# REPORT

2ND FLAGSHIP TRAINING PROGRAMME ON REGIONAL INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNANCE, TRADE, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

#### **ORGANIZED BY:**

CENTRE ON INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (CIRDAP)

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BANGLADESH ACADEMY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (BARD)

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# CIRDAP-BARD SECOND FLAGSHIP TRAINING PROGRAMME ON REGIONAL INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNANCE, TRADE, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#### IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

### 3-27 November 2023, Dhaka-Cumilla, Bangladesh

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#### Introduction

1. The Center on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) and the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) jointly organized for the second time the regional training course on Integrated Rural Development, Governance, Trade, and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, from 3-27, November 2023. The program schedule of the training course is in <u>Annex A</u>. A total of 24 participants, 11 females and 13 males, from 14 countries participated in the course. Under the signed MoU with CIRDAP, the African Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) has nominated two participants. The list of the participants is in <u>Annex B</u>. The list of resource persons is in <u>Annex C</u>.

### The Inaugural Session

2. After all participants and resource persons had arrived in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on November 3, 2023, the inaugural session of the Second CIRDAP Flagship Training Programme was held at the CIRDAP International Convention Centre (CICC) on Nov 4. 2023.





3. In his Welcoming Address, Dr. Cherdsak Virapat, Director General of CIRDAP, stated that the training programme would be a platform for capacity building and for establishing regional and global networks among the participants which would ensure future consensus on regional policy formulation and transformation into comprehensive implementation for sustainable management of rural resources and environment at the national and local levels. He called for attention to current emerging global issues that require networking, regional cooperation, and partnership, which are the COVID-19 response and recovery; zero hunger and poverty reduction; accelerating climate ambition, impact, and accountability; urgent actions on gender equality and the rights of girls and women; and growing humanitarian crises and conflicts. Apart from being specifically designed to assist IRD civil servants, mid-career professionals, educators,

researchers, media professionals, and civil society members in better performing their IRD-related functions, the Second Flagship Training Programme has added into its new IRD developmental efforts have been so far launched Twenty- two participants from the CIRDAP member countries, and one participant, each from Ghana and Mauritius, totaling 24 participants.

4. Mr. Md. Harun-or-Rashid Mollah, Director General, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), confirmed the full cooperation of BARD with CIRDAP in successfully carrying out the Second Flagship Training Programme. Apart from necessary training facilities, including a conference room, boarding, and lodging accommodations at BARD, have been kept available for this joint training activity of CIRDAP and BARD.



5. H.E. Dr. Pornchai Danvivathana, Secretary General of Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), reiterated the need to incorporate environmental measures in all global rural development efforts.

The Eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG) introduced by the United Nations (UN) for the years 2000-2015 led to the launching of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for the years 2016-2030. Both were yet to be seriously dealt with and meaningfully realized.

6. Dr. Somporn Hanpongpandh, the Course Director, briefed the gathering on the concept and the three modules of the training

course. The gist of his statement is that the UN's adoption of the 8 MDGs and the 17 SDGs has guided CIRDAP to add to its original objective to alleviate rural poverty through people's participation in four areas of concern: the MDGs and the SDGs. The two CIRDAP Flagship Training Programmes have been designed to help train the rural development officers and staffs of concerned agencies in both CMCs and interesting non-CMCs on how to lead their policies, programmes, and project toward accomplishing as many MDGs and SDGs as possible.





7. While inaugurating the course, H.E. Mr. Md. Tajul Islam, Minister of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Government of Bangladesh, confirmed the full support and cooperation of the Ministry to all activities of CIRDAP. He fully agreed with incorporating all environmental issues and measures in all the developmental efforts of Bangladesh and other CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs). He also wished the Second Flagship Training of CIRDAP a success.

### The Training Session

- 8. After the Inauguration of the Second CIRDAP-BARD Flagship Training Programme on November 4, 2023, all participants, concerned CIRDAP staff, and expat resource persons traveled to the BARD Campus at Cumilla.
- 9. On November 5, all participants, expatriate resource persons, and concerned CIRDAP staff were given orientation on the programmes and facilities available on the BARD campus.



- 10. Module 1, Integrated Rural Development Framework, Trade, Sustainable Development & Multi-lateral Treaties on Environmental Legal Issues, was organized in the following 24 presentations by 20 resource persons from November 6-13, 2023
  - 10.1 Status of Development Indicators on Poverty Reduction, Strategies to Reach the Ultra Poor, Integrated Approach of Poverty Reduction/Multidimensional Poverty

## Status of Development Indicators on Poverty Reduction, Strategies to Reach the Ultra Poor, Integrated Approach of Poverty Reduction/Multidimensional Poverty

By Dr. Mohammed Helal Uddin

- Competition in the product market defines the distribution of income.
- Government may facilitate market forces to bring price equilibrium based on supply and demand.
- Input subsidy combined with government procurement at Minimum Support Price will likely ensure a better profit margin for farmers.
- There are several challenges to small producers, such as a lack of access to natural resources, a productive market, knowledge information, and a lack of voice in policy making. The Government may intervene to overcome these challenges.
- Concept of IRD Framework: Rural development is not only limited to agriculture development but includes other aspects such as rural infrastructure, rural connectivity, rural housing, and livelihoods.
- Development is a holistic concept and cannot be defined only by economic growth.
- Status of development indicators on poverty reduction: One of the objectives of the government programmes is the welfare of its citizens.
- Expenditure on welfare programmes requires revenue that comes from economic activities.
- Recent reviews have indicated a decrease in poverty, but the absolute number of people experiencing
  poverty is relatively high. Because the overall situation is one of mixed achievements and missing
  opportunities.
- The ultra-poor are small rural producers lacking access to natural resources, production inputs, market information, knowledge, and poor government intervention programmes.
- IRD is an old wine in a new bottle. The same problems persist after long years of remedial actions.
- FAO and other UN agencies have tried to help solve the problems. CIRDAP and its many programmes of activities have come up with findings, proposals, and recommendations on various ways and means to alleviate rural poverty through people's participation.
- Indicators on poverty, strategies to reach the poor, and integration into poverty reduction have been researched, tested, and recommended to the various CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs) for their implementation and follow-up.
- Monitoring and evaluation of their efforts through appropriate indicators and studies have been conducted with recommendations made for proper actions of the concerned governmental agencies.
- 10.2 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Earth Summit, WSSD, Rio+21, UNCLOS

# Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Earth Summit, WSSD, Rio+21, UNCLOS By H.E. Dr. Pornchai Danvivathana

- International corporations on environmental issues started with the Stockholm Convention in 1972, which adopted 26 principles
- States / National Governments are the main actors in international cooperation on issues including the environment.
- Related terminologies are laws, soft laws, customary laws, conventions, protocol, agreement, MoUs, and their uses
- The Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 adopted Agenda 21 with a comprehensive action plan.
- Global partnership for sustainable development has been incorporated as MDG8.

- The Millennium Summit 2000 adopted 8 MDGs to reduce extreme poverty by 2015.
- The United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000, commits world leaders to 1) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2) achieve universal primary education; 3) eradicate HIV/AIDS and other diseases; 4) reduce child mortality; 5) improve maternal health 6) promote gender equality and empower women; 7) ensure environmental sustainability; and 8) global partnership in development
- The 8 MDGs only targeted developing countries, while developed countries did not express their interest in the MDGs.
- More than 80% of the MDGs were realized in the year 2015, with 6 of them repeated in the SDGs
- 10.3 SDGs Framework, the Convention on Biological Diversity

#### SDGs Framework, the Convention on Biological Diversity

By H.E. Dr. Pornchai Danvivathana

- The 17 SDGs include no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender
  equality, clean water, clean and affordable energy, economic growth, infrastructure, and industry
  development, equality among and within countries, sustainable cities and communities, responsible
  production and consumption, climate action, life underwater, life on earth, peace, justice, and strong
  institution; and global partnership in development.
- Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs apply to all countries regardless of economic status. They also deal with fairness over time and fairness across states.
- The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 promotes the peaceful uses of the seas and the oceans, the equitable and efficient uses of their resources, and a pollution-free marine environment, while the Convention on Biological Diversity promotes fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources.
- A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments and the private sector.
- A total of 19 targets have been set to achieve SDG17.
- Progress reports for all the SDGs are published as reports by the UN Secretary-General Office. The most recent one is from April 2020.
- The absence of data, trade tensions, COVID-19, a drastic resurgence in geopolitical tensions, and nationalism have threatened to undermine SDG cooperation.
- It has been thought that SDG 17 could undermine the rest of the SDGs. A 2018 UN Report reveals that private finance is more expensive than public finance, and public-private partnerships can also incur high design management and transactional costs due to their complexity and the need for external advice. Besides, negotiations of these public-private partnerships can cause project delays of some years.
- 10.4 <u>The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for</u>
  Disaster Risk Reduction

### The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

By H.E. Dr. Pornchai Danvivathana

- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) is **an international document** adopted in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015, by the United Nations.
- The Sendai Framework focuses on adopting measures that address the three dimensions of disaster risk (exposure to hazards, vulnerability and capacity, and hazard characteristics) to prevent the creation of new risks, reduce existing risks, and increase resilience.
- The Sendai Framework calls for the design and implementation of safety-net mechanisms to strengthen
  the resilience of the poor to the impact of disasters. Disaster risk reduction and risk-informed development
  are tools to break the cycle of exposure to hazards and entrenched poverty. Credible links with Sendai

- Framework implementation will contribute to achieving the <u>Sustainable Development Goal of eradicating poverty.</u>
- Reducing the risk of disasters is a prerequisite for <u>eliminating hunger</u> and protects livelihoods and productive assets essential for <u>food security</u>.
- Increasing public education and risk awareness and reducing disaster risk to educational facilities will support the Sustainable Development Goal of inclusive and <u>equitable quality education</u> by reducing the disaster losses to educational facilities and disruption of educational services.
- All in all, the Sendai Framework is believed to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by
  relieving the poor from exposure to hazards, which can achieve all the 17 SDGs, starting from the goals
  of no poverty, zero hunger, and good health down to global partnership in development.
- 10.5 Integrated Rural Development in Asia and the Pacific and CIRDAP Intervention and Rural Development Policies & Major Rural Development Programmes

### Integrated Rural Development in Asia and the Pacific and CIRDAP Intervention and Rural Development Policies & Major Rural Development Programmes

By Professor Dr. Amir Mohammad Nasrullah

- IRD rose as a new development assistance programme characterized by an exclusive focus on economic growth and equity income distribution in the early 1970s
- IRD is an ongoing process involving outside intervention and local aspirations, aiming to attain the betterment of groups of people living in rural areas and to sustain and improve rural values
- Main aspects of IRD: focused on particular geographic areas; designed and implemented by outside groups, e.g., national development agencies and/or international donors; Mainly concerned with coordination of public goods and services; and multi-sectoral.
- IRD objectives are to help families living below the poverty line, empower them by helping them develop
  at every level, offer the less developed rural communities self-employment opportunities to grow their
  businesses and cross the poverty threshold, address the section of poorer people living in extreme
  poverty, including marginal farmers, rural artisans, and agricultural laborers
- CIRDAP has taken 3 thematic work programmes (research on RD & innovation, IRD models, emerging
  issues on IRD) to support sustainable and integrated rural development and poverty alleviation through
  policy formulation and development; and inter-governmental cooperation and 4 additional cross-cutting
  programmes (partnership cooperation and promotion, training & education, information & communication,
  gender in IRD) to facilitate and support the implementation of the thematic work programmes.
- The two functions of IRD policies are: 1) as a concept to signify the overall development of the rural areas, and 2) as a strategy to improve the economic and social well-being of the rural people.
- The goals of RD policies are the quality of life of the rural citizens, the generation of productive employment, regional balance, and self-reliance
- The components of RD policy include environmental conditions, ecological settings infrastructure, self-reliance, technology, education, training programmes, law and order distributive justice, and medical and health care.
- The essential ingredients of rural development are linked with rural innovation, food security, equity, and access to know-how.
- To materialize the prospects of rural development in developing countries, the following measures are suggested: investment in rural infrastructure, effective local government, universal health coverage, enhancing social safety net programmes, an extension of healthcare services to rural areas, subsidy on agricultural inputs, research and development in agriculture, building institutional infrastructure, ensuring people participation, resource mobilization, disadvantaged-focused strategies, and special attention on training rural development.
- Rural development strategies should have only one aim: to improve the standard of living and quality of
  life of the people in the rural areas. So, there should be an integrated approach that targets all aspects
  of the development of rural areas,

#### **Sustainable Food System & Agriculture Investment**

By Dr. Vanida Kumnirdpetch

- Food systems include all activities that make food available to people, from growing and harvesting to disposal.
- A sustainable food system provides food security and nutrition for all without compromising the future's economic, societal, and environmental bases.
- The UN Food Systems Summit called for in 2019 the achievement of SDG-2 by 2030. The food systems approach aims to address the challenges of hunger and climate change. In 2023, the UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment will assess progress and identify priorities for implementation.
- The UN Food Systems Summit aims to provide safe, nutritious food for all, promote sustainable consumption patterns, boost nature-positive food production, support equitable livelihoods, and enhance resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses.
- Investment in agriculture and food systems involves sustainable production of safe and nutritious food while
  prioritizing vulnerable populations and adopting a human rights-based approach to food security, in line with
  the SDGs.
- Investing in agriculture is essential for meeting the growing demand for food and achieving food security.
   Responsible agricultural investments protect tenure rights holders, the environment, and human rights while promoting sustainable economic development and responsible investment.
- Clear policy and regulation for food, agriculture, and forestry investment is crucial. All stakeholders have a role to play in this respect. Investment can support food security, create jobs, and tackle poverty. However, it can also be risky if not done responsibly.

#### 10.7 Imperatives of Global Integrated Rural Development and Policy Formulations

### Imperatives of Global Integrated Rural Development and Policy Formulation

By Professor Dr. Taiabur Rahman

- The five feathers of global rural development are 1)Target-oriented: identification of the rural poor, especially small-scale farmers as principal clients; 2) Comprehensive and multisectoral: IRD projects that consider social, economic, and political development simultaneously, and all rural sectors; 3) Decentralization; 4) Participatory, community-centered, and/or community-based; and 5) Multisectoral infrastructure improvement: by focusing on foundation projects or the infrastructure development within key societal sectors lead to the improvement of people's overall quality of life.
- The three elements of successful implementation of the Cumilla Project are (a) development of a two-tiered, village and thana, cooperative system; (b) inducing cooperation among public agencies in labor-intensive resource development efforts; (c) development of the capacity of local governments to coordinate and direct the efforts.
- There is a need to integrate the private and public sectors.
- The seven key recommendations for implementing successful IRD initiatives are to:1)create an enabling environment; 2) establish a National Policy Framework for Integrated Development; 3) establish supportive policies and a legal framework; 4) include two or more sectoral approaches in the initiative (e.g., agriculture, education, health, employment, infrastructure and industry, environment, etc.); 5)garner participation and commitment from all; 6) secure initial seed capital and funding and afterward sustained funding streams; and 7) conduct continual monitoring and evaluation throughout the lifespan of the entire initiative
- Sustainable rural development involves a holistic approach where the daily basic needs of rural populations must be covered by reliable public utilities combined with technical, socioeconomic, and environmental conditions to support regional economies and urban-rural linkages.

#### **Managing Rural Natural Resources**

By Professor Dr. Taiabur Rahman

The way to manage the supply of natural resources

- Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM): Community-based / reverse Top-down; center-driven by focusing on the people by framing the relationship between the local community and their environment.
- The three basic assumptions are: 1) locals are better placed to conserve natural resources; 2)people will conserve a resource only if benefits exceed conservation costs; and 3) people will conserve a resource linked directly to their quality of life.
- Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) is 1) a process of incorporating the multiple aspects of resource use into a sustainable management system to meet the goals of resource users, managers, and other stakeholders; 2) starting to engage stakeholders and map the governance arrangements.
- Rural-Urban Integration: A country enters the "urban-rural integration" stage after experiencing the development stages of supporting the city with the countryside and leading the countryside by the city.
- The Natural Resources Governance Framework (NRGF) comprises two cross-cutting values (sustaining nature and realizing social equity and human rights) under 10 key principles: 1. Inclusive decision-making;
   Recognition and respect for tenure rights;
   Recognition of and respect for diverse cultures, knowledge, and institutions;
   Devolution;
   Strategic vision, direction, and learning;
   Coordination and coherence;
   Sustainable and equitably shared resources;
   Accountability;
   Fair and effective rule of law; and 10.
   Access to justice and conflict resolution.
  - 10.9 Policy Formulation in Integrated Rural Development Framework, Relevance of the Rural Development Models in CMCs, Sustainable Development Framework in Rural Context

### Policy Formulation in Integrated Rural Development Framework, Relevance of the Rural Development Models in CMCs, Sustainable Development Framework in Rural Context

By Dr. Mustafa K. Mujeri

- It is imperative for policymakers first to understand the whole meaning of the word Development.
- Development entails a variety of factors, and any successful development taking into account the social, cultural, economic factors, environmental, and geographical realities that impact peoples live
- The concept of development has gone through the following significant changes: the synonymity of
  development with economic growth in the 1950s; the realization that rural areas and IRD had important
  roles to play in a country's development like that of economic growth and industrialization in the 1970s;
  and 1980's- Focus shifted from economy to human beings, and it is the people that matter- their wellbeing,
  welfare and all aspects for the benefit of a human being
- Real development can only occur when all the dimensions of development are taken care of, which is why IRD is multi-dimensional.
- The local people affected by IRD interventions must be allowed to lead in directing, implementing, and evaluating IRD programmes.
- The challenge in IRD interventions is the coordination of development actors with different perspectives and goals to synchronize and look at issues from the same lens (to complement and not contradict each other
- The art of making a successful IRD Policy is to balance between being conscious of the complexities and broad implications of the actions and remaining focused on targeted, well-planned activities.
- Several characteristics that should be considered by policymakers in the policy formulation of the IRD are environment and sustainability, rural Poverty, gender Issues, and multi-dimensional and Interdisciplinary.
- From the Integrated Rural Development Conceptual framework, relevant rural development models can be drawn.

- Rural development models have undergone significant transformation over different periods. RD models are considered sectorial to territorial policy, further towards local policy.
- Rural Development models can be categorized as RD models centered on the agriculture sector, multisector RD Model, territorial RD Model, and local RD Model.
- There is a trade-off when responding to IRD challenges between qualitative evaluations to support decision-making at the local level and the need to pass information back to the higher levels to permit resource allocation.
- 10.10 Pre-independence Rural Development in Bangladesh with Emphasis on Cumilla Approach to Rural Development (Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman)

### Pre-independence Rural Development in Bangladesh with Emphasis on the Cumilla Approach in Rural Development

By Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahaman

- India was at the center of the world trade network, principally as a supplier of cotton and textiles.
- The Community Development Approach, American Model of Agricultural Extension, BARD's role and evolution of Cumilla Model.
- The programmes/projects implemented were the Drainage Channel, the Small Scale Embarkment, the Rural Works programme; the Two-tier Cooperatives; the Thana Training and Development Center; and Thana Irrigation projects, the Development of Local Level, strengthening of local government organizations, and Partnership between Local People and the Government
  - 10.11 Post-independence Rural Development Scenario of Bangladesh: Approaches, Strategies, and Some Innovative Experiments

# Post-independence Rural Development Scenario of Bangladesh: Approaches, Strategies and Some Innovative Experiments

By Dr. Md Mizanur Rahman

- The Programmes and projects initiated and implemented during the Post-Independence era of Bangladesh are:
- The Small Farmers Development Programme (SFDP) has served the needs of small farmers by aiming at a more effective receiving and delivery mechanism as its Modus Operandi.
- The Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) is the development engine, with its motto
  of One Village, One Organization, and Villagers. The success of the CVDP Programme lies in the
  principle of the bottom-up planning concept.
- The BARD Model-4: Lalmai-Mainamoti Project with its My House My Farm principal.
- The Entrepreneurship development with its Women in Development goal.

#### 10.12 Simulation Exercise 1

#### **Course Simulation on South Asian Plus Five Emergency Rice Reserve**

By Dr. Somporn Hanpongpandh

#### Rationale

ASEAN's efforts to enhance food security in the region, as spelled out in the Agreement on the ASEAN Food Security Reserve (AFSR), have been known as the First of Its Kind in the World. The efforts to tackle the challenge, which started on October 4, 1979, have been carried out today with a more substantial agreement, the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement (APTERR), signed on October 7, 2011. With only five ASEAN member countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand) participating in 1979, the new agreement has been extended to cover five more ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam) plus three associate members (Korea, Japan and China) totaling 13 countries.

The earmarked quantity of the ASEAN rice emergency reserve of 50,000 metric tons among five countries in 1979 has been expanded to 787,000 metric tons in 2011.

#### **Review of Literatures**

ASEAN's efforts to enhance food security in the region have been quite substantial, with various initiatives and arrangements in place. These endeavors aim to tackle the challenges of climate change, population growth, and disruptions in food supply chains.

One significant initiative is the ASEAN Food Security Reserve (AFSR), which was established in October 1979. The AFSR includes the ASEAN Emergency Rice Reserve (AERR), which aims to mitigate the impact of natural disasters on food security. Its purpose is to alleviate poverty and eradicate malnourishment in the region while ensuring normal trade in the global market is not distorted (<u>Asian Development Bank Institute, 2018</u>). Member countries commit to earmarking specific quantities of rice to be made available in emergencies. The release of rice from the reserve follows procedural guidelines, including notifying other members and engaging in bilateral negotiations for prices, terms, and conditions (<u>Asian Development Bank Institute, 2018</u>). However, the AFSR has not been utilized since its establishment (<u>Trethewie, 2013</u>), and the Enhanced Dispute Settlement Mechanism (EDSM) remains untested. In past instances of food shortage, such as Indonesia's experience in 1997–1998, alternative solutions were pursued, such as obtaining loans from international financial institutions (Yoshimatsu, 2014).

The ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR), established in October 2012, focuses on regional cooperation among ASEAN member states, China, Japan, and South Korea to enhance food security. APTERR comprises earmarked rice and physical rice stocks, including emergency reserves, stockpiled reserves of cash and rice, and other reserve forms like future contracts or donations (<u>Trethewie, 2013</u>). It operates through a three-tier system, facilitating commercial contracts, emergency grants, loans, and donated rice in acute emergencies (<u>ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve, 2023</u>). The APTERR Agreement imposes legally binding obligations on parties, ensuring their commitment to specific actions (<u>Asian Development Bank Institute, 2018</u>). However, dispute resolution within ASEAN member states relies on friendly negotiations, favoring political, diplomatic, or relations-based means rather than legal methods (<u>Kraichitti, 2015</u>). APTERR, like the AFSR, emphasizes national interests and laws in its implementation, allowing parties to suspend or withdraw from the agreement for reasons of national interest, subject to specified procedures.

APTERR has witnessed significant utilization, particularly in Tier 3 releases, with various countries contributing rice to assist beneficiaries in times of crisis (<u>Trethewie, 2013</u>). However, the dispute resolution mechanisms of both AFSR and APTERR have remained untested, primarily due to the limited utilization of reserves and the historical preference for resolving disputes through non-legal means (<u>Kraichitti, 2015</u>).

The ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) is a platform for sharing accurate and timely information related to food security in the ASEAN region. Its database contains information on five major food crops: rice, maize, soybean, sugarcane, and cassava. It provides comprehensive data and analysis on various aspects of food security, including production, consumption, trade, and market trends (ASEAN Food Security Information System, 2023). The information includes planted and harvested area, production, yield, crop calendar, wholesale price, the labor force in agriculture, trade, GDP, food balance sheet, land use, cost of production, etc. In addition, the AFSIS project has published the ASEAN Agricultural Commodity Outlook (ACO) and the Early Warning Information (EWI) reports as the project's food security information.

The ASEAN Food Safety Policy (AFSP) was adopted in 2015 by the ministerial bodies responsible for health, trade, and agriculture. Its primary objective is to facilitate the free flow of food and enhance consumer health protection within ASEAN while ensuring food safety and supporting food security. This policy serves as the foundation for coordination and a common purpose among the relevant ASEAN sectoral ministerial bodies and their subsidiary bodies as they work toward establishing an integrated market for food. The agreed principles of the AFSP provide guidance and support the development of a sustainable and robust food safety regulatory framework within the region (ASEAN, 2016). Accordingly, the ASEAN Food Safety Regulatory Framework (AFSRF) is a comprehensive and unified approach to ensure regional food safety. It establishes a cohesive legal framework that bridges gaps and promotes the implementation of food safety measures across the entire food chain. By building upon existing commitments, the AFSRF provides a structured framework and necessary

tools to facilitate the seamless flow of safe food within ASEAN. Its primary goal is to enhance consumer protection and foster a harmonized approach to food safety regulations among ASEAN member states (ASEAN, 2016).

#### Challenges to ASEAN food security

Rice and maize take the spotlight as the primary cereals produced, consumed, and traded in ASEAN. In 2020, rice and maize constituted a staggering 99% of all cereal production within ASEAN, leaving just 1% encompassing soybean, wheat, barley, sorghum, millet, canary seed, and rye (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2021b). ASEAN's surplus production is primarily limited to rice, among its staple foods.

In addition to demographic shifts, evolving consumer preferences, COVID-19-induced supply chain disruptions, and the Russia-Ukraine conflict, a paramount concern for food security in ASEAN is the influence of climate change on agricultural production. Southeast Asia is widely recognized as one of the world's most susceptible regions to the impacts of climate change. The region is highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including increased temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and extreme weather events such as droughts and floods (<u>USAID</u>, <u>2023</u>). These climate-related challenges directly affect agricultural productivity, leading to yield losses, crop failures, and livestock deaths (<u>Lacetera</u>, <u>2019</u>). Smallholder farmers, who constitute a significant portion of the agricultural workforce in ASEAN, are particularly vulnerable to these climate risks.

ASEAN countries face limited agricultural resources and land degradation constraints, which pose significant food production and sustainability challenges. The availability of arable land is decreasing due to urbanization, industrialization, and land-use changes. Increasingly, the "pressures on land and water resources have built to the point where the productivity of key agricultural systems is compromised, and livelihoods are threatened" (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2020a). Besides, farming systems are becoming polarized, with large commercial holdings now dominating agricultural land use, while "fragmentation of smallholder concentrates subsistence farming on lands susceptible to degradation and water scarcity" (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2020a).

Furthermore, soil erosion, deforestation, and unsustainable farming practices contribute to land degradation, reducing soil fertility and productivity. In Southeast Asia, especially Indonesia, the shift from subsistence to intensive farming driven by rapid population growth has expedited human-induced soil degradation (<u>Yagi, 2015</u>). Altered land management practices, particularly erosion, have worsened soil fertility decline. Regarding net primary productivity loss, Indonesia is the most severely affected, followed by China, Myanmar, and India (<u>Bai et al., 2008</u>).

Inadequate infrastructure and logistics and uptake of agricultural digitalization present obstacles to efficient and effective food supply chains in ASEAN, especially in the post-COVID-19 pandemic era. Weak transportation networks, insufficient storage facilities, and inadequate post-harvest management systems contribute to high post-harvest losses and food wastage. The <u>Food and Agriculture Organization (2021)</u> has highlighted the existing gaps in food systems that lead to food loss and waste, such as "unreliable infrastructure for storage and transportation, and access to electricity."

The <u>Food and Agriculture Organization (2021)</u> has stated that following the COVID-19 pandemic, the region faces challenges in terms of "logistics for local producer-to-consumer markets and scaling-up of networks for recovery and redistribution of safe and nutritious food for human consumption." Food losses and waste from all food systems lead to an increase in greenhouse gasses (<u>Food and Agriculture Organization, 2021a</u>). These inefficiencies result in increased costs, reduced market access, and limited availability of nutritious food, particularly in remote and rural areas. Improving infrastructure and logistics is crucial for enhancing the resilience of food systems and ensuring the timely and efficient delivery of food from farms to consumers.

The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the digitalization of agri-food supply chains, which has brought about significant changes and offered new opportunities. ASEAN must leverage these technologies to safeguard and boost its food security. Disruptive digital technologies are revolutionizing agriculture and food systems, enabling

governments to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of existing policies and programmes and design better ones (Montesclaros, 2023).

ASEAN's food security is susceptible to external shocks and price volatility in global markets. The region heavily relies on imports for critical commodities such as maize, soybeans, and wheat. Disruptions in global supply chains, trade restrictions, and market fluctuations can significantly impact the availability and affordability of food.

Ensuring the inclusion of the rural community is a crucial aspect of addressing food security in ASEAN, as they are often the most vulnerable to food insecurity. Many of the poor are in the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors, and it is estimated that 70 percent of the poor in Southeast Asia live in rural areas (ASEAN, 2012). Therefore, their participation in food security initiatives and programmes will be critical. Organizing farmers through cooperatives will assist them in mitigating high fuel costs and minimize food waste as they often depend on intermediaries to transport their crops to retail markets, despite the considerable expenses associated with this practice where prices offered by middlemen to farmers can surpass the actual cost of cultivation (Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia, 2022).

In the SAARC (South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation) countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka), agriculture is caught in a trap with low productivity of staples, supply shortfalls, high prices, low returns to farmers and area diversification - all these factors are a threat to food security. South Asia has the highest number of people (423 million) living on less than one dollar daily. The region has the highest concentration of undernourished (299 million) and poor people, with about 40 percent of the world's hungry. Despite an annual 1.7 percent reduction in the prevalence of undernourishment in the region in the past decade, the failure to reduce the absolute number of undernourished remains a major cause for concern. Estimates by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) indicate that by 2010, Asia will still account for about one-half of the world's undernourished population, of which two-thirds will be from South Asia. Though the SAARC countries have established a food security reserve to meet the needs of food security in the region, it has not been operational even during times of crisis. This is despite the felt need of member nations to evolve mechanisms to make the SAARC Food Security Reserve operational (Surabhi Mittal and Deepti Sethi, 2009).

The Agreement on Establishing the SAARC Food Security Reserve, signed by the seven SAARC countries on November 4, 1987, recognizes, among others, the importance of regional and sub-regional collective self-reliance with respect to food security as a means of combating the adverse effect of natural and man-made calamities. Starting with the beginning food reserve of 199,800 metric tons in 1897, the reserve was raised to 241,580 metric tons on January 1, 2002.

Among the various recommendations on how to strengthen the SAARC Food Security Reserve system, namely, each country has to strengthen domestic production systems, all countries need to step up their investment in research and development and extension services to increase productivity and so on, strengthening the SAARC Food Security Reserve through initiating the **South Asian Emergency Rice Reserve (SAERR)** based on the success of the AFTERR may be considered.

Objectives of the Course Simulation on the Establishment of the South Asian Emergency Rice Reserve (SAERR) based on the success of the ASEAN plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR)

- To discuss with the participants the establishment of the Emergence Rice Reserve in the ASEAN and the SAARC countries.
- To brief the participants on the sudden and sharp decline in rice production from natural disasters (El Nino, La Nina, flood, storms, etc.) and the decision of the rice exporter to put constraints on their rice export
- To review the existing food security reserve agreements of the ASEAN and the SAARC countries
- To work out and propose appropriate amendments in the SAARC Food Security Reserve Agreement such that the SAARC countries may also benefit from the contributions of the Plus-Three countries or others.

#### The Participants working on Course Simulation 1 in the following 3 groups

#### 1) The Padma Group

- Mr. Shri Ram Menon: India
- Ms. Dinusha Harshani Rathnayake: Sri Lanka
- Dr. Kallika Taraka: Thailand
- Ms. Mohona: BRDB, Bangladesh
- Ms. Kazi Sonia Rahman: BRDB, Bangladesh
- Mr. Titus Teguh Basuki: Indonesia
- Mr. Ahmad Azri bin Mohd Saufi: Malaysia
- Ms. Fatemeh Bahrehbakhsh: Iran

#### 2) The Meghna Group

- Ms. Hazaratu Musah Bawah: Ghana
- Mr. Ratthanin Sangsayan: Thailand
- Ms. Farida Yeasmin: BARD, Bangladesh
- Mr. Mohammed Asrafur Rahman Bhuiyan: BARD, Bangladesh
- Mr. Biplab Das: Dept of Fisheries, Bangladesh
- Mr. Om Tam Houng: Myanmar
- Mrs. Anousone Soukrany: Lao, PDR
- Ms. Kaselia Adivatulili: Fiji

#### 3) The Jamuna Group

- Dr.Rajesh Kumar Sinha: India
- Mr. Punyawee Archapitakvong: Thailand
- Ms. Rakhi Nandi: BARD, Bangladesh
- Mr. Asigur Rahman: BARD, Bangladesh
- Mr. Mazharul Anowar, RDA, Bangladesh
- Mr. Jaya Krisna Shrestha: Nepal
- Ms. Anoutchka Angeera Hinchoo: Mauritius
- Mr. Wali Mohammad, Pakistan

The unified output of Course Simulation 1 worked out by the above 24 participants in 3 participation groups is given in Annex D.

10.13 Trends in Agriculture Economics in Asia and the Pacific

#### Trends in Agricultural Economics in Asia and the Pacific

By Dr. Pongpat Boonchuwong

- The Region's population grows at an average annual growth rate of 0.8%, a slowdown compared to the 1.1% per annum during the last decade.
- Global per capita income growth was 2% p.a. in 2022 and is expected to weaken in 2023 to 1% p.a. Over the next decade, an average annual growth rate of 1.7% p.a. in real terms is projected.
- The share of disposable household income spent on food is expected to continue to fall in all regions, with the largest declines foreseen in the emerging economies in Asia.
- Approximately 14% of the world's food is lost on an annual basis between harvest and the retail market.
- An estimated 17% of food is wasted at the retail and consumer levels.
- The global production of crops, livestock, and fish commodities covered by the outlook is expected to increase by 1.1% p.a.
- Agricultural and fish trade continues to grow but at a slower pace. The share of production traded is stabilising, with sustained dominance of top exporting.
- Trade plays a key role in ensuring food security and farmer livelihoods. Uncertainties about international trade in agricultural commodities

#### E-commerce and the Role of Cooperatives

By Ms. Jaruwan Jan-in

- The E-commerce development in Thailand has led to increased demand for food deliveries and another contactless service, e-commerce platform promotion of the food and service sector to boost productivity, and a growing number of delivery providers.
- The supporting factors in Thailand have been the 4.0 policy and Broadband network, the promotion of epayment by the government and private sectors, the by-law protection of the customers, and the digital skills training provided to consumers and laborers
- Of the two economic trends in Thailand, COVID-19 has accelerated the growth of the digital economy by more than 50%. That of E-commerce, on the other hand, grew slowly at 4-6% in 2023. The growth in the tourist, health, and beauty businesses is an important trend for Thailand.
- The main activities of the cooperatives are purchasing, gathering, processing, and selling, while those of their members are producing, saving, and credit providing from their savings.

#### 10.15 Accounting for Community Enterprises

#### **Accounting for Community Enterprises**

By Ms. Pattharaporn Lukthong

- The role of the community enterprises is to produce goods, provide services, promote agri-product processing, promote and develop community enterprises,
- The responsibilities of the Community Enterprises in Thailand are to enhance community enterprises by 1) providing them with knowledge on accounting and preparing accounting manuals for them to use as their accounting tools; 2) setting up rules for developing community enterprise accounting; 3)examine the operations of the business to establish an acceptable accounting system and an accounting model; 4)consult through communication channels such as telephone calls, mobile phone application, etc.5) evaluate cooperatives' performances.

#### 10.16 Accounting of Farmers

### Imperatives of Global Integrated Rural Development and Policy Formulation

By Mr. Wisarut Nuntawinyu

- The Cooperative Auditing Department (CAD) was launched in 1952 to promote cooperatives' audit tasks and provide the required training.
- The target groups of CAD are cooperatives, farmer groups, and individual agriculturists.
- Projects being responsible for by CAD at present include Household income-expense account and profitfrom occupational account; Collaborative Farming Project; the Organic Farming Project; the New - Theory Project; Zoning by Agri – Map; Agricultural Volunteers on Accounting Project; Logo of Voluntary Accounting Teacher; Royal Ploughing Ceremony in Bangkok.

#### 10.17 Multilateral Trading System, Attainment of SDGs, and the Challenges of LDC Graduation

# Multilateral Trading System, Attainment of SDGs, and the Challenges of LDC Graduation By Dr. Mustafizur Rahman

- The Role of MTS jMTS and the SDGs, MTS and the LDCs
- The WTO continues the work of the ITO in the GATT rounds, ultimately forming the WTO through the Uruguay Round.

- The WTO's role includes offering special treatment and assistance to developing and least developed countries through international support measures.
- Plurilateral are trade agreements or arrangements that involve a subset of WTO members who voluntarily agree to certain trade rules or commitments while not requiring the participation of all WTO members.
- The SDGs regard the MTS as a supportive instrument and the WTO as a facilitating body for achieving the specified goals, targets, and indicators.
- Recent global events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine conflict, are eroding the stability of the MTS.
- Bangladesh's transition from a low-income country to a lower-middle-income country in 2015 and its upcoming shift from a least developed country to a developing country in 2026 mark important milestones in our post-independence progress.
- Bangladesh is one of only seven LDCs out of the current 46 LDCs with a firm graduation timeline.
- The criteria for the graduation of LDCs typically include a GNI per capita of \$1,220 USD or higher, an HAI score of 66 or higher, and an EVI score of 32 or below.
- Bangladesh is notable as the first significant LDC to achieve graduation. The six LDCs that graduated before were primarily small island nations.
- Bangladesh and other LDCs undergo graduation processes amid the challenges of the pandemic.
- The LDC graduation criteria, including EVI, HAI, and GNI per capita, do not address the structural vulnerabilities and distributional issues LDCs face.
- Certain graduating LDCs, like Bangladesh, will confront the combined effects of dual graduations transitioning from LDC status and low-income to middle-income status.
- Bangladesh, as an LDC, enjoys special trade privileges.
- Graduating from LDC status means losing these benefits.
- Challenges post-graduation include reduced exports and more rigid trade rules
- New ISMs for Graduating LDCs include Post-Graduation Support Proposal; LDCs Proposal at WTO-GC; Support Measures and Bilateral Engagement; G-90 Proposal for S&DT; Concerns in Fisheries Subsidies Agreement; Agriculture Agreement Priorities; Engagement in Member-led Discussions; Raising productivity and competitiveness; Renewed emphasis on regional cooperation; Attracting investment to build value-chains and production networks to take advantage of preferential market access; Ensuring inclusive Dual Graduation; Build the Required Negotiating Capacity.
- Support G-90 proposals to operationalize S&D, including providing G-90 proposals for S&DT, concerns about fisheries subsidies agreement, agriculture agreement priorities, and engagement in member-led discussions.
- Strategising as a Future Developing Country is raising productivity and competitiveness, a renewed emphasis on regional cooperation, attracting investment to build value chains and production networks to take advantage of preferential market access, ensuring inclusive Dual Graduation, and building the required negotiating capacity.
- MC12 in June 2022 didn't meet expectations for graduating LDCs.
- No concrete decision was made to support these countries.
- Challenges were recognized, and discussions were planned for possible measures at MC13 in 2024.
- On Duty-Free Market Access Extension, WTO members agreed to extend duty-free market access for graduated LDCs. No timeline set; decision expected at MC13 in February 2024.
- The Key Session Discussions were on new ISMs for graduating LDCs presented, post-graduation support proposals, G-90 proposals, agriculture priorities, and member-led discussions highlighted for operationalizing S&DT provisions.
  - 10.18 Sufficiency Economy by Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA)

# Sufficiency Economy by Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) By Ms. Vitida Sivakua

• TICA promotes Thailand's development cooperation with other countries and international organizations worldwide.

- Currently, TICA has 3 forms of development cooperation with other countries: 1) Development Projects;2)
  Human Resources Development (HRD) 3) TICA's main programmes include Annual International Training
  Courses (AITC) for short-term and Thailand International Postgraduate Programme (TIPP) for long-term3)
  Friends from Thailand (FFT); -Volunteer Programme complements Thai experts' work and strengthens
  international development.
- SEP is a concept introduced by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great. It is a sustainable
  economic model that serves as a strong foundation for the development of people, communities,
  businesses, and government administration. A sufficient economy aims to promote greater economic
  development while ensuring sustainability.
- The United Nations and G77 also endorsed SEP as an alternative approach to the achievement of SDGs
- SEP consists of 3 main principles: moderation, reasonableness, and self-immunity. To fully embrace this philosophy, 2 additional conditions must be met: knowledge and virtues. By following this concept, we can better adapt to societal, environmental, and cultural changes.
- The New Theory of Agriculture provides guidelines for properly managing land and water resources. These guidelines have three stages:1) Sufficiency at the household level, or the state of self-reliance, to achieve stable and sufficient food supplies, farmers should divide their land into 4 parts with a ratio of 30:30:30:10;
   The farmers are encouraged to form cooperatives for agricultural activities, including production, marketing, welfare, education, development, and religion; The farmer groups coordinate and find funding for the community to improve the quality of life.
  - 10.19 Sustainable Finance for Promoting Green Economy

### Sustainable Finance for Promoting a Green Economy

By Dr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman

- Sustainable Finance involves sustainable agriculture, sustainable CMSME, socially responsible financing, sustainable linked finance & other finance linked to sustainability
- The main points of Sustainable Finance taxonomy are as follows: Identification of sustainable
  linked agriculture, CMSME, socially responsible finance & other finance linked to sustainability; Inclusion of
  technological advancement; screening & monitoring; SF strategic Planning; R&D; Impact Assessment; SF
  Disclosure; and Green Taxonomy
- Green Finance includes renewable energy; energy & resource efficiency; alternative energy; liquid waste management; solid waste management; recycling & manufacturing of recyclable goods; environment friendly brick production; green/environment friendly establishments; green agriculture; green CMSME financing in cottage Industry; green socially responsible financing
- Other sustainable linked finance has two categories, e.g., working capital as a short-term loan to green products/projects/initiatives and trading green products for continuous and demand loans.
- Green Banking has 3 main areas: Torch Bearers, Support Group and Pressure Group.
- Explanation on a Green Bank should engage policy initiatives for Green Banking
  - 10.20 Bio Trade, Biodiversity & Genetic Resources, Transfer of Technology, and Sustainable Trade

# Bio Trade, Biodiversity & Genetic Resources, Transfer of Technology, and Sustainable Trade By Professor Dr. Md. Sagir Ahmed

Biodiversity and Genetic Resources Conception:

- Biodiversity composition includes species diversity, genetic diversity, and ecosystem diversity
- Biodiversity is the food we eat, the water we drink, and the air we breathe. More than that, biodiversity is part of us, as we humans are part of nature
- There are main threats to our biodiversity: habitat destruction and fragmentation, pollution, overexploitation, introduction of exotic species, diseases, shifting cultivation, poaching of wildlife, and climate change
- Threats to island habitats: fishing net, livestock grazing, deforestation, boat anchoring, climate change, pollution, erosion, agricultural expansion, illegal-hunting-killing.

#### Bio-Trade and Sustainable Trade Conception:

- The conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use and trade of biodiversity-derived products and services can provide countries with valuable opportunities for economic development and improvement of livelihoods
- Bio Trade activities related to the collection or production, transformation, and commercialization of goods and services derived from biodiversity (genetic resources, species, and ecosystems) under environmental, social, and economic sustainability criteria
- There are 7 Principles and Criteria: biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, fair and equitable sharing of benefits, socioeconomic sustainability, legal compliance, respect for actors' rights, and suitability to use and access natural resources.
- UNCTAD adopted 4 different approaches for principles and criteria: value chain approach, adaptive management approach, ecosystem approach, and sustainable livelihoods approach

#### Bio-Trade and Sustainable Trade Conception:

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- There are 7 Principles and Criteria: biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, fair and equitable sharing of benefits, socioeconomic sustainability, legal compliance, respect for actors' rights, and the right to use and access to natural resources.
- UNCTAD adopted 4 different approaches for principles and criteria: value chain approach, adaptive management approach, ecosystem approach, and sustainable livelihoods approach.

#### Transfer of Technology

- Transfer technology is a process for conceiving a new application for an existing technology, also defined as converting research into economic development.
- Process of transfer technology: 1) inventions, 2) inventions disclosure, 3) assessment, 4) protection, 5) marketing, 6) licensing, and 7) financial return.
- The primary obligation of all parties regarding access to and transfer of technology is set out in Article 16(1), which provides that each contracting party "...undertakes...to provide and/or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment."

#### 10.21 Blue Economy

#### **Blue Economy**

#### By Rear Admiral (Rtd.) Md. Khurshed Alam

- Refers to the sustainable use of ocean resources to promote economic growth, social inclusion, and preservation or improvement of livelihoods while ensuring environmental sustainability of the oceans and coastal areas.
- Does not include humans; all about marine
- Some global commons include;
  - The commons are large resource pools not owned by nations but used by everyone.
  - > Lack of ownership risks lack of management because no one is directly responsible if commons become degraded or polluted.
  - Much of the ocean is part of the global commons.

- The changing climate condition due to climate change has a profound impact on marine ecosystems from Coral bleaching, species migration, loss of coastal resources, reduction in photosynthesis, clogging air bladder of fishes, and degradation of coastal habitats.
- To ensure a sustainable blue economy in the face of climate change, the following must be at the core of development;
  - ➤ Energy Efficiency
  - Marine and coastal biodiversity
  - Ecosystem-based adaptation
  - Resilience building in coastal areas
  - Ecosystem restoration
  - > Building economic resilience
  - > Policy
- Ecology, Economy, and Society are the 3 legs of sustainability to ensure we achieve the 17 SDG Goals;
- A sustainable blue economy is a marine-based economy that encompasses;
  - > Provision of social and economic benefits for the current and future generation
  - Restores, protects, and maintains the diversity, productivity, and resilience of ecosystems;
  - > Is based on clean technologies
  - Is governed by public and private processes that are inclusive, well-informed, holistic, and innovative.
- Many fisheries have collapsed or are close to this point due to overfishing. Still, worldwide demand is forecasted to increase substantially to about 235 million tons in 2030- this is the challenge!
- The Cruise Line Tourism sector is growing by 8.5% per year over the next decade.
- Ship Building is another sector of the blue economy that is forecasted to be a 400 billion dollar market. Maritime, Coastal tourism, and leisure have their dynamics, but this cluster has many potential synergies.
- A new growth strategy that will revolutionize our blue economy includes;
  - > Re-industrialize
  - > Re-create links of primary sectors with industry
  - > Focus on value added-not cost cutting
  - Cluster Innovations
  - > Start with locally available resources
  - Rebuild "The Commons"
  - Create what did not exist before
  - ➤ Eliminate what is not needed, toxic and unsustainable

#### 10.22 Climate Change Impacts and Disaster Risk Reduction on Trade

### Climate Change Impacts and Disaster Risk Reduction on Trade

By Dr. Grinson George

- Climate Change Impacts on production and Trade
- Transportation challenges
- Trade flows and decarbonization policies
- Global Trade Resilience in the face of climate challenges

Climate Change Impacts on Production and Trade

- Climate change is an ever-advancing phenomenon that revolves around water and land availability alteration, thus affecting production and trade.
- Comprehending and addressing water and land availability transformations for fostering sustainable practices.
- Negative impact of climate change on agriculture and labour productivity.
- Climatic change leads to erratic weather patterns and thus disrupts established agricultural production and overall economic growth

Transportation challenges

• Increased cost due to disruption to the transportation network leads to decreased transportation days and alteration in trade routes due to melting Arctic ice caps.

Trade flows and decarbonization policies

- Impact of these policies on fossil fuel trade.
- Need for businesses to align strategies with regional economic characteristics.
- Stringent emission reduction measures.
- Shift towards cleaner and more sustainable energy practices for longer-term effects.
- Global Trade Resilience in the face of climate challenges
- Climatic change affects exports.
- Understanding and addressing these challenges would be instrumental in a robust and resilient international trade landscape.

Escalating insurance costs due to extreme weather events

- A comprehensive approach that encompasses both adaptation measures and sustainable practices. Global wellbeing dynamics: Sectoral impacts, risks, and sustainable futures
- Understanding the economic consequences of climate change in regions experiencing growth and heightened trade dependency, like in Asia and Africa.
- Understanding and managing the global economic implications.
- Agriculture faces significant challenges due to climatic changes, leading to far-reaching consequences for trade dynamics, essential for building resilient global trade systems while mitigating potential disruptions.
- Interconnectedness of social and health implications with labour productivity and trade dynamics.
- Addressing climate change is intrinsically linked to global well-being; thus, there is a need for holistic strategies that balance economic growth with global well-being, which, if left unattended, would pose critical constraints on global agricultural production and international trade.

Cost estimates for adaptation and mitigation.

- Mitigation and adaptation costs, which are crucial components in the economics of climate change, vary between 0.2% to 3.2% of the country's GDP.
- In the future, this may increase between 1% and 2.5% of a nation's GDP, while India has kept to 5% of the GDP for the impact.

Conclusion and policy strategies for a sustainable future of the fisheries sector

- Understanding the vagaries of climate change is very much paramount and needs a collaborative effort from governments, businesses, and communities for adaptive strategies for sustainable trade practices
- recognizing the interconnectedness of economies and trade networks, thus emphasizing the urgent need for comprehensive policies for continual international trade on a global scale.
- A sustainable future in the fisheries sector includes the induction of a blue carbon economy through sustainable fishing practices, promoting green fishing, introducing green tags to price marine fish, and implementing Certified Emission Reduction (CER) mechanisms.
- SAARC (fisheries section) has recommended strategies involving the identification of problems and vulnerability issues, the development of a South Asian lab network for support and response, scaling up of best practices in fisheries, sources of reducing the carbon footprint, etc

10.23 Trade and Sustainable Development & UNCTAD's Contribution to Trade and Rural Development

# Trade and Sustainable Development & UNCTAD's Contribution to Trade and Rural Development By Mr. Wimon Punkong

- The International Institute for Trade and Development (ITD) is a governmental organization in Thailand that works closely with UNCTAD and other international organizations.
- ITD's vision is to be a leading knowledge management organization for improving international trade and development in Southeast Asia.
- Trade is a Driver of Globalization, as there is an Interlink between globalization and trade
- Trade policy is a set of rules, regulations, and laws the government adopts on international trade.

- Trade Policy should include Tariffs and Duties, Trade Agreements, Import and Export Regulations, Trade Barriers, Subsidies and Trade Promotion, Trade Remedies, Trade Policy Objectives, Bilateral and Multilateral Trade Relations, Trade Policy Monitoring and Enforcement
- Policy research is a systematic and objective investigation into various aspects of public policies and their effects.
- The key characteristics of Policy research include problem identification, data collection and analysis, policy evaluation, and recommendation
- Policy recommendations should be evidence-based, feasible, clear, and concise to solve the problem.
- The quantification of the milestones of each country makes up an understanding of the achievements and weaknesses in figures.
  - 10.24 Sectoral Shares in Economic Development, Agricultural Production, and Productivity Role of Agriculture for Food Security and SDG2, and Role of Non-farm Economy for Food Security

# Sectoral Shares in Economic Development, Agricultural Production, and Productivity Role of Agricultural for Food Security and SDG2, and Role of Non-farm Economy for Food Security

By Dr. Mohammed Helal Uddin

- GDP is the aggregate value of goods and services produced in a country for a given year.
- Farm income is that from farming and agricultural wages.
- Productivity is broadly defined as the ratio of output to inputs.
- The productivity growth is made possible by human capital, physical capital, and technological progress.
- Agrarian Reforms lead to remarkable growth in agricultural productivity.
- Increased land productivity mainly comes from more intensive land use with modern varieties, modern inputs, and a shift from single to multiple cropping s.
- Adopting high-value crops helps raise land productivity.
- The rural population in developing countries derives an important share of its income from rural non-farm activities.
- 11. **Module 2: Adaptive Management in Rural Development in Asia and the Pacific Region** was discussed in the following 13 presentations by 12 resource persons from 14-November 2023 21 November 2023.
  - 11.1 Presentation by Professor Dr. Tofail Ahmed

Rural Development Priorities and Strategies, Important Thrust and Future Intervention, Decentralization with Bottom-up Decision-making and People Participation, Approaches and Lessons-learnt from Pilot Research and Development Models in Bangladesh and Rural Areas as Guidelines and Best Practices for Local Community Management.

By Professor Dr. Tofail Ahmed

- Decentralization should be seen as a process rather than a fixed condition or system of government. It is not a result but involves a dynamic transfer of authority.
- The universal appeal of decentralization has led to varied uses and applications, resulting in complex and sometimes contradictory implications.
- Decentralization is no longer viewed as a dichotomy or dilemma but as a continuum with no finite poles, and it involves a series of continuums.
- The Types of Decentralization denoted as De-concentration Involves redistributing administrative responsibilities within central government agencies at sub-national or local levels;
- Devolution: Transfers significant power to locally elected bodies, including law-making and revenue-raising.
- Delegation: Involves creating specialized authorities to carry out government functions with relative autonomy and accountability to the relevant ministry.
- Privatization: Involves transferring planning and administrative responsibilities to private or voluntary agencies.
- Non-conventional decentralization modes include Intermediation, which Involves sub-contracting or involving intermediary organizations between the government and the clients. Philanthropisation: Allows

- charity and voluntary organizations to function, supported by the government. Marketisation: Leaves more roles to market forces to provide goods and services.
- There are ten analytically distinct levels at which decentralization may impact, ranging from the international to the individual level.
- The four dimensions of decentralization are Territorial, involving the creation of sub-national governmental structures; functional, separating agencies for specialized functions; involving the dispersal of financial power; and Political, implying a shift in decision-making authority.
- Decentralization should start with activity mapping, functional assignment, and financial management.
- Decentralization is necessary to promote empowerment, a key element in balanced development.
  - 11.2 Public Policies for Promoting Climate-Adaptive Agricultural Practices in South Asia

# Public Policies for Promoting Climate-Adaptive Agricultural Practices in South Asia By Professor Dr. A.K. Enamul Haque

- South Asia faces climate change threats and pre-existing development challenges such as poverty reduction, natural resources management, and social equality.
- Community-based adaptation initiatives in such vulnerable South Asian communities represent examples of multifaceted and holistic approaches.
- Lessons from grassroots responses in South Asia can be sources of knowledge and potential solutions for other developing countries.
- Community-based approaches create innovative opportunities for building climate resilience.
- An integrated approach can foster the development of locally relevant, culturally appropriate and resourceefficient solutions.
- Scenario analysis for resilience building delivers community-led, locally relevant programme development and nature-based solutions.
- Concentrating on multiple integrated interventions at the community level produces effective and efficient outcomes.
- Inclusive and collaborative community engagement produces a shared vision for pathways towards a sustainable future.
- Community-based climate change adaptation (CBA) programmes are now widely used in developing countries to address climate change impacts in vulnerable communities.
- Growth in academic and gray literature provides insights into the concepts, evolution, and barriers of CBA.
- State patronage and collective action ensure sustainable management of post-disaster agro-ecosystem.
- State participation is limited in the case of long-term climate change effects as opposed to the case of climate extremes (floods).
- Absence of state presence and collective action leads to resource-depleting practices that are socially, ecologically, and financially undesirable.
- Solar home systems (SHSs) offer a cost-effective, climate-friendly alternative power source in off-grid communities.
- There are opportunities for SHS to accomplish multiple sustainable development goals (SDGs) as cobenefits
- Innovative strategies can be developed to make SHS more accessible and equitable in rural communities.
- Storm protection of mangroves is very high for cyclone-prone regions.
- A mangrove hectare's annual storm protection value is more than two times the land price of cleared forests
  and more than twenty times the annual return from alternative land uses, justifying mangrove conservation
  to receive storm protection.
- Cities worldwide have a higher risk of waterlogging due to climate change.
- Managing city waste can help against the threat of waterlogging, which would help build resilience for cities in developing countries.
- Increasing awareness by targeting women is the best strategy for ensuring at-home segregation to reduce the volume of solid waste.
- There is a need to consider motivational approaches in campaigning that would work for women.

- Crop diversification is a potential strategy to enhance community resilience to climate change impacts.
- Farm size, farmers' risk attitude, and previous exposure to flood or excessive rainfall influence the farmers' decision on crop diversification.
- Location-specific factors, such as soil quality and climatic and agro-ecological conditions, determine the
  extent of crop divers
  - 11.3 Management Approaches in Integrated Rural Development. The Use of State-of-the-Art Technology in Support of IRD

### Management Approaches in Integrated Rural Development. The Use of State-of-the-Art Technology in Support of IRD

#### By Professor Dr. Mohammed Helal Uddin

The Policy-Making Process

• The policy-making process consists of five steps: problem identification, policy options identification, decision-making, implementation, and evaluation.

The Theory of Change

• The theory of change is a tool to show how a certain action or action will lead to a specific development change.

The Agenda for Rural Development

- The agenda for rural development includes poverty, food security, unemployment, migration, infrastructure, education, literacy, land reform, etc.
- The poverty trap, or cycle of poverty theory, is an idea that explains how poverty can be self-reinforcing and hard to get out of.
- The policy shifted from community development to poverty alleviation in Bangladesh.
- Poverty alleviation has become the main goal of rural development. Challenges of pauperization and the
  need for an institutional process to fight money lenders and other exploitative actors. The content also
  stresses the importance of public policy to set values and goals for development and how it needs to support
  participatory development.

Participatory Evaluation in Rural Development

- Participatory evaluation is used to check the activities and outcomes of the programmes under the policy framework and how they involve regular and special group meetings, progress reports, technical support based on feedback obtained, focused group discussions, etc.
  - 11.4 Launch of the UNTAD Trade and Development Report 2023

### Launch of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Report 2023

by Dr. Anastasia Nesvetailova

- The Trade and Development Report (TDR) is an annual publication from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). It provides analysis and policy recommendations on global economic trends, trade, and development issues. The report aims to contribute to policy debates and provide insights for policymakers, particularly from developing countries.
- The TDR covers a wide range of topics related to trade and development, including macroeconomic dynamics, international trade, investment, financial flows, development financing, technology, industrialization, agriculture, and sustainable development. It examines the evolving global economic landscape and its implications for developing countries, focusing on promoting inclusive and sustainable development.
- The Report combines empirical analysis with theoretical insights to comprehensively understand the challenges and opportunities facing developing countries in the global economy. It also emphasizes the importance of policy coherence and the need for global cooperation to address global economic issues' complex and interconnected nature.
- The Report, as presented by Dr. Anastasia in the CIRDAP Flagship 2 Training Programme, indicates that the cost-of-living crisis has plagued the post-COVID-19 recovery and continues to cascade through the

- global political economy. In the developing world, import dependencies, extractive financial flows, boombust commodity cycles, trade disruptions, the war in Ukraine, and climate-vulnerable food systems combine to destabilize finances, bringing countries closer to a debt crisis.
- Conservative estimates suggest that multinational enterprises (MNEs) today avoid tax payments of at least \$240 billion annually due to outdated international taxation rules.
- Some key dynamics of corporate profiteering through crisis were analyzed, focusing on the global food trading sector. The analysis aims to identify and help address some destabilizing impacts of concentrated corporate control in the strategically vital, highly interconnected yet opaque and poorly regulated food commodity trading industry.
- It was found that profits of main energy and food traders increased dramatically in 2021–2022. But no one is monitoring the food system globally.
- The current approach to regulating the global food industry is fragmented and outdated.
- The UNCTAD vision is to reform the financial regulatory framework.
- In general, the case of a commodity price crisis and corporate profiteering in food trading indicates that an international tax architecture that works for the benefit of all countries needs to be an integral element of the International Financial Architecture.

#### 11.5 Course Simulation on Project Cycle Management

#### **Course Simulation 2 on Project Cycle Management**

By Dr. Somporn Hanpongpandh

#### Rationale

While SWOT analysis is an efficient tool in preparing a strategic plan, a plan goes nowhere without a or more programmes and projects suggested. The goals of any development can only be realized through the identification and implementation of programmes and projects. In other words, projects are cutting edge of development plans, without which policies and plans are but static conceptual frameworks. Likewise, a project without proper identification, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation could only be a wasteful development attempt.

#### **Review of Literatures**

<u>Project cycle management</u> (PCM) is a method based on years of development, focused on organizing and planning projects through foundational principles and defined phases. This process covers the inception of the project to its planning and execution. The project cycle management (PCM) process involves organizing, coordinating, and controlling the project throughout its phases. Project cycle management aims to achieve predefined objectives or satisfy project stakeholders by producing the appropriate deliverables on time, within the budget, and with the highest quality.

#### Benefits of using PCM (Google: Stuart Creque)

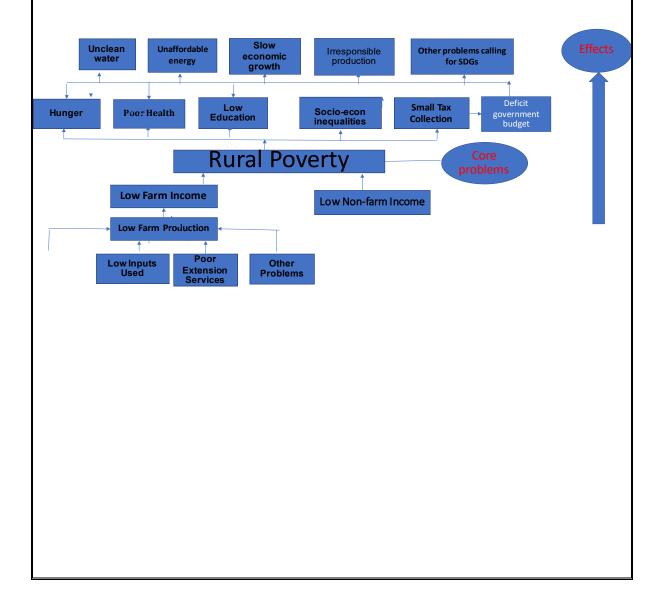
- Clarity and measurable goals
- Well-calculated risks
- Efficient resource management
- Better efficiency, leading to savings in time and cost
- · Better likelihood of meeting expectations
- · The more effective rate of timely project completion and deliver

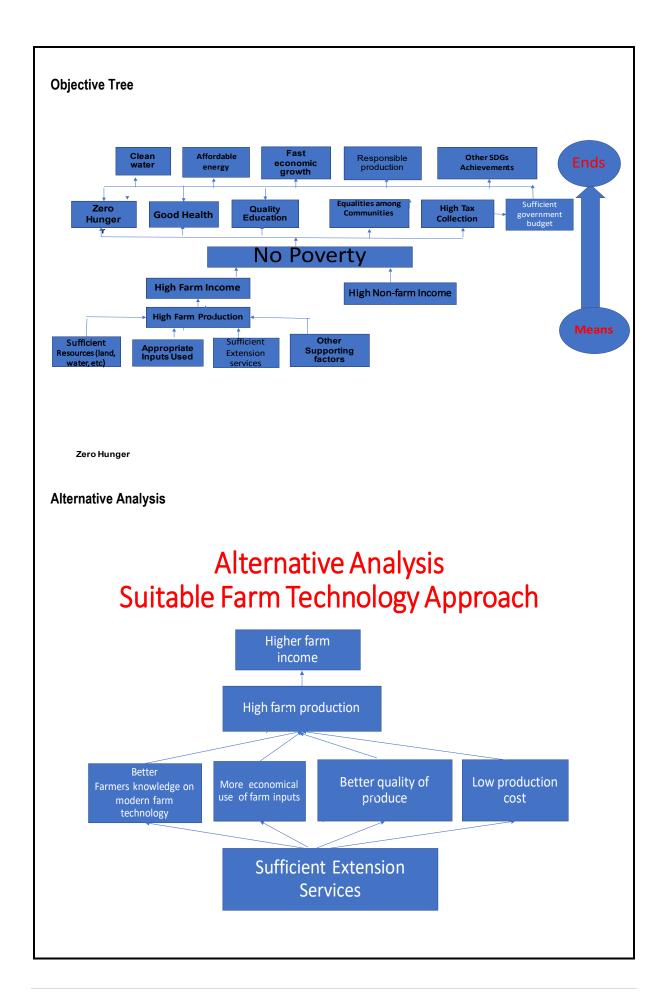
How does the PCM work?

- PCM strengthens the <u>project life cycle</u> by focusing on a well-organized system with proven results. It's
  organized in phases for clarity, objective goals and expectations, and universal practice. Each phase works
  much like a book chapter, to be started and completed before moving on to the next phase. This ensures
  better quality outcomes, and meeting agreed project expectations.
- When a phase is complete, the new one commences. As a <u>project manager</u> or professional leads his or her team through each phase, they can move their starting point forward until the total project completion.
- Project cycle management utilizes basic <u>project management principles</u>. It prioritizes project structure, a defined phase, clear goals, transparency, risk recognition, and several other components.
- The significant positive outcome of using PCM for the project life cycle is a cost-effective, organized process with timely quality results.

Some examples of the Problem Tree, Objective Tree, and Alternative Analysis in PCM

#### **Problem Tree**





#### **Objectives of the Course Simulation 2**

To acquaint the 2nd Flagship training programme participants with the use of Project Cycle Management (PCM) and Project Design Matrix (PDM) in identifying programmes and projects that can lead to the realization of their outcomes, and hence the goals of the development plans and policies through their missions and visions.

#### The Hands-on Exercises

Each of the three participant groups selects a core problem and draws out the related Problem Tree, Objective Tree, and performs an Alternative Analysis that helps identify the programmes and projects that may solve their core and related problems. Due to time constraints, the exercises will only end up at the Alternative Analysis. The participants are suggested to continue on their own the development of the PDM, which will lead them to prepare related Project Proposals along with their Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

#### The Three Participant Groups working on Course Simulation 2: Project Cycle Management

#### The Padma Group

- Shri Ram Menon: India
- Ms. Dinusha Harshani Rathnayake: Sri Lanka
- Dr. Kallika Taraka: Thailand
- Ms. Mohona: BRDB, Bangladesh
- Ms. Kazi Sonia Rahman: BRDB, Bangladesh
- Mr. Titus Teguh Basuki: Indonesia
- Mr. Ahmad Azri bin Mohd Saufi: Malaysia
- Ms. Fatemeh Bahrehbakhsh: Iran

#### The Meghna Group

- Ms. Hazaratu Musah Bawah: Ghana
- Mr. Ratthanin Sangsayan: Thailand
- Ms. Farida Yeasmin: BARD, Bangladesh
- Mr. Mohammed Asrafur Rahman Bhuiyan: BARD, Bangladesh
- Mr. Biplab Das: Dept of Fisheries, Bangladesh
- Mr. Om Tam Houng: Myanmar
- Mrs. Anousone Soukrany: Lao PDR
- Ms. Kaselia Adivatulili: Fiji

#### The Jamuna Group

- Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha: India
- Mr. Punyawee Archapitakvong: Thailand
- Ms. Rakhi Nandi: BARD, Bangladesh
- Mr. Asigur Rahman: BARD, Bangladesh
- Mr. Mazharul Anowar, RDA, Bangladesh
- Mr. Java Krisna Shrestha: Nepal
- Ms. Anoutchka Angeera Hinchoo: Mauritius
- Mr. Wali Mohammad: Pakistan

#### Outputs of Course Simulation 2 are given in Annex E.

#### **Environmental Impact Assessment for Rural Development**

By Professor Dr. Brian Walter Szuster

#### Introduction

- **Objective** of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) composes of (i) Immediate objectives of EIA and (ii) Longer term objectives of EIA
- The history of Environmental Assessment can be divided into five phases: Phase 1 Pre- Introduction (pre-1970), Phase 2 Early Development (1970-1975), Phase 3 Increasing Scope and Sophistication (1975-1985), Phase 4 Process Strengthening and Integration (the mid-1980s to mid-1990s), and Phase 5 Sustainability Focus (mid-1990s to the present)

#### Terminology

- Environmental Assessment (EA): a systematic process of identifying, evaluating, and mitigating adverse biophysical, socio-economic, or cultural impacts prior to major development decisions or commitments being made
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): environmental assessment process applied to a specific development proposal or project
- Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): environmental impact assessment (reports) that are prepared in the USA by federal, state, or local requirement
- Social Impact Assessment (SIA): evaluates the social consequences of a specific policy or development proposal and can be conducted as part of an EIA or separately,
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): an examination of policies, plans, and programmes (higher level or pre-project initiatives) and follows general environmental assessment procedures,
- Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA): incremental effects of a project on the environment when the
  effects are combined with those from other past, present and future projects, and
- The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is related to general environmental or resource management laws incorporating environmental assessment requirements and procedures.

#### **Project Identification and Training**

- Screening is the first stage of the environmental assessment process
- The purpose of screening is to identify the proposals that require environmental assessment (and exclude those that do not require assessment)
- Screening procedures are grouped into two general approaches: (i) Prescriptive (standardized) is proposals included or exempt from review are listed in legislation or regulations, and (ii) Discretionary (customized) is proposals screened on individual or case-by-case basis using indicative guidance
- Screening methods Specific methods used in screening can include (i) legal or policy definition, (ii) inclusion list, (iii) exclusion list, and (iv) criteria for case-by-case screening

#### Scoping in the EIA process

- scoping begins after the screening is complete and limits information collection and analysis
- Therefore, determine what will be studied and what detail should be carried out to produce an effective environmental impact assessment.
- The scope of the assessment includes the specific environmental effects to be investigated and the level of required detail.
- The scope of the project identifies specific activities or developments to be investigated, and projects must be assessed in their entirety to avoid segmentation.

#### **Exercises for Understanding**

Grouping of the participants was conducted to create the project initially. The Waste Management Facility project in Cumilla was agreed to be the class exercise. The steps followed the methods of thinking: (i) Long list, (ii) Shortlist, (iii) Impact categories, and (iv) Alternative.

#### **Impact Analysis**

• Impact Analysis: A detailed investigation of potentially significant impacts, including the ones performed after scoping, completion, and TOR development.

- Typically divided into three overlapping phases: Identification, Prediction, and Evaluation
- Impact Analysis is separated into three parts: (i) Pre-Analysis, (ii) Impact Analysis, and (iii) Describing
  Predicted Impacts, which are composed of type, nature, magnitude, reversibility, extent, timing, duration, and
  uncertainty. Impact Analysis is a detailed investigation of potentially significant impacts, including the
  performed after scoping, which is completed and TOR developed.
- Typically divided into three overlapping phases: Identification, Prediction, and Evaluation
- Impact Analysis is separated into three parts: (i) Pre-Analysis, (ii) Impact Analysis, and (iii) Describing Predicted Impacts, which are composed of type, nature, magnitude, reversibility, extent, timing, duration, and uncertainty.
- Good reports should be actionable, decision-relevant, and user-friendly.
- The EA/EIS content should be specified by jurisdiction-specific rules established by custom, may include issues that emerged during strategy, and must include TOR established during the scoping process.
- Summary impact tables are handy and describe complex issues.
- It establishes whether the information is sufficient for decision-making regarding the quality evaluation of the
  assessment and preparation process. It also provides an opportunity for public comment and the deficiencies
  that must be corrected. It consists of three steps, including identifying deficiencies and remedying serious
  shortcomings.
- The review procedure has two types: internal **review** undertaken by a responsible authority or government agency and external review by an independent body or government agency. This mainly concerns the checks and balances through guidance, review criteria, public involvement, and participation of experts.
- The general review criteria question whether the report satisfies the TOR, has adopted technically sound issues, and many other issues.
- The specific review criteria give the highest priority to TOR and take into consideration the legal environmental requirements and guidelines, among other things.

#### Report, Review, and Decision Making

- These include general checklists, review frameworks, peer reviews, and public hearings.
- Each combines alphabetical categories that impact level with numerical categories that summarize the adequacy of EIS and assesses the impact level through environmental concerns (EC), environments objection (EO), environmentally unsatisfactory (EU), and lack of objections (LO).
- It culminates in final approval or rejection of the EIS or EA, which can result in different outcomes like its approval, review, under pendency, or rejection.
- Under project decision-making, the factors usually considered are environmental assessment, political decisions, view of interested parties, balance between benefits and costs, and disagreements over impact significance.
- The environmental assessment practitioners must provide clear and objective statements of environmental impacts and mitigation, bring all feasible alternatives, and give advice on the acceptability of environmental issues.
- Mitigation and monitoring measures are translated into specific action, provide the basis for impact management during project constructions, etc.
- Summary impact tables are handy and describe complex issues.

#### **Report Review**

• It establishes whether the information is sufficient for decision-making regarding a quality evaluation of the assessment and preparation process. It also provides an opportunity for public comment and the deficiencies that must be corrected.

#### **Review Procedures**

- It consists of three steps, including the identification of deficiencies and the remediation of serious deficiencies.
- The review procedure has two types: internal review undertaken by a responsible authority or government agency and external review by an independent body or government agency.

#### **Review Objectivity**

- This mainly concerns the checks and balances through guidance, review criteria, public involvement, and participation of experts.
- The general review criteria question whether the report satisfies the TOR, has adopted technically sound issues, and many other issues.

• The specific review criteria give the highest priority to TOR and take into consideration the legal environmental requirements and guidelines, among other things.

#### **Impact Rating System**

- This includes general checklists, review frameworks, peer reviews, and public hearings.
- This combines alphabetical categories that impact level with numerical categories that summarize adequacy of EIS and assesses the impact level through environmental concerns (EC), environments objection (EO), environmentally unsatisfactory (EU) and lack of objections (LO).

#### **Decision Making**

- It culminates in final approval or rejection of the EIS or EA, which can result in different outcomes like its approval, review, under pendency, or rejection.
- Under project decision-making, the factors usually considered are environmental assessment, political decisions, view of interested parties, balance between benefits and costs, and disagreements over impact significance.

#### Advocacy V.S. Objectivity

• Mitigation and monitoring measures are translated into specific action, provide the basis for impact management during project constructions, etc.

#### **Environmental Management Plan**

• The environmental assessment practitioners must provide clear and objective statements of environmental impacts and mitigation, bring all feasible alternatives, and give advice on the acceptability of environmental issues.

#### 11.7 Gender Issues in Education

#### **Gender Issues in Education**

By Associate Professor Dr.Rossukhon Makaramani

#### **Conceptual and Definitions**

- The term GENDER is different from the term SEX.
- Sex is characterized by sexual organs, hormones, chromosomal, non-interchangeable, provided by nature
- Gender, conversely, has the following attributes: 1) assigned roles and 2) interchangeable roles provided by society.
- Gender equality is Goal No. 5 of UN SDGs.
- Notwithstanding the progress made in women's leadership and decision-making roles, there is still a wide
  gender gap in access to employment and education. Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2022
  indicates the lack of insufficient indicators of progress over 2015-2021 in the following areas: Discrimination
  against women & girls; Women in leadership; Violence against women & girls; Early marriage; Unpaid care
  and domestic work; Reproductive health access & rights; Equal economic rights; Technology for women
  empowerment; Gender equality policies
- Gender equality measures in 3 indices:
  - a) The Gender Development Index (GDI) measures gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: health, education, and command over economic resources.
  - b) The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment, and the labour market.
  - c) Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI): Measures how social beliefs obstruct gender equality in areas like politics, work, and education.
- Globally,118.5 million girls and 125.5 million boys are out of school. Almost two-thirds of 771 million women adults are without basic literacy skills (UNESCO)
- Gender equality requires an approach that 'ensures access of girls and boys, women and men to not only gain access to and complete education cycles but are also to empowered equally in and through education.'
- Gender indexes indicate that gender issues in education among CIRDAP member countries still exist.
- Various social values, especially those relating to gender roles, become part of the value structure taught through school learning.

- Teaching-learning should be analyzed through the 'gender lens to eliminate gender biases and promote the appropriate values, eventually leading to equal status for women and men in our society.
- Ways in which teachers interact with students greatly impact their ability to participate in their education to
  create long-lasting effects in other areas of their lives, limiting their self-image and their perception of the
  opportunities that are available or appropriate for them. Some teachers create a gender bias, often
  unknowingly, as well as strategies for promoting gender equality within the classroom.
- Ways to create a gender-sensitive classroom to promote gender equality (teacherthought.com; provide-education.co.uk) are to Ensure educational materials are free from gender stereotypes; Seat and group students intentionally; avoid segregating boys and girls into separate lines, etc; Encourage a mix of boys and girls to engage each other within small group projects using project-based learning method; Use gender-neutral language; Altered examples to help expand students' perspectives beyond gender stereotypes; Explore gender concepts and roles from different communities; Help students identify instances of gender bias, through awareness ac still a wide gender gap in access to employment and education
- Lack of indicators on the progress since 2015-2021 in the following areas: Discrimination against women & girls; women in leadership; violence against women & girls; early marriage; unpaid care and domestic work; reproductive health access & rights; equal economic rights; technology for women empowerment; gender equality policies activities or historical events, laws and cultural changes.

#### **Gender Issues in School**

- Various social values, especially the ones relating to gender roles, become part of the value structure that is taught through the process of learning (schools).
- Gender discrimination has been a major complication to equality in education. School texts should not be
  presented with gender biases, such as limiting the roles of women to only housework, cooking, etc. In
  contrast, men are breadwinners; this idea automatically makes the learner accept such differentiation of
  gender roles as a norm, leading to the formation of sexual biases in the learners' ways of thinking. Also, it
  leads to prejudiced behaviours towards oneself and persons of the opposite sex in one's family, workplace,
  and society which may become an obstacle to the full development of human potential.

#### Teaching and learning styles and methods.

- Teaching-learning should be analyzed through the 'gender lens to eliminate gender biases and promote the appropriate values, eventually leading to equal status for women and men in our society.
- Ways in which teachers interact with students greatly impact their ability to participate in their education to
  create long-lasting effects in other areas of their lives, limiting their self-image and their perception of the
  opportunities that are available or appropriate for them. Some teachers create a gender bias, often
  unknowingly, as well as strategies for promoting gender equality within the classroom.
- Ways to create a gender-sensitive classroom to promote gender equality: Ensure educational materials are
  free from gender stereotypes; Seat and group students intentionally. Avoid segregating boys and girls into
  separate lines, etc.
- Encourage a mix of boys and girls to engage each other within small group projects using project-based learning method; Use gender-neutral language; Altered examples to help expand students' perspectives beyond gender stereotypes; Explore gender concepts and roles from different communities' Help students identify instances of gender bias, through awareness activities.

#### 11.8 Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

#### **Geographic Information System (GIS)**

By Professor Md. Bodruddoza Mia & Asst. Professor Dr. Mahfuzur R. Khan

#### Use of GIS:

- The GIS consists of Computer-aided cartography, remote sensing, computer-aided design, and database management system.
- GIS is an interplay and broad system of hardware, software, and procedures designed to support capturing, managing, manipulating, analyzing, modeling, and displaying spatially-referenced data for solving complex decision-making, planning, and management problems.

#### Benefits of GIS

- GIS provides many products like aerial photos, digital maps, transformed maps, satellite data, and field data
- Many stakeholders use the GIS data like health care, agriculture, transportation companies, forestry, parks management, etc.
- The GIS provides the major data types like spatial data, attributes, and metadata.
- Georeferencing is another area of interest offered by GIS. It is accomplished by first selecting points on a source image with known coordinates for the real-world surface location. Then, real-world coordinates are linked to the corresponding pixel grid coordinates in the raster source image. When the image is georeferenced, each pixel has a real-world coordinate value assigned to it.
- More Benefits of GIS include: GIS is an easy solution for many people. It is easy and beneficial to study all types of Spatial Studies. Saves costs and energy from the real-time presence of survey people on the ground. GiS is also more technical and detailed, with a sub-focus on key areas of studies of the environment and physical analyses of the earth. The availability of the maps and data already obtained from the ground by the experts make GIS appealing.

Various types of Remote Sensing Applications for multiple purposes like different surveys.

- The two major types of remote sensing discussed include Active Remote Sensing, which provides its energy source for illumination. The sensor emits radiation directed toward the target to be investigated. The radiation reflected from that target is detected and measured by the sensor. Passive Remote Sensing systems that measure naturally available energy are called passive sensors. Passive sensors can only be used to detect energy when the naturally occurring energy is available, i.e., Sun Energy
- Remote sensing technology is used to obtain accurate, timely information for a significant variety of applications like the study of daily weather, climate change,urban-suburban land-use/land, ecosystem modeling of vegetation, water, snow/ice, food security, etc.
- The components of remote sensing include the energy source or Illumination, radiation, and the atmosphere, interaction with targets, recording of energy by the sensor, transmission, reception and processing, interpretation and analysis, and application by the users.
- Remote sensing is unobtrusive. Passive remote sensing does not disturb the object or area of interest.
- Remote sensing devices may be programmed to collect data systematically; this systematic data collection can remove the sampling bias introduced in some *in situ* investigations.
- In controlled conditions, remote sensing can provide fundamental biophysical information based on location, elevation/ depth, biomass, temperature, and moisture content.
- Remote sensing is critical for successfully modeling numerous natural like water-supply estimation, nonpoint source pollution, and cultural (e.g., land-use conversion at the urban fringe, etc.

#### Limitations of Remote Sensing

- The key limitation is that it is often *projected because Remote sensing is not a solution to all our problems.* RS provides all the information needed to conduct physical, biological, or social science research. It provides only some spatial, spectral, and temporal *information* of value.
- The key factor is the RS is in the hands of the Human beings who select the appropriate remote sensing system to collect the data. Thus, Human method-produced error may creep in as the remote sensing instrument and mission parameters.
- Powerful active remote sensor systems emitting electromagnetic radiation (e.g., LIDAR, RADAR, SONAR) can be intrusive and affect the investigated phenomenon.
- Remote sensing instruments may become *uncalibrated*, resulting in uncalibrated remote sensor data.
- Remote sensor data may be expensive to collect and analyze.

#### Satellite Remote Sensing Applications.

- The remote sensing process starts with the statement of the problem; then, data is collected, data is converted into information, and finally, the information is made available.
- Other steps include pre-processing images, senor errors, radiometric correction, geometric error, and its correction
- Satellite remote sensing can be defined as a technology for obtaining information about the surface of the earth with special sensors mounted on satellites

- Every type of earth's surface absorbs and reflects solar radiation in a specialized way, like soils, rocks, vegetation, and water bodies.
- Discussion on different types of satellite sensors used in each, like Landsat, Sentinel, Aster, etc
- There are various field surveys conducted to authenticate the studies of GIS and remote Sensing.

Habitat classification and mapping (water quality, quantitative measurements)

- Study of lake water in terms of quantity and quality.
- Study of Coastline Dynamic with study area, methodology, key objectives, and analysis.
- Land Use and Land Cover LULC studies and dynamics in detail with computer model studies.
- Heat Land delineation studies in detail with various mapping and their results.

#### Cost-effectiveness of remote sensing

- Habitat mapping is expensive; using remote sensing to augment field surveys is the most cost-effective.
- Other key costs include hardware, software, field survey, and imagery costs, besides the expenses of the analyst's salary.
  - 11.9 Bangladesh's Preparedness to Manage Earthquake Disaster

#### Bangladesh's Preparedness to Manage Earthquake Disaster

By Professor Dr. Mehedi Ahmed Ansary

Bangladesh, being a disaster-prone area:

- Regular occurrence of floods, drought, cyclones.
- Susceptible to damaging earthquakes
- No large earthquake has occurred in this region recently
- Several large catastrophic earthquakes struck this area in the past few hundred years

**Emphasis on Structural Improvements** 

- Retrofitting addressed specific concerns like irregular framing and inadequate lateral load resistance.
- Enhancing seismic resilience by retrofitting columns and avoiding potential structural failures.

Gaps related to Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning

- insufficient geophysical studies for seismic risks.
- Missing earthquake-sensitive urban planning.
- Lack of proper building assessments and research facilities.
- Deficiencies in governance, public awareness, and policy integration for disaster risk reduction.

#### Methodologies

- Rapid Visual Assessment (RVA)
  - a. SVI
  - b. NSVI
- Preliminary Engineering Analysis (PEA)
  - a. PI (2nd Level of Prioritization)
- Detailed Engineering Analysis (DEA)
  - a. Retrofitting the Structural Components
  - b. Retrofitting the Non-Structural Components

Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction Investment Plan

11.10 Flood Risk Management and Lessons Learned from the Mega Flood in 2011 of Thailand

# Flood Risk Management and Lessons Learned from the Mega Flood in 2011 in Thailand By Assc. Professor Dr. Nuanchan Singkran

#### The 2011 flood in Thailand

- Thailand's worst flood in 2011 covered 110,554 km2 in 66 provinces, affecting 13.57 million people and leading to 813 deaths. The total loss was USD 46.5 million, with 70% of the damage affecting the manufacturing sector.
- o Three main causes

- Five tropical storms hit the country during the rainy season, including Haima, Nock-Ten, Haitang, Nesat, and Nalgae, which brought increased precipitation.
- Southwest monsoon, unexpected precipitation, and high cumulative rainfall. The total rainfall by October 2011 was 25% more than in 2010, with 1823 mm of precipitation nationwide and 1674 mm in northern Thailand.
- Poor water storage management in two major dams, Bhumibol and Sirikit, led to devastating floods in Thailand. The dams reached their capacities by mid-October and eventually breached, releasing over 9 billion m3 of water downstream, causing widespread inundation in many areas and flowing to Bangkok.

#### Relevant plans and measures of Thailand

- In 2007, the NDPMC was established to prepare for and respond to disasters. It has four roles: promoting disaster risk reduction, integrating cooperation in emergency management, enhancing recovery measures, and developing international cooperation. However, NDPMC lacks community participation, has top-down policies, inefficient communication on flood risks, and ineffective collaboration among government agencies.
- In 2013, the SCWRM tasked JICA with developing a flood management plan for the Chao Phraya River Basin. However, the plan's focus on structural measures to prevent floods ignored the potential impacts on neighboring areas. One proposed project was to divert floodwaters to other river basins, but this passive solution could have unintended consequences and raise public concern.
- In 2015, general Prayut Chan-o-cha's flood management plan for the Chao Phraya River Basin aims to develop 185 flood projection systems in Nakhon Sawan Province. However, it has significant weaknesses, such as allowing development in high-risk flood areas, causing damage to sensitive environments, and diverting flooding to neighboring areas.

#### Proposed flood risk management framework

- The proposed flood risk management framework (by Singkran 2017) uses Australia's effective flood risk management framework, emphasizing community participation and progressive measures. It facilitates planning, preparation, and improvements by monitoring and reviewing local-level processes. The major components of the framework are
  - 1. The Chao Phraya River Basin Basin Commission established A Floodplain Management Entity (FME) consisting of a technical sub-committee (experts) and stakeholders' representatives to emphasize progressive responses for long-term flood risk reduction.
  - 2. The Floodplain Specific Management Processes include data collection, flood studies, floodplain management studies, floodplain management plans, and plan implementation
- Community participation is crucial for effective local planning. Two-way communication helps facilitate this.
   Results should be displayed publicly and discussed at community meetings. Incorporate outside agency comments and stakeholder feedback. Local government agencies should implement related plans.

#### 11.11 Indian Ocean Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System

### Indian Ocean Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System

By INCOIS, India

### Vulnerability of the Indian Ocean Coastline to Ocean Hazards

 Nearly 2.5 billion people reside in about 38 developing nations encircling the Indian Ocean Rim, where approximately 13% of the world's cyclones form in the Indian Ocean.

#### What is a Tsunami?

A tsunami emerges as a sequence of prolonged waves generated by a sudden disruption that displaces a
vast volume of water.

#### Indian Ocean Tsunami of December 26, 2004

- The year 2004 marked the occurrence of the most devastating tsunami in recorded history, triggered by the third strongest earthquake ever recorded on a seismograph, which also held the record for the longestlasting earthquake.
- The absence of recognition for the term "tsunami" and the lack of preparedness programmes in many Indian Ocean nations contributed significantly to the immense losses experienced.

#### Tsunamigenic Sources in The Indian Ocean

- The Indian and Australian plates are shifting northward and eastward toward the Eurasian plate, creating a converging boundary.
- The Sumatra-Andaman Subduction Zone and the Makran Subduction Zone represent the primary sources of tsunamis due to subduction in the Indian Ocean.

#### **Global Tsunami Warning System**

- The regional tsunami warning systems, functioning within each Intergovernmental Coordination Group, serve as fundamental components in establishing a global Tsunami Warning System (TWS)
- The regional tsunami warning systems within each Intergovernmental Coordination Group serve as fundamental components in establishing a global tsunami warning system.

#### Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System

- The four major pillars in TWS are
  - Tsunami Risk Assessment Enhances comprehension of risks and directs preparedness efforts for both authorities and communities.
  - Tsunami Detection and Warning: Operated by Australia, India, and Indonesia; Developing within multihazard environments; Monitor earthquakes and provide timely initial magnitude and location information; Generate specific coastal-zone threat information;
  - Tsunami Warning Dissemination.
  - The national tsunami warning networks incorporate National Tsunami Warning Centres (NTWCs),
     Disaster Management Organizations, and Broadcast Media. Notification Messages are issued in text format.
  - Community Awareness & Preparedness includes Tsunami capacity development; Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Workshops, Tabletop Exercises; Conducting Mock Drills; World Tsunami Awareness Day

#### Challenges

- India is the first implemented country Tsunami Ready programme in the Indian Ocean region.
- Uncommon or non-traditional origins of tsunamis.
- No time for communities to receive official warning.
- No access to evacuation, no prior preparation for evacuations

Tsunami waves arrived in succession following the eruption patterns and avalanches.

#### 12. Module 3: Policy Formulation and Comprehensive Implementation

12.1 SWOT Analysis and Strategic Planning

#### **SWOTAnalysis and Strategic Planning**

By Associate Professor Dr. Wasin Ingkapatanakul, Dr. Prasit Pongruengphant, and Dr. Cherdsak Virapat

#### Founder of CIRDAP

- Mr. Aziz-Ul Haq took his position as the first Director of the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) from 6 July 1979 to 5 July 1984. He played a pioneering role in the establishment of CIRDAP.
- He was instrumental in establishing CIRDAP in Cumilla, Bangladesh. For this reason, he was named the founder of CIRDAP. He was considered a dynamic leader in administering works and programmes at CIRDAP.

#### **CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs)**

- o CIRDAP was founded in 1979 as an Intergovernmental regional organization.
- CIRDAP has 15 member states, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Indonesia, IR Iran, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam

#### Integrated Rural Development (IRD)

- o IRD is generally seen as combining multiple development services into a coherent delivery system to improve the well-being of the rural population.
- o IRD may be seen as policy transformation into comprehensive actions utilizing adaptive management. SDG framework may be seen as one of the overarching frameworks and strategic policies for IRD.

#### Trade

- The scope of trade expands beyond local markets into international trade among countries as a key to the growing global economy and the epicentre of global economic growth and development.
- Trade is essential for keeping a competitive global economy and lowering the prices of goods internationally, as it spurs innovation and encourages markets to become specialized.

#### **Sustainable Development**

o It requires the elimination of poverty and deprivation; the conservation and enhancement of the resource base, which alone can ensure that the elimination of poverty is permanent; a broadening of the concept of development so that it covers not only economic growth but also social and cultural development; and the unification of economics and ecology in decision-making at all levels.

#### **Ecological Footprint**

- Ecological footprint is a metric computed by the Global Footprint Network and used to determine humans' impact on the environment in a given place or country.
- Ecological Footprint measures the impact of human activities in terms of the area of biologically productive land and water required to produce the goods consumed and to assimilate the wastes generated.
- The world average ecological footprint was 2.77 global hectares (gha)/person in 2017, with an average biocapacity of 1.60 gha/person with a 1.17 gha/person deficit.

#### **Ecological Footprint and Human Development Index of CIRDAP Member Countries**

- As shown in the figure, measuring HDI and the Ecological Footprint reveals that developing countries (LDC)
  have low (Afghanistan) to middle levels of HDI (Bangladesh, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan,
  and Ghana).
- Four countries (Indonesia, IR Iran, Philippines, and Sri Lanka are in the blue quadrant.
- Meanwhile, five countries (Fiji, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Mauritius) outpace the blue quadrant with biocapacity deficits.

#### **SWOT Analysis**

- SWOT analysis is a framework for identifying and analyzing an organization's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. It is used to help assess the internal and external factors that contribute to an organization's advantages and disadvantages.
- Strategy is a high-level plan to achieve an organization's goals under uncertainty, which includes strengths and weaknesses as its internal factors and opportunities and threats as its external factors.

#### Steps in Conducting SWOT Analysis

- Approach the organization to meet its objectives
- Express the alternative and appropriate procedures
- Create KPI for development monitoring
- Levels of Strategic planning include vision, strategy, plan, projects, and activities.
- The Key success factors of strategic planning are:
  - 1. Support in structure, system, strategy, shared vision, and staff.
  - 2. Spirit in the forms of style and skill.
- The Strategic Management process includes strategic planning, strategic control, and strategic implementation

#### **Steps in the SWOT Analysis**

- Participants were divided into 4 groups representing 1) Governments /NGOs, 2)academies/institutes, 3)schools/communities, and 4) the private sector
- Introduction on the purpose of SA and how to practice doing it was given by Dr.Cherdsak Virapat
- The two online resource persons, Associate Prof. Dr. Wasin Inkapatanakul & Dr. Prasit Pongruengphant, enlightened the participants more on how to identify the 4 elements of SA: strength, weakness, opportunities, and threats
- The 4 participant groups prepared a set of SWOT by element from which at least the 5 most relevant ones from each element were selected under the guidance of two resource persons.
- The 4 SWOT elements, along with their respective sub-elements identified under the guidance of the three resource persons, are
  - Strength:

- S1: Rich natural resource base and biodiversity
- S2: Availabilities of expertise, knowledge management, and human resources for rural development
- S3: Many best practices and rural development models can be replicated.
- S4: Advancement in ICT

#### Weakness

- W1: Beaurocratic challenges in the decision-making process
- W2: High-income inequality between urban and rural dwellers
- W3: Resistance to change and limited outreach programmes to the target rural population
- W4: Limited financial resources for implementing rural development activities at schools & communities
- W5: Lack of skilled manpower in the rural areas.

#### Opportunities:

- O1: High opportunities for promoting a green economy and sustainable rural development
- O2: Employment opportunities & utilization of ICT in Rural Development
- O3: Current trend in promoting gender equality and employment
- O4: Strong trade network for partnership and collaboration
- O5: High rate of economic growth
- o Threats:
  - T1: War and political conflicts
  - T2: Frequent natural/man-made disasters and the impact of climate change
  - T3: Increased carbon footprint
  - T4: Economic/financial crisis
  - T5: Losses of rural and urban culture
- Four pairs of the four SWOT elements in proposing the Strategies for Rural Development in the Asia-Pacific region are WO, SO, WT, and ST
- Weighing exercise indicates a Proactive policy
  - 12.2 The Exercise: "Stakeholders Strategic Actions on Promoting Integrated Rural Development, Governance, Trade and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific" was divided into the following two brain-storming sessions:

The Exercise: "Stakeholders Strategic Actions on Promoting Integrated Rural Development, Governance, Trade and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific" was divided into the following two brain-storming sessions:

- 1. SWOT matrix construction and analysis for obtaining strategic plans. The proposed Strategies for Rural Development Policies in Asia and the Pacific are:
  - 1.1 The **Weakness- Opportunity (WO)**Strategy:
  - 1.2 The **Strength-Opportunity** (**SO**) Strategy:
  - 1.3 The **Weakness-Theat** (**WT**) Strategy:
  - 1.4 The **Strength -Threat (ST)** Strategy:
  - 2. Identification of Roles and Responsibilities of Government, Private Sector, Communities and their Organizations, Civil Societies, and Academic Institutions.
- This session was continually provided from the first day of the presentation regarding the SWOT matrix construction and analysis for obtaining strategic plans, which were determined in four sectors of stakeholders: Government and IGOs, NGOs and academic institutions, Schools and communities, and Private sectors
- Some texts on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats were revised to minimize compatible ideas before the class.

- The revised SWOT Analysis was elevated to a decision with the participants and lecturers. Then, SWOT Analysis was finalized and prioritized.
- The Excel scoring and weighting steps were applied to find the best idea. In addition, the voting was encouraged to do in this step. The participants would express by hand up when they agreed. Moreover, in the case of equal voting, repeat voting would be applied to the final idea.
- The formulations in Excel with Matrix were set up for weighting a score, shown in the quarter graph.
- Specific strategies were raised by four sectors following each matrix matching. Lectures could be recommended for clarification.
- The draft Report of the SWOT Analysis was developed following the format and template of CIRDAP. After that, the lecturers would support finalizing the Final Report for submission to the organizer.
- The final report on SWOT Analysis is given as Annex F.
- 13. During the stay at the BARD campus in Cumilla, the following extra-training activities were organized; some pictures of the event are at **Annex G** 
  - 13.1 The Ethnic Night on the evening of November 10, 2023
  - 13.2 The Potluck Night on November 18, 2023
  - 13.3 Field tour to Commonwealth War Cemetery on November 21, 2023
- 14. All participants, resource persons, and CIRDAP staff traveled back to Dhaka City on Friday, November 24, 2023, and stayed in Dhaka on November 25, 2023
- 15. The Round Table Discussion on Integrated Rural Development, Governance, Trade, and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific Countries, with Prof. Dr. Mohammed Helal Uddin as the moderator, was organized at the CIRDAP Exhibitions and Museum on Integrated Rural Development (CEMIRD) on Sunday, November 25, 2023, the presentations and the panelists who presented them are as follows:
  - 15.1 SDGs & Its Related Instruments by Dr. Muhammad Israr, CIRDAP IRD Expert
  - 15.2 Challenges of Agriculture in Bangladesh and Asia and the Pacific by Professor Dr. Moin Us Salam, FAO Bangladesh
  - 15.3 Economic and Regional Integration in Rural Development and Disaster Management by Dr. Ganga Dutta Acharya, Senior Programme Specialist, SAARC Agriculture Centre (SAC)
  - 15.4 Activities in Bangladesh and Asia-Pacific Potentials and Challenges by Prof. Dr. Md. Abdul Hakim, Ex-Economist of PKSF
  - 15.5 Challenges of Aquaculture for Small-scale Farmers in Bangladesh and Regional Cooperation on Technology Transfer through CIRDAP by Mr. Syed Mahmudul Haq, Chairman of Bangladesh Shrimp and Fish Foundation (BSFF)
  - 15.6 Integrated Rural Development in Bangladesh by Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, BARD Director of Research
- 16. On November 25, 2023, right after the Round Table Discussion, the Closing Ceremony and Awarding of Certificate was organized at the CICC with the following events: the photo coverage at **Annex. H** 
  - 16.1 Farewell address by Dr. Cherdsak Virapat, Director General, Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)
  - 16.2 Farewell speech by Mr. Md Harun-or- Rashid Mollah, Director General, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)
  - 16.3 Certificate awarding and farewell remark by Dr. Somporn Hanpongpandh, the Course Director
  - 16.4 Token of appreciation by the trainees
  - 16.5 Addresses by successful trainees

- 16.6 Video presentation by the Trainees
- 16.7 Closing remarks by the Chief Guest: Ms. Mosammat Hamida Begum, Senior Secretary of Rural Development & Co-operatives Division, Ministry of LGRD & Cooperatives. She congratulated all trainees and mentioned that the Flagship Training will enhance the capacity of the participants. Furthermore, she expressed hope that the outcomes of this training programme are expected to contribute significantly to realizing sustainable and inclusive rural development in CIRDAP member countries in the Asia-Pacific Region and beyond.



- 16.8 Awarding of the Aziz-UI Haq Rural Development Medal in 2023 to the Rural Development Academy (RDA), Bogura, by the Chief Guest, Ms. Mosammat Hamida Begum, Senior Secretary of Rural Development & Cooperatives Division, Ministry of LGRD & Cooperatives, it followed by a statement of the Director General of RDA.
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#### 16.9 Farewell Reception

#### 17. Course Evaluation:

- 17.1 The Course Syllabus of the Second CIRDAP Flagship Training Programme covers a wide variety of IRD aspects as could be made possible by available resource persons, namely, the MDGs. The SDGs, trade, environment, adaptive management, policy formulation, comprehensive implementation and adaptive management of rural development policies, programmes and projects.
- 17.2 The 35 resource persons in their 38 presentations were qualified professors, experts, and high-ranked officers from government and non-government organizations, academics, and agencies who are heavily packed with knowledge and experiences in rural and other related development fields. Very few other international organizations can draw together such a number of qualified resource persons for the same three-week international training programme.
- 17.3 The 24 participants from 14 countries in the Asia-Pacific region are mid-level officers and staff members of related governmental agencies, who are in a good position to implement what they have learned from this CIRDAP Flagship 2 Training Programme in their day-to-day work aiming at fulfilling the SDGs back home. The intimacy they have earned from having been trained in the same classroom, dining in the same dining room, and staying in the same hostel on the BARD campus for 20 days, not to mention other related activities at the CIRDAP Headquarters in Dhaka, is a strong driving force for them to continue their global partnership in development for a longer year to come.
- 17.4 Physical Resources and Facilities in terms of classrooms, meeting rooms, training equipment, hostels, dining halls, sport and recreation facilities, transportation having been made available at the CIRDAP Headquarters in Dhaka and BARD campus in Cumilla were sufficient for the smooth operation of the training programme.
- 17.5 Social activities in terms of the Ethnic Night, pot-luck dinner, field trips, and visits to the Cumilla downtown areas made the social lives of the participants memorable.
- 18. Departure of all participants from Dhaka City started after the Course Evaluation.

#### **Acknowledgement**

In reflecting on the successful completion of the Second Flagship Training, we extend our profound appreciation to Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), CIRDAP Contact Ministries, and CIRDAP Link Institutes for their unwavering support and commitment to advancing this initiative for the second time.

BARD's steadfast dedication and the Ministry's endorsement have been instrumental in realizing our training objectives, underscoring the importance of collaborative efforts in pursuing excellence.

A special acknowledgment is extended to the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) for their continuous support and excellent efforts to make the programme successful and to the respected Technical Committee (TC) members for their invaluable guidance, ensuring the pertinence and caliber of the arranging this training programme. We also express our gratitude to the accomplished lecturers whose expertise and commitment to excellence have greatly enriched the learning experience for all participants.

Furthermore, we thank our esteemed collaborative partners and sponsors for their substantial contributions, both in resources and support, which played an integral role in the seamless execution of the programme.

#### **List of Annexes**

Annex A: Programme Schedule of the Training Course

Annex B: List of the Participants

Annex C: List of the Resource Persons

Annex D: Output of Course Simulation 1 South Asian Plus Five Emergency Rice Reserve

Annex E. Output of Course Simulation 2 Project Cycle Management (PCM)

Annex F: Output of SWOT Analysis

Annex G Footages on the Field Trips, the Ethnic Night, and the Potluck Evening

Annex H Footages on the Round Table Discussion, Closing Ceremony and Certificate Awarding

#### **Annex A Programme Schedule of the Training Course**

#### **SYLLABUS**

### CIRDAP - BARD 2<sup>nd</sup> FLAGSHIP TRAINING PROGRAMME ON REGIONAL INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNANCE, TRADE, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

#### Venue:

CIRDAP International Conference Centre (CICC), Dhaka City & Bangladesh Academy of Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla, Bangladesh

Time:

3-27 November 2023

#### **Programme Schedule:**

#### Day 1: Friday, November 3, 2023

Arrival of the Management Team and Participants

#### Day 2: Saturday, November 4, 2023

11:00 – 12:00 hrs. Visit Aziz-Ul Haq Exhibitions and Museum on Rural Development, CIRDAP

#### **Opening Ceremony:**

12:30- 13:30 hrs. at CIRDAP International Conference Centre (CICC)

Welcome Remarks by:

**Dr. Cherdsak Virapat**, Director General, Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)

**Mr. Md. Harun-or- Rashid Mollah**, Director General, Bangladesh Academy of Rural Development (BARD)

**Invited Guests: H.E. Dr. Pornchai Danvivathana,** Secretary General of Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD)

Opening address by:

**Dr. Somporn Hanpongpandh**, Course Director, on the Concept of the Training Course

**Chief Guest:** Honorable Minister, **H.E. Md. Tajul Islam**, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives

13:30 - 14:30 hrs. Lunch

16:00 – 19:30 hrs. Travel to Cumilla, Travel Arrangement by CIRDAP

#### Day 3: Sunday, November 5, 2023

10:30 – 12:30 hrs. Orientation of the Campus of BARD in Cumilla (**Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman**)

12:30 – 13:30 hrs. Lunch

18:30 - 19:30 hrs. Dinner

## Module 1: Integrated Rural Development Framework, Trade, Sustainable Development & Multi-lateral treaties on Environmental Legal Issues

#### Week 1

#### Day 4: Monday November 6, 2023

09:00 – 09:30 hrs. Introduction to the Course

Speaker: Course Director (**Dr. Somporn Hanpongpandh**)

Global Integrated Rural Development

09:30 - 11:00 hrs.

Status of Development Indicators on Poverty Reduction, Strategies to Reach the Ultra Poor, Integrated Approach of Poverty Reduction/ Multidimensional Poverty (**Prof. Dr. Mohammed Helal Uddin**)— PART 1

11:00 – 11:30 hrs. Coffee Break

11:30 – 13:00 hrs.

• Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Earth Summit WSSD, Rio+21, UNCLOS (H.E. Dr. Pornchai Danvivathana)

13:00 - 14:00 hrs. Lunch

14:00 - 15:30 hrs.

• SDGs Framework, the Convention on Biological Diversity (**H.E. Dr. Pornchai Danvivathana**)

15:30 - 16:00 hrs. Coffee Break

16:00 – 17:00 hrs.

• The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (H.E. Dr. Pornchai Danvivathana)

17:00 – 17:15 hrs. Wrap-Up by Course Director (**Dr. Somporn Hanpongpandh**)

#### Day 5: Tuesday, November 7, 2023

09:00 - 10:30 hrs.

Integrated Rural Development in Asia and the Pacific and CIRDAP Intervention and Rural Development Policies & Major Rural Development Programmes (**Prof. Dr. Mr. Amir Mohammad Nasrullah**)

10:30 – 11:00 hrs Coffee Break

11:00 - 13:00 hrs

Sustainable Food System & Agriculture Investment - Online (**Dr. Vanida Khumnirdpetch**)

13:00 - 14:00 hrs. Lunch

14:00 - 15:30 hrs

- Imperatives of Global Integrated Rural Development and Policy Formulations (**Prof. Dr. Taiabur Rahman**)
- Managing Rural Natural Resources (Prof. Dr. Taiabur Rahman)

15:30 - 15:50 hrs Tea Break

15:50 - 17:20 hrs

Policy Formulation in Integrated Rural Development Framework, Relevance of the Rural Development Models in CMCs, Sustainable Development Framework in Rural Context (**Dr. Mustafa K. Mujeri**) -Part 1

#### Day 6: Wednesday, November 8, 2023

09:00 - 10:30 hrs.

Policy Formulation in Integrated Rural Development Framework, Relevance of the Rural Development Models in CMCs, Sustainable Development Framework in Rural Context (**Dr. Mustafa K. Mujeri**) – Part 2 (Online)

11:00 - 12:30 hrs.

Status of Development Indicators on Poverty Reduction, Strategies to Reach the Ultra Poor, Integrated Approach of Poverty Reduction/ Multidimensional Poverty (**Prof. Dr. Mohammed Helal Uddin**)— PART 2 (Online)

12:30 – 13:30 hrs. Lunch

13:30 – 15:00 hrs.

Pre-independence Rural Development in Bangladesh with Emphasis on Cumilla Approach to Rural Development (**Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman**)

15:00 - 15:30 hrs. Coffee Break

15:30 – 17:00 hrs.

Post-independence Rural Development Scenario of Bangladesh: Approaches, Strategies and Some Innovative Experiments (**Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman**)

#### Day 7: Thursday November 9, 2023

09:00 – 16:00 hrs. Simulation Exercise by Course Director (**Dr. Somporn Hanpongpandh**) Part -1

#### Day 8: Friday November 10, 2023

09:00 - 10:30 hrs.

Trends on Agriculture Economics in Asia and the Pacific (**Mr. Pongpat Boonchuwong**)

10:30 - 11:00 hrs Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:30 hrs.

E-commerce and Role of Cooperatives – Online (Ms. Jaruwan Jan-in)

12:30 – 13:30 hrs. Lunch

13:30 – 15:00 hrs.

Accounting for Community Enterprises - Online (Ms. Pattharaporn Lukthong)

15:00 – 15:30 hrs. Coffee Break

15:30 - 17:00 hrs.

Accounting of Farmers (Mr. Wisarut Nuntawinyu)

**Ethnic Night** (Course Director, BARD Course Manager & CIRDAP Course Manager) 19:00 – 21:30 hrs.

#### Week 2

#### Day 9: Saturday, November 11, 2023

Trade and Sustainable Development

09:00 - 12:30 hrs.

Multilateral Trading System, Attainment of SDGs and the Challenges of LDC Graduation (**Dr. Mustafizur Rahman**)

12:30 - 13:30 hrs. Lunch

13:30 - 15:00 hrs.

Sufficiency Economy by Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) –face-to-face (Ms. Vitida Sivakua)

15:00-15:30 Coffee Break

15:30-17:00

Sustainable Finance for Promoting Green Economy – (**Dr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman**) (Online)

#### Day 10: Sunday, November 12, 2023

Trade and Sustainable Development (cont.)

09:00 - 10:30 hrs. BD Time

Bio Trade, Biodiversity & Genetic Resources, Transfer of Technology, and sustainable trade (**Prof. Dr. Md. Sagir Ahmed**) (**Online**)

10:30 - 11:00 hrs Coffee break

11:00 - 12:30 hrs

Blue Economy (Face to Face) (Rear Admiral Mr. Khurshed Alam)

12:30 - 13:30 hrs Lunch

13:30 - 17:00 with 30 minutes coffee break

Climate Change Impacts and Disaster Risk Reduction on Trade – Online (**Dr. Grinson George**)

#### Day 11: Monday November 13, 2023

Trade and Sustainable Development (cont.)

09:00 - 10:30 hrs.

Trade and Sustainable Development & UNCTAD's Contribution to Trade and Rural Development - (**Mr. Wimon Punkong**) (online)

10:30 - 11:00 hrs. Coffee Break

11:00 – 13:00 hrs. Trade and Sustainable Development & UNCTAD's Contribution to Trade and Rural Development - (**Mr. Wimon Punkong**) - Continued (online)

13:00 - 14:00 hrs. Lunch

14:00 - 17:00 hrs.

Sectoral Shares in Economic Development, Agricultural Production, and Productivity, Role of Agriculture for Food Security and SDG 2, and Role of Non-farm Economy for Food Security (**Prof. Dr. Mohammed Helal Uddin**)

### Module 2: Adaptive Management in Rural Development in Asia and the Pacific Region

#### Day 12: Tuesday, November 14, 2023

09:00- 12:30 hrs (**Prof. Dr. Tofail Ahmed**)

- (i) Rural Development Priorities and Strategies and Important Thrust and Future Intervention
- (ii) Decentralization with Bottom-up Decision-making and People Participation Approaches.
- (iii) Lesson-learn from Many Pilot Research and Development Models in Bangladesh and Rural Areas may be Used as Guidelines and Best Practices for Local Community Management.

12:30 - 13:30 hrs. Lunch

13:30 - 17:00 hrs. with a coffee break

Climate-Adaptive Agricultural Practices in South-Asia

Public Policies for Promoting Climate - Adaptive Agricultural Practices in South Asia - (**Prof. Dr. A K Enamul Haque**) (online)

#### Day 13: Wednesday, November 15, 2023

09:00- 12:30 hrs with a coffee break

- Tools, Techniques, and Processes which Support and Inform Decision-making and Policy.
- Management Approaches in Integrated Rural Development. The Use of State-of-the-art Technology in Support of IRD. (**Dr. Mohammed Helal Uddin**)

12:30-13:30: Lunch

13:30 - 17:00 hrs. with a coffee break

Launch of the UNCTAD Trade & Development Report 2023 – Online (Ms. Anastasia Nesvetailova)

#### Day 14: Thursday, November 16, 2023

09:00 – 16:00 hrs. Simulation Exercise by Course Director (**Dr. Somporn Hanpongpandh**)- Part 2

#### **Day 15: Friday, November 17, 2023:**

#### Field Trip (by BARD)

- CVDP village
- Commonwealth war Cemetery
- Shalbon Bihar

#### Day 16: Saturday, November 18, 2023

**Environmental Impact Assessment for Rural Development** 

09:00 - 12:30 hrs.

Environmental Impact Assessment for Rural Development (**Prof. Dr. Brian Walter Szuster**)

12:30 - 13:30 hrs. Lunch

13:30 – 15:00 hrs.

Environmental Impact Assessment for Rural Development (continued) (**Prof. Dr. Brian Walter Szuster**)

15:00 - 15:30 hrs. Coffee Break

15:30 - 17:00 hrs.

Environmental Impact Assessment for Rural Development (continued) (**Prof. Dr. Brian Walter Szuster**)

19:00 - 21:30 hrs.

**Potluck Night** (Course Director, BARD Course Manager & CIRDAP Course Manager)

#### Day 17: Sunday, November 19, 2023

09:00 - 10:30 hrs.

Gender Issues in Education (Associate Prof. Dr. Rossukhon Makaramani)

10:30 - 11:00 hrs. Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:30 hrs.

Gender Issues in Education (Associate Prof. Dr. Rossukhon Makaramani - continued)

12:30 - 13:30 hrs. Lunch

13:30 – 15:00 hrs.

Environmental Impact Assessment for Rural Development (**Prof. Dr. Brian Walter Szuster**)

15:00 – 15:30 hrs. Coffee Break

15:30 – 17:00 hrs.

Environmental Impact Assessment for Rural Development (**Prof. Dr. Brian Walter Szuster**)

#### Week 3

#### Day 18: Monday November 20, 2023

09:00 - 17:00 hrs.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) (**Prof. Md. Bodruddoza Mia & Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahfuzur R Khan**)

- A Tool for Mapping and Analysis of Spatial Data
- Objectives of Remote Sensing
- Satellite Remote Sensing Applications
- Useful Satellites and Airborne Sensors
- Field Surveys: Building the Linkage
- Habitat Classification and Mapping (Water Quality, Quantitative Measurements of Ecological Parameters, and Resource Assessments)
- Cost-effectiveness of Remote Sensing
- Linkage to GIS Analysis and Tools

#### Day 19: Tuesday, November 21, 2023

Rural Development and Environment

Multi-hazards and Early Warning and Mitigation Systems

09:00 - 10:30 hrs.

Bangladesh's Preparedness to Manage Earthquake Disaster - Online (**Prof. Dr. Mehedi Ahmed Ansary**)

10:30 - 11:00 hrs. Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:30 hrs.

Flood Risk Management and Lessons Learned from the Mega Flood in 2011 of Thailand – Online (**Associate Prof. Dr. Nuanchan Singkran**)

12:30 - 13:30 hrs. Lunch

13:30 - 15:00 hrs.

Indian Ocean Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System – Online (**Ms. MV Sunanda**, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services – INCOIS, India)

15:00 – 15:30 hrs. Coffee Break

15:30 – 17:00 hrs. – Scheduled Lecturer **Mr. K. Harald Drager** -Not Available/ Free time

#### Module 3: Policy Formulation and Comprehensive Implementation

Day 20 - Day 21: Wednesday, November 22, 2023 - Thursday, November 23, 2023

09:00 - 17:00 hrs.

SWOT Analysis and Strategic Planning (9 hrs)

## (Associate Prof. Dr. Wasin Ingkapatanakul & Dr. Prasit Pongruengphant (Online) and Dr. Cherdsak Virapat)

- Exercise: "Stakeholders Strategic Actions on Promoting Integrated Rural Development, Governance, Trade and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific" will be divided into two brain-storming sessions: (1) SWOT matrix construction and analysis for obtaining strategic plans;
- (2) Identification of Roles and Responsibilities of Government, Private Sector, Communities and their Organizations, Civil Societies, and Academic Institutions.

#### Day 22: Friday, November 24, 2023

09:00 - 13:00 hrs.

Travel back to Dhaka City

13:00 - 14:00 hrs. Lunch at CIRDAP

#### Day 23: Saturday, November 25, 2023

Venue: CIRDAP Exhibitions and Museum on Integrated Rural Development (CEMIRD)

09:00 - 12:30 hrs.

Round Table Discussion on Integrated Rural Development, Governance, Trade, and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific Countries.

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Mohammed Helal Uddin

#### Panellists:

- IRD Expert of CIRDAP, SDGs & Its Related Instruments Online (**Dr. Muhammad Israr**)
- FAO Bangladesh (**Dr. Moin Us Salam**) Challenges of Agriculture in Bangladesh and Asia and the Pacific
- SAC (**Dr. Ganga Dutta Acharya**) Economic and Regional Integration in Rural Development and Disaster Management
- Southeast University (Dr. Md. Abdul Hakim, Prof. of Economics), Microcredit Activities in Bangladesh and Asia-Pacific - Potentials and Challenges
- Chairman of BSFF (**Mr. Syed Mahmudul Haq**), Challenges of Aquaculture for Small-scale Farmers in Bangladesh and Regional Cooperation on Technology Transfer through CIRDAP
- BARD, Director of Research (Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman), Rural Development in Bangladesh

10:30 - 11:00 hrs. Coffee Break

12:30 - 13:30 hrs. Lunch

#### **Closing Ceremony and Award of Certificate**

Venue: CICC

14:00 - 16:00 hrs.

Closing Remarks by:

**Dr. Cherdsak Virapat**, Director General, Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)

**Mr. Md Harun-or- Rashid Mollah**, Director General, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)

Closing address, Award of Certificate by:

**Dr. Somporn Hanpongpandh**, Course Director on the Accomplishment of the Course Token of appreciation to the Course Director by: The Trainees

Address by Representatives of the Successful Trainees

Presentation of Video Clips of the Trainees

Closing remarks by Chief Guest: **Ms. Mosammat Hamida Begum**, Senior Secretary of Rural Development & Co-operatives Division, Ministry of LGRD & Cooperatives (TBC)

Award of the Aziz-UI Haq Rural Development Medal to Rural Development Academy (RDA), Bogura in 2023 by:

Chief Guest, **Ms. Mosammat Hamida Begum**, Senior Secretary of Rural Development & Co-operatives Division, Ministry of LGRD & Cooperatives

• Statement of DG RDA after Receiving the Awards

Farewell Reception

16:00 - 17:00 hrs

**Day 24: Sunday, November 26, 2023** 

In Dhaka

Day 25: Monday November 27, 2023

Course Evaluation & Departure from Dhaka City

#### Annex B

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

#### 1.Bangladesh

Name: Ms. Kazi Sonia Rahman

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#### 3. Bangladesh

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4. Bangladesh

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5. Bangladesh

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6. Bangladesh

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#### 7. Bangladesh

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## LIST OF RESOURCE PERSONS 2<sup>ND</sup> FLAGSHIP TRAINING, 3-27 NOVEMBER, 2023

| SI<br># | Name  | Organization  | Position  | Country/<br>Nationality | Email Address                    |
|---------|---|---|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 01      | Prof. Dr.<br>Mohammed Helal<br>Uddin        | Centre on Integrated Rural<br>Development for Asia and<br>the Pacific (CIRDAP)                          | Director<br>Research  | Bangladesh              | director_research@<br>cirdap.org |
| 02      | H.E. Dr. Pornchai<br>Danvivathana           | Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD)   | Secretary<br>General  | Thailand                | sg.pornchai.acd@g<br>mail.com    |
| 03      | Prof. Dr. Mr. Amir<br>Mohammad<br>Nasrullah | Department of Public<br>Administration, University of<br>Chittagong                                     | Professor   | Bangladesh              | amir.nasrullah@cu.a<br>c.bd      |
| 04      | Dr. Vanida<br>Khumnirdpetch                 | National FAO Committee of<br>Thailand, Director of Bureau<br>of Foreign Agricultural Affairs<br>(BOFAA) | Assistant<br>Secretary<br>General   | Thailand                | inter.bofaa@gmail.c<br>om        |
| 05      | Prof. Dr. Taiabur<br>Rahman                 | Department of Development<br>Studies, Faculty of Social<br>Sciences, University of<br>Dhaka             | Professor   | Bangladesh              | Taiaburrahman.dvs<br>@du.ac.bd   |
| 06      | Dr. Mustafa K.<br>Mujeri                    | Institute for Inclusive Finance and Development (InM)   | Executive<br>Director   | Bangladesh              | mujeri48@gmail.co<br>m           |
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| 80      | Dr. Somporn<br>Hanpongpandh                 | CIRDAP  | Course<br>Director  | Thailand                | shanpongpandh@g<br>mail.com      |
| 09      | Mr. Pongpat<br>Boonchuwong                  | Department of Fisheries,<br>Thailand  | Advisor<br>(Economic)   | Thailand                | boonchuwong@yah<br>oo.com        |
| 10      | Ms. Jaruwan Jan-in                          | Cooperative Promotion<br>Department   | Director, Farmer Groups, Development Group, Agriculture Cooperatives and Farmer Groups Development Division | Thailand                | poocpd@yahoo.com                 |
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| 13      | Dr. Mustafizur<br>Rahman                 | Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)  | Distinguished Fellow   | Bangladesh              | mustafiz@cpd.org.b<br>d  |
| 14      | Ms. Vitida Sivakua                       | Thailand International<br>Cooperation Agency (TICA),<br>Ministry of Foreign Affairs     | Head of the<br>Sufficiency<br>Economy<br>Philosophy<br>Promotion<br>Unit   | Thailand                | vitida.s@mfa.go.th;  |
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| 16      | Prof. Dr. Md. Sagir<br>Ahmed             | Dept. of Zoology, University of Dhaka   | Professor  | Bangladesh              | sagir@du.ac.bd;<br>sagir_udhaka@hotm<br>ail.com                  |
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| 18      | Dr. Grinson George                       | SAARC Agriculture Centre (SAC), Dhaka   | Senior<br>Programme<br>Specialist<br>(Fisheries)   | India                   | grinsongeorge@gm<br>ail.com                                      |
| 19      | Mr. Wimon Punkong                        | International institute for trade and development (ITD), Ministry of commerce, Thailand | Deputy<br>Executive<br>Director  | Thailand                | wimon@itd.or.th  |
| 20      | Prof. Dr. Tofail<br>Ahmed                | Britannia University, Cumilla & Chittagong University, Bangladesh                       | Ex-Vice Chancellor, Britannia University, Cumilla & Former Professor, Department of Public Administration Chittagong | Bangladesh              | tofail101@gmail.co<br>m;<br>Skype: tofailahmed<br>54@outlook.com |

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| 30      | Associate Prof. Dr.<br>Wasin<br>Ingkapatanakul | Quality Assurance in<br>Education, Silpakorn<br>University, Thailand   | Former Vice<br>President and<br>CIRDAP<br>Expert             | Thailand                | prapiroon@hotmail.c<br>om             |

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| 32      | Dr. Cherdsak<br>Virapat      | Centre on Integrated Rural<br>Development for Asia and<br>the Pacific (CIRDAP) | Director<br>General   | Thailand                | cvirapat@cirdap.org                             |
| 33      | Dr. Muhammad Israr           | Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Cooperative Department                     | Secretary to<br>Government<br>of Khyber<br>Pakhthunkhw<br>a   | Pakistan                | misrar04@gmail.co<br>m                          |
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#### Annex D

Output of Course Simulation 1 South Asian Plus Five Emergency Rice Reserve

# PROPOSED AGREEMENT ON ESTABLISHING THE SOUTH ASIAN PLUS FIVE EMERGENCY RICE RESERVE

#### Preamble

The Governments of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka;

And

The Governments of China, Afghanistan, Iran, Indonesia, Mongolia,

**Recalling** the Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation signed in New Delhi in August 1983, which called for cooperative action with a view to promoting economic and social development in South Asia;

**Recalling** the Agreement on Establishing the SAARC Food Security Reserve signed in 4<sup>th</sup> November 1987, which established the SAARC emergency food reserve for the purpose of meeting emergency requirements;

**Reaffirming** their commitment to the realization of this objective by joining together in the establishment of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and adopting a Charter in Dhaka in December 1985;

**Reaffirming** their commitment to establish the SAARC Food Security Reserve with immediate effect for any emergency to cope up with food security crisis in 2003.

**Recognizing** the importance of regional and sub-regional collective self-reliance with respect to food security as a means of combating the adverse effect of natural and man-made calamities;

**Recognizing** further that the establishment of an emergency food security reserve by Member Countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and Plus Five Countries based on the principle of collective self-reliance and sharing of best practices would improve their food security;

**Recognizing** further that the establishment of an emergency food security reserve by Member Countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and Plus Five Countries on the principle of collective self-reliance would improve their food security;

**Emphasizing** that the establishment of a food security reserve among South Asian PLUS Five Countries based on the principle of collective self-reliance will contribute to the strengthening of the respective national economic resilience and solidarity of the South Asian PLUS Five Countries;

**NOW THEREFORE**, in a spirit of solidarity and mutual cooperation, have agreed as follows:

#### Article I

#### Establishment of the South Asian PLUS Five Emergency Rice Reserve

- 1. The Member Countries hereby agree to establish a South Asian Plus Five Emergency Rice Reserve (hereinafter referred to as SAPFERR) on the conditions and for the purpose described in this Agreement.
- 2. The Reserve shall be administered by the South Asian Plus Five Emergency Rice Reserve Council

### (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") provided for in Article VII \*\*Article II\*\*

#### The Reserve

1. The Reserve shall consist of rice earmarked by the Member Countries exclusively for the purpose described in Article III.

The rice forming part of the Reserve shall remain the property of the Member Country that has earmarked them and shall be in addition to any national reserve that may be maintained by that Member Country.

- 2. Each Member Country undertakes to earmark as its share of the Reserve the amount of rice allocated to it in the Schedule of this Agreement. The said Schedule shall be an integral part of this Agreement.
- 3. The Member Countries shall keep the Schedule under review and may amend it in the light of operating experience in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article XI
- 4. A Member Country may, at any time, voluntarily earmark for the purpose provided for in this Agreement, rice exceeding the amount allocated to it in the Schedule. In such a case the Member Country concerned may only withdraw the amount in excess of its allocation by giving four months' advance written notice to the Council.
- 5. The quality of all rice earmarked by the Member Countries shall be at least of "fair average quality", or comply with any other quality standards laid down by the Council.
- 6. The Member Countries undertake to provide adequate storage facilities for the rice that they have earmarked; to inspect the rice periodically and to apply appropriate quality control measures, including turnover of the rice, if necessary, with a view to ensuring that all the times the rice satisfy the required quality standards; and to replace forthwith any rice that do not satisfy the said standards. In addition, the Member Countries agree to make every effort to comply with any guidelines on storage methods or quality control measures adopted by the Council.

#### Article III

#### Withdrawal of Rice in an Emergency

Each Member Country shall be entitled, on the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article IV and/or Article VI, to draw on rice forming part of the Reserve in the event of an emergency. An emergency shall mean a state or condition in which a Member Country, having suffered a severe and unexpected natural or manmade calamity, is unable to cope with such a state or condition by using its national reserve and is unable to procure the rice it requires through normal trading transactions on account of balance of payments constraints.

#### Article IV

#### Procedure for the Release of Rice from the Reserve

- 1. The Member Country in need shall directly notify the other Member Country or an individual country or any bilateral or the council of the emergency it is facing and the amount of rice required.
- 2. The other Member Country or bilateral country or the council countries on being so requested shall take

- immediate steps to make necessary arrangements to ensure immediate and speedy release of the required rice, subject to availability in the combination requested.
- The prices, terms and conditions of payment in kind or otherwise in respect of the rice so released shall be the subject to direct negotiations between the Member Countries or bilateral countries or the Council concerned.
- 4. The requesting Member Country shall at the same time inform the Council of its request to the other Member Country or bilateral countries or the Council countries.

#### Article V

#### Replenishment of the Reserve

- 1. A Member Country that has released all or part of the rice forming its share of the Reserve shall replace such rice as soon as practicable and, in any event, not later than one calendar year following the date on which the release of the rice took place.
- 2. A Member Country that has released all or part of the rice forming its share of the Reserve shall notify the Council of such release, of the terms and conditions on which it was affected, and the date on which the foodgrains that had been released were replaced.

#### Article VI

#### Procedure for the Withdrawal of Rice by a Member Country from its Own Share of the Reserve

- 1. A Member Country in need shall be entitled to withdraw rice from its own share of the Reserve.
- 2. In doing so it shall inform the Member Countries and the Council of such withdrawal.
- 3. It shall replace such rice as soon as practicable and in any event not later than one calendar year following the date on which the release of the rice took place.

#### Article VII

#### The South Asian PLUS Five Emergency Rice Reserve Council

- 1. There shall be a Council of which each Member Country shall be a member.
- 2. Decisions of the Council shall be taken on the basis of majority.
- 3. The Council shall elect a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson based on the principle of rotation among Member Countries whose terms of office shall be two years. Rules of Procedure for the meetings of the Council shall be the same as for other South Asian PLUS Five meetings.
- 4. The Council shall meet at least once a year.
- 5. The Council shall normally meet at the same place and time as the Standing Committee, preceding the annual Summit.

#### Article VIII

#### Functions of the South Asian PLUS Five Emergency Rice Reserve Council

The function of the Council shall include:

- 1. Undertaking a periodic review and assessment of the food situation and prospects in the region including factors such as production, consumption, trade, prices, quality and stocks of rice. These periodic assessment reports shall be disseminated to all the Member Countries.
- 2. Examining immediate, short term and long term policy actions as may be considered necessary to ensure adequate supplies of basic food commodities in the region and to submit, on the basis of such examination, recommendations for appropriate action to the Council of Ministers.
- 3. Reviewing implementation of the provisions of the agreement, calling for such information from Member Countries as may be necessary for the effective administration of the Reserve and issuing of guidelines of technical matters such as maintenance of stocks, storage conditions and quality control.
- 4. Keeping the Schedule to this Agreement under review.
- 5. Suggesting amendment to the Agreement, as and when considered necessary, in accordance with the procedure specified in article XI.

#### Article IX

#### Secretariat

The Council shall be assisted by the South Asian PLUS Five Secretariat. The Secretariat's responsibilities shall include monitoring all matters relating to the release of roce from the Reserve and convening and servicing meetings of the Council.

#### Article X

#### **Entry into Force**

This Agreement shall enter into force on a date to be determined by the Council of Ministers provided that the Member Countries have collectively earmarked at least two hundred and fifty thousand metric tons of rice on that date for the purpose of this Agreement.

#### Article XI

#### Amendment

1. A South Asian PLUS Five Member Country may propose any amendment to this Agreement by submitting the proposed amendment to the Council through the South Asian PLUS Five Secretariat.

2. The Council may enclose the proposed amendment and submit it to the Council of Ministers for approval. Unless otherwise specified, amendments shall enter into force as from the date of their approval by the Council of Ministers.

#### Article XII

#### **Depositary**

- 1. An original of this Agreement shall be deposited in the South Asian PLUS Five Secretariat.
- 2. The Secretary-General shall be the depositary of this Agreement and amendments thereto.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the undersigned plenipotentiaries being duly authorized thereto have signed, this Agreement.

**SIGNED** at Dhaka on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of November 2023 Two Thousand Twenty-Three Hundred and Eighty Seven in Eight originals in the English language.

| Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan | People's Republic of Bangladesh            |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Kingdom of Bhutan              | People's Republic of China                 |
| Republic of India              | Republic of Indonesia                      |
| Islamic Republic of Iran       | Republic of Maldives                       |
| Mongolian People's Republic    | His Majesty's Government of Nepal          |
| Islamic Republic of Pakistan   | Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka |

#### **SCHEDULE**

| Country    |        | Share of the Reserve in metric tons |
|------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Bangladesh |        | 21,000                              |
| Bhutan     |        | 180                                 |
| India      |        | 1,53,200                            |
| Maldives   |        | 20                                  |
| Nepal      |        | 3,600                               |
| Pakistan   |        | 19,000                              |
| Sri Lanka  |        | 2,800                               |
|            | Total: | 1,99,800                            |

#### SAARC FOOD SECURITY RESERVE

#### Position of the Reserve as on 1st January, 2002

|                | Country | Share of the Reserve |  |  |
|----------------|---------|----------------------|--|--|
| in metric tons |         |                      |  |  |
| Bangladesh     |         | 40,000               |  |  |
| Bhutan         |         | 180                  |  |  |

### South Asian PLUS Five Emergency Rice Reserve Position of the Reserve as on 31st October 2023

Capital Contribution of SAARC PLUS Five countries for Endowment Fund

#### **PLUS Five Countries**

| Afghanistan | 100,000 USD |
|-------------|-------------|
| Iran        | 150,000 USD |
| China       | 300,000 USD |
| Mongolia    | 100,000 USD |
| Indonesia   | 170,000 USD |

#### SAARC countries

| Bangladesh | 150,000 USD |
|------------|-------------|
| Bhutan     | 100,000 USD |
| India      | 200,000 USD |
| Maldives   | 100,000 USD |
| Nepal      | 100,000 USD |
| Pakistan   | 180,000 USD |
| Srilanka   | 100,000 USD |

Annual contribution of South Asian PLUS Five Countries to the operational cost over the first five years South
Asian PLUS Five Countries

#### South Asian PLUS Five Countries:

| Afghanistan | 40,000 USD  |
|-------------|-------------|
| Iran        | 50,000 USD  |
| China       | 150,000 USD |
| Mongolia    | 70,000 USD  |
| Indonesia   | 100,000 USD |

#### SAARC countries

| Bangladesh | 80,000 USD  |
|------------|-------------|
| Bhutan     | 60,000 USD  |
| India      | 120,000 USD |
| Maldives   | 60,000 USD  |
| Nepal      | 50,000 USD  |
| Pakistan   | 100,000 USD |
| Srilanka   | 80,000 USD  |

#### **ADDENDUM**

#### Amendment to Article III of the Agreement

The South Asian PLUS Five Council of Ministers at its Forty-fifth session held in Kathmandu, Nepal, on 14-15 th November 2023, approved the amendment to Article III of the Agreement on Establishing the South Asian Plus Five Emergency Rice Reserve with immediate effect.

The amended Article now reads as follows:

#### Article III

#### Withdrawal of Rice in an Emergency

Each Member Country shall be entitled, on the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article IV and/or Article VI, to draw on rice forming part of the Reserve in the event of an emergency. An emergency shall mean a state or condition in which a Member Country, having suffered a severe and unexpected natural or man-made calamity, is unable to cope with such a state or condition by using its national reserve.

Attachment

#### Terms of Reference (TOR) of South Asian PLUS Five Council

The Council established under Article VII of this Agreement shall have the following functions:

- 1. To adopt the rules and procedures of the Council and the functions and responsibilities of the Secretariat, including its management, and to decide on their modification, as the Council may deem necessary;
- 2. To adopt and approve the financial modality and management of the South Asian PLUS Five Fund;
- 3. To adopt a standard operating procedure (SOP) for the release of emergency rice reserve stocks and replenishment of the earmarked rice in accordance with Article III and Paragraph 3 of Article IV of this Agreement;
- 4. To approve an annual work plan and a budget plan of the South Asian PLUS Five;
- 5. To approve an annual report concerning the activities of the South Asian PLUS Five as well as other reports prepared by the Secretariat;
- 6. To report the South Asian PLUS Five activities, utilization of the South Asian PLUS Five Fund and the emergency reserve stocks through their Senior Officials' Meeting;
- 7. To supervise and coordinate the activities of the South Asian PLUS Five carried out by the Secretariat;
- 8. To settle the dispute referred by any of the South Asian PLUS Five Countries under Paragraph 2 of Article IX of this Agreement;
- 9. To select and appoint a General Manager from among the nationals of the South Asian Plus Five Countries, and to prescribe the powers, duties, condition of service and term of the office of the General Manager;
- 10. To review the total amount of earmarked reserve under Paragraph 1 of Article IV of this Agreement;
- 11. To issue public statements on matters related to the South Asian PLUS Five operations; and
- 12. To perform such other functions as the Council may deem necessary to effectively implement and carry out the provisions of the South Asian PLUS Five Agreement.

#### Annex E.

#### **Outputs of the Course Simulation 2**

#### Problem Tree, Objective Trees, Alternative Analysis in Project Cycle Management (PCM)

#### 1) The Padma Group

(1) Mr. Shri Ram Menon: India

(2) Ms. Dinusha Hashani Rathnayake: Sri Lanka

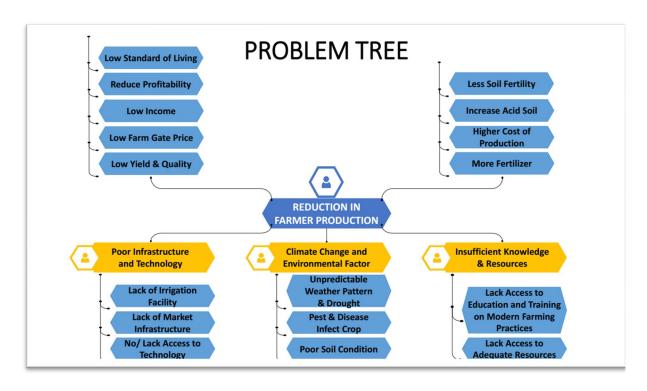
(3) Dr. Kallika Taraka: Thailand(4) Ms. Mohona: BRDB, Bangladesh

(5) Ms. Kazi Sonia Rahman: BRDB, Bangladesh

(6) Mr. Titus Teguh Basuki: Indonesia

(7) Mr. Ahmad Azri bin Mohd Saufi: Malaysia

(8) Ms. Fatemeh Bahrehbakhsh: Iran



#### 1) The Padma Group

(1) Mr. Shri Ram Menon: India

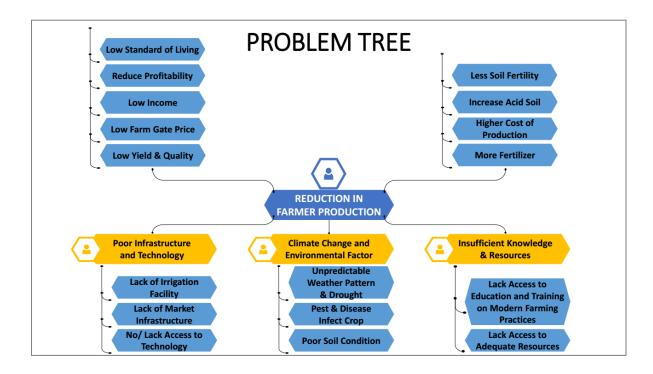
(2) Ms. Dinusha Hashani Rathnayake: Sri Lanka

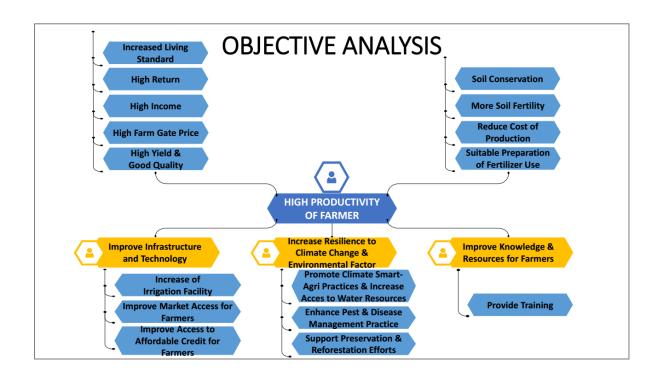
(3) Dr. Kallika Taraka: Thailand

(4) Ms. Mohona: BRDB, Bangladesh

(5) Ms. Kazi Sonia Rahman: BRDB, Bangladesh

- (6) Mr. Titus Teguh Basuki: Indonesia
- (7) Mr. Ahmad Azri bin Mohd Saufi: Malaysia
- (8) Ms. Fatemeh Bahrehbakhsh: Iran





## **ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS** HIGH PRODUCTIVITY OF FARMER HIGH PRODUCTIVITY **OF FARMER** Enhance Knowledge **Good Health for Reduced Cost** Pest Forecast & of Production on IPM\*\* by IOT\*\* Practice **Farmers & Consumers ENHANCE PEST & DISEASE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE** IPM\*\* - Integrated Pest Management IOT\*\* - Internet of Things

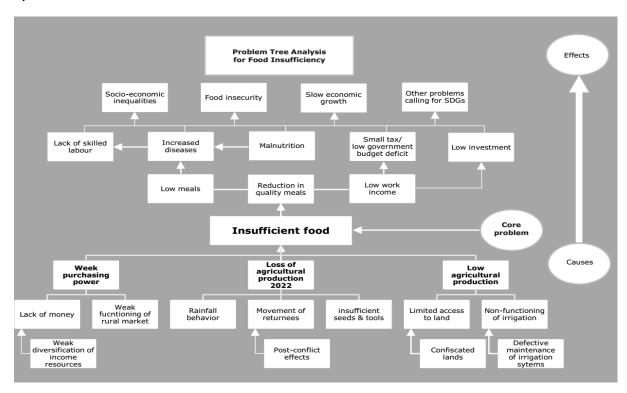
### 2. The Meghna Group

- Ms. Hazaratu Musah Bawah: Ghana
- Mr. Ratthanin Sangsayan: Thailand
- Ms. Farida Yeasmin: BARD, Bangladesh
- Mr. Mohammad Asrafur .Rahman Bhuiyan: BARD, Bangladesh
- Mr. Biplab Das: Dept of Fisheries, Bangladesh
- Mr. Om Tam Houng: Myanmar
- Mrs. Anousone Soukrany: Lao, PDR
- Ms. Kaselia Adivatulili: Fij

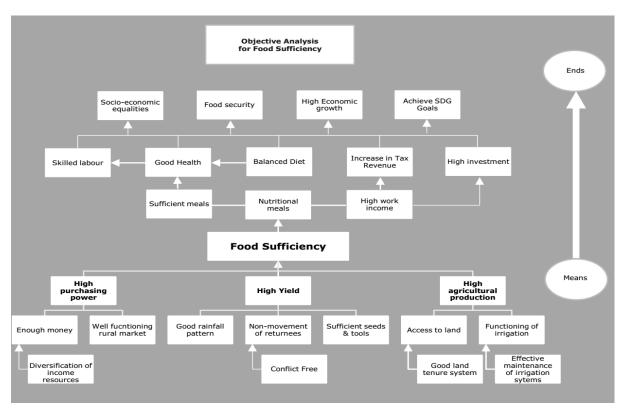
#### SDG 2: Zero Hunger

#### i) Problem Identified: Insufficient Food

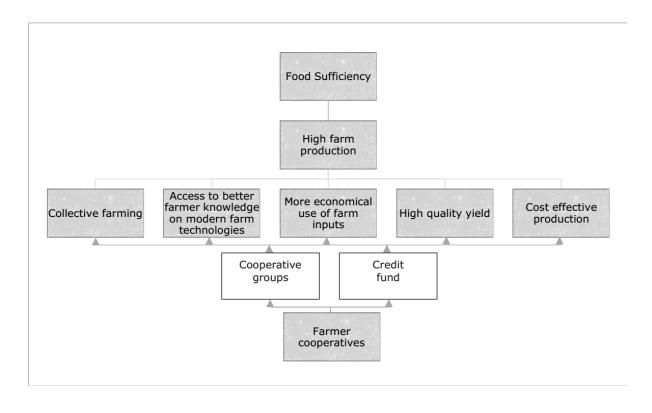
#### ii) Problem Tree



### iii) Objective Analysis for Food Sufficiency



## iv) Alternative Analysis: Farmers organization approach



### **Simulation Exercise on PCM**

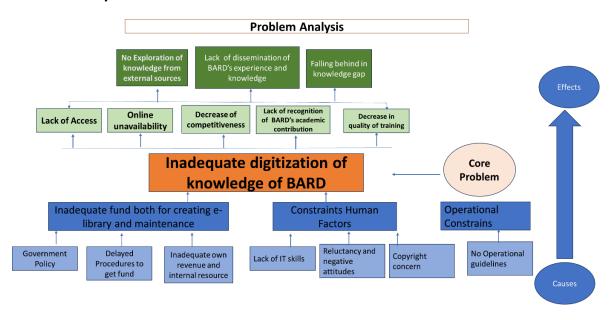
Ву

Jamuna Group

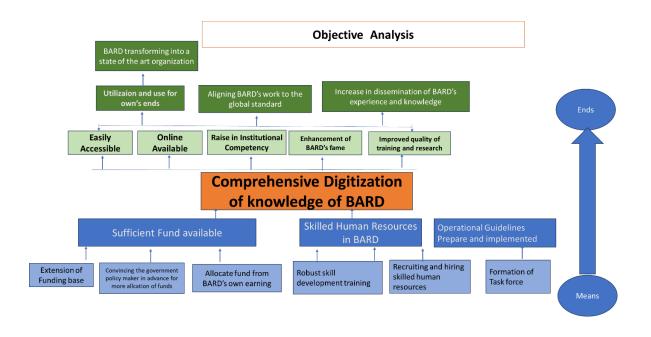
Problem: Inadequate digitalization of knowledge of BARD

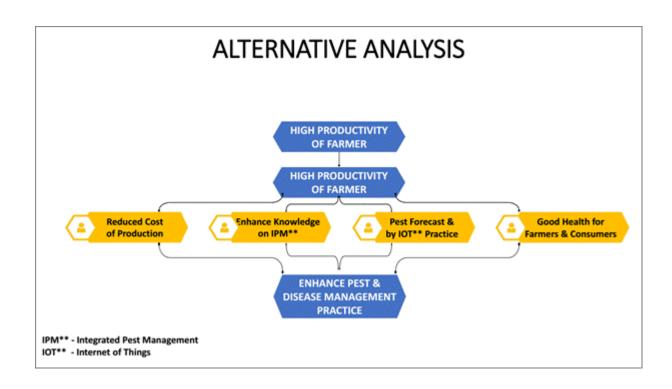
Solution: Comprehensive Digitalization of Knowledge of BARD

**Problem Analysis:** 



#### **Objective Analysis**





| Annex F       |        |      |
|---------------|--------|------|
| Output of SWO | Γ Anal | /sis |

## REPORT S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS

Stakeholders Strategic Actions on Promoting Integrated Rural Development, Governance, Trade and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific

22-23 November 2023
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)
Cumilla, Kotbari, Bangladesh

#### **PROGRAMME**

Wednesday November 22, 2023 – Thursday November 23, 2023

Module 3: Policy Formulation and Comprehensive Implementation

09:00 - 17:00 hrs.

SWOT analysis and strategic planning (Two days)

Associate Prof. Dr. Wasin Ingkapatanakul & Dr. Prasit Pongruengphant – Online and Dr. Cherdsak Virapat

#### **OBJECTIVES**

Policy Formulation and Comprehensive Implementation module addresses major challenges facing rural development such as impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, population growth, land degradation, water resource shortage, food insecurity and contamination, access to clean drinking water, increase frequency and magnitudes of natural hazards, climate change vulnerability, socio-economic and technology disparity, information and digital technological divides, competitive trade in the global value chain and logistics, and good governance in rural development, etc. These issues will need to be prepared for their impacts and to know how to respond and to mitigate them.

This exercise provided an understanding and analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to the regional issues. This exercise enabled participants to understand the strength of the region which, in turn, can be used as a tool to improve related emerging issues in the region. In spite of the complexity of the region, this exercise has provided a clearer idea of the strengths and opportunities and possible ways of overcoming the identified threats and weaknesses.

#### **PROCEDURES**

- 1. S.W.O.T. Analysis on Stakeholders Strategic Actions on Promoting Integrated Rural Development, Governance, Trade and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific
- 2. Participants will be briefed on the S.W.O.T. analysis procedure:
  - 2.1 Create the vision and set up the mission
  - 2.2 SWOT Analysis
    - (1) Strengths
    - (2) Weaknesses
    - (3) Opportunities
    - (4) Threats
- 2.3 Strategic Position and Matrix Analysis
- 3. Participants were divided into four (4) disciplinary Working Groups and each group was assigned a unique colour.

#### **Group 1: Government and InterGovernmental Organization (BLUE)**

- 1. Shri Shiv Ram Menon, India
- 2. Ms. Mohona, BRDB, Bangladesh
- 3. Mr. Titus Teguh Basuki, Indonesia
- 4. Ms. Fatemeh Bahrehbakhsh, Iran
- 5. Mr. Biplab Das, Dept. of Fisheries, Bangladesh
- 6. Mrs. Anoutchka Angeera Hinchoo Virginie, Mauriitius

### **Group 2: NGOs and Academic Institutions (YELLOW)**

- 1. Miss Kallika Taraka, Thailand
- 2. Ms. Hazaratu Musah Bawah, Ghana
- 3. Ms. Farida Yeasmin, BARD, Bangladesh
- 4. Mr. Om Tam Houng, Myanmar
- 5. Md. Mazharul Anowar, RDA, Bangladesh
- 6. Mr. Wali Mohammad, Pakistan

### **Group 3: Schools and Community Organizations (ORANGE)**

- 1. Mr. Ratthanin Sangsayan, Thailand
- 2. Ms. Kaselia Adivatulili, Fiji
- 3. Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha, India
- 4. Ms. Rakhi Nandi, BARD, Bangladesh
- 5. Mr. Asigur Rahman, BARD, Bangladesh
- 6. Mr. Jaya Krishna Shrestha, Nepal

#### **Group 4: Private Sector (GREEN)**

- 1. Ms. Dinusha Harshani Rathnayake, Sri Lanka
- 2. Ms. Kazi Sonia Rahman, BARD, Bangladesh
- 3. Mr. Ahmad Azri Bin Mohd Saufi, Malaysia
- 4. Mr. Mohammad Asrafur Rahman Bhuiyan, BARD, Bangladesh
- 5. Mrs. Anousone SOUKRANY, Lao PDR
- 6. Mr. Punyawee Archapitakvong, Thailand
  - 5. Participants will be asked to brainstorm on vision and mission of the Asia-Pacific region and each component of the S.W.O.T. matrix;
  - 6. Participants will provide their short and clear written messages/opinions for each component;
  - 7. The facilitator will arrange for the grouping of messages/opinions;

Stakeholders Strategic Actions on Promoting Integrated Rural Development, Governance, Trade and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific

## **SWOT ANALYSIS**

| STRENGTHS  | WEAKNESSES   |
|--|--|
| (\$1) RICH NATURAL RESOURCE BASED AND BIODIVERSITY   | (W1) BUREAUCRATIC CHALLENGES IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES  |
| (\$2) AVAILABILITIES OF EXPERTISE, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, AND HUMAN RESOURCES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT  (\$3) MANY BEST PRACTICES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT MODELS THAT CAN BE REPLICABLE  (\$4) ADVANCE IN ICT  | (W2) HIGH INCOME INEQUALITY BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL DWELLERS  (W3) RESISTANCE TO CHANGE & LIMITED OUTREACH PROGRAMMES TO THE TARGET RURAL POPULATIONS  (W4) LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTING RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AT THE SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY LEVELS |
|  | (W5) LACK OF SKILLED MANPOWER IN THE<br>RURAL AREAS  |
| OPPORTUNITIES  | THREATS  |
| (01) HIGH OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTING GREEN ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT  (02) EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES & UTILIZATION OF ICT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT  (03) CURRENT TREND ON PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT  (04) STRONG REGIONAL TRADE NETWORKS FOR THE PARTNERSHIPS & COLLABORATION  (05) HIGH RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH | (T1) WARS AND POLITICAL CONFLICTS  (T2) FREQUENT NATURAL/ MAN-MADE DISASTERS AND IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE  (T3) INCREASED CARBON FOOTPRINT  (T4) ECONOMIC/ FINANCIAL CRISES  (T5) LOSSES OF RURAL & TRIBAL CULTURE  |

The result from SWOT analysis has been separately calculated to formulate the strategic position for the organization (Picture 1). Based mainly on the grading and scoring principles, the strategic position from brain storming among participants has been calculated. It shows that the organization is in a reactive situation. The emphasized suggestion refers to the need for an organization to be more proactive, agile, and prepared to navigate unexpected challenges and changes in the business environment (Picture 2).

### Picture 1. The SWOT analysis

A : Strength Analysis (2.36)

B : Weakness Analysis (1.07)C : Opportunity Analysis (1.70)D : Threat Analysis (1.96)

## **Internal Factor Evaluation Matrix**

| Strengths   | Grade | Weight | Rating |
|---|-------|--------|--------|
| (S1) RICH NATURAL RESOURCE BASED AND BIODIVERSITY   | Α     | 0.21   | 5      |
| (S2) AVAILABILITIES OF EXPERTISE, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, AND HUMAN RESOURCES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT | В     | 0.14   | 4      |
| (S3) MANY BEST PRACTICES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT MODELS THAT CAN BE REPLICABLE                      | В     | 0.14   | 3      |
| (S4) ADVANCE IN ICT   | С     | 0.07   | 4      |
| Total strengths weighted score  |       |        |        |

Α

# **Internal Factor Evaluation Matrix**

| Weaknesses  | Grade | Weight | Rating |
|---|-------|--------|--------|
| (W1) BUREAUCRATIC CHALLENGES IN DECISION-<br>MAKING PROCESSES   | С     | 0.07   | 3      |
| (W2) HIGH INCOME INEQUALITY BETWEEN URBAN<br>AND RURAL DWELLERS   | С     | 0.07   | 1      |
| (W3) RESISTANCE TO CHANGE & LIMITED<br>OUTREACH PROGRAMMES TO THE TARGET<br>RURAL POPULATIONS                     | В     | 0.14   | 3      |
| (W4) LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTING RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AT THE SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY LEVELS | С     | 0.07   | 3      |
| (W5) LACK OF SKILLED MANPOWER IN THE RURAL AREAS  | С     | 0.07   | 2      |
| Total weaknesses weighted score   |       |        |        |

В

# **External Factor Evaluation Matrix**

| Opportunities   | Grade | Weight | Rating | Weighted<br>Score |
|---|-------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| (O1) HIGH OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTING GREEN ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT | В     | 0.09   | 3      | 0.26              |
|   |       |        |        |                   |
| (O2) EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES & UTILIZATION OF ICT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT               | A     | 0.13   | 3      | 0.39              |
| (O3) CURRENT TREND ON PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT                       | В     | 0.09   | 3      | 0.26              |
| (O4) STRONG REGIONAL TRADE NETWORKS FOR THE PARTNERSHIPS & COLLABORATION              | A     | 0.13   | 4      | 0.52              |
| (O5) HIGH RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH   | В     | 0.09   | 3      | 0.26              |

С

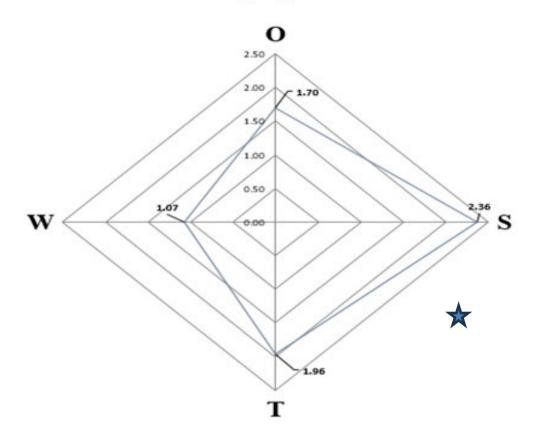
# **External Factor Evaluation Matrix**

| Threats   | Grade | Weight | Rating | Weighted<br>Score |
|---|-------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| (T1) WARS AND POLITICAL CONFLICTS                                       | В     | 0.09   | 5      | 0.43              |
| (T2) FREQUENT NATURAL/ MAN-MADE DISASTERS AND IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE | A     | 0.13   | 5      | 0.65              |
| (T3) INCREASED CARBON FOOTPRINT   | В     | 0.09   | 3      | 0.26              |
| (T4) ECONOMIC/ FINANCIAL CRISES   | A     | 0.13   | 4      | 0.52              |
| (T5) LOSSES OF RURAL & TRIBAL CULTURE                                   | С     | 0.04   | 2      | 0.09              |
| Total Threats weighted score  |       |        |        | 1.96              |

D

Picture 2. SWOT Matrix and Strategic Positioning

# Strategic position



According to strategic position of the organization, which is in reactive situation, all of participants have been separately divided into 4 groups. Depending on the SWOT Matrix procedure, the discussions from brain storming have been formulated. These SWOT Matrixes compose of weakness-opportunity (WO), strength-opportunity (SO), weakness-threat (WT) and strength-threat (ST). In principally, because the organization has been analyzed as reactive situation (ST), therefore, the proposed strategies should be concentrated on the need for an organization to be more proactive, agile, and prepared to navigate unexpected challenges and changes in the business environment.

# **SWOT Matrix Matching**

|  | Weaknesses  |
|--|---|
|  | (W1) BUREAUCRATIC CHALLENGES IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES   |
|  | (W2) HIGH INCOME INEQUALITY BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL DWELLERS  |
| wo   | (W3) RESISTANCE TO CHANGE & LIMITED OUTREACH PROGRAMMES TO THE TARGET RURAL POPULATIONS   |
|  | (W4) LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTING RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AT THE SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY LEVELS                     |
|  | (W5) LACK OF SKILLED MANPOWER IN THE RURAL AREAS  |
| Opportunities  | Strategies  |
| ( <b>01</b> ) HIGH OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTING GREEN ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT | WO1 COLLABORATING WITH EFFECTIVE TRADE ORGANIZATIONS TO IMPLEMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (W1-O4)                                |
| (O2) EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES & UTILIZATION OF ICT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT                        | WO2 PROMOTING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND INCOME GENERATION THROUGH RELATED ICT  |
| (O3) CURRENT TREND ON PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT                                | PROGRAMMES (W2-O2)  |
| ( <b>04</b> ) STRONG REGIONAL TRADE<br>NETWORKS FOR THE PARTNERSHIPS &<br>COLLABORATION        | WO3 IMPLEMENTING OUTREACHED<br>PROGRAMME ON GREEN ECONOMY AND<br>SUSTAINABLE RURAL RESOURCES<br>DEVELOPMENT (W3-O1)                   |
| (05) HIGH RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH  | WO4 MOBILIZING FINANCIAL RESOURCES<br>FROM COLLABORATIVE PRIVATE SECTOR<br>FOR SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY<br>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (W4-O5) |
|  | WO5 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR RURAL<br>WOMEN AND YOUTH SKILL<br>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (W5-O3)  |

|  | Strengths   |
|--|---|
|  | ( <b>\$1</b> ) RICH NATURAL RESOURCE BASED AND BIODIVERSITY   |
| so   | (\$2) AVAILABILITIES OF EXPERTISE,<br>KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, AND<br>HUMAN RESOURCES FOR RURAL<br>DEVELOPMENT |
|  | (\$3) MANY BEST PRACTICES AND<br>RURAL DEVELOPMENT MODELS THAT<br>CAN BE REPLICABLE                         |
|  | (\$4) ADVANCE IN ICT  |
| Opportunities  | Strategies  |
| ( <b>O1</b> ) HIGH OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTING GREEN ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT | <b>SO1</b> PROMOTING GREEN ECONOMY (S1, S3-O1, O4, O5)  |
| (O2) EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES & UTILIZATION OF ICT IN RURAL                                    | <b>SO2</b> PROTECTING RURAL<br>BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL<br>RESOURCES THROUGH ADVANCED ICT                   |
| DEVELOPMENT  | (S4-O2)   |
| DEVELOPMENT  (O3) CURRENT TREND ON PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT                   | SO3 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR RURAL COMMUNITY ON E-COMMERCE FOR RURAL ENTREPRENURESHIP                       |
| (O3) CURRENT TREND ON PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND  | SO3 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR RURAL COMMUNITY ON E-COMMERCE  |

|  | Weaknesses   |
|--|--|
|  | (W1) BUREAUCRATIC CHALLENGES IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES  |
|  | ( <b>W2</b> ) HIGH INCOME INEQUALITY<br>BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL<br>DWELLERS  |
| WT   | (W3) RESISTANCE TO CHANGE &<br>LIMITED OUTREACH PROGRAMMES TO<br>THE TARGET RURAL POPULATIONS                              |
|  | (W4) LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES<br>FOR IMPLEMENTING RURAL<br>DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AT THE<br>SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY LEVELS |
|  | (W5) LACK OF SKILLED MANPOWER IN<br>THE RURAL AREAS  |
| Threats  | Strategies   |
| (T1) WARS AND POLITICAL CONFLICTS                                | WT1 ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE MECHANISM FOR ENHANCING   |
| (T2) FREQUENT NATURAL/ MAN-MADE DISASTERS AND IMPACTS OF CLIMATE | COMMUNICATION (W1-T1)  |
| CHANGE   | WT2 ENHANCING REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR CLIMATE   |
| (T3) INCREASED CARBON FOOTPRINT                                  | RESILIENCE AND DISASTER RISK<br>REDUCTION (W2-T2, T3)  |
| (T4) ECONOMIC/ FINANCIAL CRISES                                  | , ,  |
| (T5) LOSSES OF RURAL & TRIBAL<br>CULTURE                         | WT3 FORMULATING A COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC POLICY (W2, W4, W5-T4)  |
|  | <b>WT4</b> PRESERVE RURAL AND TRIBAL CULTURAL DIVERSITY (W3-T5)  |

|   | Strengths  |
|---|--|
|   | ( <b>\$1</b> ) RICH NATURAL RESOURCE BASED AND BIODIVERSITY  |
| ST  | (\$2) AVAILABILITIES OF EXPERTISE,<br>KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, AND<br>HUMAN RESOURCES FOR RURAL<br>DEVELOPMENT  |
|   | (\$3) MANY BEST PRACTICES AND<br>RURAL DEVELOPMENT MODELS THAT<br>CAN BE REPLICABLE  |
|   | (\$4) ADVANCE IN ICT   |
| Threats   | Strategies   |
| (T1) WARS AND POLITICAL CONFLICTS  (T2) FREQUENT NATURAL/ MAN-MADE DISASTERS AND IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE  (T3) INCREASED CARBON FOOTPRINT  (T4) ECONOMIC/ FINANCIAL CRISES  (T5) LOSSES OF RURAL & TRIBAL CULTURE | ST1 ESTABLISHING THE ASIA-PACIFIC CENTER FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF AT CIRDAP (S2, S3, S4-T2)  ST2 STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ON ADOPTION OF SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND ECOFRIENDLY TECHNOLOGIES (S1, S2, S3-T3)  ST3 INVESTING IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADVANCED RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES (S2, T2-T3) |
|   | ST4 FOSTERING LOCAL TOURISM AND ENHANCING THE RURAL CULTURE IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION (S1, S2, S3, S4-T4, T5)  ST5 PROMOTING PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF CONFLICTS THROUGH NEGOTIATION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION UNDER RELATED UN MECHANISM (S2-T1)  |

#### VISION

To achieve the well-being of the rural populations of Asia-Pacific through sustainable means in 2030 based on the principle of inclusiveness, equity, good governance and cooperation

#### MISSION STATEMENT

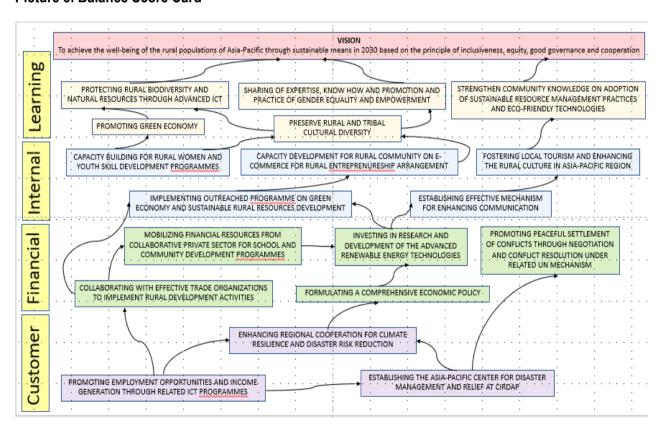
Implementing the related policies for strengthening local communities and institutions by promoting gender equality and empowerment, peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice and cooperation through global partnership for achieving SDGs.

#### **BALANCED SCORECARD**

The Balance Score Card (BSC) is a strategic performance measurement tool that is used by organizations to align their activities to their goals and objectives. It provides a balanced view of the organization's performance by measuring and tracking various aspects of its operations, including finance performance, customer satisfaction, internal processes, and employee learning and growth. The main uses of the BSC are performance measurement (tracking key performance indicators-KPIs), strategic alignment, communication and collaboration, improvement and learning, and decision making (https://balancedscorecard.org/bsc-basics-

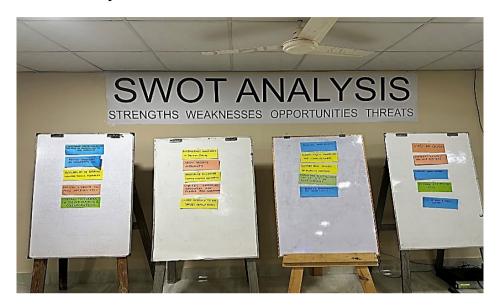
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Picture 3. Balance Score Card



## Activities during the SWOT analysis exercise

Picture 4. The SWOT analysis and matrix



Picture 5. Group 1: Government and International Organizations



Picture 6. Group 2: NGOs and Academic Institutions



Picture 7. Group 3: Schools and Community Organizations



Picture 8. Group 4: Private Sector



Picture 8. Training participants and lecturers after the exercise



## Annex G:

## Footages of Field Trip







# Footages of Ethnic Night

























Potluck Evening





Annex H
Footages on Round Table





# Footages on Closing Ceremony

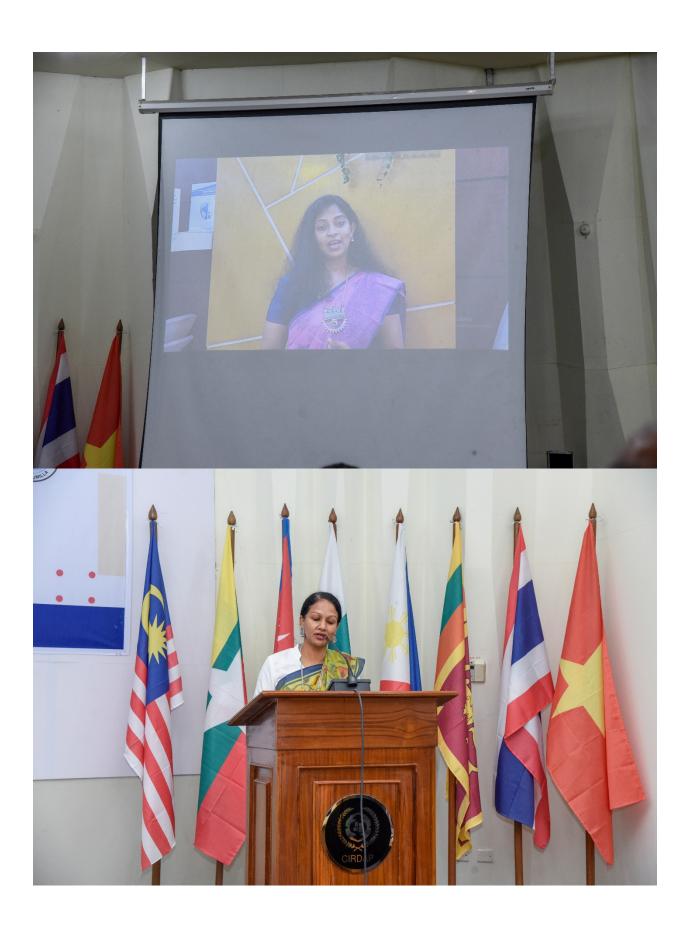




















## **Footages on Award of Certificate**







































