



文化事業協會  
THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Letter - E-22-N  
Vunibobo Talk - E-22-5  
439

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Feb. 25, 1983

Dear Research Centrum,

This is a brief report on my trip to Korea in order to keep you updated on the Cheongwon HDZ. The main purpose of my visit was to report to both houses in Korea on the Brussels check signals meeting and to discuss the progress of the 7 Labs with them. I'll also try and cover the 5 areas that were listed as the purpose of Hong Kong Research Centurms proposed visit to Korea week 9. The decision to postpone your trip to fit in with Korea's schedule should be benefical in the long run.

1. HDZ TREK: The Resolves coming from the Brussel's meeting recommended that the HDZ trek be completed using the Brussels/Chicago model. Since the first trek only determined the (location) of the zone and not the strategy it would be helpful to do this model in Korea. This calls for a team made up of centrum, Area Priors, & regional staff. I talked with our staff in Cheong Ju and they felt the week preceding their regional council would be best. They have their regional council scheduled for April 3-Easter weekend. Larry, also thought this would be a good time for the Seoul House to participate. I am enclosing their current quarters plan & timeline calls for research of the Cheongwon county and continued work with the present cluster leadership. A Leadership Training program was held with the cluster and was very successful. The new training center in Cheong Ju is a great asset & a good location for large or small programs. While I was in Cheong Ju we did a workshop on the HDZ experiment using the report from the African trek on contradictions they had encountered. We also looked at what they will be doing this quarter and created their list of 10 points. April will be a good time to create the 2 year strategy.

2. IERD WORK: While I was there, Korea held its RDS Feb 18&19 in Cheong Buk Province at a Gov't training center. There were approx. 40 participants covering a wide cross section of the 4 sectors and their geography. Representatives from both Yeosu and Cheonwon clusters were present. Berenado Vunibobo from UNDP & Dr. Lee on our GAB were speakers & I am enclosing a copy of Vunibobo's talk. Dr. Lee's talk is published in Korean and needs to be translated. On saturday Vunibobo brought 3 Ambassadors to the RDS, from Thailand, (Kamtorn Udomritthiruj), Indonesia (Raden Eddie Soeprapto), and Malaysia as special guests with Sung Woo Lee (Dir. of Bureau Home Affairs). I had a good meeting with Vunibobo following the RDS & he will work with the NSC in helping to obtain funds for the IERD, (50,000). Following the RDS Dr. Lee invited a dozen people to dinner in Cheong Ju to plan who the members of the NSC should be. Many at the dinner will be on the NSC. He is willing to head the NSC and they want about 18 members total. I don't think they will have any difficulty in getting a strong and active NSC. They would welcome any models you can send. It's great to see a GAB member play such an active role.



CONCERNED WITH THE HUMAN FACTOR IN WORLD DEVELOPMENT

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Causeway  
Bay  
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3. REGIONAL STRATEGY: Since Korea has done their quarter III planning this can best be done at April Regional Council focusing on the long range and the next 6 months.

4. URBAN PROJECT: They are continuing research on how best to move in this direction. Seoul is interested in one site in a squatters area and are talking to the Gov't about building a joint preschool/ICA facility. Nothing is firm yet.

5. Development Assistance: We had several good development visits and LENS call. Schering said yes to our LENS training proposal but can not do it until Sept. 83. Honan Oil sounds very interested in LENS when we met their new man.

It was a great trip and I strongly encouraged both Houses to keep us all informed of their progress and to take an active role in interchange between the 13 HDZ pilots and labs.

Grace and Peace,

*Sandra Rafos*

This is a brief report on my recent trip to Korea. Enclosed is a talk by Minibobo - a great colleague of ours in Seoul. IERD looks good in Korea - hope it grows as well here in Japan.

The HDZ has a fine facility in Cheongju now & is in position to begin moving this Spring. Any models or information from other projects would be very helpful to them. Please send to

Cheong Won Cluster  
Ho Jeong I Ri  
Nang Seong Myun  
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Republic of Korea 310 -16




Take care,

*Sandra*

서울지구 SEOUL REGION

인 개  
HDZ

청주 청원 인간개발지대 Cheong Ju Cheong Won HDZ

		FEB 2월			MARC	
Guild	Arena Week	6	7	8	9	10
On the Road Again 	Rural Dev't visit 농촌 개발 단체와 가는 방문		Common Story Building 방문객을 위한 추진책 설명서 작성	ICA Brochure work ICA 요청자 준비	Visit myun myun village Agency. 기관 방문	
	Gathering Data 자료 수집		Research Data From Design 자료 조사 형식 디자인 작성 자료 수집	Gun visit → 방문	Exact Data visits & Recording 정확한 자료 (방문들과 기록이력)	
Courage to Care MANAGEMENT & COMMUNICATION. 	Mass Media 대중매체		Workshop ↳ Sojourn → news paper 수련생을 위한 분임토의	Securing "yes" for training 2-3 staff to use printing equip- ment 주최 인쇄과정 이수 약속 받음	Research on UN year of world Communication 유엔대회를 준비해 조사	2-3 staff trained in pr process 2-3 명의 직원 인쇄과정 이수
	Finance 재정	OE		Assign 2 people secure regular income source. 환상하고 구체적인 수반 작성을 위한 그림 보냄		
		ICA		Workshop on membership campaign 회차도 정을 위한 분임토의	ICA expense control ICA 비용 목록 분류 calculate unit cost program budget 계획 예산 계정 예산 프로그램 예산	Visit private sector 사업가 방문
Run into the future run Planning Development 	Method demon- stration 시범 방법론	Workshop on perspectives 예상되는 교육과정 분임토의	Building necessary manual 필요한 소책자 만들기	visit prospectives 현장 방문		
	Cheong Won Cluster 청원 협동체		Workshop on circuit 순회 방문을 위한 분임토의		Visit central Sae Maul Training School 세마을 중앙연수원 방문	
	IERD symposium 다이어얼케이 심포지움	NSC Invitel NSC를 위한 인사성준	IERD symposium 국제 농촌 경제 개발 심포지움	Reflection on IERD symposium 국제 농촌 경제 개발 심포지움 평가		
	Key'l Implication 이해확전권 제표		Y.C Circuit IERD 여천 방문 심포지움			

# 착수 UNCH

Qtr III ~ IV, 1983  
WK 6 - WK 4

3월			APRIL 4월			
11	12	13	1	2	3	4
		Evaluation for site - visit 방문의 가치 평가	site	- 방 문	visit	Involvement plan. 방문에 관련된 계획
			Contradiction Analysis (Charts) 장애요인 분석 (도표)			Set-up Bi-lingual data system. 자료처리를 영미 언어로 작성과 분류
					Use C.B. newspaper printing equipment of publish ICAC. News letter 신문발행	Evening at ICA hosting media reps. for discussion on world communication 각종 매체의 지도자를 과 국의 세계 대중화 단 그 해를 주제로 산학회를 ICA 회원에서 저녁에 자담
		1st ICA conv. (2 regular jobs) 1st conv 은 정기화 2명씩 계획한 것	Workshop on self-support event. 자립을 위한 방법도			
clunter actor visit 원자 분야 인사 방문	visit Local sector 지역 인사 방문	1st conv. on membership Campaign 1st conv on 위한 회원모집운동				
비상과교과과정 본업도	prep Curric 교과과정 준비			Course Launched 교육기간		
Sectors invite to celebration 13개 센터 4개 분야 인사 초청	membership Campaign 회원모집운동			Invite Corporate Cluster project 협동선 4개 착수 4개 분야 인사 초청		
IC Circuit 여천 순회방문		Order Regional 한국 지역	day Council 회의	IC Circuit 여천 순회방문		

IERD Post -

Did you see this  
from Korea?

JYO CW



Berenado Vunibobo

RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE

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ADDRESS TO THE SYMPOSIUM ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Cheong Won County, Chung Cheong Buk Province

18 - 20 February 1983

Although I am happy to be here I believe that there are more competent people at this gathering who could speak more authoritatively on the Global aspects of the International Exposition of Rural Development than I do. Let me preface my remarks by explaining how UNDP became involved with ICA. Mr. Bradford Morse the Administrator of UNDP joined the Global Advisory Board of IERD. He wrote to say that UNDP Field Office should try and help ICA as much as possible in its preparation for the International Exposition and also to inform Government that UNDP would have no objection if IFP funds were used by the country for its participation in the Exposition.

I am supposed to talk about the Exposition in its global context. The International Exposition on Rural Development to be held in India in 1984, should be viewed globally because the problem facing rural communities is of a global character. If these problems are to be resolved they will have to be on the basis of global action, global co-operation. This will mean sharing experiences, exchange techniques and methods of approach.

The problems of rural living are multi-faceted, overpopulation and imbalance in population distribution, land ownership and distribution, improved roads and communication, improved agricultural extension, better credit facilities and marketing, better housing, water supplies and rural health. It is unfortunate that there has been a tendency to view the rural community as the poorer cousins of those who live in the urban and peri urban centres. We see this in the way public services are provided. Wages and incomes of those in the rural areas are not infrequently lower than those in the urban areas. One consequence of this is a drift of masses of people to the urban centres where resources

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and services are stretched to the breaking point. The forthcoming Exposition will attempt to focus attention on a range of issues affecting rural communities and rural living. I need not go into the details sufficient to say that the Exposition will draw participants from at least fifty countries.

It would be true to say as a generalisation that rural problems are the same the world over. However, the degree and intensity of a particular problem varies from country to country. It is this commonality and variations which should attract a global response in sharing experiences.

Korea has had a particularly unique experience in your rural development efforts. There is for instance a recognition here that income between the rural and urban areas should not be allowed to vary too widely. It would be true to say that there are very few countries in which there is a deliberate and conscious efforts on the part of those concerned to maintain some balance. It is this unique experience which you have had, I believe, that you should share with others. Many countries of the region would wish to learn from you and would welcome you sharing your experiences, your joys, your frustrations, your successes and your failures. These are all part of living and in a shrinking world, we all have to share and care for one another.

The International Exposition will bring together a wide range of participants administrators, academics, international civil servants and hopefully leaders of rural communities. My hope as an observer is that every opportunity should be given to those who live in rural communities to share their experiences of rural life as they live it rather than being made to listen to long exposition of intellectual theories. Coming from a rural background myself and having lived and spend a good part of my professional life in rural areas I have come not only to admire the wisdom, resilience and strength of character of rural dwellers but their patience in listening to the city dwellers who come to help them put their house in order.

I have already mentioned several areas which influence rural life and rural living. Let us take for instance land ownership. The Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations reports that in non-communist Asia, 30 per cent of the rural labour force is now completely landless. Some 11 per cent of Bangladesh's families own more than half the country's land. In India in 1981, 70 per cent of the farmers were smaller than 2 hectares and included just 21 per cent of the total farmland. In the Philippines in 1971 5 per cent of the farms were larger than 10 hectares, but they accounted for 34 per cent of all cropland. By contrast, in South Korea, where significant reforms have been carried out, 92 per cent of the farms were 3 hectares or smaller in 1974, and they accounted for 93 per cent of all farmland. In a commentary on the problem of landlessness, a recent observer noted that:

"Spreading landlessness is manifesting itself in many ugly ways. Obviously, it is a major link in the chain of circumstances that produces soaring rural-urban migration in many developing countries (an illegal international migration as well). Those trying to cope with the afflictions of shanty town increasingly realise that the urban prospect may be hopeless if more is not done to spread opportunities in the country side."

To day the number of people in the world exceeds 4,500 million and that figure is increasing by 200,000 every day. Although the world is not in danger yet of reaching saturation point, there are already signs of stresses and strains. Density wise, Europe remains the most densely populated area of the globe with 96 inhabitants to the square kilometre. But south and east Asia is not far behind and will soon be the most crowded region on earth. The UN estimates that Asia could have three times Europe's density of population within 100 years. In 1970 Asia contained 2000 million people. By the end

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of the century it is expected to have 3500 million. Africa with 486 million is expected to double its population by the early part of the 21st Century.

The great population centres of Asia are of course China, India, Bangladesh and Indonesia. Though resources are strained globally Asia has done much better than other regions of the world. Asia has been able to cope. The fastest and most dynamic economies in the world are in Asia - Hongkong, The Republic of China, Singapore and Korea. These are countries with no natural resources to speak of except discipline, hard work and enormous loyalty and commitment to the country. Much of what we hear about India appears to be related to disaster-monsoon rain and flooding, draught and famine. Yet many of us do not know that India is one of biggest industrialised country in the world, she has the biggest pool of scientists/technologists in the world. She is now a nuclear power, she has sent satellite to space and lately she has started doing research in Antartica which up to now was the exclusive reserve of a few mainly western countries.

Though these successes and achievements are to be commended, other parts of the world are not so lucky. In Africa, the march of the desert southward appears inexorable and relentless. Desertification has become a frightening phenomemon not only in Afirca but in other part of the world as well. Around the world some 30 million square kilometres over 20 per cent of the earth's land surface and 80 million people who live on this land are now threatened directly by desertification.

In the eight Sahelian countries - Chad, Niger, Mali, Upper Volta, Mauritano, Senegal, Gambia and Cape Verde, population is growing annually at 2.5 per cent but food production grows at only 1 per cent a year.

Desertification is caused by a mix of factors - deforestation, over-grazing, over population, and draught leading to erosion.

The whole of the balance in the environment so to speak is disturbed.  
Listen to this,

"Due to the horror of the drought and the amount of aid given to prevent a recurrence, the Sahel remains the world's case book on desertification. Ten years after the drought, five years after the conference, little has changed there ..... Deforestation overgrazing and over cultivation continue. Population grow faster than food production. Like an evil skin cancer, the bare sandy blotches of desertification creep across the land."

Desertification is but only one phenomena. It is a symptom among many of what has disturbed the equilibrium between man and his environment. It also indicates the important role those who live and cultivate the land have. Not only must they draw from the land for their sustenance they must also put things back to the land. Those who live in rural areas, particularly the farmers have the difficult task of dealing and ultimately coming to terms with Nature. They have to cope with either too much or too little rain, floods, typhoons, diseases and insects and of course the weather. Above all to preserve the land and the soil from erosion, from leaching and from contamination by pollutants, chemicals and other wastes.

I have touched on two areas - land and its distribution and population and the threats to the environment as exemplified for instance by the phenomemon of desertification.

The improvement of rural living, the involvement of rural communities in decision making concerning their welfare, the enrichment of the lives of rural communities cannot be done in isolation. It has to be done and linked to what is happening in the urban areas. Urbanisation has increasingly become a major social economic/political/strategic problem. The flow of people from the the rural to the urban areas started as a trickle has now reached flood proportion.

Thirty years ago, 25% of all people lived in towns and cities. In 1982 the proportion has risen to 37%. 74% of the population of North America is urban. The proportion in Oceania is 72%, 69% in Europe, 63% in Latin America, 62% in USSR, 28% in Africa and 23% in Asia. But the cities have become intolerable as the growth shown in the following table indicates.

<u>City</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>2000</u> (projected)
<u>Population in million</u>				
Calcutta	5.5	6.9	8.1	19.7
Mexico City	4.9	8.6	10.9	31.6
Greater Bombay	4.1	5.8	7.1	19.1
Karachi	1.8	3.3	4.5	15.9
Bogota	1.7	2.6	3.4	9.5
Lagos	0.8	1.4	2.1	9.4
Greater Cairo	3.7	5.7	6.9	16.4

Even here in Korea, urbanisation has become an important factor in the country's planning. According to the 1980 Census, the urban population stood at 21,440,825 or 57.2 per cent of the total population of 37,448,836. The rural population was 16,008,011 or 42.8%. Seoul alone accounts for 22.3% (8,366,750) of the total population, Pusan - 8.4% (3,160,270).

Urban population in Korea has grown at an annual average of 5% since 1955. During 1960-70 period, more than 70% of the population growth in urban areas was caused by migration from the rural areas. While less than 27% of the growth was attributed to natural increase.

Economically active persons in rural areas dropped by 4.3 per cent from 5,402,000 in 1979 to 5,169,000 in 1980, while those in urban areas rose by 5.4% to 9,285,000 in the one year period. Those employed in rural areas accounted for 37.3% of the total of 13,706,000 employed persons and those in urban areas represented 62.7%.

The Exposition to be held in India will be divided into three sections - a Global Symposium. Here delegations will stage multi-media

exhibition of achievements made through a diversity of rural development technology. There will also be a research colloquium and finally a review of what the Exposition has been able to achieve.

In this brief talk I have attempted to touch on one or two issues in global terms. There are other equally important issues - mal-nutrition, a wholesome and clean water supply, improved sanitation, access to health and medical services, improved housing and the elimination of illiteracy. These are all problems which affect rural communities throughout the world. Just as a matter of interest let's see the situation regarding water. The UN Environment Programme in a Survey of the State of the Environment 1972-1982 makes the following comments:

"The large number of people with no access to safe, clean water and inadequate sanitary services was a matter of deep concern to the world during the 1970s. This concern was expressed at the UN conference on human settlement (1976) and on water (1977). Whereas in developing countries the proportion of the urban population with access to safe water supply rose from 67% in 1970 to 77% in 1975 and then declined slightly to 75% in 1980, the proportion of rural people served by safe water supply increased from 14% in 1970 to only 29% in 1980. The waste water treatment situation was even less heartening. While a high proportion of the developed urban populations had adequate services the proportion of developing country urban population served by sewers and other sanitary facilities declined during the decade, from 71% to 53%. In rural areas the numbers served were 11% and little better (13%) in 1980."

On food, mal-nutrition is still rampant. World Watch Institute stated that there has been increasing long term food deficits in Asia, Africa and some other areas. North America is presently the major supplier of food grains. However, the US National Academy of Sciences in a recent study on the longrange prospects of US food

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production shows that there are limits to increases in the capacity of US agriculture to produce surpluses.

In Asia rice and wheat account for 66% and 17% of grain production respectively. The share of rice in total grain output dropped from about 69% in 1961-1965 to the present level, rice is still the principal grain crop in Asia. From 1960-1975, paddy production in 16 Asian countries rose approximately 43% from 114 to 163 million tons. However the total population of these 16 countries increase by 42% during the corresponding period.

What does the future say in terms of the capacity and ability of these 16 Asian countries to meet future demands for rice? A study by UNFPA did not look at rice but at food demand in total. The study shows that (a) the average per capita calorie in total in Asia will increase from 2,057 to 2,691 calories over the period of 1975-2000, (b) that the total calorie demand in Asia as a whole will increase at an annual rate of 3.5%. It can be said as a general observation that if the demand for food increases at an average of 3.5% per annum due to qualitative improvements in diet and population growth, and if Asia's rate of increase in the supply of food remains unchanged at the level as observed in the past, the discrepancy between supply and demand will become larger, and the possibility of improving nutrition standards will be very limited.

I wish to apologise if I have taken up too much of your time in what started as a brief summary. I have attempted to point a global view. Some of what I have said do not make pleasant readings. However these are part and parcel of the challenges which all of us as part of the world community have to meet. The International Exposition seeks to address these problems and by exchange and sharing of knowledge and experience hopefully will lead to new ideas, new concepts and new approaches in dealing with rural life and rural living.

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No country is an island any more and Korea is no exception. We live in an interdependent world. The industrialised country can only revamp their economies by being able to sell their goods. The world market is not only in the developed world but increasingly in the developing world. By improving rural living, by enriching the lives of those who produce food for local consumption and for export, the rural communities make their contribution in the overall growth and development of their countries. As a country grows and develops standard of living and demands increase. Korea as a newly industrialised country is reaching out to other lands for trade and for sharing knowledge and experience. It is for that reason that Korea's participation in the International Exposition in Rural Development is both timely and opportune.