, as well as sharing in the results and fruits of the process. Finally, comprehensiveness in geography: that is, that a replication or expansion process of some type be developed so that many other rural communities can participate in their own local development.

KEYS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Twelve Keys Introduction

An analysis of the documents from the Rural Development Symposia came up with a set of twelve common keys to effective and cohesive projects in rural development, hereafter referred to as 'keys'. This set of twelve is not meant to be exhaustive or exclusive, but to serve as a gestalt of critical factors to success as they emerged in workshops in many Rural Development Symposia around the globe. They are used in the Symposium section of the Central International Event as a tool in compiling lists of shared approaches and findings from a multitude of rural projects represented by the Event delegates. The twelve keys of rural development are as follows:

The first six keys are related to authentic local grassroots participation in the total task of local rural development.

1. Total Community Participation

This keystone refers to the bottom-up approach to rural development that involves the whole community in its own development. The local people are the experts both in planning and activating the projects. This includes involving all ages and levels of the community in broad-based decision-making, using a consensus-based approach and team co-operation in implementation. We 'Do Our Own Project' is the motto of this keystone. Projects represented in the Rural Development Symposia found that communities moved more effectively when the creativity of the total community was mobilised.

2. Comprehensive Pilot Demonstrations

This keystone aims at recreating every aspect of the life of a particular community as a living manifestation of what is possible for other communities. It is the opposite of segmented development and assumes that new programmes in one community will have a 'ripple' effect on other communities and institutions. Grounded in one village understanding itself as a demonstration, it uses an indirect action-oriented approach to introduce holistic integrated programmes that uplift many different facets of the life of the demonstration village. The motto of this key is, 'Action speaks louder than words.' Such demonstrations have been done not only at the single-village level, but also in multi-community development demonstrations, often called 'clusters', using replication at district, state, and even national levels, as in Sri Lanka, Jamaica, Kenya and Korea.

TRENDS AND KEYS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

3. Committed Grassroots Planning

This keystone is based on the understanding that the planning and the implementation is done by the same set of people – the community itself. In this approach the community analyses its own needs, identifies its problems and goals, commits itself to seeing the programmes through themselves, and regularly evaluates and monitors its own progress. Rural Development Symposia documents were insistent on the critical role of the community as the local experts in the planning and research process.

4. Cohesive Community Identity

Project communities are clear that their future has to have continuity with their past, and take measures to rehearse the identity of the community and intensify its corporate cohesiveness. One way this is done is by upholding the symbols of the values the community lives before. Related to this is the use of many ways to maintain the local history and heritage in being through cultural festivals and regular celebrations. Celebrations are often used as ways to keep community groupings cohesive through the healing of misunderstandings and bridging of divisions.

5. Project Leadership Cores

Experience has shown that the process of development will not be sustained without the drive, motivation and accountability factor that leadership cores provide. This kind of leadership is not necessarily the 'official' leadership (elected officials) of the community and it cannot be outside experts. Such leadership is made up of those who consistently motivate the community to the necessary action, to carry out the next stage of the plan when people are weary or disillusioned; it uses broad-based community task forces and contexts and motivates them. The women of the community are a vital element of this leadership core. The leadership needs constant training to bring out its effectiveness.

6. Motivational Implementing Mode

It is not enough to plan enthusiastically. It is not enough to do the first implementing step with excitement and energy. The art of implementing the project plan demands that motivity be built in to the very process of implementation. Projects have found that clear focussed objectives month by month and week by week allow the marking off and celebrating of a series of short-term successes that trigger group motivation for the next bracket of clearly scheduled tasks. Orchestrating these short-term victories through the assignment of specific series of actions to particular teams has been found critical to motivation in the whole implementation process.

The next four keys identify the most critical programme arenas to be emphasised locally.

7. Inclusive Resource Management

Resources and their use is foundational to the future of a community and a viable economy. Communities tend to look outside for resources to develop before they see the gifts of their community. Projects have found that maximising local resources, whether land, rocks, vegetation, or mineral is a necessity. The introduction of appropriate technology and the use of outside expertise have unlocked the economic power of resources time and time again. Optimising the local human resources is the key to unlocking all the other resources.

8. Viable Local Economics

Allied to the management of resources and a product of it is the viable local economic system. One of the

TRENDS AND KEYS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

elements of viability is access to capital through credit unions, cooperative companies, and external and internal funding sources so that the community economy is self-sufficient and self-reliant. In addition, projects have found that the key to production is assured marketing outlets for locally produced goods.—

9. Community Structural Approach

Projects have found that a structural approach is the way to deal effectively with many problems and many people in a project. It does not work against, but makes good use of existing structures where useful. The structural approach builds structural models, uses existing organisations, calls on the resources of existing institutions and works through them. It also sets up structures such as leadership committees in the project or communities involved.

10. Education and Skills Training

This keystone is concerned with image education, general education, and with specific skills training. Image education equips people with winning images and allows the impossible to be turned into the possible. General education is continuing adult education: academic, artistic, vocational for all. In the case of specific skills training, there is a need for the transfer of ideas, technology and management skills. The emphasis is as much on drawing out the human quality of life as in equipping for economic intensification.

The last two keys are related to the broader interface with the outside world that a project community needs.

11. Supportive Multi-Sector Coalitions

This key refers to enlisting the support and cooperation of the sectors—public, private, voluntary—with the local project people. It seeks the authorisation of the political and economic power structures in carrying through a project. Projects have found that the resources of the public and private sectors can be involved in carrying through rural projects, whether resources are expertise, technology, or capital funding. Furthermore, it has been found that when the public, private and voluntary sectors move together to enable the local sector, unusually successful team efforts in rural development have been launched.

12. Improved Interchange Networks

Information is both a resource and a motivating factor. Community projects have found that regular interchange and communication is a critical key to the development effort. This can be informal communication, sharing what is happening in the project, or regular news-briefs that keep the community updated on the total effort. Regular meetings have been critical to rehearse common objective and report on activities. Mass communication programmes through radio, TV and newspapers keep an open system of interchange between the project and the outside world.

2. APPROACH TITLES LISTING

Participants in the Central International Event reviewed these trends and keys and conducted interviews among themselves on their projects to identify the approaches which practically illustrated these trends.

The following pages list the titles of the approaches identified by the participants following their interviews. The project code may be cross referenced with the projects descriptions in Section II. The trend and key numbers to the far right correspond to those described above.

PROJECT NAMES AND APPROACH TITLES	TREND	KEY
BA-01: UBOMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT		
- COORDINATED INVESTMENT OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC RESOURCES	05	10
- NATURAL RESOURCES RE-INVESTMENT	17	07
- COOPERATIVE APPROACH	07	11
- COOPERATIVE COMMUNITY MOBILISATION	18	04
- PRIVATE SECTOR COOPERATION	06	06
- MOTIVATING VILLAGERS	07	05
- COOPERATIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT	01	11
- SELF HELP COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	01	05
BA-02: UMUANUNU NSU COOPERATIVE CENTRE PROJECT		
- USE OF LOCAL RESOURCES	10	09
- UNIFIED COOPERATIVE LEADERSHIP	02	05
BA-04: LARDIN GABAS RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMME		
- COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT	06	06
- COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	08	01
- COMBINED EDUCATION AND HEALTH	08	01
- LOCAL HEALTH EDUCATION	08	03
BA-05: TAKUNDA HONU INDUSTRY		
- WOMEN'S ECONOMIC TRAINING	09	10
- SCHOOL UNIFORM SEWING COOPERATIVE	14	01
BA-07: UGANDA FOOD AND PEACE PROJECT		
- UTILISATION OF ESTABLISHED INFRASTRUCTURE	05	11
BA-08: ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG FARMERS IN CASAMANCE (AJAC)		
- SELF-RELIANT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION	16	11
BA-10: ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND PHC-APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY		
- FORMING LOCAL MANAGEMENT	08	09
- UPGRADING SANITARY CONDITIONS	08	07
- LOCAL HEALTH COMMITTEES	08	05
- LOCAL COORDINATED EFFORT	05	03
- CLEAN DRINKING WATER	13	09
BA-11: JERUSALEM SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES		
- CHANGING SELF-IMAGE	13	11
- SELF-EMPLOYMENT	03	11
- EARNING THROUGH LEARNING	16	02
- YOUTH TEACHING YOUTH	03	11
BA-12: KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT		
- MULTI-SECTORAL PARTICIPATION	10	04
- CREATING VILLAGE SELF-DEPENDENCE	04	08
- VILLAGE BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	10	05
BA-13: KENYA FOOD AND NUTRITION TRAINING PROGRAMME		
- COORDINATING NUTRITION AGENCY EFFORTS	15	11
- COORDINATING NUTRITION AGENCY EFFORTS	15	12
- PSYCHO-SOCIAL VILLAGE HEALTH TRAINING	02	06
- MAXIMISING LOCAL INPUT	10	05
- TRAINING LOCAL NUTRITION FIELD WORKERS	14	10

PROJECT NAMES AND APPROACH TITLES	TREND	KEY
BA-14: KIBWEZI WOMEN'S GROUPS' INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT		
- WOMEN'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT	09	08
- WOMEN'S SELF SUFFICIENT FARMING	18	09
- COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMME	05	01
- COMMUNITY PLANNED HEALTH CARE	08	03
- COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH CARE PROJECT	02	08
- FUNCTIONING WOMEN'S INITIATIVE	05	12
- COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH CARE	02	07
- LOCALLY PLANNED COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE	08	03
BA-18: SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT		
- LOCALISED DECISION MAKING: NATIONAL PROGRAMME	07	04
- DEVELOPING LOCAL VOLUNTARY TRAINED STAFF	13	02
- VOLUNTEER FARMERS SOIL CONSERVATION	04	10
- CONSERVATION THROUGH PARTICIPATION	05	10
- CONSERVATION THROUGH PARTICIPATION	05	02
- CONSERVATION THROUGH PARTICIPATION	05	07
- GOVERNMENT SUPPORTING INITIATIVES	07	06
BA-19: KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME		
- REGULAR SELF EVALUATION	02	04
- COOPERATION OF PRIVATE & PUBLIC SECTORS	08	10
- COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	02	03
- LOCAL INTER-VILLAGE EXCHANGE	02	12
- MASS RURAL MOBILISATION	18	03
- MULTI-CLUSTER VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	05	03
BA-20: KANDITO WOMEN GOAT PROJECT		
- ORGANISED WOMEN IN ACTION	01	10
- TRAINING AT A DEMONSTRATION GOAT CENTRE	09	10
- WOMEN'S INCOME GENERATION	04	06
- NUTRITIONAL SKILLS TRAINING	09	04
- GOAT FARMING LEARNED THROUGH INDIVIDUAL & TEAM WORK	09	10
- INDEPENDENT WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION	09	06
BA-22: COUNTRY WOMEN ASSOCIATION (COWA)		
- ORGANISING COOPERATIVES OF RURAL WOMEN	09	01
- ORGANISED LOCAL COOPERATIVES	09	05
- MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES	09	08
- REINFORCING WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION FOR TOTAL DEVELOPMENT	01	11
- CRAFT PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING	10	11
- WOMEN'S COOPERATIVES	14	08
- WOMEN'S COOPERATIVES	13	01
- ORGANISED LOCAL COOPERATIVES	02	05
- CONVERTING ORGANISATIONS INTO COOPERATIVES	09	01
BA-25: KOKROBITEY EBENEZER FISH CURING COOPERATIVE		
- FISH CURING TRAINING	14	08
- AWAKENMENT OF WOMEN	15	10
- FUNCTIONAL WOMEN'S ORGANISATION	01	06
BA-27: APPLE:WORLD WIDE CHURCH OF GOD INTEGRATED FARM PROJECT		
- INVOLVING LOCAL COMMUNITY	02	06

PROJECT NAMES AND APPROACH TITLES	TREND	KEY
BA-30: ASSOCIATION SIX 'S': PROJECT NAAM - DEVELOPING TRADITIONAL VILLAGE STRUCTURES	04	04
BA-31: VILLAGE CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT - PLANNING BASED ON COLLECTIVE NEEDS - INTEGRATED ACTION FOR TOTAL AREA DEVELOPMENT - VILLAGE-INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT - PROBLEM SOLVING ATTITUDE IN PLANNING AND COORDINATION	04 02 18 02	01 02 11 08
BA-32: COFFEE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - SMALL COFFEE GROWERS SPECIALISED EXTENSION SERVICE	11	08
BA-34: ACTION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ADRI) - WHOLE COMMUNITY MEETINGS - ORGANISING THE RURAL POPULATION - SUPPORTING LOCAL INITIATIVES	17 04 17	06 08 01
BA-35: MULTI-SECTOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSRDP) - LOCAL INVOLVEMENT IN SANITATION PLANNING	08	05
EU-01: OUR VILLAGE: A GREAT PLACE TO BE ALIVE - COMMUNITY PLANNED WORKSHOPS - VILLAGE BEAUTIFICATION - DOOR TO DOOR SOLICITATION OF PARTICIPATION AND SUPPORT - DO-IT-YOURSELF - COMMUNITY CLUB ACTIVITIES - VILLAGE IDENTITY PROGRAMME	14 02 17 18 13 01	08 04 08 03 09 01
EU-02: VILLAGE COMPETITION, HAYNA - COMMUNITY ASSEMBLIES - PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT	06 05	04 03
EU-04: VILLAGE COMPETITION, IDSTEIN-LENZHAHN - VILLAGE RENOVATION AND BEAUTIFICATION	18	08
EU-05: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, STERNENFELS - VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	05	04
EU-08: RURAL FAMILY CENTRE, FERROLES - FORMAL EDUCATION ALTERNATIVE - PARENTS PARTICIPATION IN CHILDREN'S FORMAL EDUCATION	06 10	10 10
EU-10: GWYNEDD GRASSROUTES - COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT WORK PROJECTS	05	01
EU-12: SMALL EARTH, THE - WHOLISTIC LIFE VS OVER DEVELOPMENT - ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTRE - ENVIRONMENTALLY FOCUSED INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	17 14 06	01 01 06
EU-18: AGRICULTURAL POOL FOR COMMON PRODUCTION (GAEC) - COLLECTIVE AGRICULTURAL OPERATION	11	01

APPROACHES CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

EU-18 TO LA-05

PROJECT NAMES AND APPROACH TITLES	TREND	KEY
- SMALL FARMERS INVESTMENT IN OWN COOPERATIVE	17	11
- MUTUAL LAND OPERATIONS	09	07
- CONSENSUS MANAGEMENT TEAM	06	07
- COLLECTIVE AGRICULTURE VENTURES	13	01
EU-21: IRIS PRINTING OFFICE		
- WOMEN'S BUSINESS VENTURE COMBINED WITH TRAINING	09	10
- WOMEN'S BUSINESS VENTURE OPPORTUNITY	09	06
EU-23: TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL FARM MANAGEMENT ASSISTED BY COMPUTER		
- AGRICULTURAL COMPUTER SERVICES	14	11
EU-24: ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG FARMERS IN CASAMANCE (AJAC)		
- APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATED WITH LOCAL RESOURCES	10	02
EU-27: INTEGRATED FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT IN A SMALL RURAL COMMUNITY		
- INCREMENTAL RESPONSE TO NEEDS	15	06
- INCREMENTAL RESPONSE TO NEEDS	15	11
- INTEGRATION INTO COMMUNITY PROGRAMME	12	12
EU-28: BAVARIAN WOODS WOOD AND SHEEP ASSOCIATIONS		
- PEOPLE NEEDS-ORIENTED AND INVOLVED COMMUNITY STRUCTURE	03	09
- THROUGH HEALTH SERVICES TO EMPLOYABLE SKILLS TRAINING	10	07
- ORGANISING LOCAL LABORERS	16	01
EU-29: COMPUTER ASSISTED LEARNING WITH VIDEODISC		
- INTERACTIVE COMPUTER/VIDEO TRAINING	14	10
- COMPUTER ASSISTED LEARNING	13	12
- INTERACTIVE COMPUTER/VIDEO TRAINING	14	08
EU-30: ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
- SMALL FARMERS MARKET	17	09
- DIRECT CONSUMER/PRODUCER RELATIONS	06	08
EU-33: APT DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT		
- FLEXIBLE TECHNOLOGICAL ADAPTATION	15	06
- DEVELOPMENT OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY	03	07
EU-37: HANDICRAFT INITIATIVE		
- HANDICRAFT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	18	07
LA-04: RIO BONITO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME		
- REPLICATING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	01	10
- LOCAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TEAM	09	03
- TOTAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	02	03
- PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	01	01
- VILLAGE PARTICIPATORY PLANNING	02	09
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	10	06
LA-05: THREE-M DEVELOPMENT PROJECT		
- MOBILISING COMMUNITY COOPERATION	07	10
- UPGRADING TRADITIONAL DAIRY	14	10
- MULTIPLE VILLAGE DAIRY INDUSTRY	14	06

PROJECT NAMES AND APPROACH TITLES	TREND	KEY
LA-06: CANETE-YAUYOS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT		
- PRACTICAL DEVELOPMENT METHODS	16	02
- QUARTERLY CLUSTER PLANNING	05	03
- INTEGRAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	01	02
LA-09: SOL DE SEPTIEMBRE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT		
- NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANISATION	02	09
LA-11: EASINGTON GARMENTS; SIR DONALD SANGSTER GC, TREADWAYS		
- COORDINATED EFFORTS	09	08
- COORDINATED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT	18	10
LA-12: INTEGRATED FARMS		
- AGRO-ANIMAL INTEGRATED FARMING	18	03
LA-13: SELF-TEACHING PROJECT		
- AUDIO-VISUAL TRAINING CAMPAIGN	18	06
- MASS MEDIA EDUCATION	13	04
- MASS MEDIA EDUCATION	13	12
LA-15: AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ANDES		
- DEMONSTRATION FARMS AND COMMUNAL ENTERPRISES	07	01
- REVIVED PRIDE IN LOCAL CROPS	10	07
LA-16: ELDERS AND YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING PROJECT		
- WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL TRAINING	09	08
- ELDERS TRAIN UNEMPLOYED	09	10
LA-17: JACKS HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE		
- COMMUNITY BASED COOPERATIVE	17	09
LA-19: AGRICULTURAL PROJECT FOR THE CULTIVATION OF GARLIC		
- COMMUNITY TEAM BUILDING	06	04
- USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCE, TECHNOLOGY, ORGANISATION	03	07
- DRY RIVER IRRIGATION	11	02
- DIVERSIFY MARKETING SOURCES	10	08
- INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL FARMERS	07	01
LA-21: WOBURN LAWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.		
- MULTIPLE PURPOSE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE	18	07
- CROSS-SECTOR NETWORKS	02	11
- COMMUNITY GUILDS	02	01
LA-28: SAIS TUPAC AMARU (LTDA)		
- COMPANY OF SMALL FARMERS MANAGING LARGE-FARM UNITS	05	03
- DEMONSTRATION MODEL OF COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT	13	08
- COMPANY OF SMALL FARMERS MANAGING LARGE FARM UNITS	05	07
LA-29: TELE-EDUCATION SERVICE		
- TRAINING BY RADIO	13	02
- EDUCATION BY RADIO	12	02
- MASS BASIC EDUCATION	13	10
- EDUCATION EXTENSION THROUGH RADIO	18	11
- MASS MEDIA EDUCATION	13	10

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LA-30 TO NA-06

PROJECT NAMES AND APPROACH TITLES	TREND	KEY
LA-30: IRON MOUNTAIN SPECIAL PROJECT (PEAH) - FORMING SELF-SUFFICIENT COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE	15	01
LA-31: MICRO-REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN HUANCAMELICA - RURAL SUPPORT AGENCY	13	03
LA-37: PIAXTLA AND PROJIMO PROJECTS - PREVENTIVE HEALTH TRAINING - ACTION ON SANITATION & EDUCATION - SANITATION AWARENESS EDUCATION - MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT FOR EXTENSION WORK - PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE - WHOLE COMMUNITY INTERACTION - TRAINING VILLAGE HEALTH PROMOTERS - DISABLED CHILDREN'S REHABILITATION	16 18 15 03 13 18 14 09	11 12 02 10 01 04 01 10
LA-40: JAMAICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE ALLSIDES WORKROOM - TRAINING RURAL WOMEN	09	06
LA-41: CIGARETTE COMPANY FARMERS PROGRAMME - CONTRACT FARMING WITH TECHNICAL TRAINING	11	09
LA-44: BASIC SCHOOLS - COMMUNITY ACTION IN EDUCATION	05	03
LA-45: REVOLVING FUND FOR PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS - CREATING ECONOMIC INCENTIVES - CREATING ECONOMIC INCENTIVES	16 16	09 06
LA-50: CANO NEGRO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER - COMMUNITY NETWORKING - COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP TRAINING - ORGANISING CLUSTER INFRASTRUCTURE	18 06 14	07 10 01
NA-01: BE-WAB-BON - METHODICAL LOCAL PLANNING	02	11
NA-02: ELKFORD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - PARTICIPATIVE COMMUNITY PLANNING	18	03
NA-03: KIPOHTAKAW EDUCATION CENTRE - HOLISTIC COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT - LOCAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - HOLISTIC ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION SYSTEM - HONORING CULTURAL VALUES IN EDUCATION	10 12 01 02	04 12 04 02
NA-04: LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND - LOCAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	02	06
NA-05: MOHAWKS OF THE GIBSON BAND - MULTI-SECTOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT APPROACH - LOCAL RESOURCES RESEARCH	17 16	11 07
NA-06: PONTIAC COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE - MULTI-SECTORAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	06	11

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NA-07 TO NA-18

PROJECT NAMES AND APPROACH TITLES

TREND: KEY

NA-07: READING AND WRITING TUTORING PROJECT

- SELF-RELIANCE THROUGH LITERACY	12	02
- ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMME	06	10
- COMMUNITY TUTORS	12	10
- TUTORING IN ADULT LITERACY	13	10

NA-08: TIGNISH

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3. PHASE II ANALYSIS: PRIORITIES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

At the Conclusion of the first three days of review and interchange among the participants in the Central International Event in New Delhi, 5-15 February, 1984, the participants created a list of 15 PRIORITIES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT which reflected their experience in the field and what they had learned from each other through the process of interviews and Approach identification. These are as follows:

- A. Local Control with Committed Leadership
- B. Developing Appropriate Education
- C. Functional Education and Skills Training
- D. Participative and Balanced Planning
- E. Involvement of Women in the Process
- F. Management and Implementation Skills
- G. Appropriate Financial Mechanisms
- H. Maximising Resources and Productivity
- I. Community Motivation and Participation
- J. Effective Communication and Interchange
- K. Holistic and Integrated Approaches
- L. Sustainable Agricultural Advances
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Conclusion

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1. THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS INTERNATIONAL (ICAI)

Founded:

The ICAI was founded in 1977 in Brussels. It is an international, non-profit, voluntary association which facilitates the activities of autonomous national member Institutes (ICAs). The first national Institute (USA) emerged in 1973 as a result of the activities of a related body created in 1964, the Ecumenical Institute, Chicago. The Ecumenical Institute focused on training church leaders for church renewal and relevant social action. The Institute of Cultural Affairs developed a programme of research, training and demonstration in community socio-economic development independent of any religious affiliation.

Aims:

The principal aim of member ICAs is to develop and test methods of comprehensive community renewal and motivate cross-sectoral cooperative action in support of local development with an emphasis on the human factor. Their programmes are designed to catalyse grassroots participation in improving the quality of life by serving the world-wide need for self-development in local communities and organisations. The ICAI services to the member ICAs include coordination for designated programmes, interchange, publishing, and accounting.

Activities:

ICA country offices act as an interchange for a variety of activities depending upon the particular country of location. These include community meeting facilitation, educational methods research and training, organisational problem solving, youth and women's forums, rural development practitioners' symposia, rural development project replication schemes, village leader development methods training, strategic planning seminars, village level basic skills training, conference facilitation, and consultative services in documentation and planning.

NGO and other relations:

The ICAI has liaison status with FAO, working relation status with WHO, and is a Category II consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It is currently co-sponsoring the International Exposition of Rural Development (IERD) with UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, and the International Council of Women (ICW). IERD is a three year programme promoting participation from 55 countries in research events and publications illuminating effective development approaches. The Order: Ecumenical provides international teams of self-supporting volunteer staff persons to assist the activities of most member national Institutes. Each member Institute independently establishes its own relations with NGO networks and secures national volunteers to work in its own geographic area.

Finance:

Financing includes a broad independent national and international base of small contributors to member ICAs in each country. These come primarily from interested individuals; and secondarily from foundations, religious bodies, corporations, government grants, and programme/consultancy fees. A few designated grants for ICAI programmes have been received from DANIDA INGO, UNICEF, Commonwealth Foundation, Ford Foundation, and CIDA (Canada).

Countries of membership:

Africa: Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Zambia
Americas: Brazil, Canada, Chili, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, United States of America, Venezuela.
Asia: Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (ROK), Malaysia, Philippines, China (ROC).
Australasia: Australia, Tonga
Europe: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany (FR), Portugal, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom, the Netherlands.

2. THE DATABASE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A computerised database supports the **Directory of Rural Development Projects**. This database was developed during Phase I of the International Exposition of Rural Development (IERD) with the technical assistance of the Control Data Corporation in Minneapolis and through their world-wide affiliates.

The **Database of Rural Development Projects** contains information provided by projects on their activities through response to questionnaires and participation in IERD programmes. This includes some statistical information but is primarily **descriptive** and focused toward describing the methods, models, and processes that comprise the approaches utilised by these projects in overcoming the problems and accomplishing the objectives they have determined for themselves.

The projects listed in the 1st Edition of the Directory are primarily those selected by National Steering Committees or recommended by Co-sponsors to be represented at the Central International Event of the IERD in New Delhi, February 1984. The database includes several hundred more which will be indexed in the 2nd edition of the Directory.

Entering the Database

Any project having an approach they wish to share (method, model or process), may enter the database upon request. There are two steps to the procedure. The first is the completion of the questionnaire known as 'Form 1' which may be obtained from a local ICA office or by writing ICAI in Brussels. The second is to arrange a site visit and interview with the ICA office nearest to you so that a more extensive description may be written for public dissemination in a fashion which meets the approval of the project. This is **not** an evaluation by the ICA but a **description** following the format of the database to insure accuracy in describing the 'approach(es) that work(s)' in this project. The description is created jointly between the ICA facilitators and the project participants and is subject to the approval of the project staff before public dissemination. Projects are asked to provide materials which they wish to make publicly available to be kept on file with ICAI in Brussels.

Maintaining the Database

While the **Directory** serves as a reference to both types of information, with a short summary of each project, the full information on each project is kept in the **Database**. This information is updated each year and new projects are entered into the database as they are received. The directory is published every two years. Materials provided to ICAI are kept in permanent archives for reference purposes only.

Accessing the Database

There are currently two modes of access to the database. The first is on-line access which may be arranged directly with Control Data Corporation. The second is published searches which may be arranged directly through ICAI, Brussels. A published search contains all the information in the database on the projects related to a specific subject or cross-reference of two or more subjects. The search categories are listed in Part III of this **Directory** in the subject index and the word index and may combine categories from the two indexes.

For further information contact the nearest ICA office or write:

Institute of Cultural Affairs International
rue Amedee Lynen 8
B-1030 Brussels, Belgium

3. THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The following is a report on Phase II, The Central International Event (CIE), of the International Exposition of Rural Development (IERD), 5-15 February, 1984 in New Delhi, India:

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A. Publications

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C. Programmes

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E. Archives

Context

Progress in world development over the last four decades is impressive, but the current mood of pessimism obscures the hard-won achievements in humanity's struggle to overcome hunger, ignorance and disease. **A spotlight needs to be placed on the success in development.** Worldwide, absolute poverty is overwhelmingly concentrated in the rural villages of the developing countries. Least developed nations do not have the preconditions for self-sustaining development. **Means must be found for massively accelerating development in the villages where the majority of the world's poor live.** There have been times when development interests seem to be at cross purposes. **There needs to be a comprehensive integrated global development approach that is created out of what has been learned in the past by a coalition of people made up of all sectors involved in the development process.** Such an effort will be valuable for local development everywhere, including urbanised areas.

It is in this context that the International Exposition of Rural Development was conceived and has been developed.

This Report is prepared during Phase III of the IERD which intends to utilise and implement the findings of Phases I and II. It is an assessment of quantifiable results to date and a cursory evaluation of progress in the over all objectives and intents of the IERD. Responses and critiques are welcome in the spirit of enabling this venture to benefit the thousands of local practitioners in rural development who are participating in various aspects of this three year programme and to inform policy makers and thinkers in the field of rural development who shape public attitudes and decisions regarding support and participation in this immense task.

I. Descriptive Section

A. Background

1. Context

The need to celebrate development successes

Progress in world development over the last four decades is impressive. The populous nation of India has achieved self-sufficiency in food.⁽¹⁾ Smallpox has been globally eradicated. The average income of people in the developing countries has doubled, their average life expectancy has increased from 42 to 54 years and the proportion of literate adults has risen from 30% to over 50%.⁽²⁾

These historically important successes have been years in the making and have taken the involvement of millions of people and the expenditure of billions of dollars. Yet, these successes seldom appear on the front page of today's newspapers. In the press of urgent needs today, perspective is lost and genuine accomplishments go unrecognised. In fact, the current pessimism and mood of failure obscure these and many other hard-won achievements.

This negative attitude is reflected in the loss of public support for development efforts. 'While public opinion on foreign aid varies from country to country, some broad points of similarity emerge; most favor helping poor people in poor countries but feel that current efforts are already sufficient or too large, and that problems 'at home' should take priority. They are skeptical about the effectiveness of official agencies, less skeptical of private ones...⁽³⁾ A poll taken in the United States indicated that people felt aid went to the wrong countries and did little to relieve poverty. A remarkable 91 percent felt that 'too much of our foreign assistance is kept by the leaders of poor countries and does not get to the people.'

Yet if we look at the broad history of development, each decade has revealed new dimensions of the task: the '40's disclosed the need to transfer skills and technology; the '50's showed the necessity of providing capital; the '60's brought the initiation of local community organisation and participation; and the '70's was marked by a movement toward a new international economic order. Development was becoming a global concern which pointed to overall solutions within a framework of a new relations between nations.

During the '80's the pieces of the puzzle are coming together: it is necessary to transfer skills; it is necessary to provide capital; it is necessary to create adequate and appropriate internal and external structures in order for development to take place.⁽⁴⁾ The '80's, marked by a weakened economic base, is providing the occasion to trim sails, to synthesise findings, and to spell out what works. It is a time of refining development methods into effective tools.

The care for the world which catalysed the significant victories of the last four decades is still present. It has widened to include the entire globe and all suffering peoples. Participation in its fulfillment has shifted from the purview of a few to the involvement of many. The development experience of countless individuals and groups needs to be documented and made available to the public. **A spotlight needs to be placed on the successes in development**, so that hope in the future can be founded realistically on past experience.

1 A.W. Clausen, **Address to the Board of Governors of the World Bank**, Toronto, September, 1982.

2 World Bank, **World Development Report**, 1980, pp. 1 and 2.

3 World Bank, **IDA in Retrospect**, 1982, p. 15.

4 August J. Vanistendael, President, Caritas Catholica Belgica, Belgium, **New Trends In Development**, speech to the Union of Superiors General, Rome, 1979.

I. A. 1: (continued)

The need to accelerate development among the poorest

The means of development have been created, but 'despite the impressive level of economic growth the developing world has achieved over the past quarter century, some 800-million individuals...remain caught up in absolute poverty, a condition of life so limited by malnutrition, disease, illiteracy, low life expectancy, and high infant mortality as to be beneath any rational definition of human decency.'(1) How do we take what we have learned about development and focus it on the plight of the poorest within each nation and the globe?

Worldwide, absolute poverty is overwhelmingly concentrated in the rural villages of the developing countries. (2) 'In many developing countries, the rural sector is commonly not only the largest but also the most depressed part of society.'(3) E. F. Schumacher described their situation in **Small is Beautiful**. 'What is the typical condition of the poor in most of the so-called developing countries? Their work opportunities are so restricted that they cannot work their way out of misery. They are underemployed or totally unemployed, and when they do find occasional work their productivity is extremely low. Some of them have land, but often too little. Many have no land and no prospect of ever getting any. There is no hope for them in the rural areas and hence they drift into the big cities. But there is no work for them in the big cities either and, of course, no housing. All the same, they flock into the cities because the chances of finding some work appear to be greater there than in the villages, where they are nil.'(4)

What does it take to catalyse development in conditions of absolute poverty, in the rural sector? World Bank experience has demonstrated that investment in the absolute poor's human development is not merely more equitable social policy, but very sound economics as well.(5) It particularly involves training, health care, and institution building. Where education and social organisation are lacking, programmes can be subject to corruption or create dependency. Development requires a basic social infrastructure, from the village level to that of the broader society. Least developed nations do not yet have these pre-conditions for self-sufficiency. Whereas middle-income countries have been able to sustain growth despite the constrained global economy, nations in Africa have actually had a decline in per capita income in recent years.(6)

Those who have laboured long in the task of development now seek to generate momentum within the rural villages of each nation. They seek to release a nation's greatest resource - its own people. As Mr. Tarzie Vittachi points out, 'It will no longer work to try to spread any message from the top down...The messages that work are messages spread horizontally from village to village...If something works in this village, you don't need a newspaper to spread it to the next village. It spreads because it works. The real test of our work is whether it is spreading laterally.'(7)

1 Robert McNamara, **Introduction to Poverty and Basic Needs**, 1980.

2 World Bank, **World Development Report**, 1982.

3 Preface to **Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research**, 1980.

4 E. F. Schumacher, **Small is Beautiful**, 1973.

5 Robert McNamara, *ibid.*

6 A. W. Clausen, **Report to Board of Governors**, World Bank, September 1982.

7 V. Tarzie Vittachi, Deputy Executive Director for External Affairs, UNICEF, 1982.

I. A. 1. (continued)

Means must be found for massively accelerating the development of approaches that work. 'The necessary resources already exist or can be found. To mobilise them, however, requires acts of international cooperation and national initiative on an unprecedented scale.'(1)

The need for collaboration

Sometimes development efforts have seemed to be at cross purposes. 'Women's access to education is critically important—for their earning power, for determining the number and spacing of their children, and for the well-being of their children. But opening primary school places for girls may become irrelevant if, at the same time, agricultural development programmes increase the need for family labour on the farm.'(2) A comprehensive, well-integrated plan is needed for local development.(3) It is important now, when the 1980s come as a bleak time for development prospects, that whatever is done, does make a difference.

It appears to be time to get all the people involved in development around the same global table. This particularly applies to the local population concerned. Indeed without the organised participation of the poor, no community development project has more than the dimmest hope of lasting success. As Denis-Goulet has observed: 'Development is not a cluster of benefits 'given' to people in need but rather a process by which a populace acquires mastery over its own destiny.'(4) The table certainly includes local people.

Dr. Robert Holland maintains that, 'Within a locality the single most important characteristic that could be generated is an approach that I'll call the Public/Private Partnership...a willingness for elements of the public sector to look for areas of agreement, and to work together as closely as they can to try to attack the common problems.'(5)

The people around the table, then, are from the grassroots, from the public and private sectors, and from the voluntary sector. As the World Development Report of 1980 points out, 'To help make programmes fully effective, administrators may need to use a variety of institutions—national bureaucracies, public enterprises, private businesses, voluntary agencies, local government and organisations of intended beneficiaries, and strike the right balance between them.'(6)

There needs to be an integrated global approach to development that is created out of what has been learned in the past by a coalition of people made from all the sectors involved in the development process.

Finally the most important factor, and frequently least emphasised, is the lateral exchange among practitioners and community leaders of 'know-how' and experience that will do the most to accelerate rural development world-wide.(7)

1 Preface to **Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research**, 1980.

2 World Bank, **Women in Development**, August 1980, p. 9.

3 Doris Janzen Longacre, **Nutrition and Development**, Mennonite Central Committee.

4 James P. Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF, **The State of the World's Children 1981-82**, 1982, pp. 24-26.

5 Dr. Robert C. Holland, President, Committee for Economic Development, 1982.

6 World Bank, **World Development Report**, 1980, p. 77.

7 Tarzie Vitachi, **The Poor Can't Eat Theories**, Newsweek, October 11, 1983.

I. A. 2. Phased Objectives

The Institute of Cultural Affairs International has organised an INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IERD) to respond to this need for a new approach to the worldwide task of rural development. The IERD is a three-year series of events in fifty nations. India was the site of a major plenary. The Central International Event (CIE) on 5-15 February, 1984 involving 650 participants. Participation by large numbers of local people and field practitioners was enabled through national programme activities and an implementing framework of concerned individuals and organisations.

The primary intent of the IERD is to accelerate the replication of tested methods and models of rural development. Toward this end, the three-year programme of activities (1982-85) has been organised into three phases:

- Phase I: Formation of a Multi-Nation Framework**
- Phase II: India Event (CIE) Multi-Nation Interchange**
- Phase III: Initiation of Multi-Nation Dissemination**

- a. **The primary objective of Phase I was the formation of an implementing framework for the IERD which is itself a demonstration of the multi-level, multi-sector coalitions needed to undertake massive rural development.**

Investment and technology are most effective when there is shared responsibility and cooperation among all the development agents in response to locally based planning and implementation. Organisations such as those co-sponsoring and advising the IERD play an important role in linking local development to available resources. By joining together in a process of documentation and evaluation of locally based rural development programmes, there has been an acceleration in the exchange of methods, approaches and technology among development efforts.

- b. **The primary objective of the Central International Event in India was to create the basis for major policy review and new investment priorities.**

There is a growing consensus among prominent practitioners and policy makers in rural development that an international review of experience and policies is needed. The theme of the India plenary event was **'SHARING APPROACHES THAT WORK'**. By combining the documentation carried out in the fifty participating nations with firsthand experience of successful projects in India, local field staff were able to assess the real possibilities for rural technology at the village and community level. The results are providing material for influencing policy and creating training opportunities on a community and district basis which will further the lateral exchange mechanisms so badly needed among rural practitioners and local people.

- c. **The major objective of Phase III activities is to launch new programmes on the basis of models and ideas produced by the Exposition.**

United Nations agencies have found a key factor in effective development is the participation of local people in determining the objectives of development. The fifty diversely composed national teams attending the India Event will use its results to acquaint those concerned in their own countries with new technical and organisational skills for launching multiple-site, local impetus projects. The decision to launch projects using new policy and investment priorities rests with each nation. International programmes such as the UN Decade of Women can be given new momentum through the replication process.

I. B. Organisation

The implementing framework for the IERD is itself a demonstration of the multi-level, multi-sector coalitions needed to undertake massive rural development. The IERD is co-sponsored and implemented by a diverse group of private, public, and voluntary organisations. Having no formal structure of membership, participation is open. Nations were recommended by co-sponsors and advisors and were selected to insure geographic spread, a mix of developed, developing and least developed nations, and potential for replication programmes. In most nations, National Steering Committees were formed with representation from government, business, local communities and voluntary groups. These committees are continuing to function during Phase III to utilise the experience and results of the CIE.

- 1. The Global Co-sponsors:** Sponsorship of the IERD has been sought from major multi-lateral and national agencies. These currently include:
Agricultural Development Bank of India
Association of Indian Engineering Industries (AIEI).
Canara Bank in India
International Council of Women
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
World Health Organisation (WHO)
Special Technical Assistance: Control Data Corporation
Organising Sponsor: The Institute of Cultural Affairs International
- 2. The Global Advisory Board:** Over 150 prominent persons from thirty-five nations form a Global Advisory Board which continues through Phase III. These include such notable persons as Sir John Crawford (Chancellor, Australian National University), Sir Robert Jackson (Special Representative of the Secretary General for Humanitarian Operations arising out of Kampuchea), His Excellency Former Vice President Adam Malik (Indonesia), The Honorable Robert S. McNamara (Former President, World Bank), Mrs. Violeta Correa de Belaunde (First Lady, Republic of Peru), The Honorable Z. Onyonka (Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Kenya), Mr. Takeshi Watanabe (Japanese Chairman, the Trilateral Commission), Mrs. Aziza Hussein, (President, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Arab Republic of Egypt), and Dr. M. S. Swaminathan (Director General of the International Rice Research Institute, Philippines, and Independent Chairman of the FAO).
- 3. India Hosting and Promotion:** The India Event had the official approval of the Government of India, and was promoted and hosted by the India Advisory Board and Steering Committee.
- 4. The Organising Sponsor:** The Institute of Cultural Affairs International (ICAI), the organising sponsor for the IERD, is a research, training and demonstration group concerned with the human factor in world development. As the organising sponsor for the IERD, the Institute of Cultural Affairs International (ICAI) is providing most of the full-time staff necessary to ensure adequate coordination and management. The ICAI has twenty years of experience in the field of local human development. It is currently involved in multiple-site replication projects in several nations. It conducts programmes in strategic planning, educational methods, and comprehensive community development. Its purpose is to enable communities, individuals and institutions to become self-sufficient, self-reliant, and self-confident.
- 5. The Secretariat:** The co-ordination centre for this programme is in Brussels, Belgium where ICAI is chartered by Royal Decree as an association of all the nationally registered and chartered ICAs in thirty-five nations. Sir James Lindsay, Kt CBIM, FInstM, President of the ICAI, is the Convenor for the IERD. Sir James is the former President of The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India and present Chairman of Henley Training, Ltd. of the United Kingdom. Lady Peggy Lindsay works extensively with the Secretariat, co-sponsors and advisors to ensure maximum participation and benefit for the UN Decade of Women.

I. C. Activities

The Institute of Cultural Affairs International began preparing for the **INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IERD)** in 1980. This preparation involved testing the concept and organising support for the programme. Sir James Lindsay, Convenor, Lady Peggy Lindsay and ICAI staff arranged international and India co-sponsorship and formed the Global Advisory Board, Indian Advisory Board and India Steering Committee. Activities from September 1982 through December 1985 are organised into the following three phases.

I. C. 1. Phase I

- 1. Phase I: Formation of multi-nation framework (1982-83)** This phase began in each nation with the establishment of a National Steering Committee (NSC) which was responsible for that nation's participation in the three-year programme. Activities included:
 - a. Raising the funds for their nation's participation and doing promotional events and media coverage directed towards increasing awareness and interest in rural development. (See finance report Section I. E).
 - b. Regional, National and International Rural Development Symposiums conducted to identify successful development efforts for documentation. Regional and National Rural Development Symposiums were held in 30 nations. Many of these identified projects and organisations in other nations which were invited to participate in the Central International Event. These invitations were referred through national steering committees and co-sponsors where these existed or made directly by mail.
 - c. Documentation of local initiative projects and their supporting linkages which could accelerate other efforts. In and through Project Site Visits and Workshops known as Project Description Labs, briefs were prepared on some 300 projects from 55 countries which were directly represented by delegations at the Central International Event.
 - d. Projects selected and exhibits prepared for presentation in the India Event. Delegates selected and prepared to represent their nation's development efforts in India. In all some 650 participants attended the Central International event from 55 countries and/or autonomous provinces (i.e. Hong Kong). These persons worked together as delegations in their country to prepare exhibits and participate in orientation events regarding the methods of lateral exchange they would be utilising in New Delhi. For nations where no steering committee existed to assist delegates in this manner, project Description Briefs and Exhibit Preparation instructions were sent in advance and ICAI staff worked with them upon arrival to enable their participation.

This particular format of Phase I activities was chosen to provide a global process within which field workers, community leaders, representatives from finance, business, government and non-government organisations could exchange their knowledge of rural development. With the theme 'SHARING APPROACHES THAT WORK' the delegations produced 190 multi-media exhibits and 300 written descriptions on effective rural development programmes in their countries.

I. C. 2. Phase II

2. PHASE II: India Event: Multi-nation Interchange (February 5-15, 1984)

This phase assembled the national teams from the participating countries in New Delhi for a three-stage event.

- a. Global Symposium (February 5-7, 1984) which displayed the work of the participants, reviewed their documentation, identified the basic contradictions facing local development and indicated directions for the future.
- b. Field Workshops (February 8-12, 1984) provided 'hands on' experience for the 650 participants through visits to 30 selected local rural development projects across India in teams of 12-20 persons.
- c. Documentation Assembly (February 13-15) reassembled the group in New Delhi to compile their findings into a compendium report on the key factors of successful development and field practitioners handbook for potential projects.

Hundreds of community residents and agency people have documented and published their findings in such fields as health, housing, agriculture, small industry, sanitation and nutrition. The majority of those attending national activities and the India Event were local practitioners involved in significant projects. Using actual field experience as the primary source of data, they exchanged effective methods, tools and models. This interchange of practical wisdom was an informal education experience for all who participated.

The Central International Event in New Delhi 5-15 February, 1984, provided a focus for the three-year programme and a practical means of interchanging models. The diversity provided by local documentation from so many nations allowed a rich data base for discerning common factors of success and new policy alternatives. This interchange was effected by means of workshop methods rather than speeches. Participants themselves took direct responsibility for insuring a maximum of interchange even beyond what the organisers had envisioned.

I. C. 3. Phase III.

3. PHASE III: Multi-nation dissemination (1984-85)

This phase was initiated in each nation as delegates returned to present the results of the India Event. Current and projected activities include:

- a. Preparation of published and audio-visual products.
- b. Presentations to the members of the implementing framework in each nation.
- c. Seminars with development agencies and projects to share programme results and solicit input for the implementation.
- d. Implementation workshops to design national programmes.
- e. Initiation of national replication programmes.

The products of the India Event intend to serve as the basis for major policy review and new investment priorities. Phase III activities hope to assist the acceleration of existing efforts and development of nation-specific replication plans for multiple-site, local impetus projects for launching in those countries where national consensus indicates implementation potential. Participating nations will benefit by having an opportunity to reassess policies related to their national development plans.

The Brussels Secretariat is providing interchange and publications support while the entire ICA network of affiliates continues to work with delegates and steering committees to effect the objectives of Phase III. Section III of this report contains a list of the Residual Documentation which has resulted from the work of Phase I and Phase II. For further information on how to obtain these materials contact the Brussels Secretariat.

I. C. 4. Anticipated Benefits

The three year programme of activities offers many levels of participation to a variety of people, organisations and nations. Beneficiaries include the following:

Local people and field workers will be able to report on their successes, learn more effective ways from other projects, learn new skills in local planning methods, and have direct access to technological and financial support for their projects.

Private voluntary organisations will have a forum for their work and experience, play an intensified role within national development plans, reassess their own objectives, and consider the most effective channeling of resources.

Development agencies will be introduced to a global network of field staff who will give local feedback on their programmes, have the occasions to synthesise their experiences, benefit from media coverage focussed on success, and expand rural project opportunities.

The private sector will benefit from having an opportunity to share with others its contributions to rural development, from dialogue in a coalition framework on their technological developments relative to rural development and therefore to assess the appropriate marketing for goods and services.

The public sector will benefit from having a vehicle for promotion of its contribution to rural development, have an opportunity to review its own successes, and explore ways of using coalitions to accelerate development in their own nations.

Participating countries will benefit by having an opportunity to reassess policies related to their national development plans, having a trained leadership core, having local training mechanisms available and ready for service, and having increased experience with global agencies and personnel who are in a position to support their efforts.

The ICAI will have new opportunities for service within national plans, increased exposure to the contributions of the development community, discovering the critical dynamics for an effective cross-sector coalition, and reassessing its priority programmes.

I. D. Participation

1. Individuals Profile

The **Central International Event** was striving for and achieved a uniqueness in the actual constituency and leadership which was present for this event. It was specifically focused on 'local practitioners' and the exchange of experience among them. There was, however, a corresponding intent that people from all sectors concerned with local initiative and the related factors which make for self-generating growth and development have the opportunity to participate together. In this regard the conference was fortunate to have persons like Mr. Bernard Woods of the World Bank, Icyline Seaton of the Council of Voluntary Services in Jamaica, Christopher Holtzberg of Swedish International Development Authority posted in Bangladesh, Millicent Robbins Leet of Trickle-Up Programme, Goran Hyden of the Ford Foundation in Nairobi, Gyorgyi Lugossy of the Research Institute of Agro-economics in Hungary, Rajendra Azad of the Commonwealth Secretariat in London, Jean Maria Saldanas, President of the Revolving Fund for Production Projects in Honduras, Cyril Gamage, Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs in Sri Lanka, Rashidra Patel, Vice Chairman of the All Pakistan Women's Association, B. Rudramoorthy, Chairman of Multi-Project Development Consultants in India, The Hon. E. Bartlett, Minister of Youth and Community Development in Jamaica and Mrs. Krishna Puri, Vice President of the Family Planning Association of India. The presence of these people in work shops, field visits and all the activities of the conference as participants in the interchange rather than their usual role of the speech makers and official experts was essential to the dynamics of the conference. The report by Goren Hyden of Ford Foundation to the Princeton Club reflects the kind of experience many such persons had and appreciated (II. C. below).

In the context of the actual condition and situation of women among the rural poor, an overt attempt was made in all recruitment and promotion to stress a minimum of 30% women in each country delegation. While the conference organisers had no control over the selection process and a number of delegations did not come near this objective, several countries did far better and the conference as a whole had approximately 30% representation of women. This was in accord with a serious effort to find and document projects making significant efforts at enabling the role and plight of women to assume its rightful place of co-creative and equal partners with men in both the tasks and benefits of the development task across the earth. While there may not be evidence that any major turn has occurred, it is hoped that the documentation and products derived from this conference will serve to further dramatise that any development effort that does not have this concern central in its thrust is effectively excluding over 50% of the population of the planet. As pointed out by Dame Miriam Dell, President of the International Council of Women, whose organisation is Co-sponsoring the IERD, an even larger percentage of women among the rural poor are excluded since it is most frequently the men who go to the cities and leave the women with the burdens of rural destitution (II. A. 8. below).

Individuals Profile	Number	Per Cent
Local Practitioners	472	72%
Public and Private	178	23%
Women	193	30%
Men	439	70%
Project Representatives	384	60%

I. D. 2. Facilitators Profile

In the dimension of conference leadership, the focus was on the team where most of the workshops and conversations took place. While the Institute of Cultural Affairs International as organiser was responsible for providing and training facilitators for the conference, a conscious effort was made to secure as many field practitioners from outside the ICA as could attend the advanced training session prior to the conference beginning. This resulted in some 35 non-ICA persons from a variety of nations and backgrounds assuming administrative and leadership roles in the workshops. India provided an additional 30 Indian staff persons who were leaders in the project site visits—in many cases from the staff of the project or from the village being visited. A group of ten persons served as the overall orchestration team and plenary guides. These also included non-ICA persons. When a group of delegates circulated a petition to increase the interchange dynamics they met with this team and it was decided that some of them would join the orchestration team and help revise the remaining time to respect the import of their concerns. This proved to be a creative action which improved the overall sense of lateral interchange and a participative process.

Another facilitator role which both ICA and non-ICA facilitators ably served was an extensive job of informal translation. Workshop teams were selected with consideration for the number of languages to be spoken in each group and availability of persons who could do both formal and informal translation during workshops and discussions. While there were five major languages translated through headphones during plenary sessions, nearly twenty languages and dialects were handled informally by participant-facilitators.

As a result of the myriad of dynamics and the variety of facilitation, the hoped-for effect frequently occurred as team leaders found themselves being participants, and everyone found themselves being leaders as the conference proceeded. More of the actual dynamics are discussed in Section II, B. 2. on Delegate Groupings. The resulting leadership profile is reflected in the following chart:

Facilitators Profile	Number	Per Cent
Administration	50	8%
Team Leadership		
Site Visit Leaders	30	
Workshop Team Leaders	30	
Plenary Guides	10	
Informal Translators	60	
Products Management	13	
Sub-Total	143	22%
<hr/>		
TOTALS	193	30%

*Note: Numbers are approximate and varied from session to session depending on the actual activities at a given point in the proceedings.

I. D. 3. Organisations Profile

Another way to describe participation is by looking at the organisational background from which participants came. While a large number were participants in their own individual capacity many were delegated by their organisation, project, agency, etc. to represent and report back to them. The list of organisations, therefore, is not official but does give a sense of the perspectives represented by the participants. The following chart summarises the numbers and percentages represented by this list which is available upon request.

Organisations Profile

Type	Number	Per Cent
NGO-Local	388	59%
NGO-Religious	16	2%
NGO-Education	68	11%
NGO-Sub Total	472	73%
Government	83	13%
Business	95	14%
Non-NGO Sub Total	178	27%
TOTALS	650	100%

*Note: Organisations associated with names are used for identification purposes only and not meant to imply official representation.

I. D. 4. Countries Profile

Some 58 countries and/or autonomous provinces (i.e. Hong Kong) had either projects, organisations or both represented in the Central International Event. The following table illustrates the nature of the representation from each country and the variety of perspectives present in the conference.

COUNTRY	GAB	NSC	PRO	ORG	WOM	MEN	FAC	TOT
Column titles are as follows:								
GAB	Global Advisory Board members for the IERD							
NSC	National Steering Committee members for the IERD							
PRO	Project representatives							
ORG	Organisation representatives							
WOM	Number of women							
MEN	Number of men							
FAC	Number serving in various facilitation roles							
TOT	Total number of people from a given country							

COUNTRY	GAB	NSC	PRO	ORG	WOM	MEN	FAC	TOT
AUSTRALIA			8	5	8	5	4	13
AUSTRIA				1	1		1	1
BANGLADESH			13	1		14		14
BELGIUM			2	4	2	4	4	6
BHUTAN			1	1		2	2	2
BRAZIL			4		1	3	1	4
BURKINA-FASO			1			1		1
CANADA		2	21	4	10	18	4	28
CHILI		2	2	3	2	3	1	5
CHINA (TAIPEI)			9	3	1	11	1	12
DENMARK				1		1		1
EGYPT			3	2	2	3	2	5
FRANCE		2	6	9	6	9	3	15
GERMANY (FR)		3	1	3	1	5	26	6
GHANA	1	1	4		4	1		5
GUATEMALA			4		1	3	2	4
HAITI		2		2	2			2
HONDUROS		1	3		3			3
HONG KONG		2	2	2	2	2		4
HUNGARY	1	1	2		1	1		2
INDIA		5	122	67	54	147	54	201
INDONESIA				6	6	1		6
ISRAEL			1		1			1
ITALY				1		1	1	1
IVORY COAST			1	1		2	1	2
JAMAICA		6	12	4	8	8	2	16
JAPAN			4	2		6	2	6
JORDAN					1			1
KENYA		1	17	1	5	13	5	18
KOREA (RO)			6	5	4	7	2	11
MALAYSIA			5	2	1	6	2	7
MAURITIUS			1		1			1
MEXICO	1	1	9	2	1	10	2	11
NEPAL			5	1	1	5		6
NETHERLANDS			5	1	4	3	1	7
NEW ZEA.	1			1	1			1
NIGERIA	1	2	6	8	2	13		15
PAKISTAN			8		5	3		8
PERU			6	2	4	4	3	8
PHILIPPINES			6		1	6	2	7
PORTUGAL			4		2	2	1	4
R.SOUTH AFRICA				1		1		1
RWANDA			1			1		1
SENEGAL	1		1			1		1
SPAIN			1	4	3	4	1	7
SRI LANKA			6	3	1	9	1	10
SWEDEN				1		1		1
SWITZERLAND					1		1	1
TANZANIA		1	2	3	1	4		5
TONGA, KINGDOM			2	1	1	2	1	3
TURKEY				1	1			1
UGANDA			2		1	1		2
UNITED KINGDOM			7	6	5	9	3	14
USA	2	6	45	62	55	63	54	118
VENEZUELA			2	1		3		3
ZAIRE			1		1			1
ZAMBIA			6	1		7		7
ZIMBABWE			4		1	3		4
TOTAL	8	36	384	229	211	439	193	650

I. E. FINANCE

1. Design

The Primary source of support for the Central International Event was participant fees of \$2,000 per delegate for those attending from outside of India and \$900 per delegate for those attending from within. Raising the fees was the responsibility of the National Steering Committees and delegates themselves. The lower fee for India delegates reflected a consideration given to the large funding burden for the India NSC as hosts and extensive expenditures they had to make in advance of the conference to do documentation, prepare for, lead and host site visits across India.

As interest in participation increased from many developing nations which did not have steering committees or resources for their delegates a number of international funding agencies were approached through those nations or by ICAI to provide equivalent fees and in some instances travel money for delegates to attend. SECTION I-E-3 is a representative list of national and international sources which provided fees and/or travel expenses for delegates

It should be noted that the non-ICA facilitators and some of the ICA staff paid full fees to attend the event as facilitators.

The projected budget for the CIE prior to the event was based on an anticipation of 700 participants. The actual number that participated was 650. The budget was revised several times over the 12 month period leading up to the event to reflect shifts in actual numbers anticipated. The following page gives a summary of income and expenses for Institute of Cultural Affairs International through July 16, 1984 for its coordination, preparation, administration and CIE event expenditures, and production and distribution of products following the event.

I. E. 2. Representative Sources

The majority of the support for delegates attending the CIE in New Delhi was derived from local and national sources and the delegates themselves. The following is a representative list of local sources.

American University (Egypt)
Association for the Production of International Cooperation (Japan)
Belgian Government
Centre Mondial Informatique (France)
Citibank, N.A. (Korea, Philippines)
Control Data Corporation (China:Taipei, Japan, U.S.A.)
Council for Agricultural Planning and Development (China:Taipei)
Happening (Sri Lanka, Malaysia)
Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India
Industrial Development Bank of India
Industrial Finance Corporation of India
Kirloskar Cummins Ltd. (India)
Mofatlal Group of Industries (India)
Metal Box (Nigeria)
Ministry of Agriculture (France)
Ministry of Cooperation (France)
Ministry of Health (Federal Republic of Germany)
Ministry of Housing and Rehabilitation (The Netherlands)
Ministry of Social Affairs (The Netherlands)
Ministry of Social Welfare, Recreation and Public Health (The Netherlands)
Modi Enterprises (India)
The Netherlands Embassy (Bangladesh)
Province of Alberta (Canada)
Province of Manitoba (Canada)
Province of Nova Scotia (Canada)
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco International, Inc.
Sterling Asia (Philippines)
Tata Industries Ltd. (India)
Tate and Lyle (U.K.)
Trull Foundation (U.S.A.)

International agency support was in the form of delegate fees and/or travel costs. Seventeen national and international development agencies participated in sponsoring delegates to the Event.

Australian Development Assistance Bureau
Canadian International Development Agency
Commonwealth Foundation (UK)
Danish International Development Agency (Bangladesh, Denmark)
Netherlands Embassy (Bangladesh)
Ford Foundation (East Africa, Egypt, Mexico, USA)
German Foundation for International Development
International Labour Organisation (India)
Meals For Millions Freedom From Hunger
Norwegian Aid to Development
Swedish International Development Agency (Kenya, Sweden)
Swiss Agency for International Development
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Bangladesh, Kenya, USA)
United Nations Economic & Scientific Cooperation Organisation (UNESCO)
(Mexico)
United Nations Fund For Population Activities (UNFPA) (Brazil, Ghana,
Korea, Nepal)
United States Agency for International Development (Jamaica)
World Health Organisation (Kenya, Nepal)

*Note: Provision of funds in support of delegates to the Central International Event does not necessarily imply support of the Institute of Cultural Affairs International which is administering these funds on behalf of the Co-sponsors.

II. Analytic Section

A. Themes

During Phase I, 1982-1983, two principle activities were conducted in each nation in preparation for the Central International Event (CIE). The first was Rural Development Symposiums which identified trends and keys to effective local rural development and identified projects for documentation.

The second was Project Description Laboratories which ranged from one to three day project visits, workshops and conversations directed toward describing the approaches that worked, and issues and directions for the future within those projects.

The **Rural Development Symposiums** findings provided a basis for the creation of a two part document entitled 'Trends in Rural Development' and 'Keys of Rural Development'. This document is presented in Part IV of this Book.

The **Project Description Laboratories** provided the basis for the creation of a 'Directory of Rural Development Projects' (DRDP) which consisted of one page briefs on each project attending the conference and archives of more extensive documentation for a computerised database which was provided by Control Data Corporation at the CIE.

The categories of the 'Trends and Keys' document were used by participants to study the one page briefs from the Project Description Laboratories, do interviews of exhibitors in the exhibit halls and do workshops to identify projects and approaches that illustrated and/or verified these trends. The results of this are presented in Part IV of this Book. Exceptions and variations were noted in preparation for the next workshop.

After these discussions the teams created lists of rural development priorities which were compiled and organised into a common list. These priorities were presented in a plenary for consensus prior to the field visits and after discussion and modification taken by the teams on the field visits to be used as a basis for discussions and preparation of reports on the projects they visited. The priorities are presented in Part IV of this Book.

Upon return from the field visits teams prepared reports on the India Projects which are now included in the Computerised Database and are available upon request. During the time of the field visits participants who had suggested revisions in the proposed procedures to ensure more interchange joined with the orchestration team and planned the procedures for the Documentation Assembly. The focus was directed toward creating interest groups to do interchange that would move from the list priorities and the field visit experiences to creating practical handbooks in arenas participants discerned were most needed by local practitioners. The interest groups are listed in Section II. A. 5. below

The participants signed up for interest groups and the process began. Recorders were assigned to each interest group, materials were selected, and commentary was created and forwarded to a team compiling archives and outlines for the 'Book'. This was displayed as it developed on a large wall in the Plenary Hall over a two day period. The first draft sentence outline of the book was presented after the second day. Responses were called for in Plenary and an additional input list was generated. An editing team was then assembled following the CIE to compile the final product which is called the **Voices of Rural Practitioners Series** and will be published shortly. The eight documents in the series are listed in Section II. A. 6. below.

II. A. Themes (continued)

1. Trends and Keys in Rural Development (see Part IV of this Book)
2. Development Subjects Cross Reference (see Part III of this Book)
3. Projects Approaches Analysis (see Part IV of this Book)
4. Priorities for Rural Development (see Part IV of this Book)

5. Interest Groups List: The following is a list of the interest groups utilised by the participants for interchange and dialogue following their visits to the projects.

- a. Local management and planning - Cooperatives
- b. Leadership development
- c. Energy alternatives and approaches technology
- d. Education and skills training at all ages
- e. Integrated comprehensive community development
- f. Agriculture, small farms, organic farming, forestry
- g. Role of women in all development efforts
- h. Health
- i. Communication and information technology
- j. Sociological factors' impact on development
- k. Environmental concerns - housing, land, water
- l. Rural economic and commercial development

II. A. 6. The Voices of Rural Practitioners Series

1. Overview
2. Community - Housing, Environment and Technology
3. Economic and Commercial Diversification
5. Health Care
5. Integrated Approaches
6. Learning and Education Processes
7. Managing Agriculture
8. Women In Development

II. A. 7. FUNDING STRATEGIES FOR THE RURAL POOR

Recognising that donors and governments committed to assisting efforts by the rural poor experience that funds rarely reach their intended beneficiaries, representatives of several international funding agencies, governmental, private and voluntary), joined local and non-governmental organisations to discuss how to develop more effective funding strategies for the rural poor. After looking at constraints faced by both donors and recipients, they made recommendations in four arenas:

- a. Rural poor implementation
- b. Non-governmental operations
- c. Governing systems
- d. Donor policies.

a. Rural Poor Implementation

1) Constraints

Governments and donors are generally unaware of how to fund the great variety of hidden informal structures which exist at grassroots level and often constitute the principal mechanisms through which the rural poor sustain their livelihoods. Formal structures of both the public and private sectors fail to reach down to the poorest segments of the population, thus leaving a gap between the efforts by the poor themselves, on the one hand, and official development agencies, on the other. The latter often fail to utilise local processes that engage the rural poor. The very poor are often constrained by affluent groups in society who are more skillful in manipulating external funds.

2) Recommendations

- Informal groupings of the rural poor should be nurtured and their capacity to claim public funds enhanced through such means as enabling village leaders from one location to serve as consultants to other villages, thereby encouraging a village-to-village movement.
- Make it possible for villagers to engage in direct observation and learning from demonstration projects initiated and run by villagers.
- Use of various expressions, including folk dancing, drama and songs to promote better understanding of the many critical issues facing the rural poor.
- Poor farmers should be helped to organise cooperative legal resources which would guarantee credit worthiness of individual borrowers.
- Various legal formulae, e.g. the cooperative or common ownership company, should be explored to enable the poor to participate in business.

b. N.G.O. Operations

1) Constraints

NGOs are generally not recognised by governments and donors as strategic partners in development. Thus, their views are rarely sought on important questions relating to the development of rural areas, nor are current governments or donor formulae conducive to strengthening the role of NGOs in development.

2) Recommendations

- Being well placed to identify and articulate the needs of the rural poor NGOs should be encouraged to take a greater share in the responsibility of mobilising local resources and raising funds from external sources.
- NGOs should receive greater support from funding agencies in the improvement of their own management capacities and to enable them to engage in training and income-producing activities as well as employment generating activities benefiting the rural poor.
- NGOs should be encouraged to play a greater role in national development planning efforts and be provided with institutional linkages that facilitate their contribution to the task of improving the status and welfare of the rural poor.
- NGOs should be provided with more effective ways of interacting with the donor community.

II. A. 7. FUNDING STRATEGIES FOR THE RURAL POOR (Continued)

c. Government Systems

1) Constraints

Government systems are generally inadequately equipped to deal unassisted with the problems of the rural poor. Treasuries are characterised by red tape and strict regulations that inhibit the flexibility needed to accelerate the development of rural areas. Attitudes and morale of government staff are frequently such that they discourage rather than encourage development. A delay in the delivery of a key item to the rural poor may mean nothing to the government servant, but may be a matter of life and death to the farmer.

2) Recommendations

- Government officials should be trained to work more effectively with rural communities.
- Governments should run public education programmes to acquaint people with their activities.
- Governments should implement an employee incentive programme based on performance criteria, including the proven ability to assist the rural poor.
- Governments should be willing to give the extra time needed to incorporate participation in the design of projects by spokes persons chosen by the rural poor.
- Governments should devise mechanisms for project formulation and implementation which, as much as possible, reduce the risks of undue 'politicisation' of development programmes.
- Governments should develop a more flexible and decentralised system of funds disbursement which, while recognising overall government responsibility for matters of public finance, facilitate effective use of government resources.
- Governments should, wherever appropriate and legitimate, seek the involvement of other agencies, e. g. cooperatives, voluntary agencies or community-based organisations, in the implementation of public development programmes focussed on the rural poor.

c. Donor Policies

1) Constraints

Development projects sponsored by donors are usually designed by professional consultants with little or no representation by the perceived beneficiaries. The process of project design and formulation tends to be too agency-based. Aid funds are generally transmitted on a government-to-government basis without much sense of involvement in their ultimate uses. At a time when the political support for foreign aid in the industrialised world appears to be declining, this is a serious threat to any effort to enhance the resource flow from the North to the South. Donors tend to be too shortsighted in their perspective on foreign aid, as demonstrated for instance in the insistence on funding only hard cost investments instead of recurrent costs of programmes or projects.

2) Recommendations

-In order to promote 'sustainable' rural development strategies, donors should, with host government approval, be involved in a more decentralised and grassroots-oriented approach to the design and formulation of specific programmes or projects for the rural poor, thereby being able to learn from past experience, participate in active project work, facilitate 'piggy-back' types of funding, and promote greater involvement by local NGOs and consultants.

II. A. 7. FUNDING STRATEGIES FOR THE RURAL POOR (Continued)

-In order to implement a programme for the rural poor, donors should be ready to accept a more staff-intensive approach.

-Donors should be willing to accept that the problems facing the rural poor often lie outside the reach of the formal sector and that solutions can only be found through quite drastic rethinking of strategies and methods as, for instance, in the educational field where current attitudes only tend to perpetuate tendencies that are detrimental to development of the rural areas.

-Donors, in collaboration with host governments, should identify new mechanisms, e.g. lines of credit or revolving funds with local banks or other relevant institutions, that permit a long-term involvement in a given programme activity yet mitigate the recurrent cost burden of the host institutions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the meeting agreed that development must be seen not as a product, in which internal rate of return is the predominant criterion, but as a process in which the liberation and self-reliance of the people matter most. To realise this, governments and donors must abandon the **blueprint** approach which stresses implementation of projects designed above the heads of the rural poor in favour of the **greenhouse** approach which emphasises the need to create a climate of growth that encourages and sustains local initiatives. This implies putting in the seed of development and allowing it to warm itself gradually, becoming, in the long run self-generating.

Participants List

Name	Organisation
Goran Hyden Lin Shih-Tung	Ford Foundation, Eastern & Southern Africa International Division, Council for Agricultural Planning and Development
Sir James Lindsay	Convenor, International Exposition of Rural Development
Bernard Woods	World Bank, Washington, D.C., USA
James Campbell	Save the Children Fund
Marian Jaswant Singh	Save the Children Fund
B. Rudramoorthy	Multi-Project Development Corp., Bangalore
Richard Sandbrook	International Institute of Environment & Development, London/Washington
Manfred Golda	Berlin Mission Society
A.P. Dikshit	Agricultural Finance Corporation, India
E.G. Lewis	Ministry of Youth & Community Development, Jamaica
Khairuddin Yusof	Social Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Malaya
Salah Arafa	The American University in Cairo
Geof Brown	Social Welfare Training Centre, University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica
Helen R. Vanderbilt	New York (Foundation)
Jim Tanburn	Appropriate Design and Development (NGO)
Daphne Nelson	National Housing Trust, Jamaica
Cynthia Nelson	The American University in Cairo
Richard Kitney	The Institute of Cultural Affairs International
Raymond Spencer	The Institute of Cultural Affairs International
M.N. Kulkarni	UNICEF, New Delhi
Dag Skoog	SIDA, Nairobi
Cyril Gamage	Ministry of Home Affairs, Sri Lanka
Mattias Were	Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya
O.E.K. Kuteyi	Federal Ministry of Health, Lagos, Nigeria
Khairiah Khairuddin	Specialist in Income-generating Activities Ministry of Federal Territory, Malaysia
Crispus R.J. Nyaga	Soil Conservation, Kenya
Fanny Dontoh-Russell	APPLE, Accra, Ghana

II. A. 8. Considerations for the UN Decade of Women

Comments in Plenary Session

by Dame Miriam Dell, President of the International Council of Women

I appreciate being given this opportunity for a few words with you. Unfortunately I have to leave tomorrow morning to see some urban slum projects in Bombay of the National Council of Women of Maharashtra State.

We had a tremendous learning experience here from the exhibition of projects and from the field visits themselves in both practical and human terms. We learned from the members of our groups. The issues raised from all these processes will be discussed in the next few days. I must make particular reference to women in the development process. I questioned earlier in this gathering the meaning of 'development' and in answer the assumption was made that we are working for an improved quality of life for each individual. We are also committed to 'grassroots' participation. So may I just make these points again - not erudite principles, trends, keynotes - just basic points:

Women are individuals. They carry unbelievable physical and psychological burdens. Their well-being will affect the well-being of their whole family, village and community. A community development project that does not include women from the very beginning will fail because it will not improve the total well-being of all its individual members in their own terms.

In order to be included from the very beginning, women need to be assisted and encouraged. There must be programmes that give them the skills, confidence and economic independence that allows them to participate on equal time with men. Programmes which do increase the range of women's skills need not and should not perpetuate the traditional activities of women, or the traditional methods of work. The smallest change of technology can improve working conditions, e.g., light to sew, weave and embroider can be improved by simple means - not only by the introduction of electricity.

Women in a non-traditional activity will bring to that activity the full talents of the community. Basic to any improvement in the quality of life is improvement in the health, nutrition, and educational level for all - clean water and sanitation, improved use of available food, immunisation programmes, child care and literacy are still the foundations of development.

What we have seen and learned here by the generosity of the Indian communities we have visited should help us to re-examine our own work, and see with new eyes the situation in which our own people live wherever they are. I hope that one of the greatest insights you carry away with you will be that women, as well as men, are the instruments of the development process. They need special help to be able to contribute equally to, and share equally in, the enrichment of local and national life.

Now, a word to the sponsors. This has been a brilliantly conceived and admirably carried out event. We will all no doubt have regrets that there was not enough time to do this or that - but we can have no doubt about the human connections that have formed, the exciting exposure to ideas, experiences and understanding that will remain with us. The next phase of the three year programme is perhaps the most important to you. I urge you to make every effort to include the National Councils of Women in your countries in all the activities of the International Exposition of Rural Development.

And finally, a word to group Number 30. Thank you to Brian and all the staff members and to every person in the group for an unforgettable experience. The warmth, understanding and love that grew among us will remain for me the outstanding outcome of this meeting.

II. B. Exchange Mechanisms

1. a. The Exhibition Centre Dynamics

The Exhibition Centre for the CIE was a 15,000 square foot Exhibition Hall which contained four foci of the Exchange Dynamics:

- 1) The 190 Project Exhibits
- 2) Media Centres where project exhibitors could show slides, Videos, and films
- 3) The International Exhibits and Information Centres listed in II.B.1.c.
- 4) Teams Workshop Spaces in open areas between the exhibits

Following the Opening Address at The Vigyan Bravan the participants and guests for the opening, over 1000 persons, participated in the ribbon cutting at the Toshakana Exhibition Hall and viewed the Project Exhibits. There were some 300 exhibits in all which ranged from highly sophisticated and complex mobile and professional exhibits to posters and pictures taped to the exhibit panels or literature tables. Many exhibitors had their own media presentations in addition to the exhibits which were shown in three media centres set up in the hall with schedules published daily. There were three different computer exhibits of databases and educational programmes.

The hall never closed during the ten days and was open from 7 a.m. till 12 midnight. Local TV, radio and newspaper coverage brought many visitors including 2000 school children. Representatives of nearly every Embassy or Consulate who had delegates there and some who did not come for visits, hosted their delegates for lunch or dinner, and even sat in workshops as guest participants. Ministries of the Government of India and MP's of the various States of India who had delegates and projects represented in the Exposition did the same. One Ministry suggested that a permanent exhibit be created in India of this Worldwide display of 'Approaches that Work'.

15 of the 30 workshop teams had their team work spaces in the Exhibition Hall which gave them an opportunity to be in constant dialogue with the visual presentations of Rural Development Efforts around the world. During break times between sessions, the Exhibit Hall was a favorite gathering place for conversations and interchange. Many teams scheduled special presentations or viewed media that interested them as a team or were related to some subject on which they were working.

Certainly one approach that worked in this conference was giving people the opportunity to tell their stories and hear from each other what their efforts were generating in local situations across the globe. People were surprised at their own creativity and many proposed similar exhibitions to be done in their nation upon return.

II. B. 1. c. International Exhibits

Co-sponsors and other International Agencies provided the following Exhibits

1. UNICEF Rehydration Project: India
2. OECD: Book Display and Order Centre
3. Trickle-Up Programme
4. Institute of Cultural Affairs International Materials and Information
5. Control Data – IERD Computerised Rural Development Projects Database

II. B. 2. Delegate Groupings

Four different delegate groupings were utilised during the CIE to maximise the interchange dynamics toward generating the products of this Event for the future. In addition to these groupings, individual and interpersonal dynamics further contributed to stimulating creativity and imagination during the process of the 10 days.

The participants met in four different team groupings during the ten days.

a. The Symposium Research Teams

Symposium teams were designed to be research units which would test the conclusions summarised from the Rural Development Symposia in Phase I prior to the CIE. Thirty teams of approximately 20-25 persons each were assigned with consideration given to language groupings and formal translation which needed to go on to insure that everyone understood and participated in responding to the questions of the facilitators and the comments of everyone around the table. Each team had one Rural Development Trend or Key. They first studied the Directory of Projects and then went and visited the exhibits to identify the Approaches being taken in projects which related to their arena. This was a structured research process which produced over 500 interviews which were recorded on interview sheets. The teams then discussed their interview results and gave titles and descriptions to the 'Approaches That Worked' in their assigned arena. Exceptions were noted and new arenas that emerged were included in the reports. These were organised overnight to create a preliminary list of priorities which teams then reviewed and discussed the next morning in preparation for a Plenary. In the plenary all teams reported on their work and discussed the priorities list as the basis for the Field Visits focus of workshops, conversations and discussions. The longer list was used in conjunction with team reports and individual responses to a questionnaire to develop a proposed list of interest groups which would meet after the Field Visits.

b. The Field Visit Teams

Because of complexities of travel arrangements with Indian Air and Rail restrictions on advanced reservations and ticket purchases, the conference travel agents with the organisers had made assignments by name and passport number for the Field Visit travel prior to anyone's arrival in India. When people arrived and began to become familiar with the Indian projects that they might visit, many wanted to go to a different project. The Indian Airlines and Rail agents were extremely cooperative in making as many changes as possible so that most people were able to see the project they were most interested in. This created a new team dynamic of 30 groups of 12-25 people who traveled, lived, and worked together for four days to 30 different locations in India. Upon their return these teams prepared reports on the projects they had visited and the experience they had with each other, the project staff and the local people. They were virtually all amazed at how well they were accommodated and hosted by the people of India. Beyond their research value the reports are a remarkable collection of human experience which happens but rarely in a conference or research setting. Teams created posters and banners celebrating the project they had visited which were displayed in the Plenary Hall in a reporting plenary as each group declared the greatness of having been on this journey together. On airlines, trains, busses, jeeps, bullock carts, camels and elephants, people had traveled to the remotest parts of India and seen a people, their culture and their hard won accomplishments where even the greatest of optimists would not have had much hope.

II. B. 2. c. The Assembly

Two team groupings were utilised during the Assembly which represented a creative revision of the original proposed format as a result of participants proposing and then joining with the orchestration team to design a way to ensure a maximum of interchange:

1) Interest Groups.

At the end of the Plenary reporting on the Field Visits people signed up for interest groups which began the process of identifying the insights and materials which should be included in the Book reporting the findings of this gathering. The Interest group process gave people an opportunity to focus more directly in arenas which interested them most and maximised the personal benefit for them as practitioners who wanted to utilise this experience in their work. It also ensured that these groups generally had a passion for what they were involved in and knew the issues that anyone was over against in this arena. The interest groups had two full half day sessions together followed by a plenary which reviewed their work.

2) Geographic Groups

The last stage of the conference was conducted in teams of people from contiguous geography as they planned what they thought should happen in Phase III of the IERD in their nation or geographic region of a nation. The Groups were:

- a. Africa and the Middle East
- b. East and West Europe
- c. Caribbean—Jamaica, Haiti and Martinique
- d. North America
- e. West Sub Asia —Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
- f. East Sub Asia —Nepal, Bangladesh, East India
- g. South Sub Asia —Sri Lanka and South India
- h. North Sub Asia —Pakistan and North India
- i. Northeast Asia and North Pacific
- j. Southeast Asia and South Pacific

This dynamic served to let participants think through what they would do when they returned together and separately by nations or individuals. By having several nations or states together they could hear each others ideas and dialogue about appropriate activities. This session was followed by a closing plenary in which participants received certificates for attendance and heard a closing address from one of the participants, Fr. Joe Mary Lobo from a project in India.

The letters and responses from participants and the publications and articles by participants generally seemed to agree that the kind of discursive participatory interchange dynamics and variety of configurations were a major factor in making the conference of benefit to all who attended.

II. B. 3. Addresses and Presentations:

The function of the addresses and special presentations were considered to be secondary to the dialogue and exchange but nevertheless important. Their importance lay in providing common operating contexts as each step of the conference progressed while broadening perspectives on what was happening and/or needed to happen in critical arenas of rural development today. The eight major addresses were:

1. The Opening Address: **The International Exposition of Rural Development.**
5 February 1984, Vigyan Bravan, New Delhi, India
Sir James Lindsay, President, Institute of Cultural Affairs International
2. The Inaugural Address: **GHP, The Gross Human Product**
5 February 1984, Vigyan Bravan, New Delhi, India
Shri Vasant Sathe, Honourable Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers, India
3. A General Address: **Women, More Than Half the World**
7 February 1984, Taj Palace Conference Centre, New Delhi, India
Dame Miriam Dell, President, International Council of Women, Paris.
4. A Slide Show: **Children, The Flowers of the Future**
7 February 1984, Taj Palace Conference Centre, New Delhi, India
Text by Dr. David Morley, Consultant on Child Development. Presented by Ms Sobra Misra in his absence.
5. A General Address: **Children in Rural Development**
7 February 1984, Evening with UNICEF, Taj Palace Conference Centre, New Delhi, India
Mr. David P. Haxton, Regional Director, UNICEF, South Central Asia.
6. A Slide Show: **Rural Credit and the Trickle Up Programme**
8 February 1984, Taj Palace Conference Centre, New Delhi, India
Mrs. Millicent Robbins Leet, and Mr. Glen Leet, Co-Directors, Trickle Up
7. A Special Task Force Report: **Funding Strategies for the Rural Poor**
15 February 1984, Taj Palace Conference Centre, New Delhi, India
Mr. Bernard Woods, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington D.C. U.S.A.
8. Closing Address: **Phase III and Our Task**
15 February 1984, Taj Palace Conference Centre, New Delhi, India
Fr. Joe Mary M. Lobo, Director/President, Christa Sharan Social Welfare Centre Society, Birur Chikmagalur District, Karnataka State, India

II. B. 4. Informal Exchange, Hosting, Services and Celebrations

In addition to formal exchange mechanisms many informal mechanisms provided ways for interchange and dialogue to go on. The meal times were generally buffets and provided a span of time when ad hoc groups or people who just wanted to get acquainted with each other and their work might do so. The main hotel where delegates stayed and the Conference Centre operated full-time information and services desks and lounge areas to be sure delegates found what they needed, got to where they were trying to go, got their mail, or left and received messages on the information and notice boards. Full time health services were provided as well. Liaison with governments and the Ministry of Home Affairs handled a myriad of visa and travel issues, and a fulltime staff of the conference travel agent was on hand 16 hours each day to assist with import and export of materials, exhibits, and equipment.

For three days prior and three days following the conference, tours were arranged for those who wished to see the historical and cultural sights of India and Delhi. Embassies were contacted to meet delegations when they arrived at the airport and see them to their accommodations. Many were able and pleased to do so. Delegates were greeted inside customs by a core of retired customs officials who made sure exhibits, materials and luggage cleared customs while delegates were ushered to the VIP lounge and welcomed to India with garlands, pens and conference name tags. Those not greeted by their embassy were taken by the conference agents buses or automobiles to their accommodations. Similar assistance was provided all delegates upon their departure.

Complimentary entertainment was provided during the buffet lunches by various groups and organisations in New Delhi and the Taj Palace Hotel. One day a band played during lunch, another day a group of Indian magicians and acrobats performed. Three of the evenings were also celebrative occasions. A great Indian Buffet Feast under a Shamiana (Decorated Tent used for Weddings and Special Gatherings) was provided by Indian Tobacco Company one evening. The Air India Cultural Dance and Music group performed one evening presenting classical, popular and tribal dance, song and music with interpretation and was a highlight of the celebrative time. The closing Celebration on 14th February evening was called the Global Village Fair and was created by the delegates themselves as various geographic groups who had been meeting that day on their future plans, presented song, dance, and entertainment in traditional dress from their native lands.

III. The Residual Documentation

The documentation compiled through Phase I and II is contained in a permanent archives at the IERD Secretariat Offices of the Institute of Cultural Affairs International in Brussels, Belgium. This office is responsible during Phase III for seeing that publication and distribution of the products, coordination of Phase III activities and development of ongoing Interchange Mechanisms occurs through this coming year. The following is a partial list of the contents of these archives which are increasing as reports, materials and requests from projects and organisations wishing to participate in Phase III come in daily. Most materials and products are available upon requests at their publication costs or, if not for publication, at a small fee for duplication and postage.

A. Publications:

1. Phase I: The Directory of Rural Development Projects Pre-Publication Draft
2. Phase I: The Directory of Rural Development Projects-1st Edition Hardback English Edition
3. Phase II: Voices of Rural Practitioners-Pre-Publication Draft The Seven Practitioners Handbooks
4. Phase II: Voices of Rural Practitioners-First Edition Hardback English Edition To be published July 1985
5. Phase III: Sharing Approaches That Work Three Year Report To be published June 1986

B. Visuals:

1. Phase I: IERD Promotion Video narrated by Ben Kingsley
2. Phase I: We Can Do It - A Report on Phase I
3. Phase II: A Report on the CIE - Slide Show and Video Formats
4. Phase II: The Courage to Care Video narrated by Sir Richard Attenborough

C. Programme Offerings through ICAs across the World:

1. Rural Development Symposium - One to Three Day Construct
2. Project Description Laboratory - One to Three Day Construct
3. Practitioners Handbooks Study Seminars

D. Computerised Database of Rural Development Projects

1. One Page Project Briefs
2. Background Materials Public Files
3. Special Subject Searches prepared upon request (Fee Based)
4. Provision for On-Line Database User Access through ICA offices
5. IERD Mailing List Services (Fee Based)

E. Archives (Reserved for future publications)

1. CIE Workshop Materials and Products Files
2. Delegate Interviews and Transcriptions
3. Indian Project Field Visits Reports
4. Major Addresses Transcriptions

Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential

2nd edition Approx. 1,500 pages, Hardcover. DM 428,00
ISBN 3-598-21864-8 (Publication date March 1985)

Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential, now in its second edition, is a comprehensive source of information on world problems that have been recognized, on how they are perceived to be interrelated, and on the human resources available to challenge them. Detailed sections draw attention to a variety of alternative insights into the ways in which human development and the world problematique mutually inhibit, enable, and provoke each other.

World Problems

In approximately 1500 pages, over 4500 problems are described, covering:

- Food, agriculture, forestry
- Environment, resources, energy
- Trade, development, finance
- Unemployment, labour conditions
- Government, regulation
- Housing, amenities, communication
- Peace, disarmament, security
- Injustice, crime, human rights
- Social problems, minorities, underprivileged
- Education, illiteracy
- Disease, mental health
- Cultural heritage, ideology
- Unusual problems
- **Excluded:** theoretical or procedural problems

There is one entry per problem, the entries varying in length according to the information available. The information is structured to cover the nature of the problem; its incidence and its background; both a

stressed argument and a counter argument are presented. The text itself uses the words of authoritative sources. Sub-problems are treated as separate entries.

Cross-references

Over 50,000 cross-references interlink entries in this volume. Relations may be of several types, for example:

- to a more general problem, of which it is a part
- to more specific problems, of which it is composed
- to problems which aggravate or alleviate it

Human Potential

The following planned sections and subsections provide a wide range of difficult-to-obtain information relevant to the challenge of world problems and the future of human and social development.

- Human values
- Metaphors
- Intellectual disciplines
- Social transformation
- Transformative conferencing
- Innovative techniques
- Human development
- Configurative communication
- Integrative concepts
- International organizations

Edited by: Union of International Associations, Brussels

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International Association Statutes Series

Volume 1

1st edition Approx. 600 pages. Hardcover. Approx. DM 320,-
ISBN 3-598-21671-8 (Publication date February 1986)

The first volume includes the official texts of nearly 600 statutes of international nongovernmental organizations described in Sections A, B and C of the **Yearbook of International Organizations**, namely bodies with membership in countries in at least two continents.

Future volumes will include statutes of organizations from other sections, namely regional bodies and those of a less conventional structure. They may also include statutes of lesser known intergovernmental bodies or those of a hybrid governmental/nongovernmental nature.

In future volumes priority will continue to be given to inclusion of the statutes (and amendments) for nongovernmental organizations in Sections A, B and C of the Yearbook. Priority will be given to the English version of statutes, although texts in other languages will be included when appropriate.

In contrast to the Yearbook series, each volume of the Statutes series will only include information *not* published in previous volumes of the series.

The description of international organizations in the Yearbook of International Organizations are insufficient for some purposes. In particular the space available precludes mention of the precise regulations specified in the statutes of such bodies. This was not the case when the predecessor of the Yearbook, the **Annuaire de la Vie Internationale** (1908-09; 1910-11), was first published. The statutes were then reproduced in the volume (which reached a size of 2652 pages). At present, although the complete texts of statutes of the better known intergovernmental organizations have since become fairly readily available in several collections, no such collection has existed for nongovernmental organizations since 1911.

This series is intended to serve the following purposes:

- to provide those endeavouring to establish new international organizations with models of statutes of existing organizations to serve as guidelines
- to provide existing international organizations with ideas for useful amendments to their own statutes
- to provide international organizations with a publication in which they can "register" their statutes and amendments in a manner that will ensure their availability in appropriate reference libraries
- to provide a collection of statutes to serve as a basis for comparative studies from which insights concerning more fruitful organization constitutions may emerge
- to reinforce the slow evolution of international law towards explicit legal recognition of the existence of nongovernmental international bodies
- to reassure governments of countries having no legal provision for recognizing international nongovernmental bodies, by providing them with examples of the statutes governing organizations engaged in well-regulated international action.

Despite a number of initiatives since 1920 to formulate and implement an international convention to recognize the legal status of international nongovernmental bodies, the publication of the first volume of this series takes place at the time of the first serious debate on this question by a major intergovernmental body, namely the Council of Europe. It is hoped that this series will reinforce those efforts and facilitate any actions arising from them.

Edited by: Union of International Associations, Brussels

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