

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT



WORKING GROUP REPORTS

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



INSTITUTE OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS
INTERNATIONAL



ASIA-PACIFIC AND
ROC INTERNATIONAL
FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE
ASSOCIATION

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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.

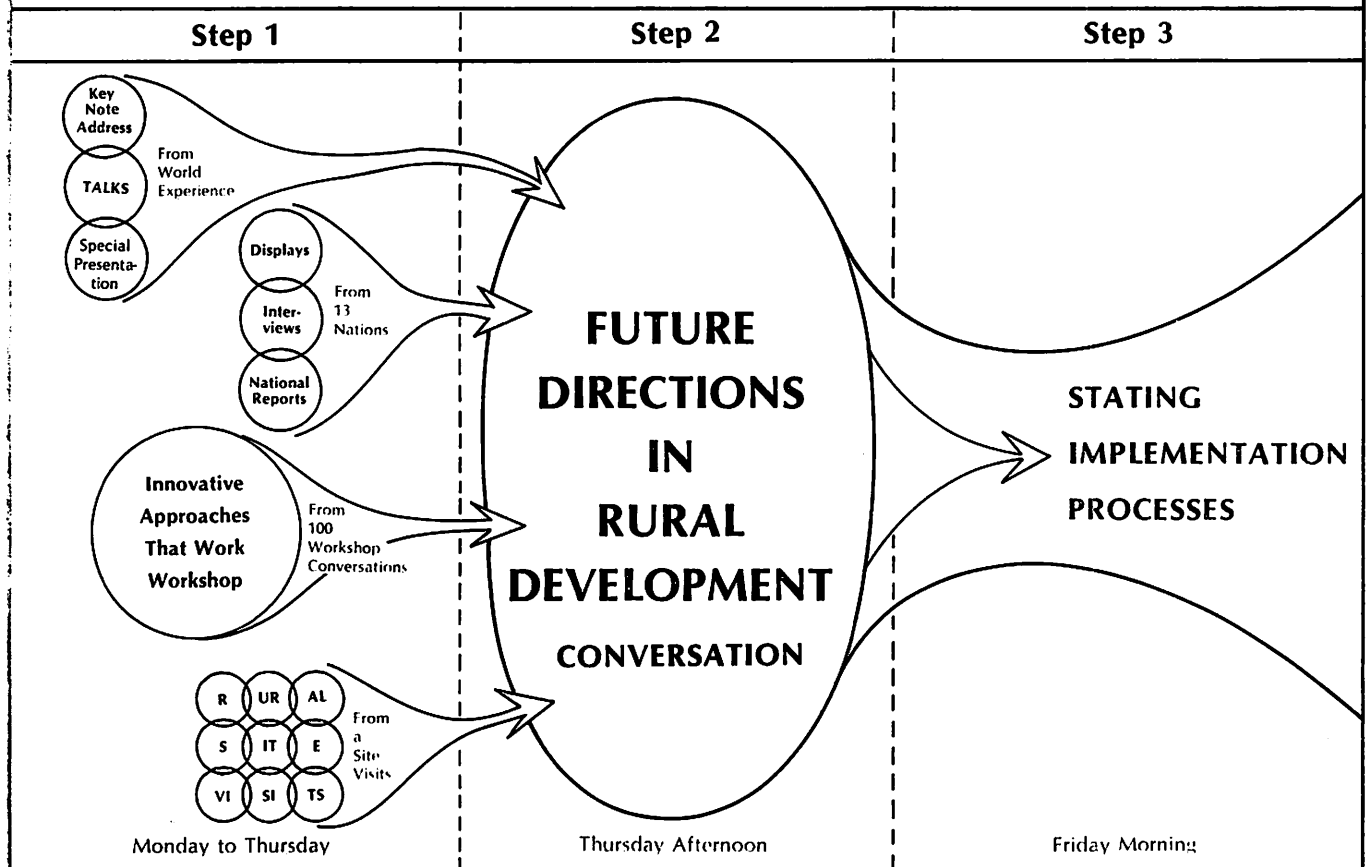
Site visits Wednesday and Thursday were made to innovative projects in central Taiwan. Team visits included a fish culture project, forest mushroom farm, tea processing project, the Ta-Li Township Farmers Association, the Taiwan Handicraft Research Center, a home improvements program, young farmers career 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.

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 Gujarat 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 & 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 & 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, commty & 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 commty 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 & education</p> <p>6 #4 Promotion of employment through effective alternative education</p> <p>7 #1 Functional educ'n for all & 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.

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

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 (SENDHARRA) 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.

**ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL SECRETARIAT IMPLEMENTING
FIRST STEPS**

The Assembly resolved to appoint an Asia-Pacific Secretariat with representatives from:

North Asia: Japan, Korea, Public of China, Hong Kong

South East Asia: Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia

West Asia: India

The Pacific: Australia, New Zealand, Tonga, Palau

The Representatives are:

South East Asia

Mr. Pavit Tomyavit (Thailand)

Mr. Shohaili Hi Jamaludin (Malaysia)

*Mr. B. Cortez (Philippines)

Mr. Rodrigo R. Custodio (Philippines)

Mr. John Dalton (Philippines)

West Asia

Mr. P.V. Dubli (India)

Mr. Harnath S. Jagawat (India)

North Asia

*Dr. Ki Soon Kim (Korea)

Dr. Kenneth K.S. Shiao (ROC)

Dr. Chien-Zer Liu (ROC)

*Mr. Teruo Ozaki (Japan)

Ms. Mona Lo (Hong Kong)

Pacific

Mr. Rex Angie (Australia)

*Ms. Jenni Vernon (New Zealand)

Dr. Minoru F. Ueki (Palau)

Mr. Mosese L. 'Atiola (Tonga)

Mr. Pulutu Lemoto (Tonga)

Mr. Pulutu Lemoto (Tonga)

Sub-Regional Coordinators

Mr. B. Cortez

Dr. Kim Ki Soon

Mr. Teruo Ozaki

Ms. Jenni Vernon

IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES FOR ASIA-PACIFIC IMPLEMENTATION

- TEAM A* Develop and strengthen linkages of sectors within and outside the community.
- TEAM B* Creation of short or long term plans 1) volunteer corps of enlightened youth; 2) information center for dissemination; 3) APRA Secretariat.
- TEAM C* Formation of a Primary Health Care League within the next 12 months.
- TEAM D* Establish regular conference, symposium and assembly on technology transfer for regional development.
- TEAM E* Publish an Asia-Pacific Bulletin – ICA clearing house for Directory and information dissemination Publishing and getting out New Directions – ICA Establish Secretariat – national representatives from West Asia, Southeast Asia, North Asia and the Pacific.
- TEAM F* Formation of a regional conference committee.
- TEAM G* Asia-Pacific exchange of youth “experiential learning”.
- TEAM H* Designate members of a core group (coordination – information.)
Task: 1) Prepare next APRA, 1986 or 1987.
2) Core group begins a coordination function.
3) Create a directory of all networks in this region.
4) Gather and disseminate work of Assembly.

ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

November 24, 1985

A secretariat meeting was held in the Olympic Hotel, Taipei, with country and ICA representatives from the region. Discussion revolved around immediate priorities for the Asia-Pacific implementation of the Assembly priorities.

It was recommended that:

1. ICA will coordinate the Secretariat so that offices through the Asia-Pacific region can assist in follow-up and networking activities.
2. The eight proposals below are from the priorities of the Assembly.

—Each national delegation would develop and strengthen linkages of sectors within and outside the community. Each national delegation will have a debriefing session on return to their own countries and discuss the dissemination of information to other networks in their nation to make

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

Kong representatives.

Philippines: to follow-up with APRA delegates on interests and other Philippines interests

Korea: to follow-up link with AHI, Korea and EZE

Hong Kong: general coordination, follow-up with ACHAN link, etc.

All: on funding of the League

— Numerous technology networks exist, not all appropriate to rural development. An effective international Alternative Technology network in UK (ATI – Schumaker); South Pacific Alternative Technology Foundation (Port Moresby, PNG), produces a very effective publication – the Lik-Lik book, are insufficiently funded, and looking for networks to link with. Also various other agencies providing volunteer technical services including UNVDDS, a source of technical assistance and opportunity with experts to work. ICA recently acquired consultancy status, Category II, with the UNECOSOC, and is pursuing implications via UN Regional Offices, Bangkok and Suva. International Chamber of Commerce (headquarters in Paris) is piloting a program for training local entrepreneurs in Morocco.

— Publication of APRA Bulletin to be done quarterly, initially through ICA Taiwan office. Each nation to encourage a subscription from relevant national organizations. Each nation to provide information to be published, especially informing of forthcoming rural development events, symposia, new networks, recent developments and anything of general interest to the Asia-Pacific Regional Assembly.

— Each national delegation would network and inform the Bulletin of upcoming conferences relevant for attendance by the APRA network.

— Each nation to use existing networks, particularly youth exchange now in existence, informal sub-regional/national contact with OISCA (Palau), IFYE (NZ), 4-H Foundation in Washington, D.C. Taiwan and the Philippines delegates met to look at implementation of youth exchange. Delegate from Gujarat (India) would provide detailed description of their capacity for youth exchange; Korean delegation would describe its youth exchange with Saemaul Undong; Hong Kong detail primary health network and ICA would also describe its youth (volunteer) program.

— Dissemination of APRA

1. *Venue*

The next meeting of APRA was discussed and the following considerations mentioned.

2. *Implementation* is needed in between meetings. Korea might be the next location (1987?), and beyond Korea we need to explore how to hold something in the Pacific.

3. *Dissemination of APRA Product*

Audience: APRA delegates and IERD attendees at Delhi, including OISCA, IFYE, UNO, and including potential funding sources for this. The full Assembly document would go to the APRA delegates, and if additional copies are needed, they could do appropriate translation and publication in their nations.

4. *Summary Document*

For wider distribution, including principles, future directions, and a brief summary of APRA and IERD. It is important to emphasize how to use the document strategically for rural development efforts rather than dissemination for its own sake.

5. *Video*

An APRA workshop needs to be done in nations as soon as possible to determine the interest for purchasing and using the video. Tape should be short and precise (10 minutes). There is also interest in securing the two previous IERD videos, expressed by members of the Secretariat.

ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Mosese L.' Atiola
T.N.C.C. Rural Development Program
P.O. Box 1205
Nuku' alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

Mr. Benjamin C. Agpalza Jr.
Olanga Mallig, Isabela
Republic of the Philippines

Mrs. Young Uk Ahn
81 Tong 304, City Apt. Jamsil 4 Tong
Kang Tong Ku, Seoul, ROK

Mr. Morris C. Alcantara Jr.
ASPAC IFYE Association
St. Joseph Village, San Fernando
Republic of the Philippines

Ms Edna Sta Ana
Institute of Cultural Affairs
11 Castilla Street, New Manila
Quezon City, Metro Manila
Republic of the Philippines

Mr. Rex Angie
Southern South Australia
Combined Commtty. Councils
22 Hughes Ave., Point Pierce
South Australia

Mr. Jose S. Yap Armas III
Institute of Cultural Affairs
11 Castilla Street, New Manila
Quezon City, Metro Manila
Republic of the Philippines

Mr. William Bigelow
Institute of Cultural Affairs
3/F, 53 Chung Shan N. Road,
Tien Mou, Taipei, ROC

Dr. Edgar Allan C. Bugtai, MD
Integrated Provincial Health Office (Prim.
Health Care)
Pagadian City, Region 9
Zamboanga Del Sur
Republic of the Philippines

Ms Delphine Chan
REHABAID Occupational Therapy
Science Museum Road
Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Hong Kong

Miss Nina Yu-Hsien Chen
Taiwan Provincial Department of Forestry &
Agriculture
Chung-Hsing Village, Nantou
Taiwan, Republic of China

Mr Gene C. Chen
The Coop. Bank of Taiwan
Credit Analysis & Economic Research Office
77 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei, Taiwan,
Republic of China

Miss Paicy Chu
94-3, Lane 216, Chung Chen Road
Pan Chiao City, Taipei Taiwan,
Republic of China

Mr. Magdaleno Barzaga Cortez
NIA Complex, EDSA, Diliman
Quezon City, Metro Manila
Republic of the Philippines

Mr. Rodrigo Roque Custodio
Agricultural Managers & Services Foundation
Gen. Luna, Llanera, Nueva Ecija
Republic of the Philippines

Mr John Bruce Dalton
ACIPHIL
P.O. Box 295 Cebu City 6401
Republic of the Philippines

Ms Concepcion Babista Dator
Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP)
DAP Bldg, San Miguel Avenue
Pasig, Metro Manila
Republic of the Philippines

Mr Parshuram Vasudeorao Dubli
"Ganeshkrupa" Nr. Shivaji Chowk
Agra Road, Kalyan 421 301
India

Mrs Sally Feton
Institute of Cultural Affairs
Woodside, Mount Parker Road
Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

Mr James Fenton
Institute of Cultural Affairs
Woodside, Mount Parker Road
Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

Mr. Manuel Luis Y Gregorio
ANGOC (Asian NGO Coalition)
Rm. 47, 2178 Matrinco Bldg.
Pasong Tamo, Makati,
Metro Manila
Republic of the Philippines

Ms Maria Saturnina Laudico Hamili
Christian Children's Fund Inc
8th Fl. Strata 100 Building
Emerald Avenue, Pasig,
Metro Manila
Republic of the Philippines

Mr. Gordon L. Harper
Institute of Cultural Affairs
3/F, 53 Chung Shan N. Road
Tien Mou, Taipei
Republic of China

Dr. Takeshiro Hieda
Managing Director of Hokkaido New Life
Movement
488 Konishi, Kurisawa Town
Sorachi Gun, Hokkaido, Japan

Mr Mao Jong (Daniel) Hong
Mountain Resource Development Bureau
Provincial Department of Agriculture &
Forestry
Nantou County
Taiwan, Republic of China

Mr. Lukas Hsiao
Sheng Yang Co. Ltd.
50 Chung Kang 2nd. Street
Hsien Shuang City, Taipei
Republic of China

Mr. C.C. Hung
Farmers Service Division
Department of Agriculture & Forestry
Taiwan Provincial Government
Republic of China

Mr. Seisaburo Inamine
Okinawa Prefectural Agricultural Experiment
Station
4-222 Sakiyama Shuti Naha
Okinawa 903, Japan

Mr. Shankar Sampatrao Jadhav
Institute of Cultural Affairs
P.O. Box 660, Bombay 400-008
India

Mr. Harnath S. Jagawat
The Standard Mills Co. Ltd.
Rural Development Project of Standard Mills &
Surat Cotton Mills
P.O. Box 39/A
Dahod-309151, Gujarat
India

Mr. Shohaili Bin Haji Jamaludin
Univ. Technology of Malaysia
Ladang University of Technology
Johor, Malaysia

Mrs In-Sook Jang
Institute of Cultural Affairs
3/F 53 Chung Shan N. Road
Tien Mou, Taipei,
Republic of China

Dr. Ki Soon Kim
Presbyterian Medical Center
300 Joongwhasan-Dong, Chunju City
Jeon Buk Province 520
Republic of Korea

Mr. Atsushi Kitamura
1232 Higasbumatano cho
Zatsakaka Yakohama-shi
Kanagawa Ken, 245, Japan

Mr. Apirak Kongmalai
Provincial Agricultural Extension
Supanburi Province
Thailand

Mr S. Krishnan
Institute of Cultural Affairs
No. 3, Jalan Awan Kuning
5 1/4 Mile, Jalan Klanglana
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Mrs Keum Bok Hwang
Community Health Service Div.
Ministry of Health & Soc. Affairs
Kwa Cheon Myun
Si Heung Guy, Kyung Ki Province
Republic of Korea

Mr. Hidefumi Kawahara
Asian-African Study Society
Tokyo University of Agriculture
1-1-1 Sakuragaoka Setagaya-ku
Tokyo 156, Japan

Mr. Kang Jin Lee
Institute of Cultural Affairs
P.O. Box 60, Cheong Ju City 310
Republic of Korea

Dr. Bosco Wen Ruey Lee, Director
Overseas Youth Service Dept.
China Youth Corps.
219 Sung Chiang Road
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

Mr. Yong Sun Lee
Jugong, Apt. 357, Tong 204 Ho
Ban Po Dong, Kang Nam Ku
Seoul, Republic of Korea

Mr. Pulotu Lemoto
Tupou College Young Farmers Association
P.O. Box 25, Toloa
Kingdom of Tonga

Mr. Peter Liaw
P.O. Box 2-100 Pei-Tou
Taipei, Taiwan 11216
Republic of China

Mr. Shin-tung Lin
Farmers Service Department
Council of Agriculture
Executive Yuan,
19 Lane 113, Section 4
Roosevelt Road, Taipei 107
Republic of China

Miss Su-Chin Lin
No. 17, Section 1
Chung Ching Rd, Kan-Hsin Village
Lu-Ku Hsieng, Nantou County
Taiwan, Republic of China

Dr. Kun Sun Shiao
Department of Agricultural Extension
National Taiwan University
Taipei City, Taiwan
Republic of China

Dr. Frank F.S. Liu
4th Floor, 29 Lane 21
Council of Agriculture
37 Nan Hai Road, Taipei
Republic of China

Prof. Ching-Yung Liu
Department of Agricultural Extension
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

Prof. Chien-Zer Liu
Department of Agricultural Economics
National Chung Hsing University
Taichung City, Taiwan
Republic of China

Ms Mona (Bo Na) Lo
United Christian Medical Service
Kwun Tong Community Health Project
130 Hip Wo Street
Kwun Tong, Hong Kong

Senator Charlie H.Y. Lu
Department of Agricultural Extension
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Republic of China

Mr. Pacifico (Pax) Friginal Maghacot Jr.
NSIRDP, 7th Floor, Triumph Building
1610 Quezon Avenue, Quezon City
Republic of the Philippines

Rev. Kimihiko Murakami
Japan Asian Friendship Society
Seishokan Building, 4F
2-5-4, Sonezakishinchi, Kita-ku
Osaka 530, Japan

Mr. Toshihiro Nakano
OISCA International
Tokyo, Japan

Sir James Lindsay
Christmas Cottage,
Lower Ship Lake
Oxon, RG9 3LH,
England United Kingdom

Mr. Wen Jye Liou
Agricultural Extension Division
Taipei Municipal Farmers Association
National Taiwan University
Republic of China

Mr. Kazuta Ohtsu
1028 Hayakawa, Odawara-shi
Kanagawa-Ken 7250
Japan

Mr. Aniceto Basbas Oliva
Ateneo de Naga, Naga City
Republic of the Philippines

Dr. & Mrs. Shao-er Ong
205 Hawaii Loa Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96821
U.S.A.

Mr. Junzo Oshimo
Institute of Cultural Affairs
4-5-8 Akatsuzumi
Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo 156
Japan

Mr. Kishin Oshiro
Department of Agriculture,
Forestry & Fisheries
Horticulture & Market Division
153 Aza-Tsubogawa
Naha City, Oknawa
Japan

Mr. Teruo Ozaki
Linett Marutomo 705
3 Jo-2 chrome, Kikusui
Shiroishi-ku, Sapporo 003
Japan

Miss Ramona R. Padlan
KABSAKA – Min. of Agriculture & Food
Iloilo, Republic of the Philippines

Mr. Barry Oakley
Institute of Cultural Affairs
Woodside, Mount Parker Rd.
Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

Mrs. Jung Soon Oh
Chung Kang Kindergarden
360-1 Ka Jaoong Nosung Dong
Chun Ju City, Jeon Buk. 520
Republic of Korea

Mr. Kita Preeda
57 Soi Intamara B, Sutasarn Rd.
Bangkok 10400
Thailand

Mr. Sathapat Preeda
Thai-Y-K Promotion Foundation
2143/1 Phaholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900,
Thailand

Ms Ma. Alejo M. Romero
BAEX, Diliman, Quezon City
Metro Manila
Republic of the Philippines

Ms Anna Song
5 Fl., No. 6, Alley 34, Lane 315
Sec. 2 Shi-Pai Road, Peitou
Taipei, Republic of China

Mr Jin Fong Soo
Land Bank of Taiwan
46 Kuan Chien Road, Taipei
Republic of China

Mr. Kyoichi Sugiyama
Institute of Cultural Affairs
4-5-8 Akazutsumi, Setagaya-Ku
Tokyo 156, Japan

Ms Jean Taylor
Institute of Cultural Affairs
277 St. Ann's Road
London N15, England
United Kingdom

Mr Young Chul Park
Institute of Cultural Affairs
3/F, 53 Chung Shan Road, Sec. 7
Tien Mou, Taipei. ROC

Rev. Joong Chul Park
Presbyterian World Mission Communication
Institute
473 Dapshidre, 3 Dong,
Dongdaemun Ku, Seoul,
Republic of Korea

Mr. Menandro Sayco Pernito
Philippines Rural Reconstruction Movement
(PRRM)
Nieves, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija
Republic of the Philippines

Rev. Gi Hyun Uhm
U-Am Church
126 U-Am Dong, Cheong Ju City
Chung Buk
Republic of Korea

Mrs Filomena C. Uy
Vira, Isabela
Republic of the Philippines

Mr Inocencio C. Uy
Community Resources Dev. Inc.
Municipal Government, Roxas
Isabela
Republic of the Philippines

Mrs Jenni Vernon
"Vernonlea"
R.D. 1, Raglan
New Zealand

Ms Sophia Wang
Te-Hsing East Road, Shih-Lin,
Taipei, Republic of China

Mr William Wen-Por Wang
James & David Enterprises Co.
258-1, Pu-Tsu Kuang Hwa Village
Tai-Ping Shang, Tai Chung Shien,
Republic of China

Mr. Pavit Tomyavit
Thai-Y-K Promotion Foundation
Admini. Dev. Division of Agricultural Extension
Phaholyothin Road, Bangkok 10900
Thailand

Mr. Frank Tong
Yangming Management Development Center
2, Lane 7, Shuang Chen Street
Taipei 10465, Republic of China

Dr. Minoru F.X. Ueki
Ministry of Social Services
P.O. Box 100
Koror 96940
Republic of Palau

Mr. Karl Wang
Cargill Taiwan Corporation
3 Fl., 9 Ching-Tao E. Road
Taipei, Taiwan 100
Republic of China

Mr. Larry Ward
Institute of Cultural Affairs
Woodside, Mount Parker Road
Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

Ms Wendy Wei
2 Fl., No. 5, Hsing-Yiun Street
Nei-Hu District, Taipei
Republic of China

Mrs Clare Whitney
Institute of Cultural Affairs
Private Bag
Nuku 'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

Mr. C.C. Yang
Hua Nan Commercial Bank
No. 33 Kai Feng Street, Sec. 1
Taipei, Republic of China

Mr. Ying-Cho Yu
Taiwan Provincial Farmers Association
Ta-Li Township, Taichung Hsien
Taiwan, Republic of China

CONTRIBUTING SUPPORTERS

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 and Fertilizer Technology Center, ASPAC
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.
Associated Travel Service Inc.
Avon Cosmetics (Taiwan) Ltd.
BASF Taiwan Ltd.
Bristol-Myers (Taiwan) Ltd.
Brother Typewriter
Cambridge Advertising Company
Cathay Pacific (H.K.)
China Airlines
Chung Hwa Pulp Corporation
CKS Airport Hotel
Control Data Taiwan, Inc.
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.
Ji Kang Co., Ltd. (Ciba-Geigy)
Kodak (Far East) Ltd., Taiwan Branch
Maritime Transportation Agencies, Ltd.
Modern Material Enterprises Company, Ltd.
Multitech Industrial Corporation
Shoji Morita

National Chung Hsing University
National Taiwan University
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.
Shitou Youth Activity Center
Tainan 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
Universal Cement Corporation
Wang Computer (Taiwan) Ltd.
Wei-Chuan Foods Corporation
Yakult Co., Ltd.

ORGANIZATION FOR INDUSTRIAL, SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT

The Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement, was founded by the late Dr. Yonosuke Nakano in 1961. It is an international non-government organization with headquarters in Tokyo and member countries spread throughout the world, especially in the Asia-Pacific region.

The philosophy of OISCA is that there is only one Universe and one world and that people on the earth, regardless of race, nationality, religion or culture, should live together in harmony, peace and happiness through respect of human dignity and spiritual culture as well as prosperity of economy. In its 24 years, OISCA-International has promoted international cooperation in agricultural techniques and culture among the member countries in order to educate young people to become capable of contributing to the economic development of their respective countries. OISCA-International dispatches volunteer experts to developing member countries and operates training centers, five in Japan and eighteen in South-East Asia. OISCA is an important member of NGOs in the United Nations.

OISCA ROC Chapter

OISCA ROC Chapter was organized in 1973. The Chapter, with a membership of 600, is a major member in the international OISCA family, playing an important role in agricultural technical cooperation, cultural exchange and mutual visits of people, on a non-government basis, between the R.O.C. and other member countries.

THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS INTERNATIONAL

The ICAI is a private, non-profit, voluntary organization, concerned with "the human factor in world development" and deeply committed to improving the quality of human life. Through a combination of research, training and demonstration programs, the Institute helps people help themselves, actively involving them in shaping their own future and thereby helping to build a better world.

The ICA has offices in thirty four nations, with program activities in over fifty countries. It seeks to serve as a catalyst for positive change through sharing and demonstrating techniques, methods, and programs that work. Processes developed by the ICA during more than twenty years of practical field experience have been applied worldwide. The Institute continues to design and test a wide range of planning and training approaches.

ICA, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Institute has offered innovative planning and leadership development programs in the ROC since 1972. In 1977 ICA initiated an integrated rural village project in Ping Tung County, which demonstrated the capability of local people to successfully plan and implement their own community development program. The Institute's programs in strategic planning and participatory skills training

involve local communities, Farmers' Associations, city, county and provincial government as well as national and multi-national businesses and organizations in Taiwan.

ASIAN-PACIFIC IFYE ASSOCIATION

The Asian-Pacific International Farm Youth Exchange Association is composed of national chapters of Australia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of China, Republic of Korea and Thailand in the Asia-Pacific region.

The main purposes and objectives of this Association are the following: a) to promote the spirit and objectives of IFYE within the region, b) to enhance and promote the exchange of ideas and developments in member countries which are interested in IFYE, c) to encourage and assist in the promotion of the farm youth exchange and youth development programs among member countries, d) to make representations to their respective governments to promote youth exchange.

ROC IFYE ASSOCIATION

The ROC IFYE Association is composed of International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates or similar program's representatives who have visited any country signatory to or participant in any international farm exchange program for youth in the Republic of China. The main purpose and objective of this Association is as follows: a) to promote the spirit and objectives of IFYE in this country, b) to assist local youth organizations in the promotion and development of the IFYE ideas, c) to encourage and assist in the promotion of the farm youth exchange and youth development programs in this country.

