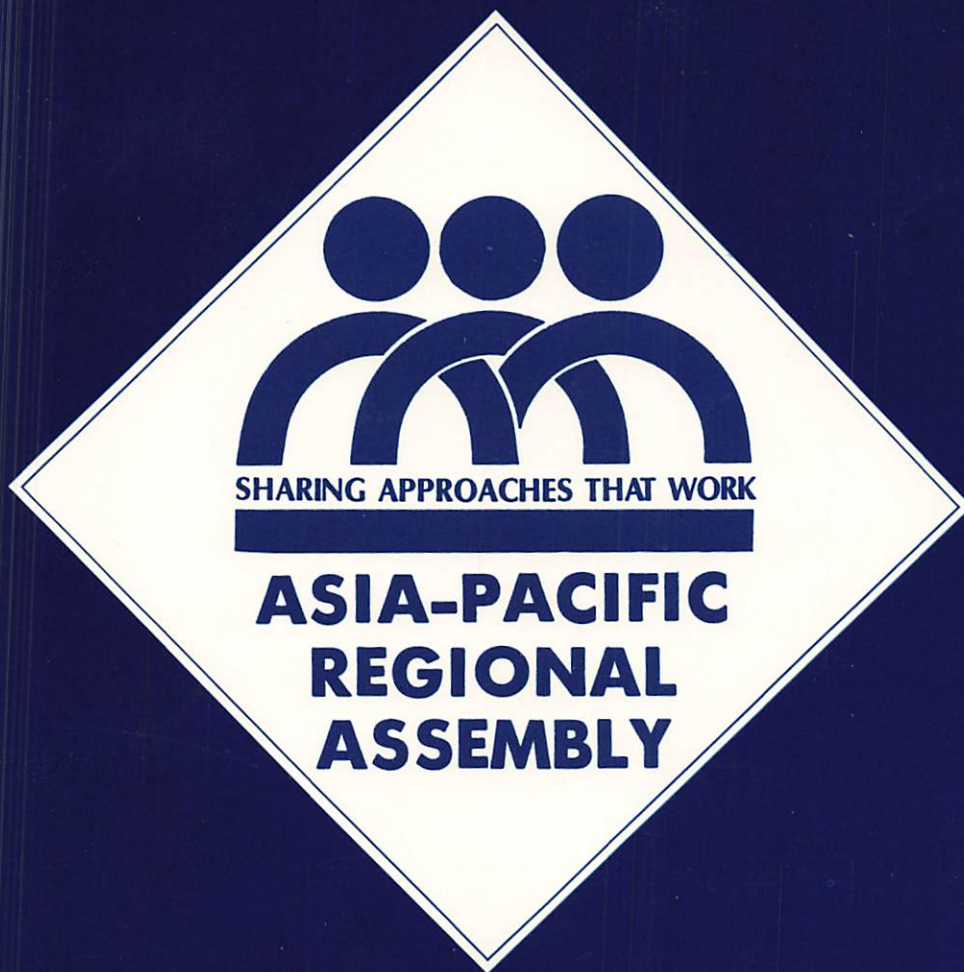


**INTERNATIONAL  
EXPOSITION  
OF RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**SUMMARY REPORT**

Chinese translation and printing of this report sponsored by  
Ciba-Geigy  
Ji Kang Company, Ltd.

# **INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



Self-sustaining rural development has been difficult to achieve in our world. Significant breakthroughs have often gone comparatively unnoticed, with the learnings from them remaining largely unavailable to others. The International Exposition of Rural Development (IERD) is a three-year series of programs in “sharing approaches that work,” organized by the Institute of Cultural Affairs International (ICA) and co-sponsored by United Nations agencies, business and professional associations across the world. Its three phases have included

- I: Identifying and documenting proven successes in rural development in each of the participating nations**
- II: Sharing these successful approaches through a Central International Event in New Delhi, India, involving 650 delegates from fifty-five nations**
- III: Catalyzing discussion and initiation of new directions for rural development within participating nations and regions**



**WHAT ARE THE EMERGING NEW FRONTIERS FOR  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION ?**

The Asia-Pacific Regional Assembly, a concluding event of the IERD, provided the occasion for over one hundred participants from thirteen Asian and Pacific nations to explore this question. During the six-day event, delegates shared innovative approaches from their respective nations, identified important future directions for the region and decided upon an initial implementation plan for supportive action. This is a summary of their conclusions.

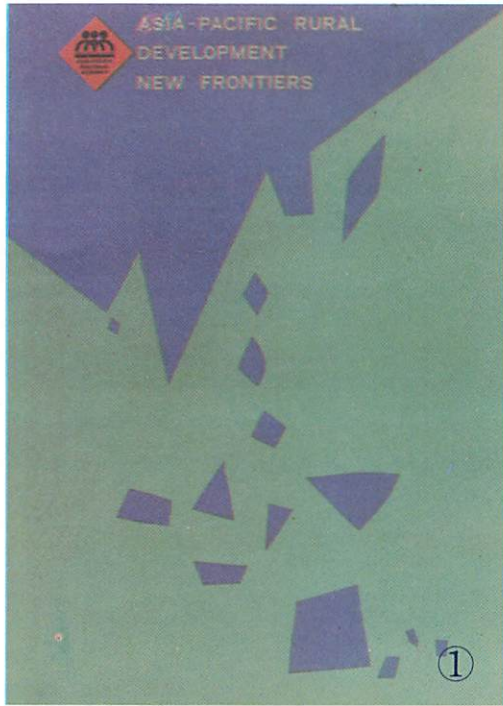
# THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## REPUBLIC OF CHINA ADVISORY BOARD

- Dr. Y.T. Wang, Chairman, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan  
Dr. S.P. Chao, Commissioner of the Department of Social Affairs,  
Taiwan Provincial Government  
Dr. C.C. Chen, Former Dean of the College of Agriculture, National  
Taiwan University  
Dr. C.F. Koo, Honorary President, Confederation of Asian Chambers of  
Commerce and Industry  
Dr. I.C. Liao, Director of the Tung Kong Marine Laboratories, Taiwan  
Fishery Research Institute  
Dr. H.Y. Lu, Legislator, Legislative Yuan and President of the Asia-  
Pacific International Farm Youth Exchange Association  
Mr. R.P. Parker, Partner, Kaplan, Russin, Vecchi & Parker and Past  
President, American Chamber of Commerce, Republic of China  
Mr. V.G. Perez, President, SGV-Soong & Co.  
Mr. Gunther Tetzner, President, Maritime Transportation Agencies,  
Ltd.  
Dr. Hsiao Tseng, Chairman of the Asia Land Reform and Rural  
Development Center  
Mr. Y.L. Wu, Chairman, Tai Ping Insurance Co.  
Dr. Y.H. Yu, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and  
Forestry, Taiwan Provincial Government

## REPUBLIC OF CHINA STEERING COMMITTEE

- Mr. William Gucker, Consultant, Control Data Far East, Inc.  
Dr. Paul S.Y. Hsiao, Former President, University of Chinese Culture  
Mr. C.C. Hung, Senior Specialist, Farmers Service Division, Provincial  
Department of Agriculture and Forestry  
Mr. S.T. King, President, Walsin Lihwa Electric Wire & Cable  
Corporation  
Dr. Bosco W.R. Lee, Professor, Department of Agricultural Extension,  
National Taiwan University  
Mr. S.T. Lin, Deputy Director, Farmers Service Department, Council of  
Agriculture, Executive Yuan  
Professor C.Y. Liu, Department of Agricultural Extension, National  
Taiwan University  
Dr. Frank F.S. Liu, Chief, Agricultural Extension Division, Department  
of Farmers Service, Council of Agriculture  
Mr. Frank L.C. Tong, Director, Yangming Management Development  
Center  
Mr. Rick D.C. Tsao, Vice President, Michelin Chun Shin, Ltd.  
Mr. William W.P. Wang, Vice President, James & David Enterprises  
Corporation



1. 參與亞太地區會議的十三個國家
2. 執行委員會Gucker先生在機場歡迎代表們到達
3. Harper先生在國立台灣大學為大會正式揭幕
4. 許水德市長向代表們蒞臨台北致歡迎詞
5. 農委會主任委員王友釗博士與James Lindsay爵士交談

1. *The thirteen participating Asia-Pacific nations*
2. *Mr. Gucker of the Steering Committee welcomes arriving delegates from India and Malaysia at the airport*
3. *Mr. Harper formally opens the Assembly at National Taiwan University*
4. *Welcome to Taipei by Mayor Hsu*
5. *Chairman Wang of the Council of Agriculture with Sir James Lindsay*





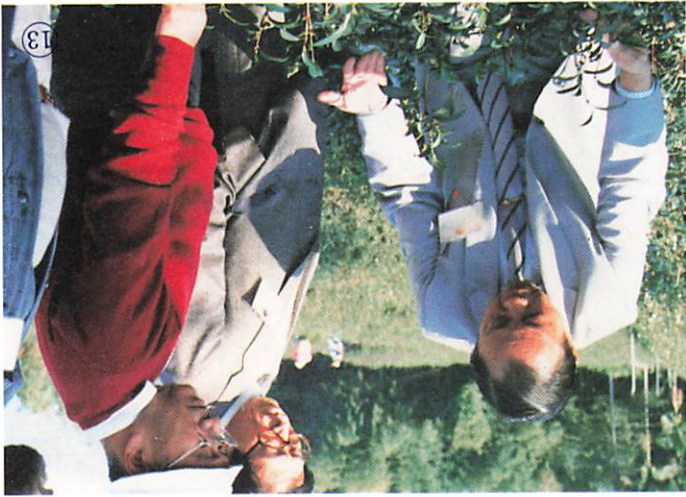
表

15. 大里鄉農會招待午餐。圖中為Ozaki與Shohaili兩位代

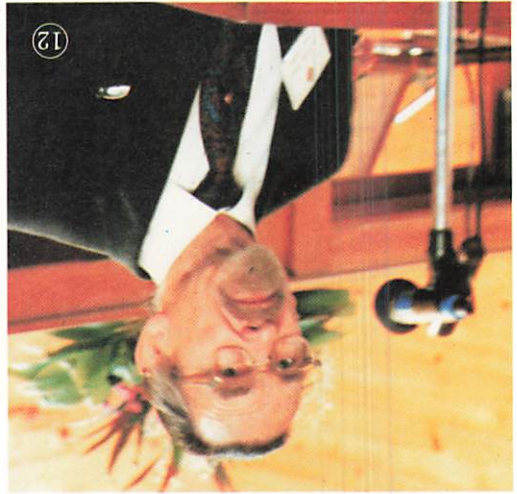


11. 大會全體代表會議  
 12. James 爵士向代表們講述國際鄉村發展研討會情形  
 13. 代表們參觀茶園  
 14. 農委會副處長林世同先生帶領代表們參觀農民青果市

11. The Assembly in plenary session  
 12. Sir James reviews the work of the International Exposition of Rural Development for delegates  
 13. Delegates visit a Taiwan tea farm  
 14. Mr. Lin leads delegates through a farmers' fruit market  
 15. Delegates Ozaki and Shohaili enjoy lunch hosted by the Da Li Farmers' Association



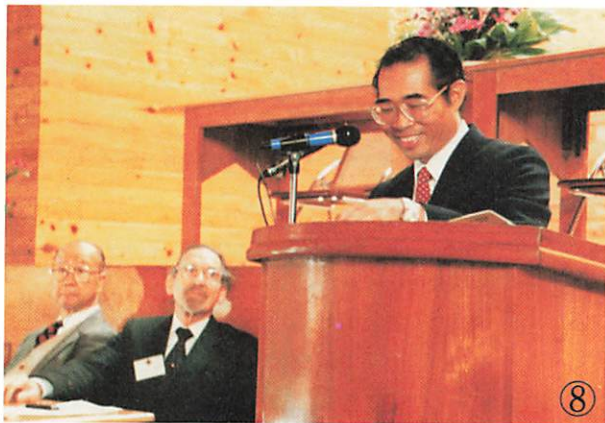
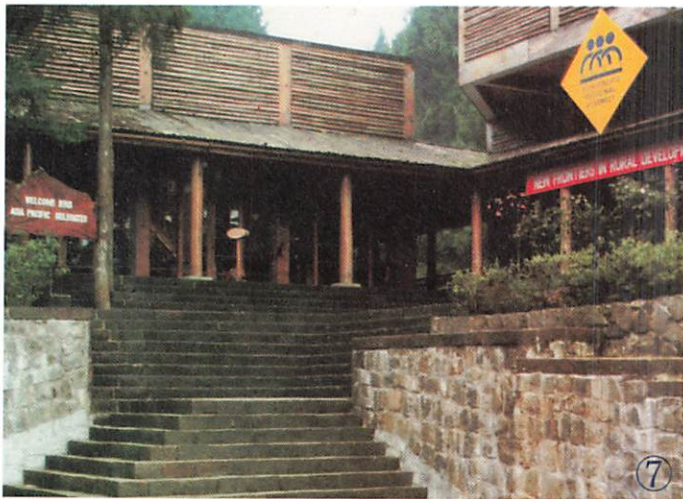
13



12



11



6. Dr. Lee leads delegates on a briefing tour of National Taiwan University's Agricultural Exhibition Hall
7. The Youth Activities Center of the China Youth Corps, Shitou--site of the working sessions
8. Senator Lu initiates the Assembly's working sessions
9. The Keynote Address by Dr. Shao-er Ong of Hawaii
10. Delegates mount national displays in the Assembly Hall

6. 李文瑞教授引導代表們參觀台大農業陳列館，並作簡報
7. 救國團溪頭青年活動中心
8. 立法委員呂學儀主持大會討論會
9. 夏威夷翁紹耳博士發表主題演講
10. 各國代表們在會場佈置展覽圖片



ORGANIZATION FOR  
INDUSTRIAL, SPIRITUAL  
AND CULTURAL  
ADVANCEMENT—  
INTERNATIONAL  
R.O.C. CHAPTER



ICA  
INSTITUTE OF  
CULTURAL AFFAIRS  
INTERNATIONAL



ASIA-PACIFIC AND  
R.O.C. INTERNATIONAL  
FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE  
ASSOCIATIONS

## THE OVERVIEW

The Asia-Pacific Regional Assembly was held in Taiwan, Republic of China, November 18–23, 1985. It was co-sponsored by the Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA), the Asia-Pacific and R.O.C. International Farm Youth Exchange Associations (IFYE) and the R.O.C. Chapter of the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement-International (OISCA). Of the 102 delegates and facilitators, seventy-six came from outside Taiwan. ICA, IFYE and OISCA offices across the region worked together to select national delegations, and the R.O.C. Advisory Board and Steering Committee for the IERD assumed responsibility for funding and local arrangements. Major financial support was provided by the Council of Agriculture of the Republic of China and the Taiwan business community.

Building on the earlier work of the IERD, the Assembly sought to

--Share and strengthen successful and emerging approaches to rural development within the participating nations

--Provide a forum for a broad cross-section of the Asia-Pacific development community to discern future directions for rural development throughout the region

--Determine practical ways to catalyze and empower supporting networks within and between the nations of this region.

After a formal opening in Taipei, the Assembly convened in Shitou, where its major working sessions were held. A variety of inputs and processes were used to facilitate the group's work. During the first two days, delegates heard talks by Chairman Y.T. Wang of the Council of Agriculture; Sir James Lindsay of the United Kingdom, Convenor of the IERD; and Keynote Speaker, Dr. Shao-er Ong, former FAO officer from Hawaii. They also viewed national displays mounted by the delegations, visited the Agriculture Exhibition Hall of National Taiwan University, reviewed national reports and project presentations, and worked in seven small discussion groups to name and illustrate current initiatives in local development.

This was followed by two days of on-site project visits in Taiwan and a briefing by the Provincial Government. During the final two days of the Assembly, small group and plenary sessions drew on these inputs to name significant future directions for the region and designate priorities for implementation. An International Night celebration in Shitou and a Closing Dinner in Taipei concluded the Assembly.

# LEARNINGS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

—Opening Talk by Sir James Lindsay, Convenor of the IERD and  
President of the Board of Directors, ICAI

Sir James reviewed the background of the IERD, formation of the co-sponsors and national steering committees, the 169 Rural Development Symposia held in participating nations, and the involvement of 650 delegates from fifty-five countries at the eleven-day Central International Event in India in 1984. Publications now include the eight-booklet series, *Voices of Rural Practitioners*, the 500-page *Directory of Rural Development Projects*, a UNESCO report and a computerized data base of successful projects.

Nevertheless, he observed, "interchange through networking is much more likely than merely publishing to trigger off action." Follow-up activities on every continent have involved the United Nations, governments at all levels, NGO's, the private sector, major funding organizations and grass-roots rural people. In all, Sir James noted, over 17,000 people have now been directly involved in IERD activities.

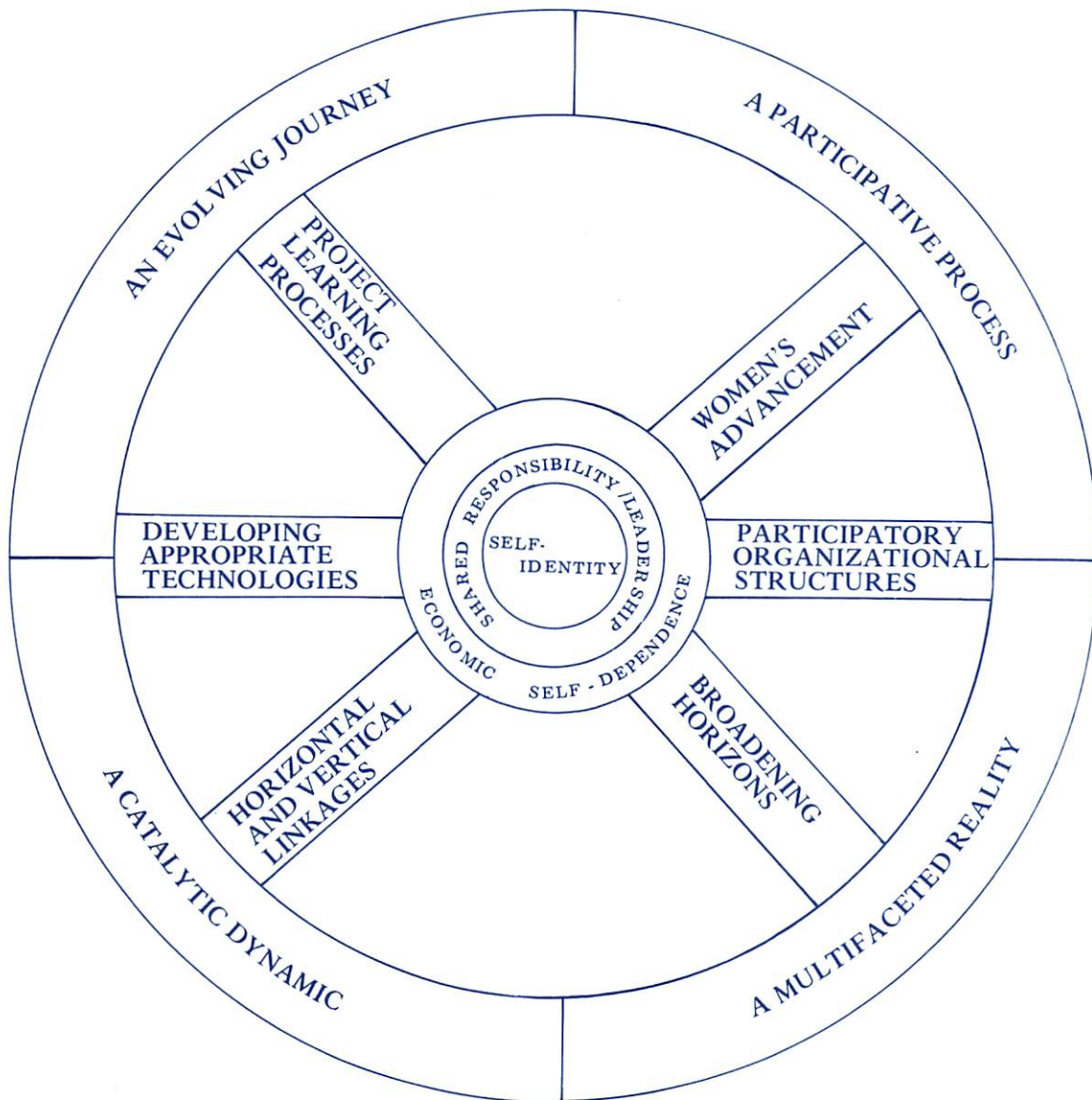
"The uniqueness of the IERD is that it focuses on the 'micro' end of the development spectrum," viewing development "from the bottom up, from inside the village outwards." A diagram was used to illustrate the key learnings. These included the ways in which development takes place, its fundamental objectives, and six important accelerating factors.

Development takes place as an *evolving journey*, without fixed models, but with principles, processes and values; as a *participative process*, involving local people in planning and implementation; as a *multi-faceted reality*, in which each issue must be dealt with in relation to the total life of the community; and as a *catalytic dynamic*, through which people are exposed to demonstrations of new possibility.

Learnings about the objectives of development include the necessity for *shared responsibility and leadership*, resulting in the community's sensing itself responsible for its own development; *economic self-dependence*, leading to a shift from simply focusing on cash income to effectively using all the community's resources; and *self-identity*, creating an environment which allows positive self-images to develop.

Among key accelerating factors are *project learning processes* related to real life issues; *women's advancement programs* that authentically engage them in the development effort; *participatory*

*organizational structures* to secure commitment and sustain motivation; *broadening horizons* through interchange and interaction with other projects; forming *horizontal and vertical linkages* with all sectors of society; and developing *appropriate technology* for the local situation.



The rim of the wheel represents the learnings. The hub of the wheel reflects the fundamental objectives. The spokes of the wheel point to the accelerating factors.

# EXPLORING NEW FRONTIERS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

--Keynote Address by Dr. Shao-er Ong,  
former FAO Regional Agricultural Officer, Bangkok, and  
ADC Associate for Thailand and Nepal

Dr. Ong, former FAO Officer with long experience in Asia, prepared and delivered the major paper of the Assembly. Dr. Ong discussed the scope, targets and sequence of rural development efforts; illustrated the achievements of Taiwan in developing a family-based small farm economy; reviewed the problems and progress in the implementation of rural development programs in some Asian countries; and explored new frontiers for rural development in the region.

**The major goals of rural development, Dr. Ong suggested, "are to raise agricultural production and farm income and to improve the quality of rural life."** With from 50 to 95% of the populations in this region living in rural areas, such development efforts are of obvious importance. An additional characteristic of rural Asia is the comparatively small farm size, which "has become a serious constraint to the successful implementation of many rural development programs."

Taiwan's experience since 1948 illustrates significant achievement in rural development. Land reform established **"a strong family farm system" and enlisted farmers in "a national campaign to achieve political stability, economic prosperity and social justice."** Inter-sectoral linkages in planning have fostered continued growth in both farm and off-farm income. Technological research has been able to reach the rural areas rapidly through an extension network of farmers' associations, which has also strengthened farmers' bargaining power in buying and selling. Dr. Ong noted that the level of public capital investment has been "impressive" for a small island.

Five factors were examined in connection with rural development across the Asia-Pacific region: management, capital, technology, organization and manpower. Where "even one factor is weakened, the whole program can fail." In turning to the future, Dr. Ong reflected that **"although the achievements of rural development among countries in this region are uneven, the experiences accumulated over the past four decades have identified the directions to pursue in the future."** Four specific directions were named: a **"quality-first" program emphasis**, which Dr. Ong saw the Assembly able to support through its sharing of demonstrated successes; the **"bottom-up" planning approach**; **strong inter-sectoral linkages**; and a **future farmers' training strategy**.

# SUMMARY OF THE WORKING GROUPS' REPORTS

## SESSION I: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES THAT WORK

In the first of the Assembly's working sessions, delegates were divided into seven teams of ten to twelve persons each, with at least six nations represented on every team. Within these groups, individuals shared and illustrated innovative efforts in rural development which they were involved in or familiar with. Representatives of these teams then organized the data from these discussions and reported them to the whole Assembly. Among the approaches identified were the following:

**MULTI-SECTOR WORKING PARTNERSHIPS.** New forms of practical cooperation in policy formation, planning and implementation are occurring between local communities, government and private voluntary organizations, as the role of government shifts from "doing it all" to catalyzing and coordinating the efforts of the many forces involved.

**RURAL CREDIT SYSTEMS.** Long-term, low interest borrowing schemes for small farmers, based on new understanding of what constitutes adequate collateral, are supporting moves toward expansion, diversification and mechanization in rural communities, as well as improving repayment statistics.

**LOCAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.** Comprehensive analyses of all available local resources—physical, material and human—are increasing the recognition that every community already has substantial resources which can be productively developed and utilized.

\*\*\*\*\*

*We have come to understand the necessity for improving the quality of life of rural people and the need for global and regional communication. The most important accomplishment, however, was the real friendship developed among the representatives endeavouring to help rural development and grass-roots people.*

—Delegate comment

\*\*\*\*\*

**PARTICIPATORY PROCESS TRAINING PROGRAMS.** The emphasis on self-help approaches and group action is generating new skills training in group discussion, planning meetings and local leadership development, especially among rural extension workers and in volunteer orientation programs.

**PROFESSIONAL FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.** The need for increasingly sophisticated farmer-operated group enterprises, such as marketing cooperatives and irrigation associations, is developing broadened managerial skills in rural areas.

**INCENTIVE AND RECOGNITION PROGRAMS.** Financial support for farmers' exchange and training programs and self-employment schemes, as well as non-monetary forms of public recognition for demonstrated accomplishments, are helping change the negative image of rural work.

\*\*\*\*\*

*We have proven to ourselves that the future of Asia-Pacific rural development depends on how each country shares with the others its resources and experience.*

*—Delegate comment*

\*\*\*\*\*

## **SESSION II: FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

Following the two days of field trips, the seven working groups met to discern the most critical future directions for rural development in the region. They identified emerging directions and aspects of each direction which required accelerating. Representatives from each team then took the work of the small groups and prepared the report to the whole Assembly. Eight major directions were identified.

### **1. EXPANDED PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

All ages and all sectors must be involved in the collaborative effort for rural development. An effective interface must be built between the top-down and the bottom-up dynamics in the arenas of policy-making, planning, implementation and evaluation.

## 2. EMPOWERED LOCAL RURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Farmers' and other local organizations must be encouraged and supported for the development of all aspects of rural life, including leadership skills training, cooperative and financial management, technological applications and marketing schemes.

## 3. IMPROVED QUALITY OF RURAL LIFE

Health care and the prevention of illness, protection of the environment, infrastructure improvements, better housing, beautification and cultural activities are critical to changing the "second-class" image of rural people, along with encouraging part-time outside employment to supplement farm income. Special note was made of the harmful effects of some pesticides and agricultural chemicals, and it was recommended that comprehensive research be conducted on these agents, with information disseminated to farmers, and that international regulations on their usage be enforced.

\*\*\*\*\*

*The field trips and discussions afterwards were most helpful. As an urban person, for the first time I have seen how bottom-up planning works.*

*—Delegate comment*

\*\*\*\*\*

## 4. ADAPTABLE TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

Further research is required into mechanization and technology appropriate for this region. Information on available resources, training in their use and advantages and incentive programs for adoption are also needed. Implementation will involve support for long-term loans as well as training in management, quality control and marketing.

## 5. DIVERSIFIED FINANCIAL SCHEMES

Agricultural improvement and diversification, the development of non-farm employment and the encouragement of entrepreneurial activities for increased income, all necessitate new working relationships between farmers, banking institutions, private investors and farmers' organizations to insure both rapid access to financing and dependable payback mechanisms. Community involvement in the design and monitoring of these financial systems is a key to their success.

## 6. INTER-SECTORAL NETWORKS

Networks must be developed for local resources to be fully utilized. These will facilitate collaboration between governments, local communities, extension workers, agencies and the private sector, in regional meetings for training, information-sharing, planning, implementation and evaluation. National and international linkages and needed at each level, from farmers to top government officials, to create the trust and confidence that comes from supportive cooperation.

## 7. EXPANDED EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Human resource development is requiring comprehensive education and training plans, with special emphases on young farmers, women, pre-school and school-age children. Training in new technologies and processes, as well as organizational and financial management, will have to focus more on experiential learning and exchange programs, necessitating linkages with international training and funding institutions.

## 8. ASIA-PACIFIC COLLABORATION

Rural development in this region depends upon increasing free trade and joint ventures between nations, moving toward a regional federation of farmers, for the sake of exchanging information and people, and the establishing of a regional coordination and training center to promote social and economic research and development.

\*\*\*\*\*

*This week showed the value of consensus-building methods. The magic of the process worked again, bringing a disparate group together.*

*—Delegate comment*

\*\*\*\*\*

## SESSION III: IMPLEMENTARY STEPS

In the third session, delegates individually selected the Future Directions arena of their choice to work on implementation plans. These small groups discussed strengths, concerns, opportunities and existing or needed networks of support for their direction. They then identified actions to implement the direction within the region and named one priority action. In the Reporting Plenary, the Assembly consensed upon establishing an Asia-Pacific Council for Rural Development and named a Secretariat to coordinate its activities. This group met on the morning following the Assembly to plan its next steps. The summary of the work of the teams and the subsequent Secretariat meeting are as follows.

### EXPANDED PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The team report highlighted network-building through project documentation, field trips to successful projects, recognition events for outstanding successes, consultations and programs for orientation and training. Collaboration through regular Asia-Pacific meetings was seen as essential, along with fuller utilization of existing farmers' exchange programs and strengthened interchange of information. The priority established was for each national delegation to *hold a debriefing session on the Assembly within its nation* to discuss ways to inform and utilize available networks so as to develop inter-sectoral and international linkages in pursuing the future directions named by the Assembly.

### EMPOWERED LOCAL RURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The team report stressed the need for publicizing the principles of local development, expanding seminars and observation tours, and using existing media resources for disseminating knowledge of successful efforts. It proposed the *creation of an Asia-Pacific Council for Rural Development* to foster ongoing collaborative efforts in the region. The ICA office in Taipei was asked to serve as Coordination Center for the Secretariat, in conjunction with ICA, IFYE and OISCA offices across the region.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Information exchange has been started, and a new spirit of collaboration has been ignited.*

*—Delegate comment*

\*\*\*\*\*

## IMPROVED QUALITY OF RURAL LIFE

The team report emphasized the importance of catalyzing inter-sectoral networks between governmental and social agencies, citizens' organizations, regional associations and United Nations' agencies. Their collaborative efforts must deal with the gap in "quality of life" between rural and urban communities and improve primary health care as a key strategy for accomplishing this. The priority was the *formation of the Asia-Pacific Primary Health Care League (APPHCL)*, to establish a research, training and interchange system, with a regional seminar on community health targeted for Hong Kong during 1986.

\*\*\*\*\*

*I consider this event a pilgrimage, and I am now better able to serve.*

*—Delegate comment*

\*\*\*\*\*

## ADAPTABLE TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

The team report focused on ways to more effectively exchange practical data on successful applications of traditional and modern technologies, including management skills. Delegates pointed to the necessity for collaborative action through networks which would communicate new discoveries and inventions to the grass-roots user level of each nation. The priority was to *schedule regional exchanges and gatherings of agricultural technicians and extension workers*, and a plan was created for approaching designated United Nations and Asia-Pacific networks for support.

## DIVERSIFIED FINANCIAL SCHEMES

The team's implementation work detailed the various resources for credit and loans to small farmers and called for additional efforts to make funds available through means other than traditional collateral requirements. Action across the region was proposed to develop multi-sector networks to better relate small borrowers and financial resources. This would involve governmental and legislative participation to provide loan guarantees and a more active role by the private sector in supporting small industry development, expertise-sharing and financial assistance. The priority for the Assembly was the *initiation of a quarterly Asia-Pacific Bulletin* through which information could be shared across the region. The Coordination Center in Taipei was asked initially to produce this, based on materials submitted by delegates during the coming year and seek to make it generally available through a modest subscription fee.

## INTER-SECTORAL NETWORKS

The team developed guidelines for multi-sectoral networks to respond more holistically to the complex reality of development. Careful analysis of functional "sectors" in each nation was called for, along with efforts to guard the equitable balance of forces within networks. The group placed major emphasis on the creation, at all administrative levels, of multi-sectoral coordinating committees, including non-government organizations, with policy and financial support from government. The priority identified was to *exchange information on network development efforts* through regional conferences and the Council Bulletin.

## EXPANDED EDUCATION AND TRAINING

This team worked on ways to train rural youth as change agents for more professional operations and an improved quality of life. It underscored the importance of both local training and international exchanges, with appropriate follow-up as a crucial component. The priority was to set in motion *a series of young farmer exchanges* among nations participating in the Assembly, with an emphasis on experiential learning. Delegates initiated discussions with the sponsoring organizations immediately after the Assembly, and information on other avenues was to be made available through the Bulletin.

## ASIA-PACIFIC COLLABORATION

The team dealt with implementary actions to build on the growing interest and support by both government and non-government organizations for international interchange on rural development. It identified a number of existing organizations, institutes and associations to work with in expanding and coordinating regional cooperation and targeted the formation of new entities for specific arenas such as extension, training, exchange programs and information resources. This team's priority was to make the new Secretariat responsible for *the next Asia-Pacific Regional Assembly and the preparation of the report from this Assembly*, including a summary of its work and audio-video materials for use in the participating nations.

*(The full text of the talks by Sir James Lindsay and Dr. Shao-er Ong, as well as the complete Working Group Reports, are available from the Taipei Coordination Center.)*

## THE RESULTS OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL ASSEMBLY

Many delegates saw the Assembly itself as a prototype of the future directions for rural development that it explored. It demonstrated the possibility for Asian and Pacific nations not only to share experience and ideas, but also practically to work together to build an operating consensus, despite wide linguistic, geographical, cultural and socio-economic differences. It was, by its very nature, a networking activity of the kind that delegates called for, in its sponsorship, organization, funding and delegate-selection process. The mixture of presentations, visits, publications, displays, small-group and plenary sessions pointed to new modes of information-sharing, exchange programs and experiential learning available to the Asia-Pacific development community. Delegates felt they had participated in a "futures" event, in which they themselves had become a new direction for rural development.

Many comments pointed to the way in which the multiple inputs of the Assembly helped facilitate a deep interchange among delegates and allowed the consensus on directions and implementation to emerge. A level of decision was sought and attained which was unusual for such a gathering and held new hope for future efforts. The collaboration by so many in making the Assembly a success pointed to the possibility of further and expanded collaborations within and across the participating nations. The Assembly was, as one delegate put it, the experience of an Asia-Pacific identity, with a new sense of a common task and a supportive band of colleagues across the region.

The final outcome of the Assembly remains to be created. Delegates will have to develop more fully and carry through in their own nations the implementation plans they initiated in Taiwan. To assist in this, an Asia-Pacific Council for Rural Development has been established and a Secretariat and Coordinating Center designated. A quarterly Bulletin and future regional gatherings have been commissioned, plans for at least one of which are already well underway. The Assembly, marking the conclusion of the International Exposition of Rural Development, has become a beginning point for efforts toward "new frontiers for rural development in the Asia-Pacific region."

# CONTRIBUTING SUPPORTERS TO THE IERD IN TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan  
Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Taiwan Provincial  
Government  
Department of Social Affairs, Taiwan Provincial Government  
Chang Hwa County Government  
Food & Fertilizer Technology Center for the Asian and Pacific  
Region  
National Chung Hsing University  
National Taiwan University  
Shitou Youth Activity Center, China Youth Corps  
Taipei County Government

International Farm Youth Exchange Association of the R.O.C.  
Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural  
Advancement-International, R.O.C. Chapter  
Ta-Li Township Farmers' Association  
Matow Township Farmers' Association  
Taiwan Feed Industry Association

The Ambassador Hotel  
Anchor Foods (Far East) Ltd., Taiwan Branch  
Anping Distributors Ltd.  
Avon Cosmetics (Taiwan) Ltd.  
BASF Taiwan Ltd.  
Bristol-Myers (Taiwan) Ltd.  
Brother Typewriter  
Cambridge Advertising Company  
Cathay Pacific Airways  
China Airlines  
Ciba-Geigy (Ji Kang Co., Ltd.)  
Chung Hwa Pulp Corporation  
CKS Airport Hotel  
Control Data Taiwan, Inc.  
DHL Worldwide Express (Taiwan)  
Dixon Press, Ltd.  
Robert Elliot  
Evergreen International Corporation  
Ferrosttal International Corporation  
First Interstate Bank of California

William Foley  
Formosa Ting Sho Enterprise Co., Ltd.  
Fu Sheng Industrial Corporation Ltd.  
The Grand Hotel  
Hilton International Taipei  
Jardine, Matheson & Company, Ltd.  
Kodak (Far East) Ltd., Taiwan Branch  
Maritime Transportation Agencies, Ltd.  
Modern Material Enterprises Company, Ltd.  
Multitech Industrial Corporation  
National Electric Appliance Co., Ltd. (Matsushita)  
Nike, Inc.  
Olympic Hotel  
Pai-Tai Industrial Corporation  
President Enterprises Corporation  
President Hotel  
President Van Lines, Ltd.  
Radha Kishoo and Company (H.K), Ltd.  
RTE Far East  
Seattle-First National Bank  
Sertek International Inc.  
Shoji Morita  
Taiwan Spinning Corporation, Ltd.  
Taiwan Cement Corporation  
Taiwan Chinon Co., Ltd.  
Taiwan First Investment and Trust Company, Ltd.  
Taiwan Fuji Xerox Corporation  
Taiwan Gaylord Restaurant  
Taiwan Kyoei, Inc.  
Taiwan Polypropylene Co., Ltd.  
Taiwan Scott Paper Corporation  
3M Taiwan Ltd.  
Tsun I Design Business Co., Ltd.  
Unique Creations  
United Pacific International Inc.  
Universal Cement Corporation  
Wang Computer (Taiwan) Ltd.  
Wei-Chuan Foods Corporation  
Yakult Co., Ltd.  
Yangming Management Development Center

# THE ASIA-PACIFIC COUNCIL FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## REGIONAL SECRETARIAT

Mr. Pavit Tomyavit, *Thailand*  
Mr. Shohaili Bin Haji Jamaludin, *Malaysia*  
Mr. Magdaleno Barzaga Cortez, *Republic of the Philippines*  
Mr. Rodrigo Custodio, *Republic of the Philippines*  
Mr. John Dalton, *Republic of the Philippines*  
Mr. Parshuram Vasudeorao Dubli, *India*  
Mr. Harnath S. Jagawat, *India*  
Dr. Ki Soon Kim, *Republic of Korea*  
Dr. Kun Sun Shiao, *Republic of China*  
Professor Chien-zer Liu, *Republic of China*  
Mr. Teruo Ozaki, *Japan*  
Ms. Mona Bo Na Lo, *Hong Kong*  
Mr. Rex Angie, *Australia*  
Ms. Jenni Vernon, *New Zealand*  
Dr. Minoru F. X. Ueki, *Republic of Palau*  
Mr. Mosese L. 'Atiola, *Kingdom of Tonga*  
Mr. Pulotu Lemoto, *Kingdom of Tonga*

## TAIPEI COORDINATION CENTER

The Institute of Cultural Affairs  
Republic of China Branch Office  
3/F, 53 Chung Shan North Road, Section 7  
Taipei, Taiwan, 11136, Republic of China  
Telephone: (02) 871-3150 Telex: 21822 Cable: ICATAI

# 國際鄉村發展研討會

## 中華民國指導委員會

- 王友釗博士 行政院農業委員會主任委員  
趙守博博士 臺灣省政府社會處處長  
陳超塵博士 臺灣大學農學院前任院長  
辜振甫博士 亞洲商工總會名譽理事長  
廖一久博士 臺灣省水產試驗所東港分所所長  
呂學儀博士 立法院立法委員，亞太地區國際農村青年聯盟會長  
羅伯·派克先生 前美僑商會會長  
裴利世先生 華成企業管理服務股份有限公司董事長  
戴茲樂先生 美德船務代理股份有限公司總經理  
蕭 錚博士 亞洲土地改革與農村發展中心董事長  
吳幼林先生 太平產物保險公司董事長  
余玉賢博士 臺灣省政府農林廳長

## 中華民國執行委員會委員

- 顧維理先生 美商系帝股份有限公司顧問  
蕭師毅博士 中國文化大學前任校長  
洪清泉先生 臺灣省政府農林廳農民輔導科技正  
金世添先生 華新麗華電線電纜股份有限公司總經理  
李文瑞博士 國立臺灣大學農業推廣系教授  
林世同先生 行政院農業委員會輔導處副處長  
劉清榕教授 臺灣大學農業推廣系教授  
劉富善博士 行政院農業委員會輔導處農業推廣科科長  
童立中先生 陽明管理發展中心主任  
曹道成先生 法國米其林輪胎總代理忠欣股份有限公司副總經理  
王文博先生 誠昌企業股份有限公司副總經理

## 亞太鄉村發展協會 秘書處

Mr. Pavit Tomyavit 泰國  
Mr. Shohaili Bin Haji Jamaludin 馬來西亞  
Mr. Magdaleno Barzaga Cortex 菲律賓  
Mr. Rodrigo Custodio 菲律賓  
Mr. John Dalton 菲律賓  
Mr. Parshuram Vasudeorao Dubli 印度  
Mr. Harnath S. Jagawat 印度  
Dr. Ki Soon Kim 韓國  
Dr. Kun Sun Shiao 中華民國  
Professor Chien-zer Liu 中華民國  
Mr. Teruo Ozaki, 日本  
Ms. Mona Bo Na Lo 香港  
Mr. Rex Angie 澳大利亞  
Ms. Jenni, Vernon 紐西蘭  
Dr. Minoru F.X. Ueki 帛琉共和國  
Mr. Mosese L. 'Atiola 東加王國  
Mr. Pulotu Lemoto 東加王國

## 台北協調中心

美國芝加哥文化事業學會  
中華民國辦事處

台北市(11136)中山北路七段53號7樓  
電話：8713150  
Telex: 21822  
Cable: ICATAI

美商系帝系股份有限公司臺灣分公司  
美商耐基股份有限公司台灣分公司  
美商第一聯美銀行  
美德船務代理股份有限公司  
洋基航空貨運代理有限公司  
香港商瑞地有限公司  
柯達公司  
國際航空公司  
國賓大飯店  
國際電化商品股份有限公司  
港商恩平股份有限公司  
統一大飯店  
統一企業公司  
統一裝運有限公司  
復盛工業股份有限公司  
敦煌書局  
陽明管理發展中心  
圓山大飯店  
葛氏兄弟企業有限公司  
新記企業股份有限公司  
奧林匹克大飯店  
愛悌企業有限公司  
福聚股份有限公司  
綜藝設計事業有限公司  
養樂多股份有限公司  
劍橋廣告事業股份有限公司  
環珠水泥股份有限公司  
聯太國際股份有限公司

## 贊助單位

台北縣政府  
台灣省政府社會處  
台灣省政府農林廳  
行政院農業委員會  
亞太糧食肥料技術中心  
國立中興大學  
國立台灣大學  
溪頭青年活動中心  
彰化縣政府

大里鄉農會  
中華民國農村青年交流協會  
台灣區飼料工業同業工會  
麻豆鎮農會  
國際產業精神文化促進會中華民國總會

丁守企業有限公司  
天生行印刷廠  
王安電腦分公司  
中正國際機場旅館  
中華航空公司  
中華紙漿股份有限公司  
正光化工股份有限公司  
巨翰文化事業股份有限公司  
台北希爾頓大飯店  
台南紡織股份有限公司  
台灣史谷脫紙業股份有限公司  
台灣水泥公司  
台灣必治妥股份有限公司  
台灣全錄股份有限公司  
台灣京榮股份有限公司  
台灣技能股份有限公司  
台灣明尼蘇達礦業製造股份有限公司  
台灣第一信託投資公司  
台灣愛芳產品股份有限公司  
台灣蕙達實業股份有限公司  
台灣爵樂餐廳  
百代實業公司  
守田昭二先生  
艾利特先生  
安佳(遠東)有限公司台灣分公司  
安侯聯合會計師事務所  
吉康股份有限公司  
味全食品工業股份有限公司  
宏碁股份有限公司  
宏碁電腦股份有限公司  
怡和有限公司  
長榮國際股份有限公司  
美商西雅圖銀行總經理

## 本屆亞太地區會議成果

許多代表們認為此次亞太地區會議為未來鄉村發展所追求的一種典範。儘管會員們有語言上、地理上、文化上和社會經濟上的差異，但會議顯示了亞太地區國家在共享經驗、理念及在同一共識下攜手合作的可能性。就本質而言，大會正是亞太區代表們所樂見的一種從發起、組織、基金籌募，到選派代表等過程的綜合活動。經由展示、參觀訪問、刊物發表、展覽、小組討論、全體會議等方式，代表們可以彼此交換訊息、計劃及經驗。與會代表感覺他們參與了一件「未來」的事，他們自己則成了鄉村發展的新領導者。

會中提出很多建議，有助與會代表作深入的意見交流，在未來方向及執行上也達到廣大的認同。大會並已燃起了未來努力的新希望，這是十分特殊的。經由各國的合作不僅使得大會得以成功，也說明了與會各國之間更進一步合作的可能性。誠如一位代表所言，這次大會產生了亞太地區共同的歸屬感及此一地區同僚之間追求同一工作目標的大結合。

大會的最後成果仍有待開創。與會代表將把此次在中華民國召開的亞太地區大會中所提出的建議在其國內大力推展。為了協助推展這些建議，特別發起籌組亞太鄉村發展協會率先成立秘書處和協調中心。同時也決定了季刊的發行，及未來地區會議的召開。亞太地區大會是國際鄉村發展研討會的後續行動，也開啓了亞太地區鄉村發展的新境界。

**融資計劃多元化**—本小組在報告中仔細說明小戶農民信用和貸款的各種不同來源，並要求投注更多的心力以尋求有別於傳統擔保貸款的基金籌募方式。建議發展出多向聯繫網，以助小額貸款戶和金融單位建立較好的關係。這些工作需要政府和立法機構的參與，以提供貸款保證，以及私人企業方面應扮演更積極的角色，以促進小型產業的發展、專業知識的分享和財務的支援。大會的首要工作是創辦一份亞太地區鄉村發展季刊，經由此刊物達到全亞太地區資訊的交流。台北協調中心將負責此刊物創刊號的出版。文章將由本地代表們提供，並將收取最基本的訂費來支持這份刊物。

**不同部門的聯繫網**—本小組擬出了工作方針以使各產業部門之間就複雜的實際發展情況能作更有效率的連繫。同時強調在各階層中設立各產業部門的協調組織，包括政府以政策或財務支持的非政府機構。首先經由地區會議來交換網狀組織的發展心得，並且以大會公告來通知各國代表有關的各項活動。

**擴大教育與訓練**—強調當地訓練和國際性交流活動的重要性，而適當的後續工作是一個要件。應優先開始一系列交換農村青年的活動，強調從實際體驗中學習。代表們隨即在會議結束後與OISCA和IFYE的代表們討論此種交換活動，至於其他可資交換訪問的途徑，其資料也在亞太鄉村發展的季刊上刊登。

**亞太地區共同的合作**—本組討論採取實際行動來提高政府和非政府組織在加強鄉村發展資訊交換方面的興趣與支持。該小組確定了若干現有的組織，以便共同攜手擴展該地區各國之間推廣、訓練、計劃與資訊交流的工作，該小組的建議也包括了責成新的秘書處負責籌備下屆的亞太地區鄉村發展研討會，同時為本屆研討會提出報告，敘述秘書處工作成果摘要和可供與會各國使用的視聽資料。

\*\*\*\*\*

**我認為此次盛會猶如朝聖，而今後我更有能力為人群服務。**

— 代表建言

\*\*\*\*\*

林賽爵士、翁紹耳博士及工作小組的報告全文  
可向台北協調中心索取



16



17

- 16. 劉富善博士向各國代表解說外埔鄉農會之稻谷儲存體系及功能
- 17. 台灣省政府簡報後，農林廳長余玉賢與社會處長趙守博為代表們引吭高歌
- 18. 國際同樂晚會。圖為東加王國之傳統舞蹈
- 19. 七個小組討論會中一個小組開會情形
- 20. 香港代表羅小姐向全體會議報告其小組討論會結果

- 16. Dr. Liu explains the rice warehouse system in Wai Pu Township Farmers Association
- 17. After briefing delegates, Commissioners Yu and Chao of the Taiwan Provincial Government start the group singing songs from their nations
- 18. Cultural interchange during International Night includes a traditional dance from Tonga
- 19. One of the seven small working groups
- 20. Delegate Lo from Hong Kong reports her group's work to the Assembly



18



19



20



- 21. 韓國代表金琦淳博士報告其小組結論
- 22. 代表們討論鄉村發展的新方向
- 23. 菲律賓代表Costodio 先生報告其小組的新方向
- 24. 巴林代表Ueki博士為該國社會部長，在圓山大飯店閉幕宴會上致感謝詞。圖中自左至右為立法委員呂學儀，楊基銓先生，James 爵士及莊作權博士

- 21. Dr. Kim from Korea presents the findings of his working group
- 22. Discussion of New Directions in the small groups
- 23. Team report on New Directions by Mr. Custodio of the Philippines
- 24. Minister Ueki from Palau expresses a word of appreciation during the Closing Dinner at the Grand Hotel. At the table are Senator Lu, Mr. C.C. Yang, Sir James and Dr. T.C. Juang



# 國際鄉村發展 研討會



在這世界上自力支持的鄉村發展工作是相當困難的。有許多具有意義的突破常不爲人所知，而欲從其中學習突破的經驗更是不可得。國際鄉村發展研討會是一個爲期三年的一系列「分享成功經驗」的計劃。該研討會是由美國芝加哥文化事業學會發起，聯合國機構和世界各地的商業和專業團體共同舉辦。其主要工作包括以下三階段：

- 一、找出並記錄各參與國家成功的鄉村發展實例。
- 二、在印度新德里舉行的國際性大會中，六百五十名來自五十五個國家的代表共同分享彼此獲致成功的經驗。
- 三、討論與擬定各參與國家及地區的鄉村發展新方向。



美國芝加哥  
文化事業學會  
關懷世界發展中人力資源的開發





## 什麼是亞太地區鄉村發展的新方向？

亞太地區會議是國際鄉村發展研討會的後續活動。亞太地區十三個國家的一百多位代表在會中一起研究這個問題。在六天的活動中，全體代表在一起分享各國的創新方法，認定未來的鄉村發展方向，並決定了一個近期的推行計劃。以下是這些結論的大綱。



國際  
產業精神  
文化促進會  
中華民國總會



ICA  
美國芝加哥  
文化事業學會



亞太地區  
國際農村青年聯盟  
與中華民國  
國際農村青年  
交流協會

## 前言

亞太地區會議於一九八五年十一月十八日至二十三日在中華民國舉行。大會由美國芝加哥文化事業學會、亞太地區國際農村青年聯盟與中華民國國際農村青年交流協會及國際產業精神文化促進會中華民國總會共同主辦。主辦單位洽請各國選派代表。中華民國的執行委員會與指導委員會負責籌募資金及安排活動日程。

中華民國行政院農業委員會、外交部及各商業團體則提供主要的財務支援。

以印度的國際鄉村發展研討會所獲結論為基礎，亞太地區會議的舉辦是爲了：

- 使參與國共享鄉村發展成功的新方法並予加強推廣。
- 提供一個討論機會，使亞太地區從事鄉村發展的代表在此能爲本地區之鄉村發展找出未來的方向。
- 尋求實際可行的方式來加強各參與國間之聯繫網。

亞太地區會議在台北正式開幕後即移師溪頭，展開一系列的討論參觀活動會議。

開幕典禮及隨後的二天議程中農委會王主任委員友釗、英國籍的林賽爵士及來自夏威夷的翁紹耳博士分別發表演說。全體與會代表接著參觀各國的鄉村發展的展示，隨後檢討各國的工作報告，並且分爲七個討論小組討論目前各國的工作現況。接著是兩天的實地參觀及聽取台灣省政府的簡報。大會的最後二天，由全體代表將小組討論綜合歸納出亞太地區未來的鄉村發展方向，並決定實施的先後次序。大會在溪頭舉行的國際之夜晚會和台北圓山飯店的晚宴後結束。

# 國際鄉村發展研討會心得

研討會召集人及美國芝加哥文化事業學會

會長林賽爵士在亞太地區會議開幕典禮中致詞摘要

林賽爵士溯及國際鄉村發展研討會的背景，協辦單位及指導委員會的組織，會前在各國舉辦的一六九次研討會，及去年在印度歷時一天由五十五個國家六五〇位代表參加的國際大會。他並介紹研討會目前已出版的八本專輯以及厚達五百頁的鄉村發展計劃索引，聯合國教科文組織的有關報告，以及一本電腦建檔的鄉村發展成功計劃目錄。然而，他却覺得「各國經常保持聯繫要比出版資料更能激發行動」。在各大洲的後續活動都有聯合國、各級政府、私人企業、基金會組織與各地農民參與。估計有一萬七千以上的人直接參與國際鄉村發展研討會的活動。

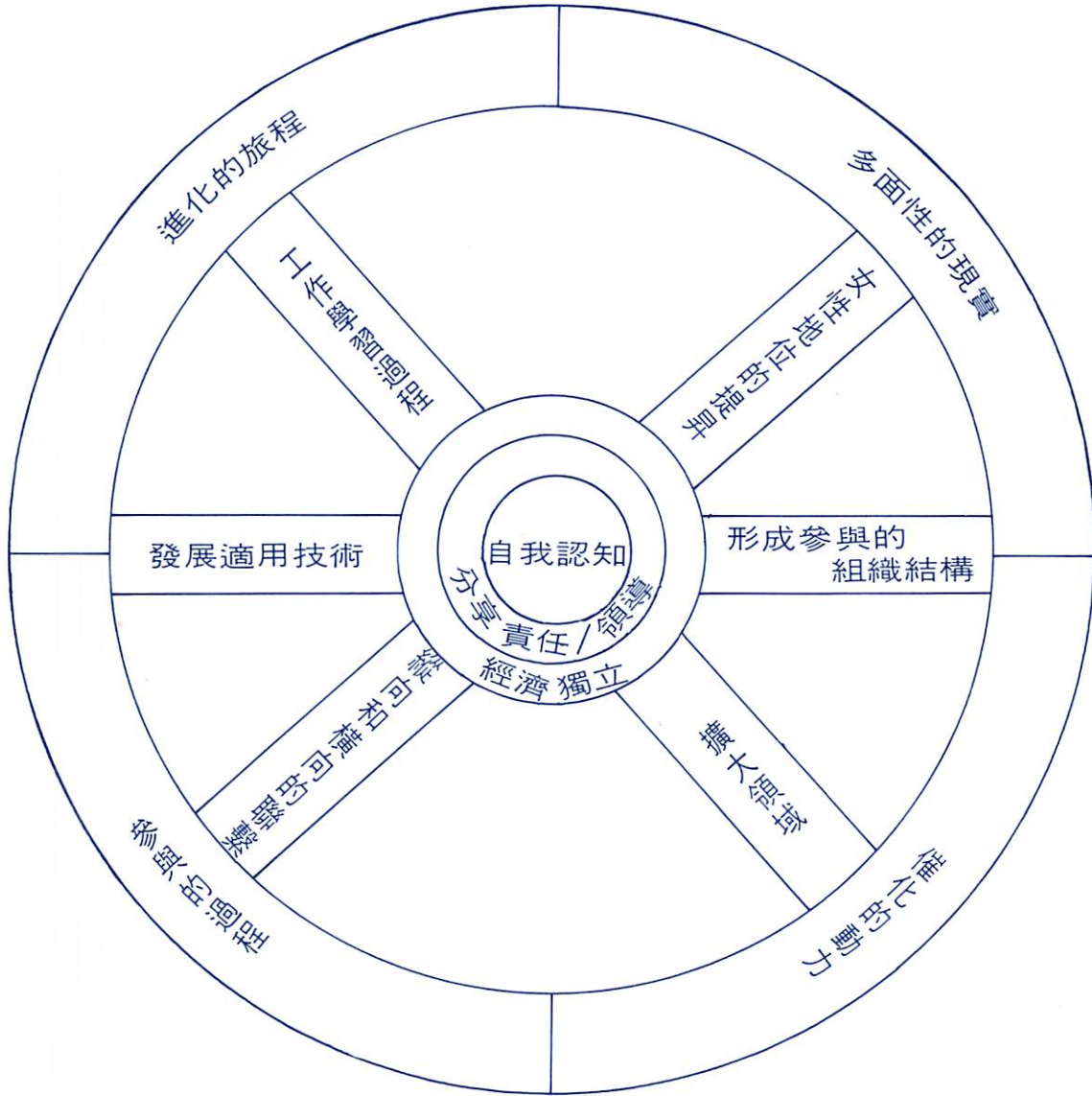
研討會的特色在於從整個發展的領域中看個體的需求，從最基層向上看，從農村裏向外展現。他用圖表來解說主要的論點，其中包括發展的源起，基本的目的及六個要素。

發展是逐漸進化的演變，沒有固定的模式，但有原則、方法和價值。發展是一種參與的過程，需要當地人民參與計劃和實行。發展也是一個多層面性的需求，與整個鄉村社區的生活息息相關。發展也是動力的觸媒劑，人們可經常獲知向新境界邁進的可行性。

發展的目標包括責任分享和領導，使社區人民能自覺到應該對自己社區的發展負起責任。謀求經濟上的獨立可導向新的轉變，由依賴現金收入轉向有效的利用社區所有的資源。自我認知，則為發展的軸心，從這裏可以培養人們自我肯定形象的環境。

加速發展的要素包括從真正的生活問題中體會工作經驗的過程。提昇女性地位可使女性對發展確實投注一份心力。形成參與組織的結構足以獲致各種支援的動力，經由工作上的彼此溝通觀摩來發展領域，建立社會各部門橫向和縱向的聯繫網，以及因應當地情況發展適用的科技也都是重要的因素。

# 發展之輪



車輪之緣代表學習的歷程  
車輪之軸心代表基本的目標  
車輪之車軸代表加速的因素

## 亞太地區鄉村發展的新展望

翁紹耳博士主題演講詞節略(翁氏曾任聯農組織亞太地區農業專家與美國農業發展基金會駐泰國與尼泊爾代表)

翁博士對亞洲地區農業有著深切的了解，他向大會發表的主題演講中討論了鄉村發展的範圍、目標和過程。他說明台灣在發展以小農經營為基礎的成就，並檢討在若干亞洲國家推動鄉村發展計劃的問題。他也同時探討在亞洲太平洋地區鄉村發展的新展望。

翁博士說「鄉村發展的主要目標是提高農產量和農村收益，同時提高鄉村生活的品質，」在亞太地區，鄉村地區人口佔百分之五十到九十五之間。因此，很顯然的，努力鄉村發展是很重要的。亞洲鄉村的另一個特色是農場的規模較小，因此在推動各項鄉村發展計劃上說是一個很嚴重的限制。

台灣自一九四八年以來的鄉村發展經驗被譽為鄉村發展之重大成就示範，台灣的土地改革計劃建立了「一個穩固的家庭農場制度」，同時也因為農民生活的改善達到政治穩定、經濟富裕，社會公正的重要政治目的。各生產部門發展的密切聯繫才使台灣農民的農業與業外收益持續成長。經由農會體系，科技研究能夠迅速的深入各農村地區。同時農會也加強了農民在買和賣方面爭議的能力。翁博士同時也提到以一個小島而言，中華民國政府在農村公共設施的投資是頗為可觀的。

翁博士認為亞洲太平洋地區的鄉村發展有五個要素：管理、資本、科技、組織和人力資源。其中任何一個因素的削弱都會導致整個計劃的失敗。展望未來，翁博士的看法是；雖然在本地區各個國家鄉村發展的成就都不盡相同，但過去四十多年來累積的經驗，可以指引我們未來追求的方向。他所提出四個方向包括：一個強調「品質第一」的農業發展計劃；以民意為依歸的由下而上的計劃研定過程；各產業部門聯繫的加強；以及未來農民的訓練方案。

## 分組討論報告摘要

### 第一次會：有效可行的新方法

亞太地區會議的第一階段，代表們分成七組，每組人數約十至十二名，包括了六個國籍。每個代表分別對鄉村發展的親身體驗或所瞭解的狀況提出說明，共享經驗。

代表們將所討論的結果整理歸納，然後提報大會。以下是推動鄉村發展可行的新方法：

**多方面的參與**—當政府的角色從「獨力」轉變到接納各方面力量的參與後，地方社團、政府及私人組織在政策擬定與計劃執行上就應形成了新的合作關係。

**鄉村信用制度的建立**—以長期、低利貸款給予農民可使農業經營規模擴展，生產雜異化和組織化。

**地方資源的管理運用**—精確的分析當地所有的可用資源，不論是物質上或人文上的，都要加以瞭解以便予以充份發展和利用。

**強調參與感訓練計劃**—為了強調自助和團體行動，鄉村推廣人員和義務指導人員應施予小組討論研擬計劃會議與培養地方人士領導才能等新方法的訓練。

**農民組織的加強輔導**—需要農民營運的運銷合作社和水利會的重要性日增，鄉村地區中這些農民組織中管理人才的培養必須加強。

**誘導和獎勵措施**—農民相互觀摩，訓練自助的活動必須給予補助。農民所表現的成就，也應作非金錢形式的公開表揚，才能使鄉村發展工作展現新的形象。

\*\*\*\*\*

此次大會中我們深切了解增進鄉村民眾生活品質及全世界及地區性溝通的必要性。然而最重要的成就乃是各國代表間滋生的真誠友誼，將有助於鄉村發展和幫助鄉村基層群眾。

—— 代表建言

\*\*\*\*\*

## 第二次會：亞太地區鄉村發展的未來方向

經過二天的參觀訪問後，七個小組繼續討論亞太地區鄉村發展的方向及應加重的重點。以下是八項主要的結論：

**擴大鄉村發展的參與**—加強地方上各年齡層及各階層人士的通力合作。在政策制定、計劃、實施及評估等方面建立一個上層與基層間靈活而有效的整合。

**加強當地鄉村組織**—在領導技巧訓練、合作及財務管理、技術應用及行銷計劃等方面來協助及強化當地農民團體，以發展農村生活。

**改善鄉村生活品質**—在保健、疾病防治、環境保護、促進地方建設及改善住宅，舉辦各種文化活動，以及鼓勵農民從事臨時性的工作機會以增加收入等各方面的作法可改變農業是次等職業的一般看法。小組報告中亦特別提到農藥和農業化學品對農民所造成的傷害，並建議對這些農藥及農業化學品作廣泛的研究，讓農民了解其特性及正確的使用方法。

**採用合宜的實用技術**—要進一步研究適合本地區的機械化及技術。對可用的資源、訓練農民如何使用這些資源、以及獎勵採用的計劃等方面的資訊也是需要的。在實行上更需要各項支援包括如長期貸款、管理訓練、品質管制及行銷等。

**融資計劃多元化**—農業改良和農業多元化，農業以外工作機會的發展以及鼓勵企業性活動等需要農民與貸款機構私人投資者以及農民組織間有密切的關係，確使兩方均蒙其利。如何能夠得到迅速的融資以及培養償還的能力更是促使成功的關鍵。

**不同部門的聯繫網**—必需發展網狀組織以達到利用當地資源為目的。這些組織必能促進政府、社區、各機構及私人企業在訓練、資訊分享、計劃、實行和評估等方面的合作。為了建立經由合作而生的信任與自信心，無論是國內或國際上，由農民至高級政府官員各階層間的聯繫是必需的。

\*\*\*\*\*

亞太地區鄉村發展的未來取決於各國如何與其他國家共享資源和經驗。

— 代表建言

\*\*\*\*\*

**擴大教育與訓練**—人力資源發展需要內容豐富的教育及訓練計劃，尤應以年青農民、婦女、學齡及學齡前兒童為優先對象。新技術與方法以及組織與財務管理的訓練應著重於實際經驗的學習以及互相觀摩。

**亞太地區共同合作**—本地區的鄉村發展端賴於更多的自由貿易及各國間的通力合作。建議設立一亞太地區鄉村發展協會以便於資訊交換及人員交流。設立區域協調及訓練中心，將有助於促進該地區內社會及經濟的研究和發展。

\*\*\*\*\*

分組討論之後的實地參觀訪問和討論最有助益。身為一個都市人，我首次看到如何使由下而上的計劃落實有效。

— 代表建言

\*\*\*\*\*

### 第三次會：未來發展方向的實施步驟

在第三階段的小組活動中，代表們就所選定的項目，進行未來方向實施計劃的討論。這些小組討論了有關發展方向的力量、共識、機會和必要的組織支援。隨後，他們訂定實行的方案及工作的先後順序。在大會報告中，大會決定設立亞太地區鄉村發展協會，同時成立秘書處以安排該會的活動。大會結束後，各國部份代表立即討論下一步的措施。各小組的建議簡述如下。

**擴大鄉村發展的參與**—這組報告強調在工作計劃的推動、實地參觀成功的計劃、諮詢服務以及訓練課程編排方面加強聯繫。定期舉行亞太地區會議，充分利用現有的農民交換計劃，加強資訊交流等合作發展是必要的。各國代表也各自在大會中提出簡報，說明如何利用現有的網路組織以發展國內及國際間的聯繫，並藉以貫徹大會議決的發展方向。

**加強當地鄉村組織**—本組報告強調宣傳當地的發展方針、擴大研討會與考察訪問，以及利用現有的媒體資源來加強該地區現行的合作力量。ICA台北辦事處作為秘書處及ICA、IFYE及OISCA在本地區之協調中心。

**改善鄉村生活品質**—報告強調運用政府與社會機構、農民組織、地方社團，以及聯合國機構的綜合力量來縮減鄉村及都市生活品質上的差距，同時以提昇基本的衛生保健為主要策略，以達上項目標。首要工作是成立亞太太平洋基本衛生教育聯盟，包含一個完善的研究、訓練和相互交流系統。預定於明年召開一個以討論香港社區衛生教育為主題的研討會。

\*\*\*\*\*

一週的會議，顯示了建立共識方法的價值，這個方法再一次展現出它的奇妙，將一群見解互異的人群結合成整體。

— 代表建言

\*\*\*\*\*

**採用合宜的實用技術**—報告中討論如何能更有效的交換資訊的方法，尤其指傳統和現代科技方面應用成功的例子，其中包括管理的技巧。代表們指陳，經由聯繫網的合作行動，能夠將各項新發明或發現迅速的傳達至每個國家的最基層民衆。

\*\*\*\*\*

資訊交流活動已經開始了，而一種新的合作精神也已被挑旺。

— 代表建言

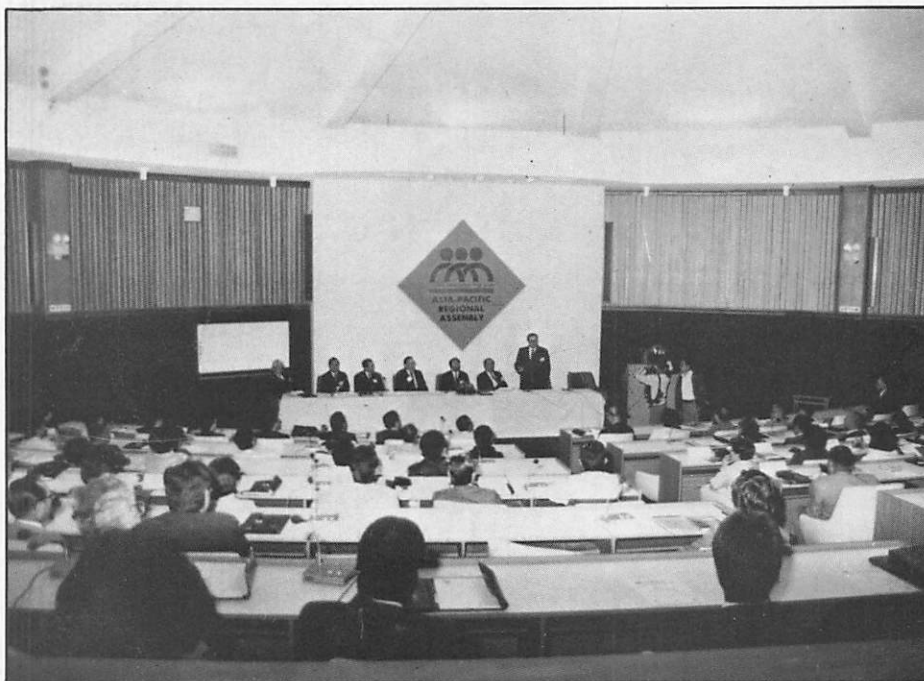
\*\*\*\*\*



**NEW FRONTIERS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



# NEW FRONTIERS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT



*Gordon Harper opening the Assembly at National Taiwan University*

*The Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) is a private, non-profit voluntary organization committed to the challenge of developing the human resources of a rapidly changing world. Through research, demonstration and training, the ICA strives to help people help themselves, to involve them directly in shaping their own future and, thereby, to help build a better world.*



*Mayor Hsu welcoming delegates to Taipei at the formal opening*



*One of the small working groups at Shitou*

The ICA was started in North America in the early 50's by a small group of people concerned about developing methods relevant to society's current needs. Today the ICA has major training centers in Bombay, Brussels, Chicago and Hong Kong. In addition, there are one hundred regional centers serving one thousand projects in thirty-five countries.

Representing all the continents of the world, ICA's staff is as diverse as the communities it serves. Most of the thousand full-time staff work without salary. Their living expenses are provided through income-producing jobs and consultancies undertaken by a third of their number. Financial support for the Institute's programs comes from corporations, individuals, foundations, governmental agencies and program fees.

In Taiwan, the Institute has offered innovative planning and leadership development programs since 1972. In 1977, ICA began an integrated rural project in the village of Hai Ou, located in Ping Tung County. This project, with the support of the government and the business community, utilized ICA consultants and training programs to demonstrate the ability of

local people to successfully plan and carry out their own community development effort. The government recently designated Hai Ou as demonstration of the "self-help approach to local development."

In recent years, the Institute has been providing "human technology transfer" programs for a wide range of organizations in Taiwan. Strategic planning seminars, organizational effectiveness consultancies and training programs on such subjects as group planning process, discussion methods, and problem-solving have been held for farmers' associations, city, county and provincial government departments, universities, and manager and supervisory-level business people.

During the past two years, the ICA has sponsored and facilitated two national symposia on rural development in the Republic of China, as part of a three-year international program organized in cooperation with United Nations agencies and private-sector organizations. Designed to share successful local approaches to rural development worldwide, this program has included the ROC as one of fifty-five participating nations.



*Delegates group photo at the Shitou Conference center*

to the Agricultural Exhibition Hall of National Taiwan University and a briefing by the Taiwan Provincial Government where delegates were hosted by the Commissioners of Social Affairs and Agricultural and Forestry. An "International Night" featured cultural presentations by the delegates and the host nation. The Assembly concluded with a formal dinner at the Grand Hotel in Taipei.

One result of the Assembly of special interest to the business community is the formation of an Asia-Pacific Council for Rural Development (APCRD), to strengthen information exchange, training opportunities and networks involving the business, government, voluntary and grass-roots sectors. The ICA office in Taipei has been asked to serve initially as the Coordinating Center for this Council.

REPRINT from *Topics* (vol. 16/no. 1) courtesy of the American Chamber of Commerce, Republic of China.

**ICA** 美國芝加哥文化事業學會中華民國辦事處  
**THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

3/F, 53, CHUNG SHAN N. RD., SEC. 7, TIEN MOU, TAIPEI, TAIWAN, R.O.C. TEL: 871-3150 CABLE: ICATAI

Most recently, from November 18-23, 1985, the ICA, along with the ROC International Farm Youth Exchange Association and the ROC Chapter of the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement sponsored an international assembly in Taiwan on, "New Frontiers for Rural Development in the Asia-Pacific Region." Financially supported by the Council of Agriculture and over seventy-five companies in Taiwan, the assembly's basic objectives were to share and strengthen successful approaches to local rural development in the Asia-Pacific region. Practical ways to empower the networks of information, cooperation and support for rural development within and between the participating nations were explored. The Assembly was attended by one hundred delegates representing fifteen nations.

After its formal opening in Taipei, during which remarks were made by ICA's ROC Director Gordon

President of the Board of Directors of ICA International, and Dr. Shao-er Ong, author of the recent book, *Development of the Small Farm Economy in Taiwan*; displays from participating nations; informal conversations and presentations among the delegates and the review of national reports prepared prior to the conference. Equally instrumental were participatory small group sessions in which seven teams named key approaches currently working in the Asia-Pacific region, with illustrations of each.

Site visits were made to several innovative projects in central Taiwan. Team visits included a fish culture project, a forest mushroom farm, a tea processing project, the Ta-Li Township Farmers Association, the Taiwan Handicraft Research Center, home improvements, young farmers career development programs, an entrusted farming demonstration, a dairy farm project, a rural hospital, a farmer-operated



*Delegates receive a briefing during their tour of NTU's Agricultural Exhibition Hall*

Harper and a welcome was extended to the delegates by Taipei's Mayor Hsu Shui-teh, the Assembly convened in Shitou, central Taiwan, where the major working sessions were held.

Several methods were used to identify emerging approaches to rural development. They included: talks by Sir James Lindsay, the Convenor of the International Exposition of Rural Development and Pre-

fruit market, and a pick-your-own orange farm.

Further small group and plenary sessions were later held during which all of these inputs were considered in terms of the future directions perceived to be most necessary for rural development, and how they might best be implemented throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

Special features of the conference included visits

# INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT



## WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Taiwan, Republic of China  
18-23 November, 1985



ORGANIZATION FOR  
INDUSTRIAL, SPIRITUAL  
AND CULTURAL  
ADVANCEMENT -  
INTERNATIONAL  
R.O.C. CHAPTER



INSTITUTE OF  
CULTURAL AFFAIRS  
INTERNATIONAL



ASIA-PACIFIC AND  
ROC INTERNATIONAL  
FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE  
ASSOCIATION

## **LIST OF CONTENTS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

List of contents  
Objectives and Design  
Flow Chart

### **SECTION I**

Innovative Approaches that Work-Summary  
Innovative Approaches that Work-Report

### **SECTION II**

Future Directions Chart  
Future Directions  
Future Directions Implications

### **SECTION III**

Asia-Pacific Secretariat  
Immediate Priorities  
Asia-Pacific Secretariat Meeting  
Delegate Names and Addresses  
Contributing Supporters  
Sponsoring Organizations

## The Objectives

The Asia-Pacific Regional Assembly has been designed to answer the question, "What are the Emerging New Frontiers for Rural Development in Asia and the Pacific?" It marks the conclusion in the Asia-Pacific region of the three-year International Exposition of Rural Development. The IERD is a fifty-five nation program sponsored by the Institute of Cultural Affairs International (ICAI), United Nations agencies, professional and business associations, to "Share Approaches That Work" in rural development. Building on the earlier work of the IERD, the Asia-Pacific Regional Assembly set out to focus the future program and project directions now emerging in Asia and the Pacific.

The Assembly was co-sponsored by the ICA, the Asia-Pacific and ROC International Farm Youth Exchange Association (IFYE) and the ROC Chapter of the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA). Its basic objectives have been to share and strengthen the successful and innovative approaches to local rural development in the Asia-Pacific region. It has provided the opportunity for a broad cross section of people involved in rural development to learn about new directions that are needed and in many cases already underway. It has explored practical ways to empower the networks of information, cooperation and support for rural development within and between the participating nations. Participants with diverse experiences and perspectives have worked together to accelerate effective local development in this rapidly changing part of our world.

## The Design

After its formal opening in Taipei, the Assembly convened in Shitou, Central Taiwan, where the major working sessions were held. Several methods were used to identify innovative approaches to rural development. They included talks by Dr. Shao-er Ong and Sir James Lindsay, displays from participating nations, informal conversations and presentations among the delegates, the review of national reports prepared prior to the conference and participatory small group sessions in which seven teams named key approaches currently working in the Asia-Pacific region with illustrations of each.

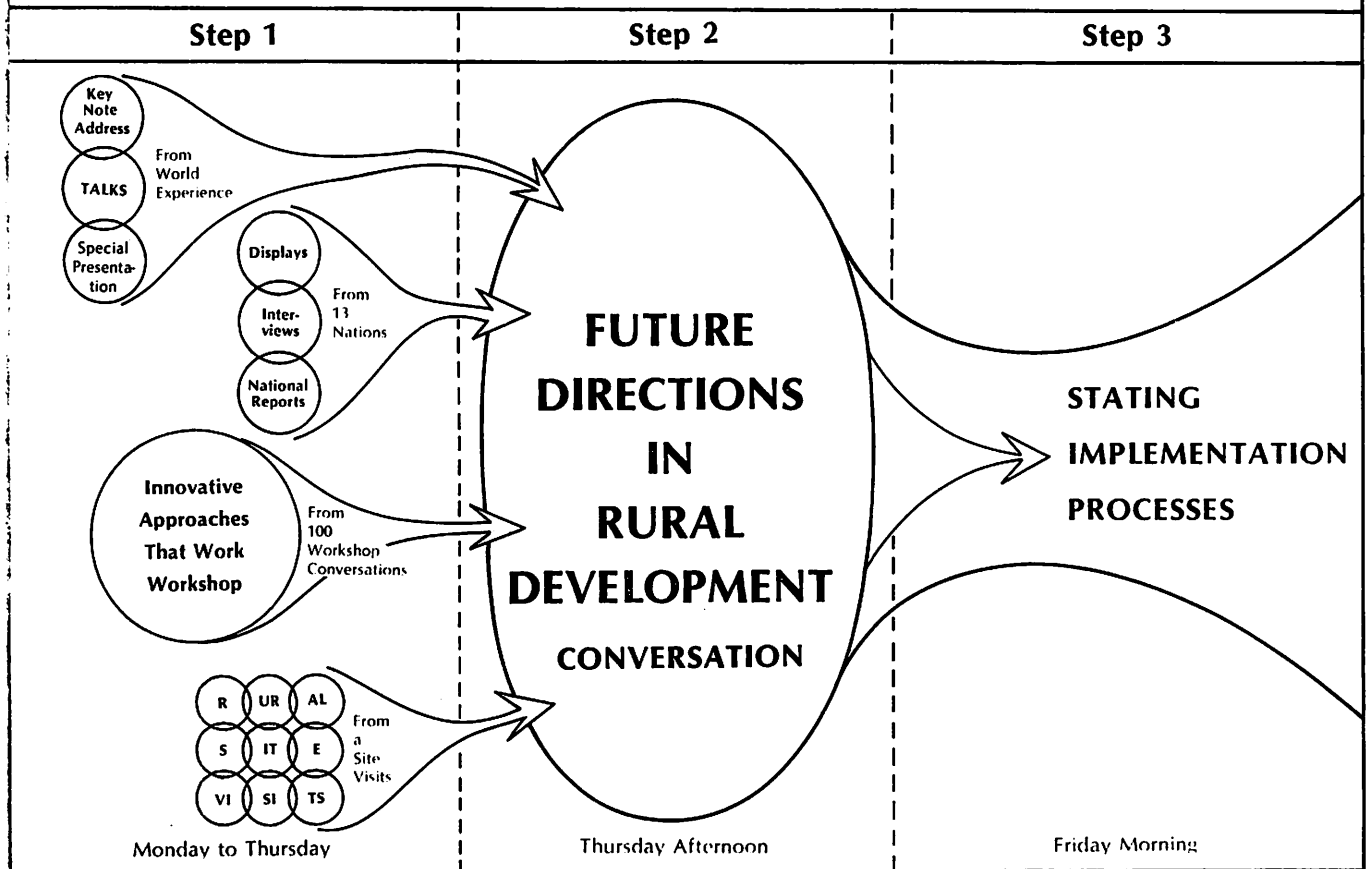
Site visits Wednesday and Thursday were made to innovative projects in central Taiwan. Team visits included a fish culture project, forest mushroom farm, tea processing project, the Ta-Li Township Farmers Association, the Taiwan Handicraft Research Center, a home improvements program, young farmers career development activities, an entrusted farming demonstration, dairy farm project, rural hospital, farmer-operated fruit market, and a "pick your own" orange farm.

Further small group and plenary sessions on Thursday and Friday drew on all of these inputs to consense on the future directions which were seen to be most necessary for rural development and how these could be implemented across Asia and the Pacific.

Special features of the conference included visits to the Agricultural Exhibition Hall of National Taiwan University and a briefing by the Taiwan Provincial Government where delegates were hosted by the Commissioners of Social Affairs and Agriculture and Forestry. An International Night featured cultural presentations by delegates and the host nation. The Assembly ended with a formal dinner at the Grand Hotel in Taipei.

# ASSEMBLY WORKSHOP FLOW

17-24 Nov. 1985  
Shitou-Taiwan



## **INNOVATIVE APPROACHES THAT WORK-SUMMARY**

In the arena of **Community, Government, and PVO Collaboration** the innovative approaches are:

- 1A Consulting people for their input
- 1E To go to the local people and convince a big majority to participate actively in the project designed or intended for them
- 2D Joint committee between government, private sector and rural people
- 3C Governments working in partnership with NGOs and other sectors in formulating policies and programs for integrated rural development
- 4C PVO/Assistance Agency self-funding
- 5A Developing an incentive system designed to encourage the production of goods needed for development
- 5D Setting up a center where different agency personnel meet and discuss or exchange available resources
- 6G To develop the value of working together by mutual cooperation against competitive attitudes
- 7A That the government's role should be limited to catalyzing and not to implementing

In the arena of **Effective Rural Credit** the innovative approaches are:

- 1C Ensuring the provision of a regular supply of finance at the village level by a bankers scheme which insures a high payback rate
- 2B Low interest long term loans for farmers
- 6B to let the farmers know the advantage of group farming

In the arena of **Local Resource Management** the innovative approaches are:

- 1D Utilizing existing local resources in any form: material, physical, human
- 3B Identifying existing groups in the village and involving them in development work
- 5B To solve inadequate health care through community resource development
- 5E Know-how of Hotoku, voluntary confederation for social welfare and corporate economic effort
- 6D Functional voluntary manpower
- 7D Diversifying the income sources from appropriate sectors

In the arena of **Education and Training** the innovative approaches are:

- 1F The indigenization of rural development which is human development-focused (people-centered)
- 2A Cooperation between government, private and rural
- 2C Human resource development to promote self-help, participation and group action
- 3A The young farmers are effectively prepared to make farming a satisfying career
- 4D Group discussion which provides new knowledge analysis by extension workers or volunteers
- 6H Community organization programs

In the arena of **Effective Farmers' Organizations** the innovative approaches are:

- 2E Training of potential cooperative leaders
- 3D Encourage all farmers to participate as a group toward self-help
- 4A The implementation of a business management style
- 5C Pooling all available resources of the members for production purposes
- 6C To increase income
- 6F Recruit innovative farmers to adopt new changes

In the arena of **Community Involvement Incentive** the innovative approaches are:

- 1B Motivating women's own advancement initiatives
- 4B To provide programs for participation of the people in development
- 6A Providing incentives as recognition to farmers and other deserving individuals and groups
- 6E To build value formation and clarification and encourage people to be involved in community action
- 7B To encourage community participation through self-help
- 7C Education of the worth/value of farming, rural life style, food production

# INNOVATIVE APPROACHES THAT WORK

## Team Reports

### *Team 1*

#### A. Government/Community Consultation

In the arena of local peoples' participation in decision making, the innovative approach is *consulting people for their input*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Making people part of the program.
2. Getting people committed to implementing the program.
3. Getting people to understand the program, thus making them responsible for ensuring its success.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is government-initiated programs in the central Pacific, particularly in the Republic of Palau.

#### B. Women's Advancement

*In the arena of Women's Advancement, the innovative approach is motivating women's own advancement initiatives.* The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Women are half of the population and play an important role in rural development.
2. Using the cooperative method including loan facilities.
3. Providing marketing and other services.
4. Small scale industries such as milk, honey (bees), fruit and vegetable preservation, clothing-making and sewing.

Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are: (1) SEWA (Self Employed Womens Association) in India; (2) Women's Division of Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan. NOTE: In some countries 70% of agricultural work is done by women.

#### C. Effective Loan and Payback System

In the arena of rural credit, the innovative approach is ensuring the provision of a *regular supply of finance at the village level by bankers schemes which ensures a high payback rate*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Training agricultural graduates to be bankers in rural areas so that they can understand the environment in which they are operating.
2. Bankers visiting regularly (3 – 4 times a month) *every* village in the district and getting to know their customers and their needs. Also to ensure proper use of the loan, and repayment.
3. Covering the geography comprehensively (25,000 out of India's 450,000 villages are served by about 1,000 motorcycle bankers. Almost the whole country should be covered within three more years).
4. Achieving 90% payback across the board.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is the Agricultural Bank of Pakistan. (Bangladesh also has innovative credit schemes.)

#### **D. Utilize Local Resources**

In the arena of socio-economic development, the innovative approach is *utilizing existing local resources in any form: material, physical, human, etc.* The elements that make it innovative are:

1. It involves a process of assessing/analysing what the community “has” and “has not” (situational analysis).
2. It makes local people aware of their own existing resources and in the process develops their interests for participation and involvement towards local development program planning and implementation. (local awareness toward development).
3. Local commitment in managing their ‘own’ development project.

Illustration from the Asia-Pacific region are the Philippines Sudtonggan HDP which uses Mactan rocks for an income-generating project. Central Visayas Regional Development Project uses local fishermen as human resource to develop/establish artificial reefs to increase fish harvesting. Bilateral Aid Projects (Zamboanga, Philippines) use ‘technology assistance’ as a resource to help encourage farmers to adopt new and appropriate technology to increase production.

#### **E. Encourage Local Participation**

In the arena of local participation, the innovative approach is *to go to the local people and convince a big majority to participate actively in the project designed or intended for them.* The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Approach the village officials both young and old and explain to them the project’s importance, benefits and interests.
2. Let the leaders call for an assembly meeting and urge the majority of them to participate and get involved.
3. The majority of the people’s acceptance, willingness and involvement in the project. It should be considered as their very own personal project. They will then protect and guard the interest and welfare of the project, hence participation is so very important.

Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are: (1) The Roxos Consumers Cooperative (Roxos Island, Philippines), which started in 1976 with only about 40 participants as members and officials. After a year’s operation, the membership increased by hundreds and as of now, it has reached more than 400 and many are joining. The Cooperative is now marketing their products. (2) In a little village, Laglag, San Roque, San Manuel Pangasinan, Philippines, a spring was developed through the participation of local leaders and people. It was led by CORD. Now potable drinking water is available in each home.

#### **F. People’s School System**

In the arena of integrated approaches to rural development, the innovative approaches are (1) *the indigenization of rural development – outsiders can help but insiders do the work, and (2) it is human development focused and people centered (peasants do not lack brains but opportunity).* The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Leadership development – municipal and village formal leaders training to enhance leadership skills.
2. Technology transfer – government support and inter-agency collaboration in training indigenous village technicians in (simplified) livelihood, health, culture and village management courses.

3. People's organization – centered on strengthening village organization by infusing enthusiasms, management and credit.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is the People's Schools in the Philippines, namely

1. Cavite, 2. Mindoro, 3. Echaque, 4. Roxas, 5. Quzon, 6. Antique, 7. Nueva Ecyl.

MO = Municipal Org'n  
VC = Village Council  
RRC = Rural Reconstruction  
Committee  
PS = People's School  
PO = People's Organizations  
Cooperatives/Womens  
Youth Association etc.  
VT = Village Technician

## *Team 2*

### **A. Development of Appropriate Technology**

In the arena of technology, the innovative approach is *cooperation between government, private sector and the rural community*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Diversification of agricultural product.
2. Efficient information network.
3. Funding from both government and private sectors.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is Vynil House construction in Okinawa, Japan.

### **B. Financing for Improved Income**

In the arena of financing, the innovative approach is *low interest long term loans for farmers*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Generating farmers' capital for loan purposes.
2. Tapping both private and government banks to finance long term loans.
3. Support loans through Farmers Associations and Agricultural Cooperatives.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is the experience in the Philippines (ILOILO, NUEVA ECYA) through the Ministry of Agriculture.

### **C. Upgrading People's Knowledge and Concepts**

In the arena of training, the innovative approach is *human resource development to promote self-help, participation and group action*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Regular training for young farmers.
2. Regular small group discussion.

3. Training through real experience of learning/doing.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is training classes in the process of mechanization in Taiwan – 4H clubs in Taiwan.

**D. Integrated Innovation Approaches**

In the arena of cooperation for rural development methods, the innovative approach is *a joint committee between government, private sector and rural people*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. identifying needs and problems of local people.
2. making short-term and long-term plans for rural development.
3. training rural people for leadership, participation, self-help and group work.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is sources of information networking and exchanging technology, experience and innovation in human resource development by the Saemaul Training Headquarters in Korea.

**E. Strengthening Rural Cooperatives**

In the arena of farmer education, the innovative approach is *training of potential cooperative leaders*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Potential leaders are identified and tapped for effective coop management.
2. Collaborative efforts among rural community-based farmers, cooperatives.
3. Corporate management of marketing strategies and policies.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region comes from Korea, under the Saemaul Leadership Training.

*Team 3*

**A. Systematic Training for Young Farmers**

In the arena of young farmers training, the innovative approach is *the young farmers are effectively prepared to make farming a satisfying career*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. The training is systematic, comprehensive and practical.
2. The sense of commitment and collaboration by farmers, government, universities and related sectors to integrated training programs.
3. Farmers trained are proven to be effective and efficient in modern farming development, management and marketing.

**B. Utilizing Existing Institutions**

In the arena of development project implementation, the innovative approach is *identifying the existing groups in the village and involving them in development work*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. the people accept this method because they feel respected and not imposed upon.
2. the organizing activity will consist only of reorientation, thus it is cost effective.
3. The integration of the old technology and behavior with the new ones will take place with

less resistance.

### C. Government Commitment to Integrated Rural Development

In the arena of political will and government support, the innovative approach is *government working in partnership with NGOs and other sectors in formulating policies and programs for integrated rural development*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Government concern for the well-being and development of the rural population.
2. Government mechanisms for such support.
3. Government consensus with NGOs on common policies and national goals.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is The New Village Movement (Saemaul Undong) in Korea and present programs in Taiwan.

### D. Organize Cooperative Farming

In the arena of human resource development, the innovative approach is *to encourage all farmers to participate as a group toward self-help*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. The full participation of farmers in the planning and development of agriculture.
2. Farmers have the knowledge and understand the importance of cooperative farming and are willing to put it into action.
3. Community workers are trained in the right attitude and skills to facilitate this development.

Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are farmers' associations, irrigation associations, fruit marketing cooperatives and advanced nuclear farmers training programs in Taiwan.

## Team 4

### A. Effective Village Farmers' Association

In the arena of improving the management of farmers' associations, the innovative approach is the *implementation of a business management style*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Improving the leadership of farmers' associations by training leaders and other personnel.
2. Enhancing the organization of Farmers Associations to improve working procedures and information channels.
3. Management by objectives to operate their businesses in line with the targets or working standards they have set.

Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are 1) effectively managed farmers associations to solve the problems of agriculture in the Asia-Pacific region; 2) the non-profit management principle of the farmers associations should lead to a number of associations sharing benefits. Effective management is the key.

### B. Quality of Life Improvement

In the arena of active roles in community development, the innovative approach is *to provide programs for participation of the people in development*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Community meetings where people can exchange ideas, make decisions and plan together

future directions and activities.

2. Providing training for leaders, community workers and health care workers.
3. Conducting a regular survey of the needs of the people and the community.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is Rehabaid Centre (H.K.) which enables the improvement of the quality of life for the disabled.

### C. PVO and Client Self-reliance

In the arena of development of a PVO association or supporting networks, the innovative approach is *PVO/Assistance Agency Self-funding*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Demonstration of PVO's technologies for adoption by clients and/or the raising of funds for PVO operations.
2. Development of client capability to pay for the services of rural development workers.
3. Development of PVO association with similar clients and interests.

Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are 1) undertaking of joint projects by two or more PVOs (as in AMSF-KEF Spices Processing); 2) Small landowners pooling land together for large scale productive efforts; 3) the Compact Farm System where farmers hire professional farm managers from PVOs.

### D. Rural Women/Youth Skill Development

In the arena of professional training programs, the innovative approach is *group discussions which provide new skills and new knowledge by extension workers or volunteers*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Improve agricultural skill and management to increase farm income.
2. Rural women training to improve farmers living standards and the quality of rural life.
3. Help rural youth to learn agricultural knowledge to encourage them to stay in the rural area.

Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are small group teaching; farmer research clubs; home improvement clubs; 4-H clubs.

## Team 5

### A. Agricultural Production Incentive System

In the arena of agricultural production and development, the innovative approach is *developing an incentive system designed to encourage the production of goods needed for development*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Price stabilization encourages farmers to produce more because they are assured of the profit they make.
2. Land reform encourages production because the tiller is getting all the production of the land he tills.
3. Government subsidizing the fertilizer, electricity, other fuel and land tax, increases the profit of the producer.

Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are the Taiwan and Japan programs.

## **B. Health by Community Resources**

In the arena of welfare of rural people, the innovative approach is *to solve inadequate health care through community resource development*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Diagnosing the community health problems and planning health programs by the community (participatory planning by community)
2. Participation in health programs by village leaders.
3. Financing of health care with reasonable costs by the community organization.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is the Community Health Project, Presbyterian Medical Center, Chonju, South Korea.

## **C. Cooperative Farming System**

In the arena of agricultural production and development, the innovative approach is *pooling all available resources of the members for production purposes*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Effective utilization of available resources, particularly capital, machinery and labor for maximum production.
2. Attainment of the economy of scale. Investment (per unit/area) is being lessened because of the large scale.
3. Equitable distribution of profit to members and enhanced investment in larger businesses thereby developing the community.

Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are the tea production cooperative and fruit cooperatives in Taiwan.

## **D. Resource Networking Center**

In the arena of community development, the innovative approach is *putting up a center where different agency personnel meet and discuss or exchange available resources*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Gaining government and non-government support for the voluntary rural development movement.
2. The availability of project funding and other social services.
3. Creating better working relationships and collaborative effort between rural development agencies.

Illustration from the Asia-Pacific region are in the Philippines and in Taiwan through the ICA.

## **E. Human Resource Development Training**

In the arena of the development of human resources and training, the innovative approach is the *know-how of Hotoku* (New Life Movement of Japan). The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Development of creativity in community management for better income and productivity.
2. Labor (dilligence) = income & production & management.
3. Yield (concession) = saving & donations & cooperation.
4. Voluntary confederation for social welfare and corporate effort.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is the Hotoku New Life Movement.

*Team 6*

**A. Incentives and Rewards**

In the arena of human resources development, the innovative approach is *providing incentives as recognition to farmers and other deserving individuals and groups*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Motivating people and groups.
2. Rewards given to outstanding and deserving individuals and groups.
3. The model it comprises is emulated/followed by others.

Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are the Philippines Self-Employment Assistance Foundation (SEAF) and Taiwan.

**B. Loans for Promoting Group Farming**

In the arena of agricultural credit, the innovative approach is *to let the farmers know the advantage of group farming*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Sharing responsibilities of farmers.
2. Maximizing or increasing the limited funds available.
3. Increasing the accountability of farmers.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is Japan.

**C. Land to Farmers**

In the arena of agriculture, the innovative approach is *to increase income opportunities through Cooperative Efforts*. Elements that make it innovative are:

1. Encouraging farm projects through making more land available.
2. Working together and for village people (total community involvement).
3. Setting up cooperative marketing.

Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are Taiwan farming and the Korean Saemaul movement.

**D. Functional Voluntary Manpower**

In the arena of human resource development, the innovative approach is *functional voluntary manpower*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Providing training for potential local resources.
2. Utilizing senior citizens.
3. Maximizing the participation of human resources.

Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are the Philippines, India, Japan and Taiwan.

**E. Community Involvement Action**

In the arena of community organization, the innovative approach is *to build value formation and clarification and get people involved in community action*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Carrying out a face-to-face communication approach to promote the acceptance of common values concerning the basic needs of community people.

2. Developing project work so that all people operate in harmony.
  3. Changing individual attitudes, getting people to work together and achieve active group work.
  4. Having average high living standards that will help people to work together.
- Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are the Philippines, Taiwan, Japan, Korea.

#### F. Model Farming Project

In the arena of agriculture, the innovative approach is *to recruit innovative farmers adopting new changes*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Developing of farm innovations.
2. Identifying innovative farmers.
3. Subsidies to cover risks.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is the model farmers found in every country of the region.

#### G. Multi-Sector Collaboration

In the arena of community development, the innovative approach is *to develop the value of working together by mutual cooperation against competitive attitudes*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Joint programs for mutual benefit.
2. Maximizing resources such as information and experience.

Illustrations from the Asia-Pacific region are found in every country.

#### H. Youth Training for Planning and Executing Programs

In the arena of youth leadership training, the innovative approach is *community organization programs*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Continuity of programs.
2. Surety for execution of programs.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is India and other nations' village programs carried by NGOs.

### *Team 7*

#### A. Government Catalytic Role through Internal and Informal Coordination

In the arena of the role of government, the innovative approach is *that the government role should be limited to catalyzing and not to implementing*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Greater community participation bringing about quicker, better and more effective results.
2. Community participation with less government intervention making the community more responsible.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is the irrigation cooperative in Gujarat state in India. When people through a cooperative expand their irrigation system, the results are more efficient

and better than the irrigation systems being managed directly by the government.

#### **B. Encourage Community Participation through Self-Help**

In the arena of active self-assurance the innovative approach is *to encourage community participation through self-help*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Power of cooperative spirit a) great cooperative participation, b) strong and cohesive community organizations.
2. Sense of achievement through doing a) community commitment and interest b) transfer of technology.
3. Effective economic decisions motivating community leaders to share responsibility and participate.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is the primary health care program of the Philippines.

#### **C. Confidence Building through Recognition**

In the arena of participation, the innovative approach is *education of the worth/value of farming, rural life style and food production*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Education of farmers and community at large as to their fundamental role in food production, the value of rural life style and individual self-worth.
2. Motivation through the enhancement of self-confidence by exposure to the achievements of similar groups.
3. New images of farming as worthwhile profession.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is the tribals of Gujurat who have successfully initiated dump irrigation projects and now manage themselves, achieving 100% loan repayments despite high water costs and little or no formal schooling.

#### **D. Diversify Income Sources**

In the arena of upgrading living standards in the rural sector, the innovative approach is *diversifying the income sources from appropriate sectors*. The elements that make it innovative are:

1. Government invests more in the rural infrastructure to narrow the gap between urban and rural sectors.
2. Strengthening the private entrepreneur role in income sources.
3. Improving operational, technological and farm management skills to reduce the cost and improve the quality of products.

An illustration from the Asia-Pacific region is the organization and functions of Farmers Associations in Taiwan and the development of the industrial and service sectors in Taiwan.

### FUTURE DIRECTIONS CHART

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION A	FARMERS & OTHER RURAL BASED ORG'S B	IMPROVE RURAL QUALITY OF RURAL LIFE C	ADAPTABLE TECHNOLOGIES D	FUNDING & FINANCING RURAL DEVELOPMENT E	INTER-SECTORAL NETWORKING F	ACCELERATING TRAINING G	ASIA-PACIFIC NETWORKS H
<p>1 #1 Local Partic'n for development</p> <p>1 #7 Motivating womens advancement</p> <p>2 #1 Problem solving decision making</p> <p>3 #7 Rural dev't by grassroots people</p> <p>7 #2 Local partic'n in planning &amp; implementation</p>	<p>1 #3 Effective community organization</p> <p>1 #4 Community cooperatives</p> <p>1 #9 Comprehensive financing of rural activities</p> <p>3 #3 Cooperative farming</p> <p>6 #1 Sound system of farmers organizations</p>	<p>2 #6 Health &amp; welfare</p> <p>4 #3 Farmers activities</p> <p>5 #6 Health care</p> <p>7 #3 Elevating image of rural life</p> <p>7 #6 Upgrading the living conditions of rural people</p>	<p>1 #10 Technology introduction</p> <p>2 #3 Strategic appropriate farm mechanization</p> <p>3 #2 Appropriate technology</p> <p>3 #4 Tour/sight seeing farming</p> <p>5 #2 Incentives/mechanization</p>	<p>1 #2 Diversifying the rural economy</p> <p>1 #9 Comprehensive financing of rural activities</p> <p>2 #4 Fund for rural development</p>	<p>1 #6 Gov't, commt'y &amp; agency collaboration</p> <p>1 #11 Interchante events</p> <p>1 #12 Grassroots level communications</p> <p>1 #13 Able extension workers</p> <p>2 #7 International exchange</p> <p>3 #1 Inter-sectoral support for organized self-help</p> <p>3 #5 Inter-gov't cooperation in rural dev't</p> <p>4 #4 Full participatory program in agriculture</p> <p>5 #4 Resources utilization</p> <p>6 #3 Expansion of activity to commt'y arenas</p> <p>7 #4 Farmer directed development</p>	<p>1 #5 Future framers training</p> <p>2 #5 Regional cooperation</p> <p>3 #6 Development education for rural youth</p> <p>4 #1 R.D. exchange programs</p> <p>4 #2 Emphasising experiential learning activities</p> <p>5 #3 Youth involvement</p> <p>5 #5 Training &amp; education</p> <p>6 #4 Promotion of employment through effective alternative education</p> <p>7 #1 Functional educ'n for all &amp; occupational groups</p>	<p>2 #5 Regional cooperation</p> <p>5 #1 Regular Asia-Pacific regional meetings</p> <p>6 #2 Information linkages</p> <p>6 #5 Asia-Pacific rural community organization</p> <p>6 #6 Set-up Asia-Pacific regional training centre</p> <p>7 #5 Rationalization of world market</p>

# **FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

## **Team Reports**

### *Team 1*

#### **1. Local Participation in Development**

A direction needed for the future is people's participation. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. old, young and middle-aged people's involvement.
2. participation in planning and implementation of community projects.
3. involve the different organizational structures within the community.
4. require training dimension of community development.

This will require the involvement of people at the grassroots level and other sectors such as government agencies, private institutions and local volunteers.

#### **2. Diversifying The Rural Economy**

A direction needed for the future is diversification in agriculture and into non-farm activities to accelerate mutual prosperity. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. introducing new livestock and agricultural and horticultural crops.
2. encouraging village entrepreneurs to start new small industries/craft activities.

This will require the involvement of the Extension Service, the suppliers of relevant technology and the trainers of potential entrepreneurs in production, marketing and finance as well as linkages with technological institutions and the organized sector of industry (for marketing and supplier relationships).

#### **3. Effective Community Organization**

A direction needed for the future is community organization. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. different groups (male and female, old and young) in the community should coordinate plans.
2. effective leadership and skills training.

This will require the involvement of community leaders, related government and non-government structures and/or institutions.

#### **4. Community Cooperatives**

A direction needed for the future is a total community-owned and managed cooperative. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. effective cooperative management including financial management.
2. profit sharing among members.
3. profit shared and/or invested in community service.

This will require the involvement of farmers, concerned leaders and all community sectors.

#### **5. Future Farmers Training**

A direction needed for the future is training young future farmers. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. training young farmers in new technologies, organizational and financial management, and in leadership management skills.
2. linkages with the training institutions.
3. developing skills of young farmers.

This will require the involvement of young farmers, trainees and trainers and training institutions.

#### **6. Government, Community and Agency Collaboration**

A direction needed for the future is collaboration of government, community, and agencies in planning and implementation. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. financial collaboration.
2. short and long term plans for communities.
3. government plans to launch services designed to meet the needs of the community.

This will require the involvement of effective extension workers, government officials and community people.

#### **7. Motivating Women's Advancement**

A direction needed for the future is women organizing themselves for confidence-building and skills training. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. women to organise themselves for a greater say in community affairs and a larger share of economic benefits.
2. facilitating women's income-earning activities, e.g., bee, goat, cattle farming or craft/small industry by making credit and technology available.
3. providing confidence building, skills training and networking opportunities.

This will require the involvement of women leaders, community leadership, organizers of women's associations, trainers in confidence building, skills trainers and credit instructors.

#### **8. Farmers' Organizations**

A direction needed for the future is farmers' organizations and associations. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. technology transfer.
2. assistance schemes, e.g., financing, marketing recognition, incentives, rewards, insurance, benefits, supplies, distribution, etc.
3. all farmers participation.

This will require the involvement of farmers, extension workers, marketing service agencies and institutions.

## **9. Comprehensive Financing of Rural Activities**

A direction needed for the future is finance being made extensively available on reasonable terms to all responsible for or undertaking farm and non-farm rural activities. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. bankers maintaining regular/intimate contact with rural people, devising schemes which provide rapid access to funds and promote regular pay-back by all elements in the community. Also providing transport for mobile village bankers in remote areas.
2. community involvement in pay-back models which generate a model of responsibility in business.
3. loan finance being supplied by public and private sector institutions and cooperatives (including farmers' organizations).

This will require the involvement of the bankers in training specialists for village level banking. These may include agriculture graduates in product development for rural finance schemes. The community must involve itself in the issue and form linkages with financial institutions. The community needs to understand thoroughly the banking process and businesses need coaching in borrowing procedures.

## **10. Technology Introduction**

A direction needed for the future is introducing adaptable/more advanced technologies. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. identifying available technologies.
2. designing adaptable technologies for village needs.
3. grassroots-level implementation of required technologies.

This will require the involvement of technology institutions and extension workers.

## **11. Interchange Events**

A direction needed for the future is encouraging interchange/network events. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. training.
2. effective information-sharing: farmers/farmers, NGOs/NGOs, government/government.
3. sharing of ideas, approaches.

This will require the involvement of rural development practitioners, government extension agencies, multilateral agencies, global scale agencies, media sectors.

## **12. Grassroots Level Communication**

A direction needed for the future is effective use of communications media at the grassroots level. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. effective media system.
2. designing appropriate programs (soft-ware).

This will require the involvement of media sector, technical know-how people.

### 13. Able Extension Workers

A direction needed for the future is empowering community extension workers. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. training for extension workers in all aspects of community organization.
2. securing government recognition of the importance of extension workers' role and function.
3. motivation schemes for extension workers, for example, monetary benefits and recognition.

This will require the involvement of non-governmental organizations, extension workers/officers, trainers in community organization, etc.

#### *Team 2*

### 1. Problem-Solving Decision Making

A direction needed for the future is two-way participation, both top-down and bottom-up. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. government/community participation in planning, implementing, evaluating of projects.
2. enhancing information exchange and dialogue among local leaders, government and private agencies concerning service delivery systems.
3. action planning, monitoring and evaluation.

This will require the involvement of village leaders, private and government officials.

### 2. Transformation of Agriculture

A direction needed for the future is transforming agriculture to agribusiness. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. the success of group/entrusted farming would be an important step to expand farm scale.
2. intensive/extensive training, such as marketing, quality control, management for farmers should be included.
3. farmer associations play a key role in organizing courses and funding the training.

This will require the involvement of management consultancy agencies, farmers associations and the Council of Agriculture.

### 3. Strategic Appropriate Farm Mechanization

A direction needed for the future is mechanization of rural areas. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. encourage farm mechanization applicable for rural areas.
2. training farmers for efficient use of farm machinery.
3. support long-term loans for farmers.

This will require the involvement of government, farm mechanizing companies, farmers' associations.

## *Team 5*

### **1. Regular Asia-Pacific Regional Meetings**

A direction needed for the future is a regular Asia-Pacific regional meeting. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. the involvement of more Asia-Pacific nations in rural development programs.
2. participation and willingness of other agencies and corporations in sponsoring the regional assembly.
3. participation of other people, government and rural development practitioners in this kind of activity.

This will require the involvement of government, NGOs, associations, representatives and rural development practitioners.

### **2. Incentives/Mechanization**

A direction needed for the future is a developed agricultural economy through education and mechanization. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. farm associations established and utilized.
2. a training center for gatherings and training.
3. guidance provided regularly by experts.

This will require the involvement of farm associations, farmers, government.

### **3. Youth Involvement**

A direction needed for the future is youth involvement through exchange and training. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. information dissemination regarding the IFYE exchange program.
2. organization of youth, most especially the out of school youth who have potential.
3. youth training on leadership management and agricultural technology; setting up more training centers.

This will require the involvement of the government, and non-government organizations.

### **4. Resource Utilization**

A direction needed for the future is steady rural development through utilization of resources. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. not seeking more rapid growth, but seeking more steady maintenance of rural economy.
2. maintaining human resource development training.
3. use more practical know-how of IFYE and ICA and New Life Movement (Hotokusha) jointly at all assemblies.

This will require the involvement of organizations holding IERD assemblies in all countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

### **5. Training and Education**

A direction needed for the future is intensive training and preschool education. Aspects of

this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. creating the consciousness of agencies and organizations concerned in the need of intensive training for development purposes.
2. enlisting the support of government agencies and private organizations for possible financial, logistical and technical support.
3. selection of particular fields of training which are critically needed in a particular area.

This will require the involvement of government, private, training agencies and community members.

## **6. Health Care**

A direction needed for the future is better health care through a change of life style. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. self-health care to prevent communicable and non-communicable diseases, realizing the causes of diseases.
2. responsible parenting and adoption of modern techniques of family planning.
3. hygienic living conditions including clean drinking water and cooking facilities.

This will require the involvement of grassroots level voluntary health workers in self-health care of the farmers.

### *Team 6*

#### **1. Sound System of Farmers Organization**

A direction needed for the future is organized actions aimed at reducing production cost and maximizing income for small farm operations. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. group farming at village level.
2. local-based cooperatives to service basic needs of farmers.
3. government assistance to farmers through farmers organizations.

This will require the involvement of strong government support and active participation by farmers.

#### **2. Information Linkage System**

A direction needed for the future is to build up a powerful information linkage system concerning the agricultural experience in the Pacific and Asia. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. to establish the formal organization to communicate and publish the materials which are provided by concerned Asian countries.
2. to promote the case studies concerning Asian agriculture and create much more opportunity for sharing the agriculture experience of Asian areas.

This will require the involvement of government support, university and research agency co-operation and organizations of other disciplines.

### **3. Expansion of Activity to Community Arenas**

A direction for the future is activities to be expanded from a particular culture to a community culture which absorbs all individual cultures. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. educate the individual culture/society in the benefits of an umbrella culture.
2. involve every culture to care for other cultures.
3. draw upon knowledge, finances, youth and senior citizens capacities for full utilization.

This will require the involvement of all in particular set-ups to be persuaded by their governing bodies to adopt and practice the idea, or a formula set-up.

### **4. Promotion of Employment through Effective Alternative Education**

A direction needed for the future is to devise curricula that are needed to promote employment. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. curriculum should be devised according to the demands of time, in such a way that it will provide employment utility.
2. staff Development educators should be professionally prepared or trained to teach and educate.
3. school facilities should be made more practical but modern.

This will require the involvement of ministries of education, educational sector, industrial sector and agricultural sector.

### **5. Asia-Pacific Rural Community Organization**

A direction needed for the future is mutual assistance among the Asia-Pacific countries. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. set up Asia-Pacific rural development center.
2. exchange of technicians.
3. formulate principle of mutual assistance to promote economic and social development in rural areas.

This will require the involvement of officials of the governments, ICA, OISCA and IFYE, as well as other related groups/agencies.

### **6. Set-up Asia-Pacific Regional Training Center**

A direction needed for the future is developing farming in rural areas. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. research rural areas in the Asia-Pacific countries.
2. set up the rural development training center in Taiwan (geographical and tropical center).
3. organize and context each country's government officials.

This will require the involvement of each country's government which has to support this program and the exchange program.

### **1. Functional Education for All Occupational Groups**

A direction needed for the future is emphases on local practical and functional education of young farmers, rural women and operating farmers. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. local group participation in identifying skills required, and values for practical and other training for each group.
2. investment of professional educators/trainers in designing appropriate functional training.
3. creation of subject materials for specialists providing the various appropriate training.

This will require the involvement of all groups interacting with differing emphases for different functions.

### **2. Local Participation in Planning and Implementation**

A direction needed for the future is the involvement of the local or rural people in the planning and implementation of rural development. Aspects of this direction that need acceleration or empowerment are:

1. encouragement of the local people to involve themselves directly in the planning and implementation of rural development programs.
2. the government's role should be limited to providing the guidelines or policies.
3. the local community should receive full support in the planning and implementation from the government with less control or intervention.

This will require the involvement of the rural people or farmers of all ages, women, civic organizations, NGO's and the government.

### **3. Elevating Image of Rural Life**

A direction needed for the future is a new image of rural people. They need to be given equal status in society. Aspects of this direction that need accelerating or empowering are:

1. education on the role of farmers in society.
2. the government and society to give top priority toward rural people.
3. media and literature should give utmost importance to rural people.

This will require the involvement of government, other organizations, rural people themselves, and media.

### **4. Farmer-Directed Development**

A direction needed for the future is bottom-up development to encourage farmers' self-confidence. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. less government intervention but more coordination of all involved.
2. overcoming local suspicion – lack of local confidence.

This will require the involvement of service groups, local, regional, national government, NGO's, private sector, farmers organizations.

## 5. Rationalization of World Market

A direction needed for the future is freer trade within the Asia-Pacific area. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. to produce the products or commodities based on the principle of the comparative advantage.
2. more bilateral and multilateral negotiation between and among the nations.
3. to build up the regional cooperation and mechanization .
4. joint ventures.

This will require the involvement of the Asia-Pacific community in cooperation with producers and consumers, understanding of the region. Local (county or state) level international economic agreements.

## 6. Upgrading the Living Conditions of Rural People

A direction needed for the future is self-sufficient social services. Aspects of this direction that need to be accelerated or empowered are:

1. health care and social security – mechanical injuries/employee compensation. Social security for farmers.
2. water and sanitation/sewage systems where higher administration-run services are weakest and the local community is most vulnerable.
3. environmental concern – pollution, pesticide use waste dumpage, etc.

This will require the involvement of government agencies (public health departments), community residents, village workers training in service arenas, community economic/service councils, local government.

### NOTE:

Special note was made at the Assembly on the harmful effects of pesticides and agricultural chemicals on farmers. The assembly recommended that comprehensive research be done on these agents and their impact on health; that information be disseminated to farmers of their danger; and that international regulations be enforced.

## FUTURE DIRECTIONS IMPLEMENTATION

### Team Reports

#### TEAM A

##### People's Participation

In this direction the *strengths* are a sense of responsibility and achievement; strengthening local leaders through motivation schemes, aroused interests and spirit in rural development; local involvement in planning and implementation. People are in the best position for identifying their needs and finding solutions to their problems. The *concerns* are difficulty in reaching agreement; lack of opportunity to participate in higher level of conferences due to limited resources; lack of self-confidence; dependence on government assistance; high level of illiteracy; autocratic/arrogant attitude of leaders. The *breaklooses* have been conducting the Asia-Pacific Regional Assembly on Rural Development, on-going training on leadership and management skills; exciting village units; adult education and needs assessment/consultation process; rural improvement plans and projects; dialogue between local people, local leaders, government and private agencies.

*Existing networks* that can be activated include service clubs and training centers, local structures/village units; rural broadcasting; agricultural cooperatives, Farmers Associations; International organizations (FAO-UN); NGOs (ICA-IFYE-OISCA). *Networks* which will need to be created are media networks; multisector associations; sports and recreation clubs; community education system.

*Actions* that will catalyze networks are orientation and consultation meetings; informal education and training programs; field trips to successful projects; project documentation; recognizing outstanding farmers.

As the Asia-Pacific Region, we can collaborate through regular meetings with Asia-Pacific region, farmers and youth exchange programs; through diplomatic channels; exchange of publications/information; and inter-government technology exchange.

The four practical steps to initiate this direction are:

1. informative and consultative meetings.
2. planning and implementation with local people.
3. leadership and skills-training.
4. developing linkages with other sectors within and outside of the community.

#### TEAM B

##### Farmers and Other Rural-Based Organizations

In this direction the *strengths* are availability of finances through various institutions, small farmers solving their common problem through organized action, providing training for local people and increasing the bargaining power of both purchasing and marketing. The *concerns* are, less cost

of inputs, more return to farmers, dissemination of technology, awareness of self-reliance and local leadership recruitment. The *breaklooses* have been agricultural technical assistance from Taiwan, Taiwan's FA projects, OISCA's help in development and education, and assistance from UNDP.

*Existing networks* that can be activated include IFYE, OISCA, APO, Overseas Assistance from Taiwan, Japan through JICA, ICA, AVROC, ASPAC, ADB, World Bank, FAO. Networks which will need to be created are Asia-Pacific Rural Development Council; Communications network between nations, and government financial support for NGOs.

*Actions* that will catalyze networks are a) seminars and observation tours through existing channels; b) resolution of accepted principles and modes of action and c) exchange of successful agriculture projects and knowledge through the use of existing media programs.

As the Asia-Pacific Region, we can collaborate through appointing several nations to draft the Charter of the Asia-Pacific Rural Development Council.

The four practical steps to initiate this direction are:

1. formation of a Secretariat for APRA in each nation.
2. promotion of APRA results.
3. creating short or long term national plans.
4. legitimization of this product.
5. creation of a voluntary corps.

## TEAM C

### Improved Quality of Rural Life

In this direction the *strengths* are a) enhanced dignity and respect of rural people in development of human resources and improved rural image, b) balanced urban-rural development through equitable distribution of resources and political and social stability, c) prevention of rural-urban migration, d) integrated rural development. The *concerns* are, a) disparity between rural and urban population, b) meeting basic human needs – e.g., food, water, housing, education, sanitation and health care; c) rural-urban migration; d) poor rural image by both rural and urban populations. The *breaklooses* have been a) primary health care as a key strategy in Korea, Philippines, Thailand; b) development of primary health care/village health workers at grassroots level by government and voluntary agencies as well as Thailand and the Philippines; c) creative community financing and income-generating activities for integrated rural development and d) waste-recycling, conservation and renewal of soil and forestry, as in Korea.

*Existing networks* that can be activated include a) intersectoral cooperation and collaboration among sectors, such as social welfare, health, education, environment, housing and labor; b) government and local community; c) coordinating councils/bodies for such cooperation and collaboration from central to local level; d) ACHAN – Asian Community Health Action Network; e) AHI – Asian Health Institute in Japan; f) UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund; g) WHO – World Health Organization, etc. *Networks* which will need to be created are a) intersectoral cooperation and collaboration in more countries (as approaches to rural development); b) development councils for

such coordination and collaboration at all levels, including grassroots level; c) linkages among grassroots organizations; d) regional primary health care networks; e) more sharing and linkages between traditional and western medicine; f) rural-urban cooperation.

*Actions* that will catalyze networks are a) linkage structures to be set up; b) regional exchange through further seminars on topics of common concern, joint research studies and publications; c) generating future discussion on topics of improved rural life; d) set up or exchange experience or demonstration projects; e) set up “interest groups” for further study and cooperation among present participants and others, f) linkages with international agencies for such cooperation and exchange.

The four practical steps to initiate this direction are:

1. formation of Asia-Pacific Primary Health Care League within the next 12 months.
  - A. The functions of the Asian-Pacific Primary Health Care League (APPHCL) will be:
    1. information exchange through information system set up, publications, seminars and workshops, exchange visits etc.
    2. joint research.
    3. joint training or cooperative training programs.
    4. joint fund-raising for its objectives.
  - B. Recruit interested league members with immediate offers (eligibility criterion): anybody involved in PHC, anybody using an integrated approach to RD (with health as a component).
  - C. List of telex numbers and addresses of interested people to be developed immediately.
  - D. Linkages with ACHAN, AH1 etc. as soon as set up.
2. staff exchange among Hong Kong/Philippines/Korea/India/Taiwan PHC programs.
3. hold Asia-Pacific Seminar in Hong Kong next year on community health, with traditional medicine and its integration as a topic.
4. establish Taiwan-based APRA follow-up publication newsletter or bulletin.

## TEAM D

### Adaptable Technology

In this direction the *strengths* are to fully utilize traditional tools/methods and advanced machinery with well utilized natural resources plus productivity improvement by manpower/land uses. At the same time, technical know-how was developed. The *concerns* are establishing effective organization such as “rural techno-polis” and agri-product common market to link and to implement rural or agricultural practical technologies. In order to assure the performance, all kinds of exchanging activities must be held. The *breaklooses* have been through effective management concepts and styles to orchestrate the developed technologies like botanical technology, zoological technology, fish cultivation technology and bio-technology.

*Existing networks* that can be activated include FAO, IRRI, OISCA, IYFE, AIT, AVRDC, Agricultural University, Ministry of Agriculture, Farmers’ Association, Jetro. *Networks* which will need to be created are Young Farmers Association, field trials of new agricultural discoveries and inventions, establishment of technology resource centers, and publication of recent discoveries for

grassroot consumption.

*Actions* that will catalyze networks are an Asia-Pacific agricultural technician conference, establishment of systematic technologies transfer systems, publication on information on agricultural technologies and an Asian-Pacific Agriculture Extension Conference to exchange the practical technical skills.

As the Asia-Pacific region, we can collaborate through regional exchange of technicians and professional expertise, conference and meetings for any kind of technologies, common market establishment, counter-trade arrangements and utilize existing networks of IYFE, OISCA, ICA and UN agencies.

The four practical steps to initiate this direction are:

1. Collection and organizing all available technology resources.
2. Set up a regional steering committee to coordinate these activities.
3. Establishing regular conference, symposium and assembly on technology transfer for rural development.
4. Publishing specified information and ongoing process to all nations of the globe.

## **TEAM E**

### **Funding and Financing Comprehensive Rural Development Scheme**

In this direction the *strengths* are farmers' associations, agricultural banks, cooperative banks, agricultural ministries/policies, commercial banks, agricultural credit guarantee funds, mobile banks, village borrowing banks, international and national funding agencies. The *concerns* are the lack of collateral regarding small borrowers, complicated borrowing procedures, minimizing risks impeding lending, breaking the power of money lenders. The *breaklooses* have been farmers' association profits on lending being used for increasing range of services (Taiwan model), farmers housing loans (Taiwan), power tiller (agri-machine) loans. Pakistan motorcycle bankers (personal relationships as criteria for credit future productivity rather than collateral).

*Existing networks* that can be activated include farmers' associations, banks and financial institutes, cluster development review assembly, institute assembly of RD workers. *Networks* which will need to be created are a multi-sector network involving (public/private/voluntary/local), smaller borrowers, rural finance agencies and the social services network.

*Actions* that will catalyze this direction are 1) networking: a) obtain government authorization, b) obtain legislator's support, c) allocation of government funds (e.g. from taxes on imported agricultural products) and d) cluster loan meetings; 2) more extensive financing by government of loan guarantee schemes; 3) private sector contribution (buying components, ancillary industries, funds and expertise contributions); 4) shift criteria for credit from collateral to appraisal of future productive ability; 5) deepened personal relationship with borrower by lender and proper use and repayment.

As the Asia-Pacific region we can collaborate through the APRA Bulletin – to highlight develop-

ment approaches as well as funding and financing aspects of rural development program.

The four practical steps to initiate this direction are:

1. Propose ICA as clearing house.
2. Get sponsors and funding.
3. Appoint correspondents, preferably organizations.
4. Set up an editorial board.

## TEAM F

### Intersectoral Networking

In this direction the *strengths* are a holistic (systems) approach that better reflects the complex reality of development facilitates implementation of unifying policies and ensures effective utilization of resources, thus encouraging wide-scale participation. The *concerns* are a) to identify real sectors as they relate to functional sub-systems; b) to organize effective sectoral representation; c) to create effective coordinative structures and mechanisms; d) to ensure equal representation in coordinative structures; e) no undue sectoral domination (e.g. by government). The *breaklooses* have been 1) informal inter-agency task forces coordinating well at local level (Philippines); 2) informal agreement at the top facilitating lower level coordination and resolution of problems (Taiwan); 3) clear articulation of national principles and genuine implementation of national policies, programs (Malaysia, Taiwan).

*Existing networks* that can be activated include grassroots organizations (farmers, fishermen, tribals, etc.), village organizations, local government organizations (village to province), business sector and NGOs. *Networks* which will need to be created are multisectoral coordination committees (MCCs) at each level of the administrative hierarchy, (e.g., in the Philippines, these are the village, municipality, province, region, nation).

*Actions* that will catalyze networks are expanding intra- and inter-sectoral understanding by exposure visits, workshops, information dissemination. Once MCCs have formed, their addressing sectoral concerns will expand interest awareness. Government should recognize the role of MCCs and provide policy and financial support.

As the Asia-Pacific Region, we can collaborate through 1) intra-/inter-sectoral cross visits, workshops at various levels (farmers, county, etc.). 2) Regular sharing conferences including government and private sector, focusing on rural development.

The four practical steps to initiate this direction are:

1. Formation of Asia-Pacific Regional Conference Committee for regular intra- and inter-sectoral conferences. This committee should be composed of national representatives, perhaps with an Executive Committee from South Asia, South-East Asia, East Asia & Pacific.
2. Organize sectoral representation at each level e.g., by initiating intersectoral conferences, initially at the bottom level, that will lead to the formation of MCCs.
3. Expand general awareness of the holistic nature of development and of intersectoral inter-relationships ("Win:win" situations).

4. This Assembly prepare a statement of principles and policies found generally effective in rural development and recommendations to national governments and NGO's to foster the formation of multi-sectoral coordinating structures and mechanisms in support of accelerating effective rural development in the Asia-Pacific Region.

## TEAM G

### Rural Youth Training and Development

In this direction the *strengths* are 1) greater motivation to participate in change. 2) an improved income. 3) provision of professional training to improve quality of life. 4) improved quality of products. 5) improved technical knowledge of farmers. 6) leadership training. The *concerns* are how to motivated people, training needs to be locally based, training that is result-orientated, an adequate budget, and targeting training to the appropriate people. Follow-up training is essential. The *breaklooses* have been 1) keen attendance by farmers at local courses or training centers, 2) combined community organizations as in South Australia for the Aborigines, 3) the Korean Rural Development program, Saemaul Undong.

*Existing networks* that can be activated include ICA in Taiwan, Farmers' Associations in Taiwan, research institutes, schools/universities, NGOs, government, religious bodies, 4H, young farmers associations. *Networks* which will need to be created are a coordinating body, e.g., Agricultural Training Council, New Zealand.

*Actions* that will catalyze networks are 1) local action groups, interest groups that are brought together by way of a questionnaire to survey local community needs which will initiate possible training directions and changes.

As the Asia-Pacific Region we can collaborate through international voluntary agencies, e.g., ICA, IFYE, Farmers Associations.

The four practical steps to initiate this direction are:

1. establishing better communication networks.
2. identifying leadership potentials in the community.
3. initiating pre-vocational courses for youth.
4. local farmers training.
5. inter-regional or inter-village exchange and training.
6. Asia-Pacific exchanges.

## TEAM H

### Asia-Pacific Networking

In this direction the *strengths* are a) better communication, b) common depth and background, c) individual country experiences in development, d) many relevant organizations and agencies, e) increasing high aspiration to know each other, f) policy-level support by governments, g) UN

linkages and services, h) an awakened rural people. The *concerns* are a) non-existing support structures for communicating, b) how to get more involvement of NGOs within the Asia-Pacific region, c) non-existing coordination service organization, d) different priorities given by governments toward rural development, e) organizational forms of networking, f) imbalanced training level of rural development practitioners among the nations. The *breaklooses* have been a) specific Asia-Pacific region-wide institutional contribution, b) IFYE youth exchange programs, c) ICA's coordination of APRA, d) Asian Vegetable Research Center training/research services, e) Asian Institute of Management services extended to all Asian countries, f) Land Reform programs, g) JICA-OECF offering Asia-wide services, h) International Youth Exchange programs, i) SAEMAUL training center provides training services in Asia, j) Rootcrop Research Center in the Philippines for Asia.

*Existing networks* that can be activated include ICA, OISCA, IFYE, AIM, Council for Asian Manpower (CAM), Center for Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (SENDHRRA) and Southeast Asia Rural and Social Leadership Institute. *Networks* which will need to be created are a) Asian Institute of Agricultural Extension, 2) Rural Development Practitioners Training Center, 3) Organization for Rural Development Exchange Visits and 4) Asia-Pacific Resource Information Center.

*Actions* that will catalyze networks are to set up regular Asia-Pacific regional assemblies, organize Regional Council for Asia-Pacific networking, OISCA-IFYE-ICA plan out program #1, sponsoring schemes for funding Asia-Pacific activities, set up Asia-Pacific "Gong" policy (Government and Non-Government) coordination committee, and federating of all Asia-Pacific farmers associations.

As the Asia-Pacific Region, we can collaborate through 1) developing programs to encourage other agencies participation in rural development, 2) defining a core group of people, 3) setting up trust fund, 4) different modes of interchange including documentation, publications and staff.

The four practical steps to initiate this direction are:

1. designate members of core groups (coordination, information) during the last plenary of APRA .
2. establish in-country network.
3. ICA as center of interchange toward establishing the Asia-Pacific network.
4. create working directory of all existing networks.

best use of the Assembly Future Directions.

— Creation of short and long term plans

1. Volunteer corps of enlightened youth (see page 3).
2. Taiwan ICA office to act as center of information dissemination and coordination with ICA offices in Asia-Pacific, IFYE and OISCA. ICA will include with the Summary Document a list of all IFYE, OISCA and ICA offices in the Region.
3. Other follow-up plans.

— Proposed Asia-Pacific Primary Health Care League (APPHCL)

Name of organization: Asia-Pacific Primary Health Care League (APPHCL).

Objectives:

1. To enhance the quality of life of the people in the region using Primary Health Care as a key strategy to development.
2. To explore and adopt effective and efficient intersectoral and participatory strategy for achieving the objects of the organization.
3. To bring about bi-regional cooperation and collaboration in achieving the above through:
  - 1) setting up an information system for exchange and sharing experience.
  - 2) joint publications.
  - 3) research.
  - 4) cooperative-collaborative training.
  - 5) funding and fund-raising.
  - 6) seminars, workshops, exchange visits, etc.
  - 7) staff exchange.
4. To implement any other programs and activities needed in order to carry out the objects of the organizations.

### 3. Proposed Membership

1. Corporate membership – organizations.
2. Individuals.

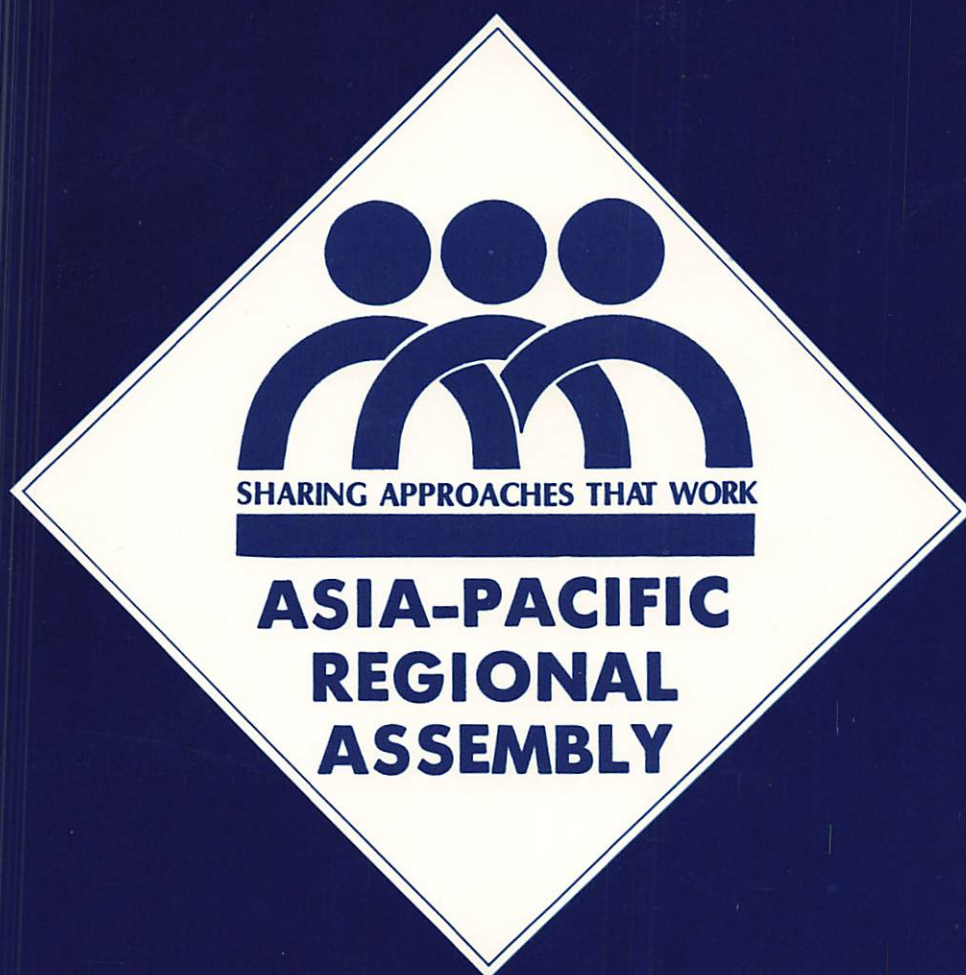
Eligibility Criteria

- involved in primary health care.
- or interested in integrated health as a component in development of people, community, etc.

### 4. Proposed Work Plan for the next 12 months

1. Explore interest of member nations, delegates of APRA in particular, in joining the league.
2. Draft constitution to be done with suggestions of prospective members – to be drawn up before the Asian Conference on community Health in Hong Kong where the constitution is expected to be finally amended, adopted, and the League declared formed.
3. Place of registration: proposed to be Hong Kong. Present correspondence address: 42 Conduit Road, Flat 2D, Hong Kong.
4. Suggestions for next steps and future directions will be outlined as they come in; correspondence on this envisaged. APPHCL Secretariat is to be temporarily set up in Hong Kong with support from ICA under Mona Lo's coordination for the time being.
5. Links to be established with AHI, ACHAN, etc., will be explored.
6. Some division of labor has already been established among the Korean, Philippine and Hong

**INTERNATIONAL  
EXPOSITION  
OF RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**SUMMARY REPORT**

Chinese translation and printing of this report sponsored by  
Ciba-Geigy  
Ji Kang Company, Ltd.

# **INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



Self-sustaining rural development has been difficult to achieve in our world. Significant breakthroughs have often gone comparatively unnoticed, with the learnings from them remaining largely unavailable to others. The International Exposition of Rural Development (IERD) is a three-year series of programs in “sharing approaches that work,” organized by the Institute of Cultural Affairs International (ICA) and co-sponsored by United Nations agencies, business and professional associations across the world. Its three phases have included

- I: Identifying and documenting proven successes in rural development in each of the participating nations**
- II: Sharing these successful approaches through a Central International Event in New Delhi, India, involving 650 delegates from fifty-five nations**
- III: Catalyzing discussion and initiation of new directions for rural development within participating nations and regions**



**The Institute of Cultural Affairs**  
concerned with the human factor in world development





**WHAT ARE THE EMERGING NEW FRONTIERS FOR  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION ?**

The Asia-Pacific Regional Assembly, a concluding event of the IERD, provided the occasion for over one hundred participants from thirteen Asian and Pacific nations to explore this question. During the six-day event, delegates shared innovative approaches from their respective nations, identified important future directions for the region and decided upon an initial implementation plan for supportive action. This is a summary of their conclusions.

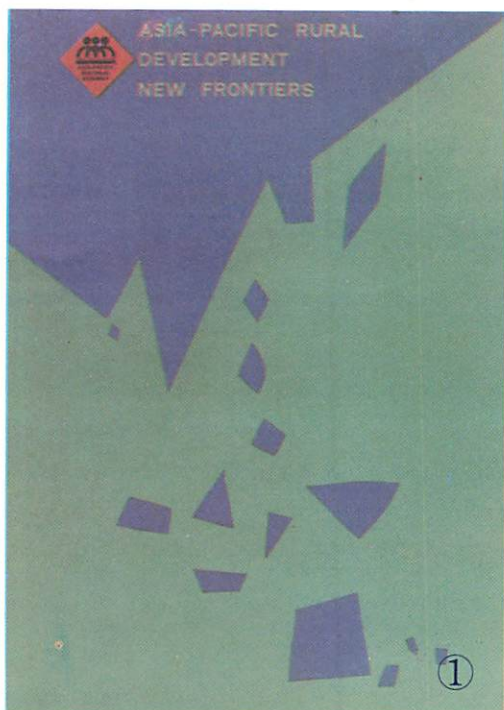
# THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## REPUBLIC OF CHINA ADVISORY BOARD

- Dr. Y.T. Wang, Chairman, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan  
Dr. S.P. Chao, Commissioner of the Department of Social Affairs,  
Taiwan Provincial Government  
Dr. C.C. Chen, Former Dean of the College of Agriculture, National  
Taiwan University  
Dr. C.F. Koo, Honorary President, Confederation of Asian Chambers of  
Commerce and Industry  
Dr. I.C. Liao, Director of the Tung Kong Marine Laboratories, Taiwan  
Fishery Research Institute  
Dr. H.Y. Lu, Legislator, Legislative Yuan and President of the Asia-  
Pacific International Farm Youth Exchange Association  
Mr. R.P. Parker, Partner, Kaplan, Russin, Vecchi & Parker and Past  
President, American Chamber of Commerce, Republic of China  
Mr. V.G. Perez, President, SGV-Soong & Co.  
Mr. Gunther Tetzner, President, Maritime Transportation Agencies,  
Ltd.  
Dr. Hsiao Tseng, Chairman of the Asia Land Reform and Rural  
Development Center  
Mr. Y.L. Wu, Chairman, Tai Ping Insurance Co.  
Dr. Y.H. Yu, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and  
Forestry, Taiwan Provincial Government

## REPUBLIC OF CHINA STEERING COMMITTEE

- Mr. William Gucker, Consultant, Control Data Far East, Inc.  
Dr. Paul S.Y. Hsiao, Former President, University of Chinese Culture  
Mr. C.C. Hung, Senior Specialist, Farmers Service Division, Provincial  
Department of Agriculture and Forestry  
Mr. S.T. King, President, Walsin Lihwa Electric Wire & Cable  
Corporation  
Dr. Bosco W.R. Lee, Professor, Department of Agricultural Extension,  
National Taiwan University  
Mr. S.T. Lin, Deputy Director, Farmers Service Department, Council of  
Agriculture, Executive Yuan  
Professor C.Y. Liu, Department of Agricultural Extension, National  
Taiwan University  
Dr. Frank F.S. Liu, Chief, Agricultural Extension Division, Department  
of Farmers Service, Council of Agriculture  
Mr. Frank L.C. Tong, Director, Yangming Management Development  
Center  
Mr. Rick D.C. Tsao, Vice President, Michelin Chun Shin, Ltd.  
Mr. William W.P. Wang, Vice President, James & David Enterprises  
Corporation



1. 參與亞太地區會議的十三個國家
2. 執行委員會Gucker先生在機場歡迎代表們到達
3. Harper先生在國立台灣大學為大會正式揭幕
4. 許水德市長向代表們蒞臨台北致歡迎詞
5. 農委會主任委員王友釗博士與James Lindsay爵士交談

1. The thirteen participating Asia-Pacific nations
2. Mr. Gucker of the Steering Committee welcomes arriving delegates from India and Malaysia at the airport
3. Mr. Harper formally opens the Assembly at National Taiwan University
4. Welcome to Taipei by Mayor Hsu
5. Chairman Wang of the Council of Agriculture with Sir James Lindsay





11



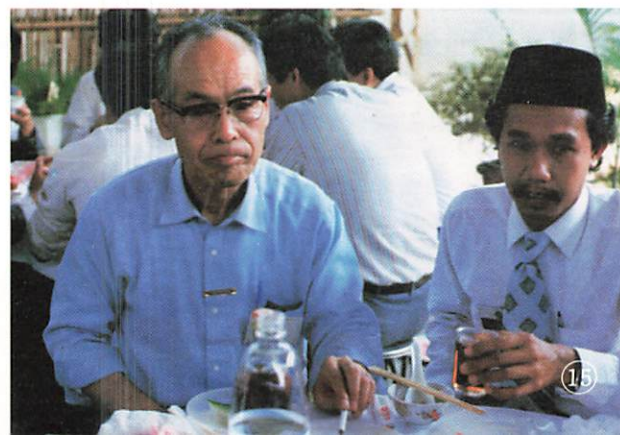
12



13



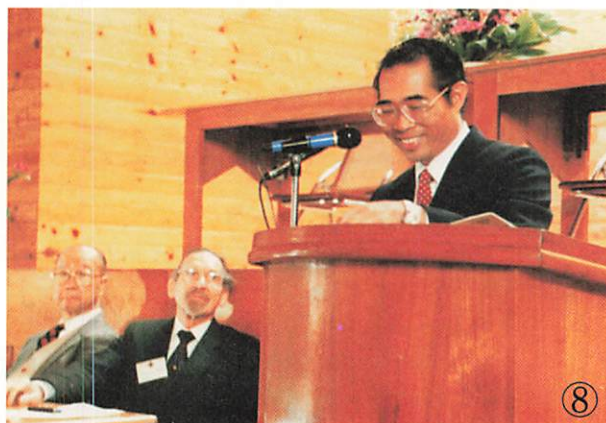
14



15

- 11. The Assembly in plenary session
- 12. Sir James reviews the work of the International Exposition of Rural Development for delegates
- 13. Delegates visit a Taiwan tea farm
- 14. Mr. Lin leads delegates through a farmers' fruit market
- 15. Delegates Ozaki and Shohaili enjoy lunch hosted by the Da Li Farmers' Association

- 11. 大會全體代表會議
- 12. James 爵士向代表們講述國際鄉村發展研討會情形
- 13. 代表們參觀茶園
- 14. 農委會副處長林世同先生帶領代表們參觀農民青果市場
- 15. 大里鄉農會招待午餐。圖中為Ozaki與Shohaili 兩位代表



6. Dr. Lee leads delegates on a briefing tour of National Taiwan University's Agricultural Exhibition Hall  
 7. The Youth Activities Center of the China Youth Corps, Shitou-site of the working sessions  
 8. Senator Lu initiates the Assembly's working sessions  
 9. The Keynote Address by Dr. Shao-er Ong of Hawaii  
 10. Delegates mount national displays in the Assembly Hall

6. 李文瑞教授引導代表們參觀台大農業陳列館，並作簡報  
 7. 救國團溪頭青年活動中心  
 8. 立法委員呂學儀主持大會討論會  
 9. 夏威夷翁紹耳博士發表主題演講  
 10. 各國代表們在會場佈置展覽圖片



ORGANIZATION FOR  
INDUSTRIAL, SPIRITUAL  
AND CULTURAL  
ADVANCEMENT—  
INTERNATIONAL  
R.O.C. CHAPTER



INSTITUTE OF  
CULTURAL AFFAIRS  
INTERNATIONAL



ASIA-PACIFIC AND  
R.O.C. INTERNATIONAL  
FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE  
ASSOCIATIONS

## THE OVERVIEW

The Asia-Pacific Regional Assembly was held in Taiwan, Republic of China, November 18–23, 1985. It was co-sponsored by the Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA), the Asia-Pacific and R.O.C. International Farm Youth Exchange Associations (IFYE) and the R.O.C. Chapter of the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement—International (OISCA). Of the 102 delegates and facilitators, seventy-six came from outside Taiwan. ICA, IFYE and OISCA offices across the region worked together to select national delegations, and the R.O.C. Advisory Board and Steering Committee for the IERD assumed responsibility for funding and local arrangements. Major financial support was provided by the Council of Agriculture of the Republic of China and the Taiwan business community.

Building on the earlier work of the IERD, the Assembly sought to

**--Share and strengthen successful and emerging approaches to rural development within the participating nations**

**--Provide a forum for a broad cross-section of the Asia-Pacific development community to discern future directions for rural development throughout the region**

**--Determine practical ways to catalyze and empower supporting networks within and between the nations of this region.**

After a formal opening in Taipei, the Assembly convened in Shitou, where its major working sessions were held. A variety of inputs and processes were used to facilitate the group's work. During the first two days, delegates heard talks by Chairman Y.T. Wang of the Council of Agriculture; Sir James Lindsay of the United Kingdom, Convenor of the IERD; and Keynote Speaker, Dr. Shao-er Ong, former FAO officer from Hawaii. They also viewed national displays mounted by the delegations, visited the Agriculture Exhibition Hall of National Taiwan University, reviewed national reports and project presentations, and worked in seven small discussion groups to name and illustrate current initiatives in local development.

This was followed by two days of on-site project visits in Taiwan and a briefing by the Provincial Government. During the final two days of the Assembly, small group and plenary sessions drew on these inputs to name significant future directions for the region and designate priorities for implementation. An International Night celebration in Shitou and a Closing Dinner in Taipei concluded the Assembly.

# LEARNINGS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

—Opening Talk by Sir James Lindsay, Convenor of the IERD and  
President of the Board of Directors, ICAI

Sir James reviewed the background of the IERD, formation of the co-sponsors and national steering committees, the 169 Rural Development Symposia held in participating nations, and the involvement of 650 delegates from fifty-five countries at the eleven-day Central International Event in India in 1984. Publications now include the eight-booklet series, *Voices of Rural Practitioners*, the 500-page *Directory of Rural Development Projects*, a UNESCO report and a computerized data base of successful projects.

Nevertheless, he observed, "interchange through networking is much more likely than merely publishing to trigger off action." Follow-up activities on every continent have involved the United Nations, governments at all levels, NGO's, the private sector, major funding organizations and grass-roots rural people. In all, Sir James noted, over 17,000 people have now been directly involved in IERD activities.

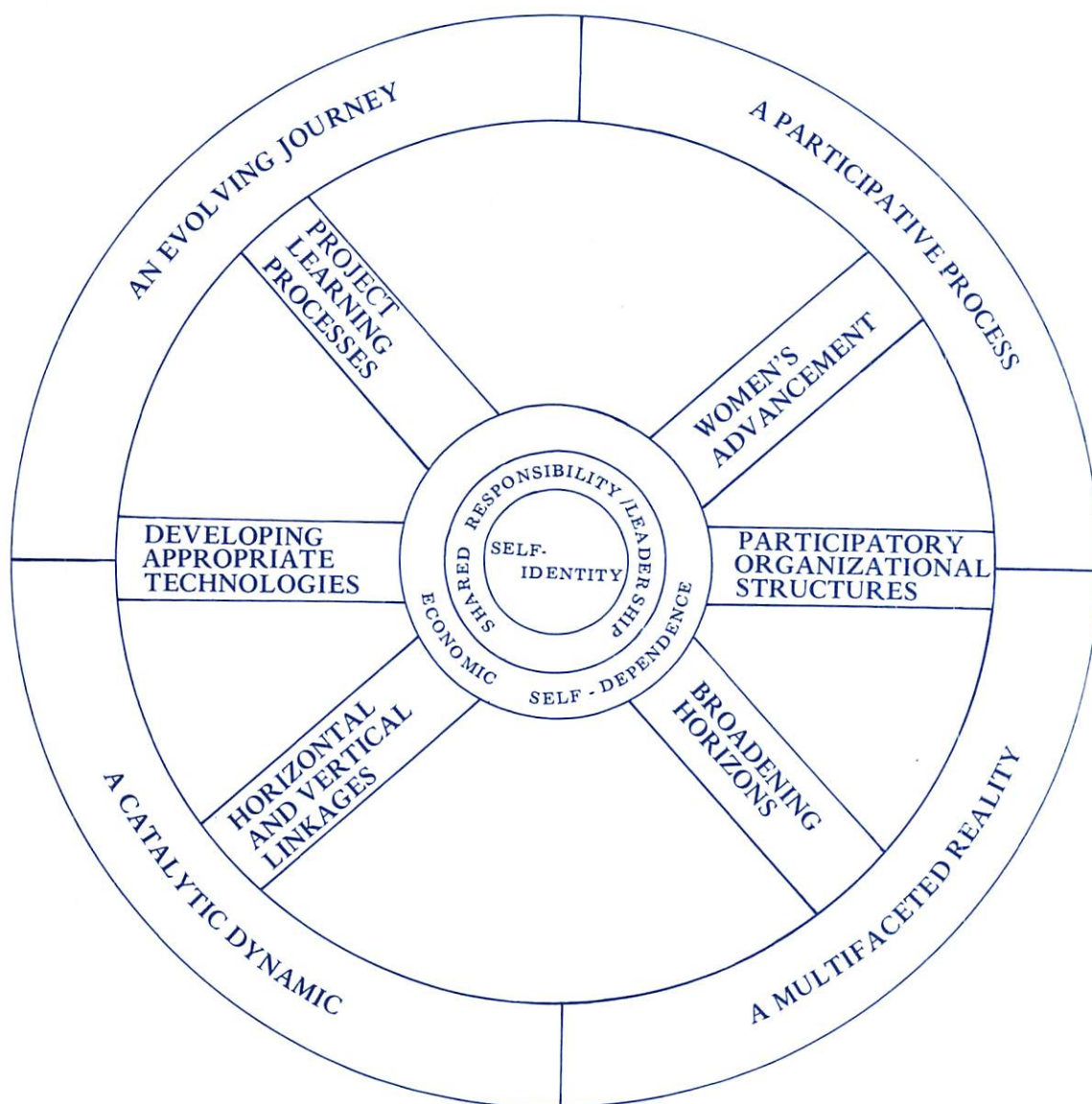
"The uniqueness of the IERD is that it focuses on the 'micro' end of the development spectrum," viewing development "from the bottom up, from inside the village outwards." A diagram was used to illustrate the key learnings. These included the ways in which development takes place, its fundamental objectives, and six important accelerating factors.

Development takes place as an *evolving journey*, without fixed models, but with principles, processes and values; as a *participative process*, involving local people in planning and implementation; as a *multi-faceted reality*, in which each issue must be dealt with in relation to the total life of the community; and as a *catalytic dynamic*, through which people are exposed to demonstrations of new possibility.

Learnings about the objectives of development include the necessity for *shared responsibility and leadership*, resulting in the community's sensing itself responsible for its own development; *economic self-dependence*, leading to a shift from simply focusing on cash income to effectively using all the community's resources; and *self-identity*, creating an environment which allows positive self-images to develop.

Among key accelerating factors are *project learning processes* related to real life issues; *women's advancement programs* that authentically engage them in the development effort; *participatory*

*organizational structures* to secure commitment and sustain motivation; *broadening horizons* through interchange and interaction with other projects; forming *horizontal and vertical linkages* with all sectors of society; and developing *appropriate technology* for the local situation.



The rim of the wheel represents the learnings. The hub of the wheel reflects the fundamental objectives. The spokes of the wheel point to the accelerating factors.

# EXPLORING NEW FRONTIERS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

--Keynote Address by Dr. Shao-er Ong,  
former FAO Regional Agricultural Officer, Bangkok, and  
ADC Associate for Thailand and Nepal

Dr. Ong, former FAO Officer with long experience in Asia, prepared and delivered the major paper of the Assembly. Dr. Ong discussed the scope, targets and sequence of rural development efforts; illustrated the achievements of Taiwan in developing a family-based small farm economy; reviewed the problems and progress in the implementation of rural development programs in some Asian countries; and explored new frontiers for rural development in the region.

The major goals of rural development, Dr. Ong suggested, "are to raise agricultural production and farm income and to improve the quality of rural life." With from 50 to 95% of the populations in this region living in rural areas, such development efforts are of obvious importance. An additional characteristic of rural Asia is the comparatively small farm size, which "has become a serious constraint to the successful implementation of many rural development programs."

Taiwan's experience since 1948 illustrates significant achievement in rural development. Land reform established "a strong family farm system" and enlisted farmers in "a national campaign to achieve political stability, economic prosperity and social justice." Inter-sectoral linkages in planning have fostered continued growth in both farm and off-farm income. Technological research has been able to reach the rural areas rapidly through an extension network of farmers' associations, which has also strengthened farmers' bargaining power in buying and selling. Dr. Ong noted that the level of public capital investment has been "impressive" for a small island.

Five factors were examined in connection with rural development across the Asia-Pacific region: management, capital, technology, organization and manpower. Where "even one factor is weakened, the whole program can fail." In turning to the future, Dr. Ong reflected that "although the achievements of rural development among countries in this region are uneven, the experiences accumulated over the past four decades have identified the directions to pursue in the future." Four specific directions were named: a "quality--first" program emphasis, which Dr. Ong saw the Assembly able to support through its sharing of demonstrated successes; the "bottom--up" planning approach; strong inter-sectoral linkages; and a future farmers' training strategy.

# SUMMARY OF THE WORKING GROUPS' REPORTS

## SESSION I: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES THAT WORK

In the first of the Assembly's working sessions, delegates were divided into seven teams of ten to twelve persons each, with at least six nations represented on every team. Within these groups, individuals shared and illustrated innovative efforts in rural development which they were involved in or familiar with. Representatives of these teams then organized the data from these discussions and reported them to the whole Assembly. Among the approaches identified were the following:

**MULTI-SECTOR WORKING PARTNERSHIPS.** New forms of practical cooperation in policy formation, planning and implementation are occurring between local communities, government and private voluntary organizations, as the role of government shifts from "doing it all" to catalyzing and coordinating the efforts of the many forces involved.

**RURAL CREDIT SYSTEMS.** Long-term, low interest borrowing schemes for small farmers, based on new understanding of what constitutes adequate collateral, are supporting moves toward expansion, diversification and mechanization in rural communities, as well as improving repayment statistics.

**LOCAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.** Comprehensive analyses of all available local resources--physical, material and human--are increasing the recognition that every community already has substantial resources which can be productively developed and utilized.

\*\*\*\*\*

*We have come to understand the necessity for improving the quality of life of rural people and the need for global and regional communication. The most important accomplishment, however, was the real friendship developed among the representatives endeavouring to help rural development and grass-roots people.*

*—Delegate comment*

\*\*\*\*\*

**PARTICIPATORY PROCESS TRAINING PROGRAMS.** The emphasis on self-help approaches and group action is generating new skills training in group discussion, planning meetings and local leadership development, especially among rural extension workers and in volunteer orientation programs.

**PROFESSIONAL FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.** The need for increasingly sophisticated farmer-operated group enterprises, such as marketing cooperatives and irrigation associations, is developing broadened managerial skills in rural areas.

**INCENTIVE AND RECOGNITION PROGRAMS.** Financial support for farmers' exchange and training programs and self-employment schemes, as well as non-monetary forms of public recognition for demonstrated accomplishments, are helping change the negative image of rural work.

\*\*\*\*\*

*We have proven to ourselves that the future of Asia-Pacific rural development depends on how each country shares with the others its resources and experience.*

*—Delegate comment*

\*\*\*\*\*

## **SESSION II: FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

Following the two days of field trips, the seven working groups met to discern the most critical future directions for rural development in the region. They identified emerging directions and aspects of each direction which required accelerating. Representatives from each team then took the work of the small groups and prepared the report to the whole Assembly. Eight major directions were identified.

### **1. EXPANDED PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

All ages and all sectors must be involved in the collaborative effort for rural development. An effective interface must be built between the top-down and the bottom-up dynamics in the arenas of policy-making, planning, implementation and evaluation.

## 2. EMPOWERED LOCAL RURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Farmers' and other local organizations must be encouraged and supported for the development of all aspects of rural life, including leadership skills training, cooperative and financial management, technological applications and marketing schemes.

## 3. IMPROVED QUALITY OF RURAL LIFE

Health care and the prevention of illness, protection of the environment, infrastructure improvements, better housing, beautification and cultural activities are critical to changing the "second-class" image of rural people, along with encouraging part-time outside employment to supplement farm income. Special note was made of the harmful effects of some pesticides and agricultural chemicals, and it was recommended that comprehensive research be conducted on these agents, with information disseminated to farmers, and that international regulations on their usage be enforced.

\*\*\*\*\*

*The field trips and discussions afterwards were most helpful. As an urban person, for the first time I have seen how bottom-up planning works.*

*—Delegate comment*

\*\*\*\*\*

## 4. ADAPTABLE TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

Further research is required into mechanization and technology appropriate for this region. Information on available resources, training in their use and advantages and incentive programs for adoption are also needed. Implementation will involve support for long-term loans as well as training in management, quality control and marketing.

## 5. DIVERSIFIED FINANCIAL SCHEMES

Agricultural improvement and diversification, the development of non-farm employment and the encouragement of entrepreneurial activities for increased income, all necessitate new working relationships between farmers, banking institutions, private investors and farmers' organizations to insure both rapid access to financing and dependable payback mechanisms. Community involvement in the design and monitoring of these financial systems is a key to their success.

## 6. INTER-SECTORAL NETWORKS

Networks must be developed for local resources to be fully utilized. These will facilitate collaboration between governments, local communities, extension workers, agencies and the private sector, in regional meetings for training, information-sharing, planning, implementation and evaluation. National and international linkages and needed at each level, from farmers to top government officials, to create the trust and confidence that comes from supportive cooperation.

## 7. EXPANDED EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Human resource development is requiring comprehensive education and training plans, with special emphases on young farmers, women, pre-school and school-age children. Training in new technologies and processes, as well as organizational and financial management, will have to focus more on experiential learning and exchange programs, necessitating linkages with international training and funding institutions.

## 8. ASIA-PACIFIC COLLABORATION

Rural development in this region depends upon increasing free trade and joint ventures between nations, moving toward a regional federation of farmers, for the sake of exchanging information and people, and the establishing of a regional coordination and training center to promote social and economic research and development.

\*\*\*\*\*

*This week showed the value of consensus-building methods. The magic of the process worked again, bringing a disparate group together.*

*—Delegate comment*

\*\*\*\*\*

## SESSION III: IMPLEMENTARY STEPS

In the third session, delegates individually selected the Future Directions arena of their choice to work on implementation plans. These small groups discussed strengths, concerns, opportunities and existing or needed networks of support for their direction. They then identified actions to implement the direction within the region and named one priority action. In the Reporting Plenary, the Assembly consensed upon establishing an Asia-Pacific Council for Rural Development and named a Secretariat to coordinate its activities. This group met on the morning following the Assembly to plan its next steps. The summary of the work of the teams and the subsequent Secretariat meeting are as follows.

### EXPANDED PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The team report highlighted network-building through project documentation, field trips to successful projects, recognition events for outstanding successes, consultations and programs for orientation and training. Collaboration through regular Asia-Pacific meetings was seen as essential, along with fuller utilization of existing farmers' exchange programs and strengthened interchange of information. The priority established was for each national delegation to *hold a debriefing session on the Assembly within its nation* to discuss ways to inform and utilize available networks so as to develop inter-sectoral and international linkages in pursuing the future directions named by the Assembly.

### EMPOWERED LOCAL RURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The team report stressed the need for publicizing the principles of local development, expanding seminars and observation tours, and using existing media resources for disseminating knowledge of successful efforts. It proposed the *creation of an Asia-Pacific Council for Rural Development* to foster ongoing collaborative efforts in the region. The ICA office in Taipei was asked to serve as Coordination Center for the Secretariat, in conjunction with ICA, IFYE and OISCA offices across the region.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Information exchange has been started, and a new spirit of collaboration has been ignited.*

*—Delegate comment*

\*\*\*\*\*

## IMPROVED QUALITY OF RURAL LIFE

The team report emphasized the importance of catalyzing inter-sectoral networks between governmental and social agencies, citizens' organizations, regional associations and United Nations' agencies. Their collaborative efforts must deal with the gap in "quality of life" between rural and urban communities and improve primary health care as a key strategy for accomplishing this. The priority was the *formation of the Asia-Pacific Primary Health Care League (APPHCL)*, to establish a research, training and interchange system, with a regional seminar on community health targeted for Hong Kong during 1986.

\*\*\*\*\*

*I consider this event a pilgrimage, and I am now better able to serve.*

*—Delegate comment*

\*\*\*\*\*

## ADAPTABLE TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

The team report focused on ways to more effectively exchange practical data on successful applications of traditional and modern technologies, including management skills. Delegates pointed to the necessity for collaborative action through networks which would communicate new discoveries and inventions to the grass-roots user level of each nation. The priority was to *schedule regional exchanges and gatherings of agricultural technicians and extension workers*, and a plan was created for approaching designated United Nations and Asia-Pacific networks for support.

## DIVERSIFIED FINANCIAL SCHEMES

The team's implementation work detailed the various resources for credit and loans to small farmers and called for additional efforts to make funds available through means other than traditional collateral requirements. Action across the region was proposed to develop multi-sector networks to better relate small borrowers and financial resources. This would involve governmental and legislative participation to provide loan guarantees and a more active role by the private sector in supporting small industry development, expertise-sharing and financial assistance. The priority for the Assembly was the *initiation of a quarterly Asia-Pacific Bulletin* through which information could be shared across the region. The Coordination Center in Taipei was asked initially to produce this, based on materials submitted by delegates during the coming year and seek to make it generally available through a modest subscription fee.

## INTER-SECTORAL NETWORKS

The team developed guidelines for multi-sectoral networks to respond more holistically to the complex reality of development. Careful analysis of functional "sectors" in each nation was called for, along with efforts to guard the equitable balance of forces within networks. The group placed major emphasis on the creation, at all administrative levels, of multi-sectoral coordinating committees, including non-government organizations, with policy and financial support from government. The priority identified was to *exchange information on network development efforts* through regional conferences and the Council Bulletin.

## EXPANDED EDUCATION AND TRAINING

This team worked on ways to train rural youth as change agents for more professional operations and an improved quality of life. It underscored the importance of both local training and international exchanges, with appropriate follow-up as a crucial component. The priority was to set in motion *a series of young farmer exchanges* among nations participating in the Assembly, with an emphasis on experiential learning. Delegates initiated discussions with the sponsoring organizations immediately after the Assembly, and information on other avenues was to be made available through the Bulletin.

## ASIA-PACIFIC COLLABORATION

The team dealt with implementary actions to build on the growing interest and support by both government and non-government organizations for international interchange on rural development. It identified a number of existing organizations, institutes and associations to work with in expanding and coordinating regional cooperation and targeted the formation of new entities for specific arenas such as extension, training, exchange programs and information resources. This team's priority was to make the new Secretariat responsible for *the next Asia-Pacific Regional Assembly and the preparation of the report from this Assembly*, including a summary of its work and audio-video materials for use in the participating nations.

*(The full text of the talks by Sir James Lindsay and Dr. Shao-er Ong, as well as the complete Working Group Reports, are available from the Taipei Coordination Center.)*

## THE RESULTS OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL ASSEMBLY

Many delegates saw the Assembly itself as a prototype of the future directions for rural development that it explored. It demonstrated the possibility for Asian and Pacific nations not only to share experience and ideas, but also practically to work together to build an operating consensus, despite wide linguistic, geographical, cultural and socio-economic differences. It was, by its very nature, a networking activity of the kind that delegates called for, in its sponsorship, organization, funding and delegate-selection process. The mixture of presentations, visits, publications, displays, small-group and plenary sessions pointed to new modes of information-sharing, exchange programs and experiential learning available to the Asia-Pacific development community. Delegates felt they had participated in a "futures" event, in which they themselves had become a new direction for rural development.

Many comments pointed to the way in which the multiple inputs of the Assembly helped facilitate a deep interchange among delegates and allowed the consensus on directions and implementation to emerge. A level of decision was sought and attained which was unusual for such a gathering and held new hope for future efforts. The collaboration by so many in making the Assembly a success pointed to the possibility of further and expanded collaborations within and across the participating nations. The Assembly was, as one delegate put it, the experience of an Asia-Pacific identity, with a new sense of a common task and a supportive band of colleagues across the region.

The final outcome of the Assembly remains to be created. Delegates will have to develop more fully and carry through in their own nations the implementation plans they initiated in Taiwan. To assist in this, an Asia-Pacific Council for Rural Development has been established and a Secretariat and Coordinating Center designated. A quarterly Bulletin and future regional gatherings have been commissioned, plans for at least one of which are already well underway. The Assembly, marking the conclusion of the International Exposition of Rural Development, has become a beginning point for efforts toward "new frontiers for rural development in the Asia-Pacific region."

## CONTRIBUTING SUPPORTERS TO THE IERD IN TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan  
Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Taiwan Provincial  
Government  
Department of Social Affairs, Taiwan Provincial Government  
Chang Hwa County Government  
Food & Fertilizer Technology Center for the Asian and Pacific  
Region  
National Chung Hsing University  
National Taiwan University  
Shitou Youth Activity Center, China Youth Corps  
Taipei County Government

International Farm Youth Exchange Association of the R.O.C.  
Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural  
Advancement-International, R.O.C. Chapter  
Ta-Li Township Farmers' Association  
Matow Township Farmers' Association  
Taiwan Feed Industry Association

The Ambassador Hotel  
Anchor Foods (Far East) Ltd., Taiwan Branch  
Anping Distributors Ltd.  
Avon Cosmetics (Taiwan) Ltd.  
BASF Taiwan Ltd.  
Bristol-Myers (Taiwan) Ltd.  
Brother Typewriter  
Cambridge Advertising Company  
Cathay Pacific Airways  
China Airlines  
Ciba-Geigy (Ji Kang Co., Ltd.)  
Chung Hwa Pulp Corporation  
CKS Airport Hotel  
Control Data Taiwan, Inc.  
DHL Worldwide Express (Taiwan)  
Dixon Press, Ltd.  
Robert Elliot  
Evergreen International Corporation  
Ferrosttal International Corporation  
First Interstate Bank of California

William Foley  
Formosa Ting Sho Enterprise Co., Ltd.  
Fu Sheng Industrial Corporation Ltd.  
The Grand Hotel  
Hilton International Taipei  
Jardine, Matheson & Company, Ltd.  
Kodak (Far East) Ltd., Taiwan Branch  
Maritime Transportation Agencies, Ltd.  
Modern Material Enterprises Company, Ltd.  
Multitech Industrial Corporation  
National Electric Appliance Co., Ltd. (Matsushita)  
Nike, Inc.  
Olympic Hotel  
Pai-Tai Industrial Corporation  
President Enterprises Corporation  
President Hotel  
President Van Lines, Ltd.  
Radha Kishoo and Company (H.K), Ltd.  
RTE Far East  
Seattle-First National Bank  
Sertek International Inc.  
Shoji Morita  
Taiwan Spinning Corporation, Ltd.  
Taiwan Cement Corporation  
Taiwan Chinon Co., Ltd.  
Taiwan First Investment and Trust Company, Ltd.  
Taiwan Fuji Xerox Corporation  
Taiwan Gaylord Restaurant  
Taiwan Kyoei, Inc.  
Taiwan Polypropylene Co., Ltd.  
Taiwan Scott Paper Corporation  
3M Taiwan Ltd.  
Tsun I Design Business Co., Ltd.  
Unique Creations  
United Pacific International Inc.  
Universal Cement Corporation  
Wang Computer (Taiwan) Ltd.  
Wei-Chuan Foods Corporation  
Yakult Co., Ltd.  
Yangming Management Development Center

# THE ASIA-PACIFIC COUNCIL FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## REGIONAL SECRETARIAT

Mr. Pavit Tomyavit, *Thailand*  
Mr. Shohaili Bin Haji Jamaludin, *Malaysia*  
Mr. Magdaleno Barzaga Cortez, *Republic of the Philippines*  
Mr. Rodrigo Custodio, *Republic of the Philippines*  
Mr. John Dalton, *Republic of the Philippines*  
Mr. Parshuram Vasudeorao Dubli, *India*  
Mr. Harnath S. Jagawat, *India*  
Dr. Ki Soon Kim, *Republic of Korea*  
Dr. Kun Sun Shiao, *Republic of China*  
Professor Chien-zer Liu, *Republic of China*  
Mr. Teruo Ozaki, *Japan*  
Ms. Mona Bo Na Lo, *Hong Kong*  
Mr. Rex Angie, *Australia*  
Ms. Jenni Vernon, *New Zealand*  
Dr. Minoru F. X. Ueki, *Republic of Palau*  
Mr. Mosese L. 'Atiola, *Kingdom of Tonga*  
Mr. Pulotu Lemoto, *Kingdom of Tonga*

## TAIPEI COORDINATION CENTER

The Institute of Cultural Affairs  
Republic of China Branch Office  
3/F, 53 Chung Shan North Road, Section 7  
Taipei, Taiwan, 11136, Republic of China  
Telephone: (02) 871-3150 Telex: 21822 Cable: ICATAI

## 國際鄉村發展研討會

### 中華民國指導委員會

王友釗博士	行政院農業委員會主任委員
趙守博博士	臺灣省政府社會處處長
陳超塵博士	臺灣大學農學院前任院長
辜振甫博士	亞洲商工總會名譽理事長
廖一久博士	臺灣省水產試驗所東港分所所長
呂學儀博士	立法院立法委員，亞太地區國際農村青年聯盟會長
羅伯·派克先生	前美僑商會會長
裴利世先生	華成企業管理服務股份有限公司董事長
戴茲樂先生	美德船務代理股份有限公司總經理
蕭 錚博士	亞洲土地改革與農村發展中心董事長
吳幼林先生	太平產物保險公司董事長
余玉賢博士	臺灣省政府農林廳長

### 中華民國執行委員會委員

顧維理先生	美商系帝股份有限公司顧問
蕭師毅博士	中國文化大學前任校長
洪清泉先生	臺灣省政府農林廳農民輔導科技正
金世添先生	華新麗華電線電纜股份有限公司總經理
李文瑞博士	國立臺灣大學農業推廣系教授
林世同先生	行政院農業委員會輔導處副處長
劉清裕教授	臺灣大學農業推廣系教授
劉富善博士	行政院農業委員會輔導處農業推廣科科長
童立中先生	陽明管理發展中心主任
曹道成先生	法國米其林輪胎總代理忠欣股份有限公司副總經理
王文博先生	誠昌企業股份有限公司副總經理

## 亞太鄉村發展協會 秘書處

Mr. Pavit Tomyavit 泰國  
Mr. Shohaili Bin Haji Jamaludin 馬來西亞  
Mr. Magdaleno Barzaga Cortex 菲律賓  
Mr. Rodrigo Custodio 菲律賓  
Mr. John Dalton 菲律賓  
Mr. Parshuram Vasudeorao Dubli 印度  
Mr. Harnath S. Jagawat 印度  
Dr. Ki Soon Kim 韓國  
Dr. Kun Sun Shiao 中華民國  
Professor Chien-zer Liu 中華民國  
Mr. Teruo Ozaki, 日本  
Ms. Mona Bo Na Lo 香港  
Mr. Rex Angie 澳大利亞  
Ms. Jenni, Vernon 紐西蘭  
Dr. Minoru F.X. Ueki 帛琉共和國  
Mr. Mosese L. 'Atiola 東加王國  
Mr. Pulotu Lemoto 東加王國

## 台北協調中心

美國芝加哥文化事業學會  
中華民國辦事處

台北市(11136)中山北路七段53號7樓  
電話：8713150  
Telex: 21822  
Cable: ICATAI

美商系帝系股份有限公司臺灣分公司  
美商耐基股份有限公司台灣分公司  
美商第一聯美銀行  
美德船務代理股份有限公司  
洋基航空貨運代理有限公司  
香港商瑞地有限公司  
柯達公司  
國際航空公司  
國賓大飯店  
國際電化商品股份有限公司  
港商恩平股份有限公司  
統一大飯店  
統一企業公司  
統一裝運有限公司  
復盛工業股份有限公司  
敦煌書局  
陽明管理發展中心  
圓山大飯店  
葛氏兄弟企業有限公司  
新記企業股份有限公司  
奧林匹克大飯店  
愛悌企業有限公司  
福聚股份有限公司  
綜藝設計事業有限公司  
養樂多股份有限公司  
劍橋廣告事業股份有限公司  
環珠水泥股份有限公司  
聯太國際股份有限公司

## 贊助單位

台北縣政府  
台灣省政府社會處  
台灣省政府農林廳  
行政院農業委員會  
亞太糧食肥料技術中心  
國立中興大學  
國立台灣大學  
溪頭青年活動中心  
彰化縣政府

大里鄉農會  
中華民國農村青年交流協會  
台灣區飼料工業同業工會  
麻豆鎮農會  
國際產業精神文化促進會中華民國總會

丁守企業有限公司  
天生行印刷廠  
王安電腦分公司  
中正國際機場旅館  
中華航空公司  
中華紙漿股份有限公司  
正光化工股份有限公司  
巨翰文化事業股份有限公司  
台北希爾頓大飯店  
台南紡織股份有限公司  
台灣史谷脫紙業股份有限公司  
台灣水泥公司  
台灣必治妥股份有限公司  
台灣全錄股份有限公司  
台灣京榮股份有限公司  
台灣技能股份有限公司  
台灣明尼蘇達礦業製造股份有限公司  
台灣第一信託投資公司  
台灣愛芳產品股份有限公司  
台灣蕙達實業股份有限公司  
台灣爵樂餐廳  
百代實業公司  
守田昭二先生  
艾利特先生  
安佳(遠東)有限公司台灣分公司  
安侯聯合會計師事務所  
吉康股份有限公司  
味全食品工業股份有限公司  
宏碁股份有限公司  
宏碁電腦股份有限公司  
怡和有限公司  
長榮國際股份有限公司  
美商西雅圖銀行總經理

## 本屆亞太地區會議成果

許多代表們認為此次亞太地區會議為未來鄉村發展所追求的一種典範。儘管會員們有語言上、地理上、文化上和社會經濟上的差異，但會議顯示了亞太地區國家在共享經驗、理念及在同一共識下攜手合作的可能性。就本質而言，大會正是亞太區代表們所樂見的一種從發起、組織、基金籌募，到選派代表等過程的綜合活動。經由展示、參觀訪問、刊物發表、展覽、小組討論、全體會議等方式，代表們可以彼此交換訊息、計劃及經驗。與會代表感覺他們參與了一件「未來」的事，他們自己則成了鄉村發展的新領導者。

會中提出很多建議，有助與會代表作深入的意見交流，在未來方向及執行上也達到廣大的認同。大會並已燃起了未來努力的新希望，這是十分特殊的。經由各國的合作不僅使得大會得以成功，也說明了與會各國之間更進一步合作的可能性。誠如一位代表所言，這次大會產生了亞太地區共同的歸屬感及此一地區同僚之間追求同一工作目標的大結合。

大會的最後成果仍有待開創。與會代表將把此次在中華民國召開的亞太地區大會中所提出的建議在其國內大力推展。為了協助推展這些建議，特別發起籌組亞太鄉村發展協會率先成立秘書處和協調中心。同時也決定了季刊的發行，及未來地區會議的召開。亞太地區大會是國際鄉村發展研討會的後續行動，也開啓了亞太地區鄉村發展的新境界。

**融資計劃多元化**—本小組在報告中仔細說明小戶農民信用和貸款的各種不同來源，並要求投注更多的心力以尋求有別於傳統擔保貸款的基金籌募方式。建議發展出多向聯繫網，以助小額貸款戶和金融單位建立較好的關係。這些工作需要政府和立法機構的參與，以提供貸款保證，以及私人企業方面應扮演更積極的角色，以促進小型產業的發展、專業知識的分享和財務的支援。大會的首要工作是創辦一份亞太地區鄉村發展季刊，經由此刊物達到全亞太地區資訊的交流。台北協調中心將負責此刊物創刊號的出版。文章將由本地代表們提供，並將收取最基本的訂費來支持這份刊物。

**不同部門的聯繫網**—本小組擬出了工作方針以使各產業部門之間就複雜的實際發展情況能作更有效率的連繫。同時強調在各階層中設立各產業部門的協調組織，包括政府以政策或財務支持的非政府機構。首先經由地區會議來交換網狀組織的發展心得，並且以大會公告來通知各國代表有關的各項活動。

**擴大教育與訓練**—強調當地訓練和國際性交流活動的重要性，而適當的後續工作是一個要件。應優先開始一系列交換農村青年的活動，強調從實際體驗中學習。代表們隨即在會議結束後與OISCA和IFYE的代表們討論此種交換活動，至於其他可資交換訪問的途徑，其資料也在亞太鄉村發展的季刊上刊登。

**亞太地區共同的合作**—本組討論採取實際行動來提高政府和非政府組織在加強鄉村發展資訊交換方面的興趣與支持。該小組確定了若干現有的組織，以便共同攜手擴展該地區各國之間推廣、訓練、計劃與資訊交流的工作，該小組的建議也包括了責成新的秘書處負責籌備下屆的亞太地區鄉村發展研討會，同時為本屆研討會提出報告，敘述秘書處工作成果摘要和可供與會各國使用的視聽資料。

\*\*\*\*\*

我認為此次盛會猶如朝聖，而今後我更有能力為人群服務。

— 代表建言

\*\*\*\*\*

林賽爵士、翁紹耳博士及工作小組的報告全文  
可向台北協調中心索取



16



17

- 16. 劉富善博士向各國代表解說外埔鄉農會之稻谷儲存體系及功能
- 17. 台灣省政府簡報後，農林廳長余玉賢與社會處長趙守博為代表們引吭高歌
- 18. 國際同樂晚會。圖為東加王國之傳統舞蹈
- 19. 七個小組討論會中一個小組開會情形
- 20. 香港代表羅小姐向全體會議報告其小組討論會結果

16. Dr. Liu explains the rice warehouse system in Wai Pu Township Farmers Association

17. After briefing delegates, Commissioners Yu and Chao of the Taiwan Provincial Government start the group singing songs from their nations

18. Cultural interchange during International Night includes a traditional dance from Tonga

19. One of the seven small working groups

20. Delegate Lo from Hong Kong reports her group's work to the Assembly



18



19



20



21. 韓國代表金琦淳博士報告其小組結論
22. 代表們討論鄉村發展的新方向
23. 菲律賓代表Costodio 先生報告其小組的新方向
24. 巴林代表Ueki博士為該國社會部長，在圓山大飯店閉幕宴會上致感謝詞。圖中自左至右為立法委員呂學儀，楊基銓先生，James 爵士及莊作權博士

21. Dr. Kim from Korea presents the findings of his working group
22. Discussion of New Directions in the small groups
23. Team report on New Directions by Mr. Custodio of the Philippines
24. Minister Ueki from Palau expresses a word of appreciation during the Closing Dinner at the Grand Hotel. At the table are Senator Lu, Mr. C.C. Yang, Sir James and Dr. T.C. Juang



# 國際鄉村發展 研討會



在這世界上自力支持的鄉村發展工作是相當困難的。有許多具有意義的突破常不爲人所知，而欲從其中學習突破的經驗更是不可得。國際鄉村發展研討會是一個爲期三年的一系列「分享成功經驗」的計劃。該研討會是由美國芝加哥文化事業學會發起，聯合國機構和世界各地的商業和專業團體共同舉辦。其主要工作包括以下三階段：

- 一、找出並記錄各參與國家成功的鄉村發展實例。
- 二、在印度新德里舉行的國際性大會中，六百五十名來自五十五個國家的代表共同分享彼此獲致成功的經驗。
- 三、討論與擬定各參與國家及地區的鄉村發展新方向。



美國芝加哥  
文化事業學會  
關懷世界發展中人力資源的開發





## 什麼是亞太地區鄉村發展的新方向？

亞太地區會議是國際鄉村發展研討會的後續活動。亞太地區十三個國家的一百多位代表在會中一起研究這個問題。在六天的活動中，全體代表在一起分享各國的創新方法，認定未來的鄉村發展方向，並決定了一個近期的推行計劃。以下是這些結論的大綱。



國際  
產業精神  
文化促進會  
中華民國總會



ICA

美國芝加哥  
文化事業學會



亞太地區  
國際農村青年聯盟  
與中華民國  
國際農村青年  
交流協會

## 前言

亞太地區會議於一九八五年十一月十八日至二十三日在中華民國舉行。大會由美國芝加哥文化事業學會、亞太地區國際農村青年聯盟與中華民國國際農村青年交流協會及國際產業精神文化促進會中華民國總會共同主辦。主辦單位洽請各國選派代表。中華民國的執行委員會與指導委員會負責籌募資金及安排活動日程。

中華民國行政院農業委員會、外交部及各商業體團則提供主要的財務支援。

以印度的國際鄉村發展研討會所獲結論為基礎，亞太地區會議的舉辦是爲了：

- 使參與國共享鄉村發展成功的新方法並予加強推廣。
- 提供一個討論機會，使亞太地區從事鄉村發展的代表在此能爲本地區之鄉村發展找出未來的方向。
- 尋求實際可行的方式來加強各參與國間之聯繫網。

亞太地區會議在台北正式開幕後即移師溪頭，展開一系列的討論參觀活動會議。

開幕典禮及隨後的二天議程中農委會王主任委員友釗、英國籍的林賽爵士及來自夏威夷的翁紹耳博士分別發表演說。全體與會代表接著參觀各國的鄉村發展的展示，隨後檢討各國的工作報告，並且分爲七個討論小組討論目前各國的工作現況。接著是兩天的實地參觀及聽取台灣省政府的簡報。大會的最後二天，由全體代表將小組討論綜合歸納出亞太地區未來的鄉村發展方向，並決定實施的先後次序。大會在溪頭舉行的國際之夜晚會和台北圓山飯店的晚宴後結束。

# 國際鄉村發展研討會心得

## 研討會召集人及美國芝加哥文化事業學會 會長林賽爵士在亞太地區會議開幕典禮中致詞摘要

林賽爵士溯及國際鄉村發展研討會的背景，協辦單位及指導委員會的組織，會前在各國舉辦的一六九次研討會，及去年在印度歷時十一天由五十五個國家六五〇位代表參加的國際大會。他並介紹研討會目前已出版的八本專輯以及厚達五百頁的鄉村發展計劃索引，聯合國教科文組織的有關報告，以及一本電腦建檔的鄉村發展成功計劃目錄。然而，他却覺得「各國經常保持聯繫要比出版資料更能激發行動」。在各大洲的後續活動都有聯合國、各級政府、私人企業、基金會組織與各地農民參與。估計有一萬七千以上的人直接參與國際鄉村發展研討會的活動。

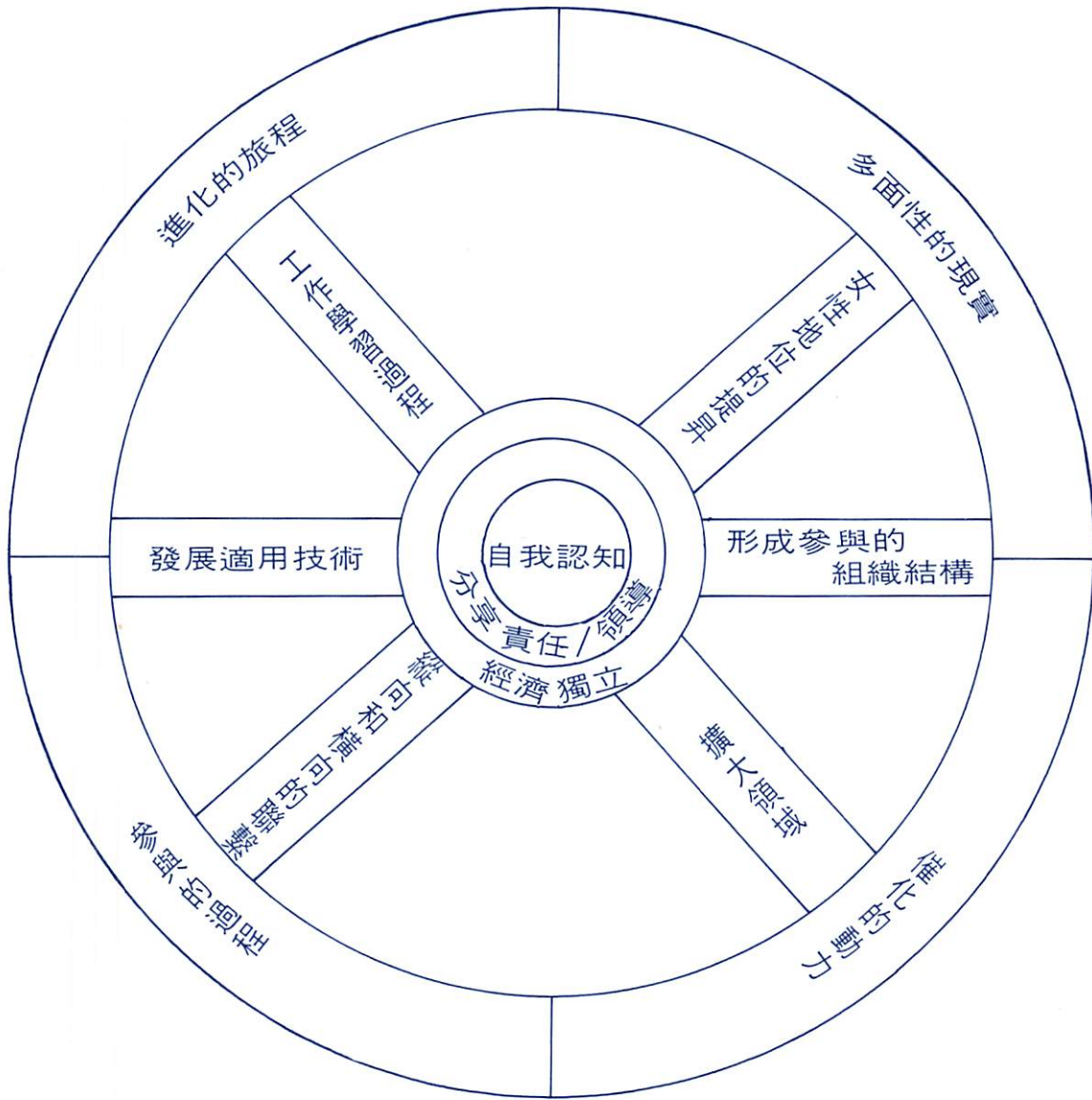
研討會的特色在於從整個發展的領域中看個體的需求，從最基層向上看，從農村裏向外展現。他用圖表來解說主要的論點，其中包括發展的源起，基本的目的及六個要素。

發展是逐漸進化的演變，沒有固定的模式，但有原則、方法和價值。發展是一種參與的過程，需要當地人民參與計劃和實行。發展也是一個多層面性的需求，與整個鄉村社區的生活息息相關。發展也是動力的觸媒劑，人們可經常獲知向新境界邁進的可行性。

發展的目標包括責任分享和領導，使社區人民能自覺到應該對自己社區的發展負起責任。謀求經濟上的獨立可導向新的轉變，由依賴現金收入轉向有效的利用社區所有的資源。自我認知，則為發展的軸心，從這裏可以培養人們自我肯定形象的環境。

加速發展的要素包括從真正的生活問題中體會工作經驗的過程。提昇女性地位可使女性對發展確實投注一份心力。形成參與組織的結構足以獲致各種支援的動力，經由工作上的彼此溝通觀摩來發展領域，建立社會各部門橫向和縱向的聯繫網，以及因應當地情況發展適用的科技也都是重要的因素。

### 發展之輪



車輪之緣代表學習的歷程  
 車輪之軸心代表基本的目標  
 車輪之車軸代表加速的因素

## 亞太地區鄉村發展的新展望

翁紹耳博士主題演講詞節略(翁氏曾任聯農組織亞太地區農業專家與美國農業發展基金會駐泰國與尼泊爾代表)

翁博士對亞洲地區農業有著深切的了解，他向大會發表的主題演講中討論了鄉村發展的範圍、目標和過程。他說明台灣在發展以小農經營為基礎的成就，並檢討在若干亞洲國家推動鄉村發展計劃的問題。他也同時探討在亞洲太平洋地區鄉村發展的新展望。

翁博士說「鄉村發展的主要目標是提高農產量和農村收益，同時提高鄉村生活的品質，」在亞太地區，鄉村地區人口佔百分之五十到九十五之間。因此，很顯然的，努力鄉村發展是很重要的。亞洲鄉村的另一個特色是農場的規模較小，因此在推動各項鄉村發展計劃上說是一個很嚴重的限制。

台灣自一九四八年以來的鄉村發展經驗被譽為鄉村發展之重大成就示範，台灣的土地改革計劃建立了「一個穩固的家庭農場制度」，同時也因為農民生活的改善達到政治穩定、經濟富裕，社會公正的重要政治目的。各生產部門發展的密切聯繫才使台灣農民的農業與業外收益持續成長。經由農會體系，科技研究能夠迅速的深入各農村地區。同時農會也加強了農民在買和賣方面爭議的能力。翁博士同時也提到以一個小島而言，中華民國政府在農村公共設施的投資是頗為可觀的。

翁博士認為亞洲太平洋地區的鄉村發展有五個要素：管理、資本、科技、組織和人力資源。其中任何一個因素的削弱都會導致整個計劃的失敗。展望未來，翁博士的看法是：雖然在本地區各個國家鄉村發展的成就都不盡相同，但過去四十多年來累積的經驗，可以指引我們未來追求的方向。他所提出四個方向包括：一個強調「品質第一」的農業發展計劃；以民意為依歸的由下而上的計劃研定過程；各產業部門聯繫的加強；以及未來農民的訓練方案。

## 分組討論報告摘要

### 第一次會：有效可行的新方法

亞太地區會議的第一階段，代表們分成七組，每組人數約十至十二名，包括了六個國籍。每個代表分別對鄉村發展的親身體驗或所瞭解的狀況提出說明，共享經驗。

代表們將所討論的結果整理歸納，然後提報大會。以下是推動鄉村發展可行的新方法：

**多方面的參與**—當政府的角色從「獨力」轉變到接納各方面力量的參與後，地方社團、政府及私人組織在政策擬定與計劃執行上就應形成了新的合作關係。

**鄉村信用制度的建立**—以長期、低利貸款給予農民可使農業經營規模擴展，生產雜異化和組織化。

**地方資源的管理運用**—精確的分析當地所有的可用資源，不論是物質上或人文上的，都要加以瞭解以便予以充份發展和利用。

**強調參與感訓練計劃**—為了強調自助和團體行動，鄉村推廣人員和義務指導人員應施予小組討論研擬計劃會議與培養地方人士領導才能等新方法的訓練。

**農民組織的加強輔導**—需要農民營運的運銷合作社和水利會的重要性日增，鄉村地區中這些農民組織中管理人才的培養必須加強。

**誘導和獎勵措施**—農民相互觀摩，訓練自助的活動必須給予補助。農民所表現的成就，也應作非金錢形式的公開表揚，才能使鄉村發展工作展現新的形象。

\*\*\*\*\*

此次大會中我們深切了解增進鄉村民眾生活品質及全世界及地區性溝通的必要性。然而最重要的成就乃是各國代表間滋生的真誠友誼，將有助於鄉村發展和幫助鄉村基層群眾。

— 代表建言

\*\*\*\*\*

## 第二次會：亞太地區鄉村發展的未來方向

經過二天的參觀訪問後，七個小組繼續討論亞太地區鄉村發展的方向及應加強的重點。以下是八項主要的結論：

**擴大鄉村發展的參與**—加強地方上各年齡層及各階層人士的通力合作。在政策制定、計劃、實施及評估等方面建立一個上層與基層間靈活而有效的整合。

**加強當地鄉村組織**—在領導技巧訓練、合作及財務管理、技術應用及行銷計劃等方面來協助及強化當地農民團體，以發展農村生活。

**改善鄉村生活品質**—在保健、疾病防治、環境保護、促進地方建設及改善住宅，舉辦各種文化活動，以及鼓勵農民從事臨時性的工作機會以增加收入等各方面的作法可改變農業是次等職業的一般看法。小組報告中亦特別提到農藥和農業化學品對農民所造成的傷害，並建議對這些農藥及農業化學品作廣泛的研究，讓農民了解其特性及正確的使用方法。

**採用合宜的實用技術**—要進一步研究適合本地區的機械化及技術。對可用的資源、訓練農民如何使用這些資源、以及獎勵採用的計劃等方面的資訊也是需要的。在實行上更需要各項支援包括如長期貸款、管理訓練、品質管制及行銷等。

**融資計劃多元化**—農業改良和農業多元化，農業以外工作機會的發展以及鼓勵企業性活動等需要農民與貸款機構私人投資者以及農民組織間有密切的關係，確使兩方均蒙其利。如何能夠得到迅速的融資以及培養償還的能力更是促使成功的關鍵。

**不同部門的聯繫網**—必需發展網狀組織以達到利用當地資源為目的。這些組織必能促進政府、社區、各機構及私人企業在訓練、資訊分享、計劃、實行和評估等方面的合作。為了建立經由合作而生的信任與自信心，無論是國內或國際上，由農民至高級政府官員各階層間的聯繫是必需的。

\*\*\*\*\*

亞太地區鄉村發展的未來取決於各國如何與其他國家共享資源和經驗。

— 代表建言

\*\*\*\*\*

**擴大教育與訓練**—人力資源發展需要內容豐富的教育及訓練計劃，尤應以年青農民、婦女、學齡及學齡前兒童為優先對象。新技術與方法以及組織與財務管理的訓練應著重於實際經驗的學習以及互相觀摩。

**亞太地區共同合作**—本地區的鄉村發展端賴於更多的自由貿易及各國間的通力合作。建議設立一亞太地區鄉村發展協會以便於資訊交換及人員交流。設立區域協調及訓練中心，將有助於促進該地區內社會及經濟的研究和發展。

\*\*\*\*\*

分組討論之後的實地參觀訪問和討論最有助益。身為一個都市人，我首次看到如何使由下而上的計劃落實有效。

— 代表建言

\*\*\*\*\*

### 第三次會：未來發展方向的實施步驟

在第三階段的小組活動中，代表們就所選定的項目，進行未來方向實施計劃的討論。這些小組討論了有關發展方向的力量、共識、機會和必要的組織支援。隨後，他們訂定實行的方案及工作的先後順序。在大會報告中，大會決定設立亞太地區鄉村發展協會，同時成立秘書處以安排該會的活動。大會結束後，各國部份代表立即討論下一步的措施。各小組的建議簡述如下。

**擴大鄉村發展的參與**—這組報告強調在工作計劃的推動、實地參觀成功的計劃、諮詢服務以及訓練課程編排方面加強聯繫。定期舉行亞太地區會議，充分利用現有的農民交換計劃，加強資訊交流等合作發展是必要的。各國代表也各自在大會中提出簡報，說明如何利用現有的網路組織以發展國內及國際間的聯繫，並藉以貫徹大會議決的發展方向。

**加強當地鄉村組織**—本組報告強調宣傳當地的發展方針、擴大研討會與考察訪問，以及利用現有的媒體資源來加強該地區現行的合作力量。ICA台北辦事處作為秘書處及ICA、IFYE及OISCA在本地區之協調中心。

**改善鄉村生活品質**—報告強調運用政府與社會機構、農民組織、地方社團，以及聯合國機構的綜合力量來縮減鄉村及都市生活品質上的差距，同時以提昇基本的衛生保健為主要策略，以達上項目標。首要工作是成立亞太太平洋基本衛生教育聯盟，包含一個完善的研究、訓練和相互交流系統。預定於明年召開一個以討論香港社區衛生教育為主題的研討會。

\*\*\*\*\*

一週的會議，顯示了建立共識方法的價值，這個方法再一次展現出它的奇妙，將一群見解互異的人群結合成整體。

— 代表建言

\*\*\*\*\*

**採用合宜的實用技術**—報告中討論如何能更有效的交換資訊的方法，尤其指傳統和現代科技方面應用成功的例子，其中包括管理的技巧。代表們指陳，經由聯繫網的合作行動，能夠將各項新發明或發現迅速的傳達至每個國家的最基層民衆。

\*\*\*\*\*

資訊交流活動已經開始了，而一種新的合作精神也已被挑旺。

— 代表建言

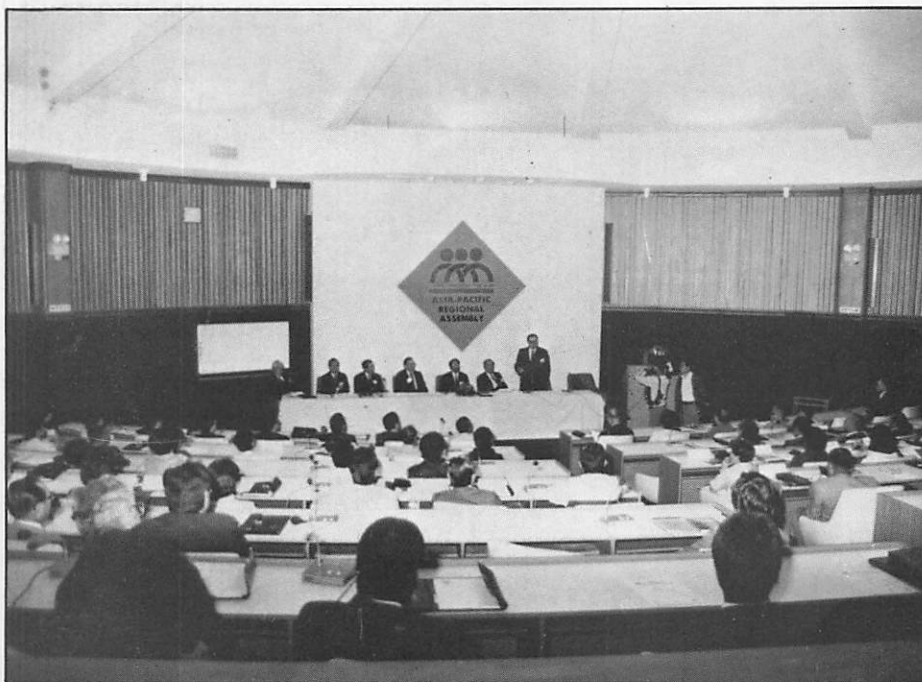
\*\*\*\*\*



**NEW FRONTIERS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



# NEW FRONTIERS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT



*Gordon Harper opening the Assembly at National Taiwan University*

*The Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) is a private, non-profit voluntary organization committed to the challenge of developing the human resources of a rapidly changing world. Through research, demonstration and training, the ICA strives to help people help themselves, to involve them directly in shaping their own future and, thereby, to help build a better world.*



*Mayor Hsu welcoming delegates to Taipei at the formal opening*



*One of the small working groups at Shitou*

The ICA was started in North America in the early 50's by a small group of people concerned about developing methods relevant to society's current needs. Today the ICA has major training centers in Bombay, Brussels, Chicago and Hong Kong. In addition, there are one hundred regional centers serving one thousand projects in thirty-five countries.

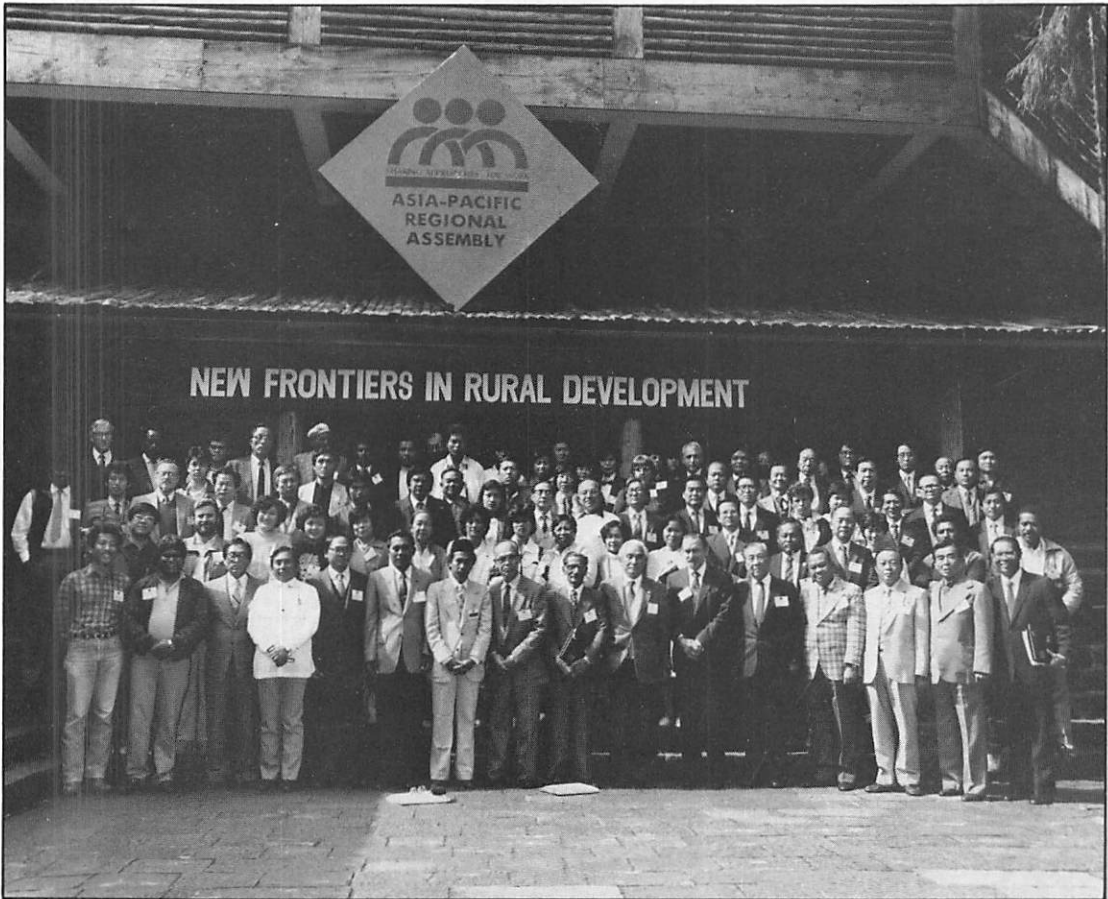
Representing all the continents of the world, ICA's staff is as diverse as the communities it serves. Most of the thousand full-time staff work without salary. Their living expenses are provided through income-producing jobs and consultancies undertaken by a third of their number. Financial support for the Institute's programs comes from corporations, individuals, foundations, governmental agencies and program fees.

In Taiwan, the Institute has offered innovative planning and leadership development programs since 1972. In 1977, ICA began an integrated rural project in the village of Hai Ou, located in Ping Tung County. This project, with the support of the government and the business community, utilized ICA consultants and training programs to demonstrate the ability of

local people to successfully plan and carry out their own community development effort. The government recently designated Hai Ou as demonstration of the "self-help approach to local development."

In recent years, the Institute has been providing "human technology transfer" programs for a wide range of organizations in Taiwan. Strategic planning seminars, organizational effectiveness consultancies and training programs on such subjects as group planning process, discussion methods, and problem-solving have been held for farmers' associations, city, county and provincial government departments, universities, and manager and supervisory-level business people.

During the past two years, the ICA has sponsored and facilitated two national symposia on rural development in the Republic of China, as part of a three-year international program organized in cooperation with United Nations agencies and private-sector organizations. Designed to share successful local approaches to rural development worldwide, this program has included the ROC as one of fifty-five participating nations.



*Delegates group photo at the Shitou Conference center*

to the Agricultural Exhibition Hall of National Taiwan University and a briefing by the Taiwan Provincial Government where delegates were hosted by the Commissioners of Social Affairs and Agricultural and Forestry. An "International Night" featured cultural presentations by the delegates and the host nation. The Assembly concluded with a formal dinner at the Grand Hotel in Taipei.

One result of the Assembly of special interest to the business community is the formation of an Asia-Pacific Council for Rural Development (APCRD), to strengthen information exchange, training opportunities and networks involving the business, government, voluntary and grass-roots sectors. The ICA office in Taipei has been asked to serve initially as the Coordinating Center for this Council.

REPRINT from *Topics* (vol. 16/no. 1) courtesy of the American Chamber of Commerce, Republic of China.

**ICA** 美國芝加哥文化事業學會中華民國辦事處  
**THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

3/F, 53, CHUNG SHAN N. RD., SEC. 7, TIEN MOU, TAIPEI, TAIWAN, R.O.C. TEL: 871-3150 CABLE: ICATAI

Most recently, from November 18-23, 1985, the ICA, along with the ROC International Farm Youth Exchange Association and the ROC Chapter of the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement sponsored an international assembly in Taiwan on, "New Frontiers for Rural Development in the Asia-Pacific Region." Financially supported by the Council of Agriculture and over seventy-five companies in Taiwan, the assembly's basic objectives were to share and strengthen successful approaches to local rural development in the Asia-Pacific region. Practical ways to empower the networks of information, cooperation and support for rural development within and between the participating nations were explored. The Assembly was attended by one hundred delegates representing fifteen nations.

After its formal opening in Taipei, during which remarks were made by ICA's ROC Director Gordon

sident of the Board of Directors of ICA International, and Dr. Shao-er Ong, author of the recent book, *Development of the Small Farm Economy in Taiwan*; displays from participating nations; informal conversations and presentations among the delegates and the review of national reports prepared prior to the conference. Equally instrumental were participatory small group sessions in which seven teams named key approaches currently working in the Asia-Pacific region, with illustrations of each.

Site visits were made to several innovative projects in central Taiwan. Team visits included a fish culture project, a forest mushroom farm, a tea processing project, the Ta-Li Township Farmers Association, the Taiwan Handicraft Research Center, home improvements, young farmers career development programs, an entrusted farming demonstration, a dairy farm project, a rural hospital, a farmer-operated



*Delegates receive a briefing during their tour of NTU's Agricultural Exhibition Hall*

Harper and a welcome was extended to the delegates by Taipei's Mayor Hsu Shui-teh, the Assembly convened in Shitou, central Taiwan, where the major working sessions were held.

Several methods were used to identify emerging approaches to rural development. They included: talks by Sir James Lindsay, the Convenor of the International Exposition of Rural Development and Pre-

fruit market, and a pick-your-own orange farm.

Further small group and plenary sessions were later held during which all of these inputs were considered in terms of the future directions perceived to be most necessary for rural development, and how they might best be implemented throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

Special features of the conference included visits



