

CIRDAP REPORT 2003



FIGHTING POVERTY TOGETHER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT



**Centre on Integrated Rural Development for
Asia and the Pacific**

CIRDAP

The Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) is a regional, intergovernmental and autonomous organisation. It was established on July 6, 1979 at the initiative of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations with support from several other UN bodies and donors. The Centre came into being to meet the felt needs of the developing countries at that time as an institution for promoting integrated rural development in the region.

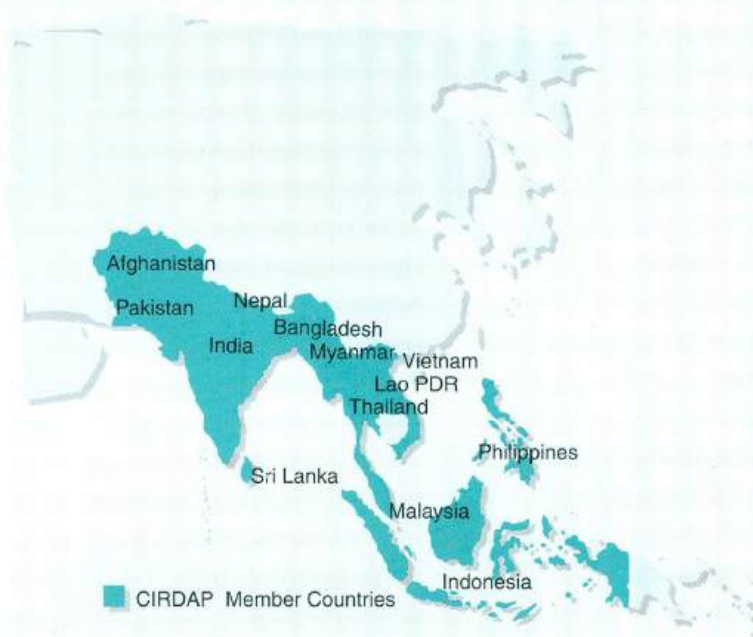
From the original six members, CIRDAP has now grown up to 13 member states, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh (Host State), India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

The main objectives of the Centre are to: (i) assist national action, (ii) promote regional cooperation, and (iii) act as a servicing institution for its member countries for promotion of integrated rural development through research, action research/pilot projects, training and information dissemination.

Amelioration of rural poverty in the Asia-Pacific region has been the prime concern of CIRDAP. The programme priorities of CIRDAP are set under four areas of concern: (1) agrarian development; (2) institutional/ infrastructure development; (3) resource development including human resources and (4) employment.

Within these areas of concern the thematic areas identified for the Third Six Year Plan (2002-2007) of the Centre are: Poverty alleviation through participatory approaches with emphasis on social sector development (e.g. health, education and nutrition); Employment generation through microcredit support, Infrastructure development and local resource mobilisation; GO-NGO collaboration; Gender issues; Governance issues; and Environmental concerns for sustainable rural development.

Operating through designated contact ministries and link institutions in member countries, CIRDAP promotes technical cooperation among nations of the region. It plays a supplementary and reinforcing role in supporting and furthering the effectiveness of integrated rural development programmes in Asia and the Pacific.



Vision

Prosperous rural communities enjoying improved living conditions as a result of collaborative efforts of CMCs working together and learning from each other.

Mission

CIRDAP is an intergovernmental organisation mandated to facilitate the provision of services that will influence policy formulation and programme action towards rural development and poverty alleviation through a network of CIRDAP contact ministries and link institutions.

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With Silver Jubilee in the offing, we feel proud of passing another successful year. The year 2003 marked completion of our twenty-four years of services towards the member countries. Like other previous years, CIRDAP has planned its work this year in supplementing the national efforts and promoting regional cooperation for the mutual benefit of CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs).

In 2003, CIRDAP has had some programmes implemented in almost all the member countries although it has faced some challenges and constraints in getting sufficient fund. In implementing the projects/programmes, we have got support from the Government of India, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Japanese

International Cooperation Agency (JICA), The Commonwealth Secretariat, Bangladesh academy for Rural Development (BARD), Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), Lucknow, and Consumers International, Regional Office of Asia and the Pacific (CI ROAP).

We have named our library after Aziz-ul Haq, Founder Director of CIRDAP, in recognition of his significant contribution to the Centre, on his first death anniversary on 3 September 2003. It may be mentioned that CIRDAP was established as a regional centre on integrated rural development (IRD) in response to the need for an institution to strengthen IRD activities in Asia and the Pacific. Mr. Aziz-ul Haq made tireless efforts to develop it as a regional institution of excellence. He also contributed a lot to mobilising funds from the donors for implementing the projects.

Performance

Within 24 years of establishment, CIRDAP has completed 259 projects/programmes to assist the member countries in ensuring rural development and alleviating poverty. Among the projects/programmes, Training Division completed 115, Research Division 76, Pilot Projects 36 and Information and Communication 32.

The programmes/projects of CIRDAP become operational through the four wings: Research, Pilot Projects,

Training, and Information and Communication.

The research projects/programmes of CIRDAP aim to identify the dynamics of the socioeconomic changes in the rural societies, analyse the causal factors that constrain the lives of the rural disadvantaged groups, provide guidelines to policy-makers, and formulate follow-up activities leading to further action research, pilot projects and training. The findings of our research projects are being used as inputs to policy planning.

The pilot project activities mainly concentrate on pragmatic approach and appropriate models of interventions for rural development. From the very beginning, CIRDAP remains committed to the participatory philosophy and evolves the Community Information and Planning System (CIPS), a participatory methodology for rural and community development. Subsequently the Centre developed CIRDAP Approach to Rural Development (CARD) by combining the project cycle management (PCM) with CIPS so that the beneficiaries can have effective control over the project activities. CARD is an innovative and field-tested participatory and management tool for comprehensive development at the grassroots level.

CIRDAP training programmes are organised in different ways: short-term international programmes, training-cum-

exposure visits, tailor-made and on-the-job training programmes. CIRDAP has also organised various workshops and seminars in collaboration with government organisations (GOs), non-government organisations (NGOs), regional and international organisations. The programmes are prepared to meet the various training requirements of the CMCs and other countries requesting the Centre's services. The training programmes basically focus on human resource development needed for integrated rural development in the areas of - participatory methods for planning and management of rural development projects, microfinance, governance, gender and environment, and disaster management.

The Information and Communication Division has the following functional areas of work: information resource development; information exchange dissemination; communication and public relations; and implementation of information and rural communication projects. The Division is a key player in

catalysing the promotion, sharing and dissemination of information on integrated rural development (IRD) and poverty alleviation in the Asia-Pacific region. Its documentation and dissemination of IRD are enhanced through on-line services, automation, electronic storing and distribution of information, and multimedia communications.

Projects/Programmes in 2003

The major Research activities:

Promotion of Household Food Security:

The project was initiated to analyse the potentialities of rainfed agricultural system towards household food security. The focus was to identify innovative rainfed agricultural practices and suggest measures to replicate efficient and sustainable technologies/practices for the common benefit of the countries of the region. The programme

covered four countries— Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines and Sri Lanka.

Asian Financial Crisis and South Asia:

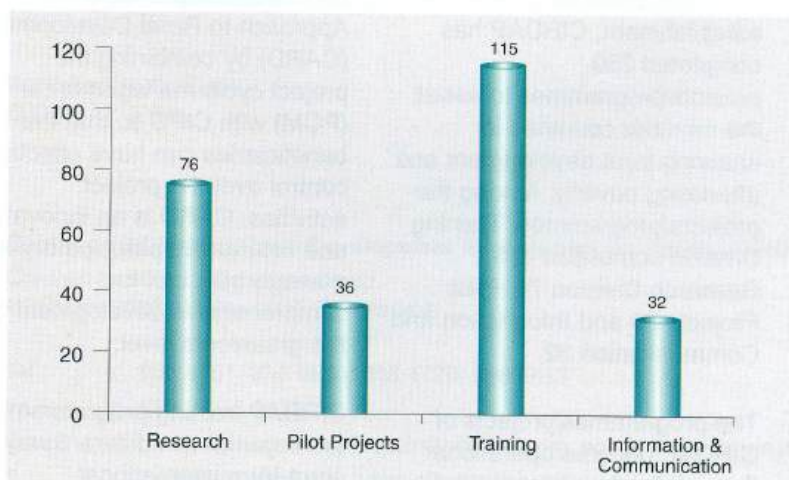
The study identified the dynamics and both direct and indirect linkages of the Asian financial crisis and their impact on South Asia. It also examined the results of the policies and other measures undertaken by the countries in response to the crisis. Based on the lessons and findings, the study was supposed to suggest appropriate measures in future policy making. The research study was done in Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Appropriate Technology for Rural Women:

The action research project is undertaken to identify, disseminate and field-test appropriate technologies towards reducing drudgery, making women's work productive and income and employment generation for rural women in Myanmar and Pakistan. The project is initiated in 2001 and it is supposed to be completed in 2005. The programme is expected to help enhance the quality of life of rural women.

Report on Rural Development:

The Report usually documents current information on the issues related to rural development, and analyses the rural development policies and strategies adopted and implemented in the CIRDAP



Division-wise Completed Projects from 1979 to 2003

member countries. The project is a regular activity of CIRDAP. Now we are contemplating a change in its methodology.

Food Price Structure in South Asia:

The project emphasises reviewing past government strategies and policies for national development with focus on identifying the nature and extent of vulnerability of four CMC countries, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka, with respect to food price in these countries. The study is supposed to help increase the understanding of the underlying dynamics and the crosscutting linkages of the food market. A major concern of the project is to examine the efficacy and adequacy of the policy and other adopted measures in response to the growing demand of staple food.

Study on Disaster Management:

The Study on Community Based Disaster Management was conducted to identify and assess vulnerabilities and capacities of the communities living in various types of natural disasters in different regions of Bangladesh and India, and to examine, document and compare the existing practices and approaches to community based disaster management (CBDM) and develop a suitable CBDM approach and the capacity of local-level institutions. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, India has undertaken the study in collaboration with CIRDAP. The field study was undertaken in

Comilla and Patuakhali districts in Bangladesh.

The major Pilot Projects activities:

Model Village in Rural Development:

Model Village in Rural Development (MVRD) project was initiated by CIRDAP with the financial support of the Government of Japan. The objective of this experimental project was to develop a model framework for uplifting the socioeconomic condition of the rural people. This project was launched to find out the best way to improve the standard of living of the rural poor. Two academies in Bangladesh--Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Comilla and Rural Development Academy (RDA), Bogra were involved in implementing the project. After the completion of the project in October 1996, RDA continued to implement this with the available seed money of Tk.160, 000.

Poverty Alleviation and Social Mobilisation in Myanmar:

This pilot project sought to empower the self-help groups of poor households to take charge of development process that affected their lives. CIRDAP and the Department of Agricultural Planning (DAP), Myanmar initiated the joint project with financial support of UNESCO, Regional office, Bangkok. The specific objectives were to form/promote women self-help groups under social mobilisation process; ensure access to credit and mobilise savings; and provide portfolios of

opportunities to generate additional income.

CIRDAP-UNESCO Project in India:

CIRDAP and NIRD, Hyderabad, India initiated a joint Pilot Project entitled Poverty Alleviation and Social Mobilisation in one village in Andhra Pradesh, India with the financial support of UNESCO Regional office, Bangkok. UNESCO has also supported a similar project of CIRDAP in Myanmar. Under this project, women and self-help groups are expected to diversify their activities and undertake various income-generating activities.

Capacity Building of People's Organisations:

The long-term objective of the project is to evolve a replicable model of rural development (RD) that is expected to bring about an overall improvement of the villagers through active participation of the community themselves in the entire process of development. The pilot project entitled Capacity Building of People's Organisations under MVRD is a collaborative programme of CIRDAP with the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Kotbari, Comilla. It is implemented as a follow-up to the earlier CIRDAP project on Model Villages in Rural Development (MVRD).

Training for Zambian Officials:

At the request of Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)- Zambia, CIRDAP conducted orientation training for four Zambian

officials working in Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas (PaViDIA) at its Headquarters in Dhaka. The training methods consisted of lectures and interactive discussions by the CIRDAP professionals and invited guests. Field visits were undertaken in order to demonstrate the usage of participatory tools and techniques as well as community interventions.

The major Training activities:

Capacity Building of Rural Development Functionaries:

CIRDAP organised the Training for Capacity Building of Rural Development Functionaries for Various Anti-Poverty Programmes at NIRD, Hyderabad from 17 to 26 June 2003. The training programme schedule was structured in such a way that participants could become familiar with various techniques of capacity building. The basic mode of the training was participatory in nature. All together 15-country representatives attended the training programme.

Watershed Approaches to Rural and Agricultural Development:

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, attaches great importance to watershed development. The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) with its very rich experience, as an organisation of the Ministry of Rural Development, is disseminating knowledge on watershed planning and management on a large scale.

CIRDAP in collaboration with NIRD organised the programme on Watershed Approaches to Rural and Agricultural Development with Special Focus on Drought-Prone Areas from 11 to 20 August 2003 at NIRD. All the CIRDAP member countries participated in the training programme. A total of 17 participants attended the programme.

GIS Applications for Sustainable Development:

During the recent years, Geographic Information System (GIS) has emerged as an effective and powerful tool in designing rural development programmes, with focus on sustainable poverty reduction and environmental conservation. In this context, CIRDAP in collaboration with NIRD organised the Workshop on GIS Applications for Sustainable Development from 22 to 29 September 2003 at NIRD. Seventeen participants from all the CIRDAP member countries except Pakistan attended the workshop.

Reducing Impact of Toxic Contamination on Bengal Basin Economies:

Bangladesh and West Bengal in India form part of what is known as Bengal Basin. The total land area of Bengal Basin is approximately 100,000 square miles. The Bengal Basin is vulnerable to atmospheric and oceanic adversities. About 40 million people of the Bengal Basin suffer from various diseases, such as warts, skin lesions and cancers. This serious water problem can be attributed to the combination of ineffective water resource

management, industrialisation, and the rapid increase of population. CIRDAP – IIBB Fifth Symposium on Reducing the Impact of Toxic Contamination on Bengal Basin Economies was held at CIRDAP Headquarters in Bangladesh from 5 to 6 March 2003.

Project Management and Capacity Building in Timor Leste:

Facilitation of Training on Agricultural Project Management and Capacity Building was held at Colmera, Dili, Timor Leste from 23 June to 7 July 2003. Two trainers from CIRDAP conducted the training. The training course was organised to help improve project planning, and management by using computer software for implementation and controlling of the projects. In the course, special emphasis was also given on development projects with a focus on agriculture, forestry and fisheries and sharing of experiences. There were 25 trainees including the concerned government officials.

Seminar in Indonesia:

The Seminar on the Enhancement of Intellectual Manpower's Advantage in an Effort to Increase Rural Economy's Growth was organised in Bogor, West Java, Indonesia on 26 February 2003. It was conducted by the Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP in Southeast Asia (SOCSEA) in collaboration with the Job Placement Centre of the Community Service Institute and Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), the most reputed Agricultural University in Indonesia.

Irrigation Management in Lao PDR:

In-country Training on Irrigation Management was held in Lao PDR on 1-4 April 2003. The Government of Lao PDR took step in organising the training course for farmers' leaders of Water Users' Organisation of the Nam Houm Irrigation Project in Vientiane Province.

Dr. Solaiman, Director (Research) of CIRDAP, was one of the resource persons for the course. Thirty participants attended the programme.

Training in Myanmar:

In-country Training Programme on Training and Communication Skills was organised in Myanmar on 2-5 June 2003. CIRDAP, in collaboration with the Department of Agricultural Planning, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, organised the programme. A total of 18 women and 7 men participated in the training programme. From CIRDAP, Dr. Mya Maung, DG and Dr. Sudhakar Rao, Head (Training and ICD), served as resource persons for the programme.

Research Methodology in Nepal:

In-country Training on Research Methodology was held at Local Development Training Academy (LDTA), Lalitpur on 21-31 July 2003. CIRDAP supported the training course with financial and expert services. Dr. Solaiman, Director (Research) of CIRDAP, in consultation with LDTA, developed the course design.

Participatory Techniques in Sri Lanka:

In-country Training Programme on 'Participatory Techniques for Planning and Management of Rural Community Development Projects' was held at HARTI from 28 to 30 December 2003. CIRDAP gave financial and technical support to the programme. Mr. Mathew C. Kunnumkal, Deputy Director General, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), acted as a resource person.

Exposure Visits for Indian Officials:

As a regular activity, CIRDAP Training Division organised three exposure visits for the officials from various states/organisations in India to gain experience on the microfinance operations in Bangladesh. The participants were mainly government officials, bankers and NGO personnel. The participants had interaction with the executives of microfinance institutions and visited different villages to see how the village-level women entrepreneurs utilise their credit facilities to reduce poverty.

Study Tour in Philippines:

CIRDAP arranged a month-long study visit to the Philippines for 11 Bangladesh officials to study: Extension Programmes; Animal Feed Act Administration; Poultry Disease Prevention; Poultry Barn Designs and Small-scale Feed Manufacturing. CIRDAP organised the programme in collaboration with the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Philippines.

The major ICD activities

Print and Electronic Media:

The Information and Communication Division (ICD) generates information on research, action research, pilot projects, and training activities of CIRDAP through print, audio-visual and electronic media. Cross-country and regional socioeconomic data are generated through regular and periodic publications. In 2003, three books, one journal issue and three mimeographs have been printed.

Library Services:

The library is a depository for World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) publications and regularly receives publications of other international and regional organisations. The computerised bibliographic database of the library has been updated to facilitate easy access for searching. Internet sites are being used to access information on various subjects. The library also provides the following services: Current awareness services; Literature search; On-request bibliographies; Lending, reference and referral; and Photocopying services.

On-line Services:

Hosted by the Singapore-based Pan Asia Networking, the CIRDAP website contains information about the Centre's programmes and projects, publications and forthcoming events. Current news, press

releases and vacancy announcements are regularly posted in the site. The site also provides links with CIRDAP link institutions and contact ministries for accessing country-specific information. The website offers e-commerce facilities to make CIRDAP publications available through the Internet.

Multimedia Services:

During the policy-body meetings of the Centre and other important meetings, seminars and workshops, PowerPoint presentations are regularly made to supplement the regular audio-visual presentations. In 2003 computer users at CIRDAP were trained on use of Databases and MS Access software.

Documentary:

CIRDAP video documentary has been updated and revised to include new information on the Centre's activities.

Capacity-Building Training:

A training course on Use and Application of WINISIS (Windows version of CDS/ISIS) was held in CIRDAP from 14 to 20 October 2003. The course aimed to equip the participants with the skills and knowledge needed to automate information-related activities. This course, the eleventh in a series, primarily focused on the beginners, and the curricula covered the extensive use and

application of the software. A combination of theoretical lectures and practical sessions was maintained in the training course.

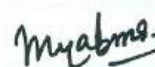
Development Strategy

CIRDAP has already passed two years of its Third Six-Year Plan. This Third Six-Year Plan basically embodies the Centre's vision and action plan for '2002-2007' period. It reflects on continuing commitment of CIRDAP to assist national and regional actions in alleviating rural poverty.

The Centre, in this six-year period, is supposed to boost its efforts to address the priority areas of concern, namely, agrarian development, institutional and infrastructure development, resource development including human resources and employment. Six thematic areas have also been identified which constitute the thrust areas and programme strategies. These are: poverty alleviation through participatory approaches with emphasis on social sector (e.g. health, education and nutrition) development; employment generation through microcredit support infrastructure development and local resource mobilisation; GO-NGO collaboration; gender issues; governance issues; and environmental concerns in sustainable rural development.

For the purpose of bringing about meaningful changes in rural life, the Centre has always pursued the policy-makers in the member countries to draw such a strategic plan in rural development programmes that will ensure people's participation and active involvement of the government and non-government organisations. We believe that strong public-private partnership will help alleviate poverty and ensure rural development.

CIRDAP is also a strong believer in Millennium Development Goals that are designed to: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; and develop a global partnership for development. So, we are trying our best to help materialise these goals in our member countries with the support from our partners and patrons.



Dr. Mya Maung
Director General

Policy Body Meetings

Three policy body meetings of CIRDAP were held in 2003. The meetings were Fourteenth Regular Meeting of Governing Council (GC-14 Meeting), Twenty-fourth Regular Meeting of Executive Committee (EC-24 Meeting) and Nineteenth Regular Meeting of Technical Committee (TC-19 Meeting).

GC – 14 Meeting

The GC-14 Meeting was held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 25-26 August 2003. Delegates from all the member countries of CIRDAP attended the meeting. Representatives from FAO, ASEAN and Cambodia were also present in the meeting as observers. Indonesian President Her Excellency Mrs. Megawati Soekarnoputri inaugurated the meeting as Chief Guest.

The meeting unanimously elected Indonesia as Chairperson and Pakistan as Vice-Chairperson.

After detailed discussions and deliberations during the meeting, GC took several decisions and recommendations:

Decisions

- ◆ Director General of CIRDAP is authorised to contact other countries contributing financially to the Centre, to become members of the Technical Committee.
- ◆ IDRC, Canada; British Council, Dhaka; and UNESCO Regional Office,



DG, CIRDAP presenting the CIRDAP crest to H.E. Megawati Soekarnoputri, Hon'ble President of Indonesia during inaugural session of GC-14 Meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia

Bangkok be selected as members of the Technical Committee.

- ◆ EC Meeting will be held once in every two years back to back with GC Meeting.
- ◆ Dr. Durga Prasad Paudyal of Nepal be appointed as the next Director General of CIRDAP with effect from 6 July 2004 for a term of four years.

Recommendations

- ◆ Each CMC commits itself to employ its best endeavour to involve CIRDAP in at least one donor funded country project.
- ◆ In order to raise the profile of CIRDAP, CMCs may initiate a process to make the donors more aware of CIRDAP activities. CMCs should play a pro-active role in this regard.

EC-24 Meeting

The EC-24 Meeting was held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 22-23 August 2003. Delegates from all the CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs) attended the meeting. The Head of Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP for Southeast Asia (SOCSEA) along with the Assistant to the Head participated in the meeting. Observers from Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, ASEAN Secretariat and FAO were also present in the meeting. His Excellency Mr. Hari Sabarno, Minister for Home Affairs of Indonesia inaugurated the EC-24 Meeting as Chief Guest.

The participants unanimously elected Indonesia and Bangladesh as Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of EC-24 Meeting respectively.

The following are the basic results of discussions during the EC Meeting:



Group photograph of Executive Committee members and observers attending EC-24 Meeting held in Jakarta, Indonesia

Decisions

- ◆ Prof. Yoshihiro Kaida be reappointed as a member of the Technical Committee in the capacity of IRD Expert for the thirteenth biennium from 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2005.
- ◆ Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), India and Asian Institute of Management, Philippines be nominated as members of the Technical Committee under the category of renowned professional institutions for the thirteenth biennium (2004-2005).

Recommendation

- ◆ CIRDAP/SOCSEA and ASEAN Secretariat should work together in identifying areas where joint ASEAN-CIRDAP/SOCSEA collaborative activities can be carried out on a cost-sharing basis, and the organisations can also exchange their technical support.

TC-19 Meeting

The TC-19 Meeting was held in Yangon, Myanmar on 6-7 June 2003. TC members from all the CMCs attended the meeting.

IRD Expert, Japan and Director, BIRD, Lucknow were also present in the meeting as TC members. H.E. Major General Nyunt Tin, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of the Union of Myanmar, inaugurated the TC-19 Meeting as Chief Guest. The members selected Myanmar as Chairperson of TC-19 Meeting.

The major suggestions of the meeting are as follows:

- ◆ CIRDAP has to look for other sources of fund in addition to regular donors and country contributions and should campaign and scout for funds.
- ◆ CIRDAP should continue to make efforts to encourage

more Asia-Pacific countries to join CIRDAP.

- ◆ For better information sharing among CMCs and Link Institutions, more use of electronic media may be encouraged. If possible video-conferencing facilities may also be explored.
- ◆ The meeting took note that the EC has decided to have its meeting bi-annually and TC Meeting annually. However, there are some alternative suggestions that should be considered and be brought to the coming EC Meeting for consideration. They are: proposing the EC Meeting to be held annually; merging EC and TC meetings; and having special EC Meeting if pressing matters require it to do so.
- ◆ Exposure visit as organised by CIRDAP for Indian and Sri Lankan delegation may also be explored for other countries to share cross-country experiences.



Group photograph of Technical Committee members and observers participating in the TC-19 Meeting held in Yangon, Myanmar

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STUDIES

Deferred tax has been recognised in the financial statements.

Research Division

Reliable information and analysis on multidimensional issues on both the state and the processes of rural development and poverty are essential to explicitly focus on rural poverty and design effective policies and programmes to overcome the situation.

The Research Division of CIRDAP, from its various studies, has been trying to understand the dynamics of socioeconomic changes in the rural society and the factors associated with these changes, and to identify the areas which require policy improvements. It is working to generate relevant information, useful analysis of problem areas, policy research based ideas, programme actions and training to address rural development and poverty reduction issues.

The implementation of forward-looking policies over the past decades has enabled the CMCs to achieve substantial progress in improving the quality of life of the rural people, but such progress is far away from the level that has been achieved in the urban areas. The issue of appropriate rural development policies that promote rural growth and reduction of poverty still remains a major research agenda to pursue in the years to come.

Keeping in view the above facts and the mandate of CIRDAP, the Division has implemented six projects during the year 2003. Out of the six projects, four are carried over from the previous year and two are new

projects. A brief review of these research projects during the period is provided below:

Promotion of Household Food Security

Project Title :

Promotion of Household Food Security through Development of Rainfed Agriculture Practices

Source of Fund :

The Government of Japan

Budget :

US\$40,000

Countries Covered :

Four countries— Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines and Sri Lanka

Initiation Date :

June 1999

Completion Date :

March 2004

Background

The project was initiated to analyse the potentialities of rainfed agricultural system towards household food security. The focus was to identify innovative rainfed agricultural practices and suggest measures to replicate efficient and sustainable technologies/practices for the common benefit of the countries of the region.

Objectives

- ♦ To cover the issues of household food security and their linkages with rainfed agricultural practices;

- ♦ To identify innovative rainfed agricultural practices; and
- ♦ To suggest measures to replicate efficient and sustainable technological practices for the common benefit of the countries of the region.

Outcome

- ♦ Compendium volume consisting of overview paper and summary of the country findings has been finalised and expected to be published by March 2004.

Asian Financial Crisis and South Asia

Project Title :

The Asian Financial Crisis and South Asia: Impacts, Responses and Policy Implications

Source of Fund :

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Budget :

US\$55,000

Country Coverage :

Four countries— Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

Initiation Date :

April 1999

Completion Date :

December 2003

New Publications

Asian Financial Crisis and South Asia. 2003. Study Series No. 196. ISBN 984-8104-45-5. Price: US\$5 for CMCs and US\$6 for others.



Background

The study was expected to identify the dynamics and both direct and indirect linkages of the Asian financial crisis and their impact on South Asia. It also aimed to examine the results of the policies and other measures undertaken by the countries in response to the crisis. Based on the lessons and findings, the study was supposed to suggest appropriate measures in future policy making.

Objectives

- ♦ To understand the underlying dynamics and cross-country linkages of the Asian financial crisis;
- ♦ To understand the implications of the crisis in South Asia;
- ♦ To examine the efficacy and adequacy of the policies and other measures adopted in response to the crisis; and
- ♦ To identify appropriate future policy concerns.

Outcome

- ♦ Compendium volume consisting of overview paper and summary of the country findings has been published in December 2003.

Appropriate Technology for Rural Women

Project Title :

Appropriate Technology for Rural Women

Source of Fund :

The Government of Japan

Budget :

US\$55,000

Country Coverage :

Two countries— Myanmar and Pakistan

Initiation Date :

September 2001

Expected Completion Date :

December 2005

Background

The action research project intends to identify, disseminate and field-test appropriate technologies towards reducing drudgery, making women's work productive and income and employment generating for rural women in two CMCs. The project is a follow-up of the recommendations of the regional workshop on Impact of Increase in Household Income on the Role and Status of Women within the Household, which was held in Malaysia in 1998.

Objectives

- ♦ To enhance the quality of life of rural women through provision of appropriate technologies which are in line with their needs and capacities;

- ♦ To analyse the dominant features of the economic activities in the project areas;
- ♦ To identify the needs of women towards adoption of appropriate technologies;
- ♦ To identify and suggest ways and means in which women's knowledge can be built into adopting appropriate technologies; and
- ♦ To adapt existing simple/traditional technologies used by women of different vocations from around the region for field application in selected countries.

Expected outcome

- ♦ Country reports
- ♦ Overview paper
- ♦ Workshop report

Rural Development Report

Project Title :

Report on Rural Development in CMCs

Source of Fund :

CIRDAP

Budget :

US\$5000

Country Coverage :

All CMCs

Initiation Date :

July 2003

Expected Completion Date :

July 2004

Background

The project is a regular activity of CIRDAP to publish periodic report on rural development (RD) policies and strategies adopted and implemented in the CMCs. The results of the implementation of these policies are also analysed.

Objectives

- ◆ To document current information on the issues related to rural development; and
- ◆ To analyse the rural development policies and strategies adopted and implemented in the CIRDAP member countries
- ◆ To share knowledge and experiences of best practices relating to poverty alleviation among member countries

Expected outcome

- ◆ The Centre has prepared a report 'Rural Development Policies, Strategies and Success Stories in CMCs' to be published by July 2004. The report covers all available data and information relating to poverty alleviation and rural development in the CIRDAP countries.

Food Price Structure in South Asia

Project Title :

Food Price Structure in South Asia

Source of Fund :

CI ROAP

Budget :

US\$20,000

Country Coverage :

4 CMCs— Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka

Initiation Date :

January 2003

Expected Completion Date :

July 2004

Background

The project emphasises reviewing past government strategies and policies for national development with focus on identifying the nature and extent of vulnerability of these countries with respect to food price in these countries. In this context, the study has

emphasised analysing the sensitivity of the current programmes to national economic trends and to their capacity to address the diverse requirements of development through increasing understanding of the underlying dynamics and the cross-cutting linkages of the food market in Asia.

Objectives

The general objective of the study is to increase the understanding of the underlying dynamics and the cross-cutting linkages of the food market in Bangladesh. A major concern of the project is to examine the efficacy and adequacy of the policy and other adopted measures in response to the growing demand of staple food and, to identify, based on the lessons and findings of the study, appropriate concerns in future policy making.

The specific objectives of the study include, among others, are:



Researchers in session

- ♦ to examine the difference between farm gate price and consumer price for a specific product;
- ♦ to identify the marketing structure and its impact on the consumer price;
- ♦ to evaluate the economic situation of the farmers;
- ♦ to understand the underlying factors that influence net farm income;
- ♦ to analyse the economic and social impact of food price policy and their inter-relationships in terms of identified indicators related to individuals and households;
- ♦ to examine the adequacy and efficacy of the policy measures adopted by the government and identify common grounds; and
- ♦ to review the current policies, both sectoral and at the macrolevel.

Expected outcome:

- ♦ Country reports
- ♦ Overview paper

Study on Community Based Disaster Management

Project Title :

Study on Community Based Disaster Management

Source of Fund :
NIRD, India

Budget :
US\$260

Country Coverage :
Bangladesh

Initiation Date :
March 2003

Completion Date :
March 2003

Background

It has been observed from the experience that centralised system of disaster management ignores the capacity of the local communities to respond to the disasters. The centralised system failed to protect the local communities during the event of disasters. For this reason, it is essential that disaster management should be done through involvement of the local institutions and local needs. Disaster management at the field level enhances participation of the local communities and also increases awareness of the community about practical ways of reducing risks and losses.

Considering the above aspects, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, India has undertaken a study on community based disaster management (CBDM) in Bangladesh in collaboration with CIRDAP. This study is a part of

comparative study on CBDM in Bangladesh and India undertaken by NIRD.

Objectives

The objectives of the study are to:

- ♦ identify and assess vulnerabilities and capacities of the communities living in various types of natural disasters in different regions of both the countries;
- ♦ examine, document and compare the existing practices and approaches to CBDM in both the countries; and
- ♦ develop a suitable CBDM approach and the capacity of local level institutions.

Expected Outcome

- ♦ A study report by NIRD

New Publications

Empowerment of Women in CIRDAP Member Countries: Experiences and Issues, by Shafiqur Rahman and Lisa S. Singh. 2003. Study Series No. 195. ISBN 984-8104-43-5. Price: US\$5 for CMCs and US\$6 for others.



Pilot Projects

Pilot Projects Division

The major considerations in formulating pilot projects are: effective and efficient participation of the target groups; integration of activities of rural development agencies at the community level; and cooperation and collaboration with NGOs. The projects are designed to suit the requirements of the CMCs.

The pilot projects involve the rural communities in various activities such as rural income and employment generation; credit and marketing through formal and informal organisations; rural primary health care; family planning; nonformal education; human resource development; and small-scale rural infrastructure and rural resource mobilisation. The major project activities conducted during this year are as follows:

Support to Model Village in Rural Development Project

Model Village in Rural Development (MVRD) project was initiated by CIRDAP with the financial support of the Government of Japan. The objective of this experimental project was to develop a model framework for uplifting the socioeconomic condition of the rural people. This project was launched to find out the best way to improve the standard of living of the rural poor. In Bangladesh, two Academies -- Bangladesh Academy for Rural

Development (BARD), Comilla and Rural Development Academy (RDA), Bogra were involved in implementing the project. RDA, Bogra had selected Magurgari as an experimental village.

After the completion of the project in October 1996, RDA continued to implement this with the available seed money of Tk.160, 000.

Objectives

The objectives of the project are:

- ◆ To assist the villagers in organising themselves to undertake collective activities to build up a data base for improving the quality of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their development project;
- ◆ To assess the relevancy and usefulness of different aspects of participatory development approach;
- ◆ To identify the factors contributing to the successful implementation of the project; and
- ◆ To disseminate the experiences of the participatory development action project to the planners and policy-makers of the country.

RDA requested CIRDAP to support the project. CIRDAP agreed to the request and

provided US\$1000 as grant for commendable socioeconomic development in the village. The Magurgari Village (adjacent to RDA) organised a meeting on 14 January 2003 where Executive Director, BRAC and Director Research and Pilot Projects of CIRDAP were present as Chief Guest and Special Guest respectively. Director General of RDA, Bogra presided over the meeting. It was attended by more than 500 villagers. The distinguished guests spoke highly about the villagers' proven ability and useful knowledge for self-development through MVRD approach. The guests later distributed 10 heifers among the members of the MVRD project.

Outcome

The outcomes of the project are:

- ◆ Strengthening existing self-help groups;
- ◆ Developing a model of participatory approach to build capacity and empowerment of women self-help groups;
- ◆ Ensuring access of women group members to credit facilities;
- ◆ Developing livestock sector; and
- ◆ Improving the standard of living through raising income on a sustainable manner and self-reliance of members of the self-help groups.

Poverty Alleviation and Social Mobilisation in Myanmar

CIRDAP and the Department of Agricultural Planning (DAP), Myanmar initiated a joint Pilot Project with financial support of UNESCO, Regional office, Bangkok in Kwun Gyan Kone Village, Taik Kyi Township, Yangon Division in Myanmar. The project was initiated in March 2001 and completed in December 2002. The Project Coordinator in Myanmar has finalised the report on the project activities in the year 2003.

This pilot project sought to empower the self-help groups of poor households to take charge of development process that affected their lives.

Objectives

The objective was set to improve the quality of life of the rural poor. The specific objectives were to: form/promote women self-help groups under social mobilisation process; ensure access to credit and mobilise savings; and provide portfolios of opportunities to generate additional income.

Outcome

- ◆ A number of vibrant women self-help groups coming into existence;
- ◆ A model of participatory approach to build capacity and empower women self-help groups;
- ◆ Enhanced credit facilities for women self-help group members;

- ◆ Increased income on a sustainable manner and improvement in the standard of living of the target households;
- ◆ Self-reliance of women members of the self-help groups; and
- ◆ Documentation and dissemination of the results of the project for further replication.

CIRDAP and UNESCO Project in India

CIRDAP and NIRD, Hyderabad, India initiated a joint Pilot Project entitled Poverty Alleviation and Social Mobilisation in one village at Keshampet Mandal, Andhra Pradesh, India with the financial support of UNESCO Regional office, Bangkok. In this connection Mr. Naren Prasad from UNESCO, Bangkok and Dr. Muhammad Solaiman from CIRDAP visited project villages during 22–23 November 2001. UNESCO, Bangkok has also supported a similar project of CIRDAP in Myanmar. Being satisfied with the performance of that project, UNESCO expressed its willingness to support another similar project in India.

The methodology proposed for the programme has been field-tested as a participatory development methodology over a wide range of activities e.g. development of fishing communities, social forestry, integration of basic needs and ecological resources, water resource development, population and family planning activities, livestock development, and development of peripheral

infrastructure. The integrated approach takes into account several dimensions (e.g. technical, financial, economic, social, institutional and ecological) of the programme activities. In particular, building of local capabilities for self-management and self-reliant activities has been considered as a major goal of the project.

The criteria of the project are to increase solidarity of women and develop a forum for exchange of ideas and their problems on a given platform; and to help women and the self-help groups diversify their activities and undertake various income-generating programmes.

The activities of the proposed project are: (i) consultation meeting with the villagers and leaders of the existing self-help groups; (ii) conducting participatory rural appraisal (PRA) to assess local needs; (iii) identification of animators/facilitators for awareness building and social mobilisation; (iv) conducting baseline survey to document the village profile; (v) identification of local NGOs to catalyse the social mobilisation process; (vi) formation/promotion of self-help groups; (vii) formation of a village organisation consisting of members of the self-help groups to coordinate the activities of the groups in the village; (viii) motivating women to save some money (on weekly basis); (iv) providing seed capital (by way of revolving fund) to be utilised by the self-help groups; (x) empowering the self-help groups to evolve selection procedure, screening, monitoring and recovery of the loans; (xi) self-help groups to decide the rate of

interest and priority in sanctioning loans to the members; (xii) dovetailing the project credit amounts with the ongoing government and NGO programmes; (xiii) financing relevant income-generating activities through seed capital/corpus fund; (xiv) organising villagers through microplanning to discuss their needs and priorities and to identify the type and amount required for various economic activities; (xv) enumeration of skills of the villages relevant to income-generating activities; (xvi) extension work to disseminate information to the beneficiaries on income-generating activities by holding regular meetings with the self-help groups; (xvii) financing of microcredit for productive income-generating activities; (xviii) training of villagers on participatory monitoring and evaluation; (xix) empowering self-help groups to supervise and control the project support fund; (xx) introducing recreational activities; (xxi) activating the role of village organisation consisting of self-help group members; and (xxii) training to build capacity of the members of SHG and project staff on group formation and group dynamics, group savings, and accounts keeping and loan cycle management.

The following criteria have been used for enlisting the beneficiaries to become a member of the self-help group: (i) belonging to a poor family; (ii) permanent resident of the village; and (iii) some experience or willingness to undergo training to acquire proper skill relevant to income-generating activities.

Capacity Building of People's Organisations in Bangladesh

CIRDAP has initiated a pilot project entitled Capacity Building of People's Organisations under Model Villages in Rural Development (MVRD) in collaboration with the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Kotbari, Comilla. It is implemented as a follow-up of the earlier CIRDAP project on Model Villages in Rural Development (MVRD). The initiation date of this project is November 1999 and the completion date is October 2004. The project is being conducted in Shimpur Village of Comilla Sadar Upazila.

Objectives

The long-term objective of the project is to evolve a replicable model of RD that is expected to bring about an overall improvement of the villagers through active participation of the community themselves in the entire process of development. The specific objectives of the project are to: (i) build an institutional set-up (ii) promote skill training to the target beneficiaries (iii) undertake kitchen-gardening activities in the project area.

Outcome

Under this project, the areas identified for training to be imparted to the beneficiaries are: (i) livestock, poultry raising and pisciculture; (ii) computer training; (iii) homestead gardening; iv) skill training i.e. tailoring, electrical, mechanical; and (v) management and community development. A total of six informal groups have been

formed since the project started eight months ago. In these six groups about 150 villagers have been getting credit support.

Training for the PAViDIA Officials

The CIRDAP Approach to Rural Development (CARD) has emerged from the experiences of the implementation of action research and pilot projects. This approach is basically a planning and management tool for rural development in a hamlet unit (small village) aiming firstly at uplifting the lives of the vulnerable groups, such as the poor, women, landless and the peasants, by involving their lot in all stages of project including decision-making process of project components and future plan.

CARD was developed by Dr. Hikaru Niki (JICA Expert who was based at CIRDAP, Dhaka, and later on worked in Zambia). Dr. Niki applied this model in somewhat modified form in Zambia in a project called Participatory Approach to Sustainable Village Development (PASViD).

In order to promote PASViD as an approach to support development in isolated areas, Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)-Zambia and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (MAFF), Government of Zambia organised the first training course on PASViD in October 2000 in Lusaka. In that training, MAFF and JICA-Zambia sought the technical assistance of CIRDAP through JICA-Bangladesh for deputation of CIRDAP experts to serve as trainers/facilitators in the training

courses. A CIRDAP team consisting of Dr. Mya Maung, Director General, and Dr. M. Solaiman and Ms. Rosalie Y. Say, Directors of Pilot Projects and Training divisions respectively went to Zambia to conduct the training. A total of 15 extension officers from Lusaka Province participated in the training.

In September 2001, the second training course on PASViD was organised by the JICA-Zambia and MAFF. Director, Pilot Projects and Director, Training served as third-country experts in the training course.

The successful implementation of the pilot microproject led to the signing of a bilateral agreement between the Zambian Government and JICA for a grant to be used to extend the project in a number of villages in Chongwe District in Lusaka Province under the name of Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas (PaViDIA).

Training in Zambia

In March 2003, a seminar on PaViDIA project was organised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives where Director, Pilot Projects of CIRDAP worked as resource person.

In November 2003, another training course on PRA and PCM was organised by the JICA-Zambia and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC), Government of Zambia. Director, Pilot Projects and Pilot Projects Associate of CIRDAP worked as resource persons in the course from 3 November to 18 November 2003.

Objectives

The objective of the seminar conducted by the Director, Pilot Projects was to make the rural development issues and the concept of CARD clear to the stakeholders and their applicability and sustainability in Zambian situation.

The major objectives of this training course organised during 3 November to 18 November 2003 were to: enable the concerned officers to acquire more knowledge, skills and experiences in the application of participatory planning techniques used in rural development; and get acquainted with sustainable agriculture. In addition, this training was to enhance the skill of facilitation of the 15 participants (Camp Extension Officers) of Chongwe District of Lusaka Province.

Output

The Camp Extension Officers (CEOs) were familiarised with PRA and PCM techniques by using their facilitation skill. The participants of seminar and the

CEOs were enlightened as to the different aspects, methodologies of rural development both in Asia and Africa.

Zambian Participants in Bangladesh

At the request of PaViDIA, JICA-Zambia office through JICA-Bangladesh approached CIRDAP to conduct orientation training for a Zambian official working as counterpart in PaViDIA on participatory village development, at its Headquarters in Dhaka from 1 to 20 February 2003.

CIRDAP received another request to organise a similar exposure training visit programme for three counterpart personnel of PaViDIA belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Zambia. CIRDAP organised the exposure training during 13 June to 10 July 2003.

Objectives

The objectives of the exposure visits were that after completion of the visits, the trainees would be able to learn:



Field visit by the training participants in rural Zambia



View of the training session for Zambians

- ◆ The concept, principles and features of CIRDAP Approach to Rural Development (CARD);
- ◆ Evaluation of CARD on the basis of Community Information and Planning System (CIPS) and its Application in CIRDAP pilot projects;
- ◆ Project cycle management (PCM);
- ◆ Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PME);
- ◆ Activities of GOs and NGOs who work for mobilisation, organisation of the poor, microfinance, income-generating activities and sustainable rural development;
- ◆ Development of rural infrastructure; and
- ◆ Development of human resources.

Methodology

The training methods consisted of lectures and interactive discussions by the CIRDAP professionals and invited resource persons. Field visits were undertaken in order to demonstrate the participatory tools and techniques as well as community interventions.

A practical training on PCM tools was undertaken in Comilla at the Ballavpur Village. This involved problem listing with the

villagers, core problem identification, formulation of problem tree and objective tree, designing the project design matrix (PDM). Three professionals of CIRDAP and two faculty members of BARD, Comilla were engaged in the exercise.

Output

The exposure training visit to Bangladesh was very useful to the trainees. It imparted knowledge, skills and experiences in the application of participatory planning techniques used in rural development. They were acquainted with microcredit to the poor, GO-NGO collaboration and infrastructure development, which have significantly contributed to reducing poverty levels in Bangladesh. It is hoped that the trainees would be able to replicate some of the ideas or lessons in Zambian situation for development of agriculture as well as reduction of poverty.



Mr. Hajime Naveta, Deputy Resident Representative of JICA handing over the testimonial to a Zambian trainee

Training

Training Division

The countries in the Asia-Pacific region have a common goal of reducing poverty in the region at the earliest. There may be lessons and success stories for replication, even from countries outside the region. CIRDAP focus is to bring the poor to the forefront of economic activity to reduce structural imbalances in distribution of assets and income and to promote gender equality. With this mission in view, Training Division of CIRDAP organised varieties of programmes in different models: short-duration international programmes; study visits; tailor-made and attachment programmes; in-country training programmes; workshops and symposium etc.

Regional Programmes

India

The Government of India provided grants to CIRDAP to organise three regional programmes at NIRD,

Hyderabad during this year in June, August and September. The programmes were: Training for Capacity Building of Rural Development Functionaries for Various Anti-Poverty Programmes; Watershed Approaches to Rural and Agricultural Development with Special Focus on Drought-Prone Areas; and GIS Applications for Sustainable Development.

Capacity Building of Rural Development Functionaries

The fight against poverty entails the implementation of a wide range of strategies – from the macropolicies needed to improve the economic environment to targeted programme intervention. India is credited with a wide range of programmes for area development, self-employment, wage employment with specific programmes targeted towards rural poor and the women. Its social sector projects cover a variety of activities.

CIRDAP organised the Training for Capacity Building of Rural Development Functionaries for Various Anti-Poverty Programmes at NIRD, Hyderabad from 17 to 26 June 2003. All together 15-country representatives attended the training programme.

The inaugural session was chaired by Mr. M. Shankar, Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Dr. A.V.S. Reddy, Director General, NIRD, Mr. Mathew C. Kunnumkal, Deputy Director General, NIRD and Dr. Mya Maung, Director General, CIRDAP, also attended the session.

In his inaugural speech, Mr. M. Shankar said that the Government of India has always been supportive to all such initiatives that lead to Human Resource Development in the country and in the Asia-Pacific region. He expressed his satisfaction that the collaboration between NIRD and CIRDAP will help in the task of capacity building in the member countries of CIRDAP.

Dr. A.V.S. Reddy in his welcome address mentioned that India being one of the founder member countries of CIRDAP, has always been supportive to the activities of CIRDAP and the collaboration between NIRD and CIRDAP is the evidence of such a support.

Dr. Mya Maung mentioned that all the countries of Asia and the Pacific have a common goal of reducing poverty in the region at



Inauguration of the training programme at NIRD, Hyderabad, India

the earliest. He hoped that experience sharing of activities and projects and programmes would help the policymakers to expand opportunities to the rural poor.

The training programme was jointly coordinated by Dr. B.K. Thapliyal, Director (CDM & RR), NIRD and Dr. S.V. Rangacharyulu of NIRD and Dr. B. Sudhakar Rao, Head (Training and ICD) of CIRDAP. The training programme schedule was structured in such a way that participants could become familiar with various techniques of capacity building. The basic mode of the training was participatory in nature.

Watershed Approaches to Rural and Agricultural Development

The small and marginal farmers dependent on dry land farming in some parts of Asia face many problems. Some of the developing countries give priority to watershed development through its Drought-Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme.

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, attaches great importance to watershed development. The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) with its very rich experience as an organisation of the Ministry of Rural Development, is disseminating knowledge on watershed planning and management on a large scale.

CIRDAP in collaboration with NIRD organised the programme on Watershed Approaches to Rural and Agricultural Development with Special Focus on Drought-Prone Areas during 11-20 August 2003 at NIRD. All the CIRDAP member countries participated in the training programme. A total of 17 participants attended the programme.

Mr. P.S. Rana, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, chaired the inaugural session, which was also attended by Ms. Veda Kumari, Financial Advisor, representing the Director General, NIRD, and Dr. Mya Maung, Director General, CIRDAP.

The training programme was jointly coordinated by Dr. O.N. Srivastava, Professor and Head (CNRM), Dr. A.P. Purandare, Associate Professor (CNRD), and Dr. A.K. Jaiswal, Assistant Professor (CNRM), NIRD, and Dr. B. Sudhakar Rao, Head (Training and ICD) of CIRDAP. The programme schedule was structured in such a way that participants can get acquainted with various aspects of watershed approach.

GIS Applications for Sustainable Development

During the recent years, geographic information system (GIS) has emerged as an effective and powerful tool in designing rural development programmes, with focus on sustainable poverty reduction and environmental conservation. The recent trend is to move towards convergence of Remote Sensing, Geographic Information System, Global Positioning System, and related communication technologies to better manage the natural resources and the environment for achieving economic and social goals. With rapid advances, these technologies are now widely accessible at affordable cost.

In this context, CIRDAP in collaboration with NIRD organised the Workshop on GIS Applications for Sustainable Development from 22 to 29 September 2003 at NIRD. Seventeen participants from all the CIRDAP member countries except Pakistan attended the workshop.

The participants got the message that GIS has already



PRA/RRA exercise on capacity building of rural development functionaries for anti-poverty programmes at NIRD, Hyderabad, India

created an enormous impact on virtually every field of activity that requires management and analysis of spatially distributed data.

The inaugural session of the workshop was graced by Mr. Mathew C. Kunnumkal, Director General I/C, NIRD. It was also attended by Prof. Afzal Mohammad, Former VC, AOU; Dr. D.P. Rao, Former Director, NRSA; Dr. M. Thaha, Prof. and Head, CMP, NIRD; Dr. B. Sudhakar Rao, Head (Training and ICD), CIRDAP, and Dr. V. Madhava Rao, Head, Geomatics Cell, NIRD.

The programme was jointly conducted by Dr. M. Taha, Dr. V. Madhava Rao and Dr. B. Sudhakar Rao.

Seminar/Symposium/Training

Enhancement of Intellectual Advantage in Indonesia

The Seminar on the Enhancement of Intellectual Manpower's Advantage in the Effort to Increase Rural Economy's Growth on 26

February 2003 was organised in Bogor, West Java, Indonesia.

The seminar was conducted by the Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP in Southeast Asia (SOCSEA) in collaboration with the Job Placement Centre of the Community Service Institute, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), the most reputed Agricultural University in Indonesia.

The seminar was attended by 103 representatives from various government institutions dealing with employment of intellectual manpower, professors as well as students from various universities, NGOs and SOCSEA. The inaugural session was attended by Dr. Siti Nurbaya, Secretary General, Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Rector (Chancellor) of the Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) and Head of SOCSEA.

During the inaugural session, Mr. Lin Solihin, Chairman of the Organising Committee gave welcome remarks and explained the background and the objectives of holding the seminar. In the introductory

remarks, Mr. Agung Mulyana, Head of SOCSEA, hoped that the follow-up of the seminar would result in positive answers in solving the problems of intellectual manpower employment. Mr. Agung concluded his remarks by inviting other government institutions in Indonesia to initiate cooperation with SOCSEA to achieve the common goal viz. welfare of rural people.

Dr. Ir. Siti Nurbaya, Secretary General, Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia delivered the keynote address and declared the seminar officially open. Prof. Dr. H. Ahmad Mattjik, Rector (Chancellor) of the Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) also addressed the participants.

At the seminar, six working papers from the experts and development practitioners were presented on different sub-themes. The seminar adopted several recommendations.

During the seminar a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between SOCSEA and the Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) for cooperation in Rural Development. The MOU was signed by Head of SOCSEA and Rector (Chancellor) of IPB.

Reducing Impact of Toxic Contamination on Bengal Basin Economies

CIRDAP – IIBB Fifth Symposium on Reducing the Impact of Toxic Contamination on Bengal Basin Economies was held at CIRDAP Headquarters in Bangladesh during 5-6 March 2003.



View of the Inauguration of the training programme at NIRD, Hyderabad, India

Bangladesh and West Bengal in India form part of what is known as Bengal Basin. The total land area of Bengal Basin is approximately 100,000 square miles, with over 210 million people living in the Basin. It has one of the world's largest alluvial deltaic plains, allowing the flow of three big rivers – the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and the Meghna.

The Bengal Basin is vulnerable to atmospheric and oceanic adversities. During the tropical monsoon, the Bengal Basin experiences widespread flooding but lacks distressingly drinking water in the dry months. Water problems of various types continue to confront the communities in the Bengal Basin. Water supply and often generations of pure and drinkable water continue to be problems of acute type in the area.

The groundwater, which is used as a main source of drinking water, was found contaminated with arsenic and other toxic

poison. In 1993, studies detected the first patient suffering from arsenic-contaminated groundwater. The Bangladesh government began to face a very difficult and serious water problem. Arsenic is a known carcinogen and is highly toxic. People did not realise that arsenic was present in the drinking water since it is colourless, tasteless, and odourless. Moreover, people didn't even know what arsenic was, and could not recognise its outward manifestations.

Now, this disaster is widespread in the Bengal Basin. About 40 million people of the Bengal Basin suffer from various diseases, such as warts, skin lesions, and cancers. This serious water problem can be attributed to the combination of ineffective water resource management, industrialisation, and the rapid increase of population. Bengal Basin organisations, national, international and world authorities struggle to provide safe drinking water for Bengal citizens.

Under this background CIRDAP and International Institute of Bengal Basin (IIBB), jointly organised the symposium. Mr. Hedayetul Islam Chowdhury, Secretary, Rural and Cooperatives Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Government of Bangladesh was the Chief Guest at the inaugural session, and Mr. Abdul Mueyed Chowdhury, Executive Director, BRAC and former Advisor to the Care-Taker Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was the Special Guest. Dr. Mya Maung, Director General, CIRDAP, delivered welcome address while Dr. Rash B. Ghosh, Chairperson, IIBB, USA made introductory remarks and Dr. B. Sudhakar Rao, Head (Training and ICD), CIRDAP gave vote of thanks.

At the beginning of the inaugural session a tape-recorded special message from Dr. Charles Townes, Nobel Laureate Physicist was delivered. In his message the Nobel Laureate Physicist wished the success of the symposium and expressed that the symposium will explore solutions and raise awareness of the impact of pollutants and build a coalition of Bengali, non-resident Bengali and Western experts to focus attention and efforts on the environmental problems.

The symposium had four technical sessions on the following themes:

Technical Session I – Response to the Crisis

Technical Session II – Response to the Crisis



Dr. B. Sudhakar Rao, Head (Training & ICD) CIRDAP addressing the inaugural session

Technical Session III –
Continuing Research on the
Impact of Toxic
Contamination on Bengal Basin

Technical Session IV – Future
Perspective on Bengal Basin's
Toxic Contamination Problems

The sessions were chaired by
Dr. Rash B. Ghosh, IIBB; Prof.
Kabir Chowdhury, National
Professor, Bangladesh; Dr. Mya
Maung, CIRDAP, and Dr.
Nabonita Saha, Czech Republic.
Some important
recommendations were made
from the ten papers presented
and the discussions made at the
symposium. This was followed
with another symposium in
Calcutta.

Dr. B. Sudhakar Rao, Head
(Training and ICD) of CIRDAP
coordinated the symposium.

Project Management and Capacity Building in Timor Leste

Facilitation of Training on
Agricultural Project Management
and Capacity Building was held
at Colmera, Dili, Timor Leste
from 23 June to 7 July 2003.
Two trainers from CIRDAP
conducted the training.

The training course was
organised under the programme
Ainaro and Manatoto
Community Activation Project
(AMCAP) to help improve
project planning, managing,
implementing and controlling
skills of the participants. In the
course, special emphasis was
also given on development
projects with the focus on
agriculture, forestry and fisheries
and sharing of experiences.

The East Timor Implementing
Facilities of the United Nations
Office for Project Services
(UNOPS-ETIF), in collaboration
with the Ministry of Agriculture,
Forestry and Fisheries, Timor
Leste and with the fund from
United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP), has been
implementing the AMCAP in
eight subdistricts of Ainaro and
Minatoto districts.

AMCAP aims at increasing food
security and household income
of poor families on an
environmentally sustainable
basis, using community-focused
participatory approaches. To
begin with, as the implementing
agency, UNOPS-ETIF accorded
high priority to the training on
agricultural project management
and capacity building of the
functionaries of the AMCAP.

As a means of building up
capacities to effectively manage
the AMCAP project, UNOPS-
ETIF requested CIRDAP to
provide intensive training to its
AMCAP project officials in Dili.
In response to the request, Dr.
Mya Maung, Director General
(DG) of CIRDAP, sent
nominations of two trainers, Mr.
Devi Prasad Mazumder and Mr.
Nathan Sarker from the Centre
to conduct the course.

The training course was divided
into two: one covered
conceptual and theoretical
aspects and the another one
covered hands-on training using
computer software packages on
project management.

There were 25 trainees including
the Project Coordinator and

Assistant Project Coordinator of
AMCAP, the concerned
government officials and one
chief executive of a partner non-
government organisation in
Timor Leste.

In-country Training Programmes

Lao PDR

In-country Training on Irrigation
Management was held in Lao
PDR during 1-4 April 2003.
Department of Irrigation, Ministry
of Agriculture and Forests,
Government of LAO PDR took
step in organising the training
course for farmers' leaders of
Water Users' Organisation of the
Nam Houm Irrigation Project in
Vientiane Province. Dr.
Muhammad Solaiman, Director
(Research), CIRDAP, worked as
resource person for the course.
Thirty participants attended the
programme.

The opening session was
chaired by Mr. Phalasack
Pheddara, Director, Planning,
Department of Irrigation. The
Chief guest in the session was
Mr. Somphad Liengsone,
Director, Administration,
Department of Irrigation. Mr.
Boanlom Vodethphayboune,
Acting Director, Machinery,
Operation and Maintenance
Division was present as a
Special Guest. It was also
attended by Mr. Bounhap,
Project Manager, Nam Houm
Reservoir Irrigation Project. Ms.
Phetsamone, Deputy Director,
Department of Irrigation and

Deputy Coordinator of the Course introduced the participants and the guests. The chief guest in his speech thanked CIRDAP for supporting the training course and Dr. Muhammad Solaiman for working as a resource person.

Myanmar

In-country Training Programme on Training and Communication Skills was conducted in Myanmar from 2nd to 5th June 2003.

CIRDAP, in collaboration with the Department of Agricultural Planning, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, organised the programme on Training and Communication Skills in Myanmar at Central Agriculture Research and Training Centre (CARTC), Hlegu. A total of 18 women and 7 men participated in the training programme.

The topics covered in the programme were: Training Needs for Agriculture

Management; Training Needs Assessment; Concepts, Principles of Training; Planning for a Training Course; Training Methods; Participatory Learning/Techniques; Communication Principles; Group Demonstration Methods; and Participatory Learning and Motivation.

Dr. Mya Maung, DG, CIRDAP; Dr. B. Sudhakar Rao, Head (Training and ICD), CIRDAP; Principal, CARTC and Mr. Than Tun, Assistant Director, DAP, Myanmar served as resource persons for the training programme.

Nepal

In-country Training on Research Methodology was held at Local Development Training Academy (LDTA), Lalitpur during 21-31 July 2003. CIRDAP supported the training course with financial and expert services. Research Director of CIRDAP, in consultation with LDTA, developed the course design.

The course was inaugurated on 21st July at the LDTA. Mr. Nayan Bahadur Khadka, for Executive Director of LDTA presided over the inaugural session. He hoped to work in collaboration with CIRDAP in future. Mr. Sudarshan K.C., Director of Studies, LDTA offered Vote of Thanks.

Sri Lanka

In-country Training Programme on 'Participatory Techniques for Planning and Management of Rural Community Development Projects' was held at HARTI during 28-30 December 2003. CIRDAP has given financial and technical support to the programme.

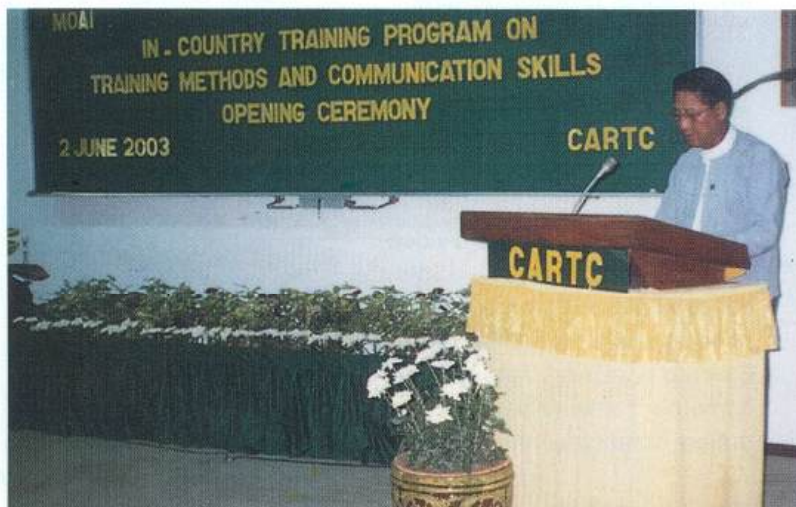
Mr. Mathew C. Kunnumkal, Deputy Director General, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, India, served as resource person of the training programme.

Training-cum-Exposure Visit on Microcredit

Officials from BIRD

Two batches of Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD) delegates visited Bangladesh on training-cum-exposure visit on microfinance in 2003. To gain knowledge on microfinance activities, the first and second batch came during 21-28 February and 9-16 December 2003 respectively.

As a regular activity of the Training Division of CIRDAP,



Dr. Thane Htay, Managing Director, MCSE, MOAI inaugurating the CIRDAP training programme in Myanmar

The exposure visits for the officials from various states/organisations in India was organised in collaboration with BIRD, Lucknow, India. In the first batch and second batch, there were 21 and 20 participants respectively. The participants were mainly government officials, bankers and NGO personnel.

The delegates visited Grameen Bank, ASA, BRAC, Proshika etc. and got hands-on experience on the microfinance operations in Bangladesh, by participating and interacting with women's groups in various villages. There were also lecture sessions by the executives of the microfinance organisations in addition to CIRDAP faculty.

Dr. B. Sudhakar Rao, Head (Training and ICD) of CIRDAP, coordinated both the visits.

Officials from DPIP, MP

Training-cum-Exposure Programme on Microenterprise

and Microfinance was organised in Bangladesh for the officials from District Poverty Initiative Programme (DPIP), Madhya Pradesh, India, during 4-9 September 2003. Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS), Mumbai, India, has requested CIRDAP to organise the programme in Bangladesh.

The programme was designed in order to expose the DPIP officials to the major microfinance and microenterprise activities in Bangladesh. Participants interacted with the institutions like Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), Grameen Bank, Association for Social Advancement (ASA) and BRAC. They had interaction with the top executives of the microfinance institutes and visited different villages to see how the village-level women entrepreneurs utilise their credit facilities to reduce poverty.

New Publication

Governance, Partnership and Poverty. 2003. Training Series No. 73. ISBN 984-8104-44-5. Price: US\$15 for CMCs and US\$20 for others.



Dr. H.H. Mankad, Vice-Chancellor, NMIMS, visited CIRDAP and delivered the valedictory address for the benefit of the delegates. Dr. Naresh Singh, Associate Professor, NMIMS, and Dr. B. Sudhakar Rao, Head (Training and ICD), CIRDAP, jointly coordinated the programme.

Study Tour

Bangladesh Officials visited the Philippines on a study tour from 2 to 29 March 2003.

Poultry Sector Development Project (PSDP), Bangladesh, a project of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), requested CIRDAP to arrange a study visit to the Philippines for 11 Bangladesh officials to study: Extension Programmes; Animal Feed Act Administration; Poultry Disease Prevention; Poultry Barn Designs and Small-scale Feed Manufacturing.

CIRDAP organised the programme in collaboration with the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Philippines. Ms. Letecia N. Damole, Senior Staff, Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development, DAR, coordinated the visit.



Inauguration of exposure visit

Information and Communication

Information and Communication Division

Being the focal point for information dissemination of CIRDAP, in 2003 the Information and Communication Division (ICD) continued its endeavours in disseminating integrated rural development (IRD) information, printing and distributing various publications, providing regular library services, substantiating greater deployment of information technology and offering regular training courses for information professionals.

Print and Electronic Media

The division regularly generates information on research, action research, pilot projects, and training activities of CIRDAP through print, audio-visual and electronic media. Cross-country and regional socioeconomic data are generated through regular and periodic publications. The main publications of CIRDAP are the Study Series, Action Research Series, Training Series, Journal, Development Digest, books, reports/monographs, brochures etc. In 2003, three books, one journal issue and three mimeographs were printed.

The quarterly *CIRDAP Development Digest (CDD)* disseminates information on the Centre's research and action research/pilot projects and proceedings of seminars, workshops and training courses,

news on IRD events and activities in member countries, research notes, project highlights, notes on development partners and other development organisations. CDD is distributed to around 1,100 institutions and individuals concerned with rural development activities throughout the world.

The *Asia-Pacific Journal of Rural Development (APJORD)* is inter-disciplinary in nature and is devoted to issues and discussions on rural development primarily in the Asia-Pacific region. In the reporting period, two issues of the Journal were published. Invitations for submitting article along with guidelines/specifications are posted in the web site for easy reference. CIRDAP maintains a database of mailing list for effective dissemination of IRD information including those generated through CIRDAP programmes and projects.

Library Services

CIRDAP library was named after Aziz-ul Haq, Founder-Director of CIRDAP, in recognition of his significant contribution to the Centre, on his first death anniversary on 3 September 2003.

Aziz-ul Haq Library is a resourceful library with a holding

of 18,000 books. It receives about 230 journals through exchange and subscription. Books, monographs, journals, brochures, programme literature, reports of research studies, technical notes and series, proceedings of conferences, seminars and workshops are constantly added to the library's resources.

The library is a depository for World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) publications and regularly receives publications of other international and regional organisations. The computerised bibliographic database of the library is continuously updated to facilitate easy access for searching. Internet sites are being used to access information on various subjects. The library also provides the following services: Current awareness services; Literature search; On-request bibliographies; Lending, reference and referral; and Photocopying services.

On-line Services

Hosted by the Singapore-based Pan Asia Networking, the CIRDAP website (at www.cirdap.org.sg) contains information about the Centre's programmes and projects, publications and forthcoming events such as training courses, workshops, seminars, etc. Current news, press releases

and vacancy announcements are regularly posted in the site. The site also provides links with CIRDAP link institutions and contact ministries for accessing country-specific information.

The website offers e-commerce facilities to make CIRDAP publications available through the Internet. Complete list of publications and abstracts of recent publications have been uploaded on the site so that on-line orders could be obtained, while the delivery is still off-line. Membership Application Form and procedures are also available in the site.

Multimedia Services

During the policy-body meetings of the Centre and other important meetings, seminars and workshops, PowerPoint presentations are regularly made to supplement the regular audio-visual presentations. In 2003 computer users at

CIRDAP were trained on use of Databases and MS Access software.

Documentary

In 2003, CIRDAP video documentary has been updated and revised to include new information on the Centre's activities.

Capacity Building

Training in Dili

Mr. Nathan Sarker, Computer Programmer of CIRDAP acted as one of the resource persons in the Training Course on 'Agricultural Project Management and Capacity Building' held from 23 June to 5 July 2003 in Dili, Timor Leste (East Timor). The training was organised by the UNOPS-ETIF Unit, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Timor Leste and with the fund from the UNDP-Timor Leste.

Training at CIRDAP

In line with the division's continuous efforts to strengthen the capacity of information professionals by offering short-term training courses on library software, a training course (fee levying) on Use and Application of WINISIS (Windows version of CDS/ISIS) was held in CIRDAP on 14-20 October 2003.

CIRDAP has been organising training courses on CDS/ISIS since 1992. Like other previous courses, this course also aimed to equip the participants with the skills and knowledge needed to automate information-related activities. The specific objectives of the course were to: develop the participants' ability to create computerised bibliographic database using WINISIS; develop computerised information dissemination services; and enhance cooperation and resource sharing among information personnel. This course, the eleventh in a series, primarily focused on the beginners, and the curricula covered the extensive use and application of the software.

A total of nine participants working with databases in the libraries of universities, research and academic institutions and government and non-government organisations, took part in the courses. The trainees were trained on extensive application of WINISIS including creation and handling of databases, data entry/editing, sorting/retrieval services, and dissemination methods. A combination of theoretical lectures and practical sessions was maintained in the training course.



Participants of WINISIS Training Course

Success Stories in CMCs

Success Stories in CMCs

INDIA

Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project, Mysore

The Integrated Rural Water Supply (IRWS) and Environmental Sanitation (ES) Project, Mysore is a collaborative project involving the Government of Karnataka, the World Bank, the drinking water and sanitation users groups, NGOs and Panchayats.

Mysore District, which is one of the 12 IRWS and ES project districts of Karnataka was selected for study. Field work was conducted in early 2001 in seven villages namely Kadakola, Sindhuvali, Antharasanthe, Masahally, Bachegowadanahally, Sathekala and Doddakavalande of Mysore District.

Objectives

- To analyse the partnership-based endeavours in IRWS & ES project
- To critically evaluate and highlight the planning and management components of IRWS & ES through a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis.

Strengths

- Water Supply, Environmental Sanitation and Health communication have been fully integrated into one holistic package;

- Community participation was one of the in-built systems in the project
- Local water users should contribute 30 per cent of the cost towards drainage and culvert constructions;
- Women's participation was a strength for the project;
- Street-level committees were also formed in the project villages for monitoring and up-keeping/cleaning of drainage system on a regular basis;
- The information, education and communication components are strong in the project villages;
- Rainwater harvesting was one of the components of IRWS and ES project. NGOs, PRIs and Government encouraged the community in adopting rainwater harvesting practices for maintaining constant ground water recharge at source for sustainable water supply;
- Training of local youth for O&M was another in-built component of the project; and
- Initially the stakeholders had to invest their own money for constructing the sanitary latrines and later they could get back-end subsidy.

Weaknesses

- A negative tendency towards 30 per cent contribution to the environmental sanitation

was found in a few project villages;

- Inadequate people's participation in monitoring project activities in some project villages;
- In spite of provision of sanitary latrine services and impacts, open defecation is still prevailing in some project villages;
- Some of the farmers in one project village were unable to accept the individual sanitary units because of lack of space for construction of latrines;
- Some of the poorer families could not avail the subsidy benefit due to the economic inability to invest first and claim the subsidy amount later;
- Some families could not avail the sanitary facilities as their traditional house plans are not amenable to housing latrines;
- NGOs partnership is very limited and confined to only the initial stages of the project; and
- Irregular supply of power is the biggest problem in the project villages.

Opportunities

- The success of this partnership project would assist to replicate the project in other uncovered areas;
- This project would help reduce school drop-out rate

as compared to the earlier period as girl children were involved to fetch drinking water; and

- Due to fact that now drinking water is available at home, this will result in saving of family time and as a result family income will be enhanced.

Threats

- Long-term sustainability of the project is a lurking question after it is handed over to the villagers;
- The multinational bottled sellers may come out in the villages with a low-cost bulk water sales which may become a threat for the project;
- The present water charges would only suffice to meet the costs of power, minor repairs and salaries of maintenance staff. No financial provision/reserve fund exists to meet major repair costs of motors and pipeline systems.

MALAYSIA

Kampong Tanggai Group Farming (KTGF) Vegetable Project

Group farming system was introduced in Malaysia as a vehicle to transfer technologies among the farmers to enable them to increase efficiency in farming and maximise income from farming. Through the group farming mechanism, smallholders were attempted to make commercial entrepreneurs. One of the successful group farming

projects is Kampong Tanggai Group Farming Vegetable Project which is located in Mukim Johol, Kuala Pilah District, Negeri Sembilan State, Malaysia which is about 120km to the South of Kuala Lumpur.

Objectives

- To increase farmers' net income to at least RM1000 per person per month, so as to raise their standard of living and socioeconomic status;
- To increase farm productivity and help increase food production so as to assist in the reduction of imports and import substitution;
- To produce safe, quality and marketable food crops through the practice of modern technologies and good agriculture practice (GAP);
- To optimise land utilisation through integrated and mix-farming system;
- To ensure sustainability of group farms as profitable food production units; and
- To encourage and facilitate group farms in developing value-added and downstream products.

Causes of Success

The success of the project is related to the structural and human resource framework factors.

A. Structural Factors:

- Suitable soils and good farm infrastructure
- Production based on business plan and manuals
- Strategic location – close proximity to major towns such as Kuala Lumpur on the north and Malacca in the South
- Production of marketable and consumer preferred vegetables
- Optimum farm mechanisation to minimise labour
- Proper irrigation and drainage systems
- Improved production and maximising yields by through farm records
- High cropping intensity to maximise land usage
- Planned marketing channels
- Modern and efficient farm management
- Diversification of farm products and exploitation of downstream activities to maximise income
- Good agriculture practice
- Good agricultural extension and technical supports.

B. Human Resource Framework Factors:

- Farmers involved are committed, dedicated and highly motivated and experienced

- Farmers are convinced on the viability of project based on the business plan
- Farmers are actively personally involved in the planning whilst the extension officers facilitate and guide them in managing the project
- Farmers work as a 'team' in managing the project.

Sustainability

Sustainability is a key to the success of the project. In order to ensure the increase in productivity, income and reduction in farming labour operations, periodical introduction of new technology in vegetable production is a prerequisite. Now Agriculture department is introducing high technology and modern farming methods.

Replicability

KTGF Vegetable Project can be replicated throughout the country. KTGF vegetable type models have been replicated throughout the country not only for vegetable projects but also for other crops such as cash crops, pine-apple integrated with coconuts, paddy and nonseasonal fruit crops such as watermelons and mandarins.

SRI LANKA

Strengthening Agricultural Services for Small Farmers

The project Integrated Programme for Strengthening of Agricultural Services for Small Farmers was designed in collaboration with CIRDAP to address certain issues and

problems relating to the agro-delivery mechanism of the smallholder sector.

In order to identify the issues, a preproject survey was carried out by a team of Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) researchers who had identified the issues needed to be addressed immediately if the agro-delivery system of the smallholder sector was to function providing an effective service to upbringing the livelihood of small farmers in Sri Lanka who accounts nearly 65 per cent (below 0.8ha) of the total farming community.

Objectives

- To increase educational and training facilities for small farmers to make them aware about participatory development techniques in policy decision making and implementation relating to rural development and, modern agricultural practices relating to farming and marketing.
- To develop a scheme to provide credit facilities to small farmers without collateral and efficient recovery system and developing savings habits among small farmers through a compulsory savings scheme.
- To find out ways and means for the diversion of women members of small farmers community from agricultural farm activities to income generating noncrop agricultural activities such as livestock, fisheries and poultry farming and

postharvesting activities such as storage, milling and processing etc.

- To develop relationship between small farmers and various marketing outlets such as cooperatives, private traders and farmers organisations to increase income earnings of small farmers.
- To develop relationship between small farmers and institutions and government personnel involved in rural development.
- To increase training facilities for grassroots level government officials dealing with agricultural matters and rural development programmes.
- To increase income and standard of living of small farmers

Causes of Success

- Organisation of smallholders in small groups;
- Establishment of Village Development Council and introduction of new institutions for farmer participation and cooperation in village development affairs;
- Creation of Agricultural Service and Technical Assistance and Cooperation Centre at village, and link building with service institutes and private sector;
- Programmes introduced for creating access of small farmers to inputs and services at village level, including agricultural extension service; and

- Implementation of Revolving Fund for collateral free credit for farmers.

The achievements were measured in terms of increased farm income, levels of participation and change in adoption of new techniques.

Sustainability

The following issues were identified as sustainable:

- ability to increase of cropping intensity
- ability to increase yield
- ability to adopt new agro-techniques
- ability to introduce new credit management system
- ability to reduce cost of production
- ability to increase income.

Replicability

The final report was taken into consideration at the National Seminar held to review the project and the final outcome which was highly appreciated. It was decided to replicate the project in a wider social context in 10 Grama Sevaka's divisions simultaneously.

THAILAND

New Theory on Managing Agricultural Land

New theory in Thailand has been initiated by His Majesty's the King Bhumibol Adulyadej to reduce the suffering of the Thai farmers and to improve their

standard of living. The new theory serves as a set of principles of the effective management of land and water resources to create optional benefits for the farmers who own a small piece of land. The theory serves as a production system that allows farmers to become self-sufficient and self-reliant. This system is based on the willingness of the community to work together and help each other.

Objectives

- To achieve self-sufficiency by the farmers and thus to have harmonious life
- To ensure farmers sufficient supply of rice for consumption for the whole year
- To supply of sufficient water to enhance successful cultivation of rice.

Causes of Success

- Under the new economic theory farmers are provided guidelines how to make the soil fertile and thus to increase production.
- Through adoption of agricultural practices through the new theory process, farmers have enough rice and food nutrients throughout the year as a result this need not to buy rice at unreasonable price and lead their lives freely and have become self-reliant.
- The pond under the system provides water to the farmers throughout the whole year, which helps the farmers to increase production during the year.

Impact on Target Beneficiaries

- The new theory enables farmers to lead self-sufficient life
- Cultivation of rice is possible without depending on irrigation due to storage of water in the farm pond
- During flood farmers can recover from the damage due to the storage of food and savings
- Integrated cropping enables the farmers to obtain year round income
- Community unity reduces costs incurred for labour employment
- Surplus soil that is generated from pond digging can be used effectively to increase soil fertility.

Replicability

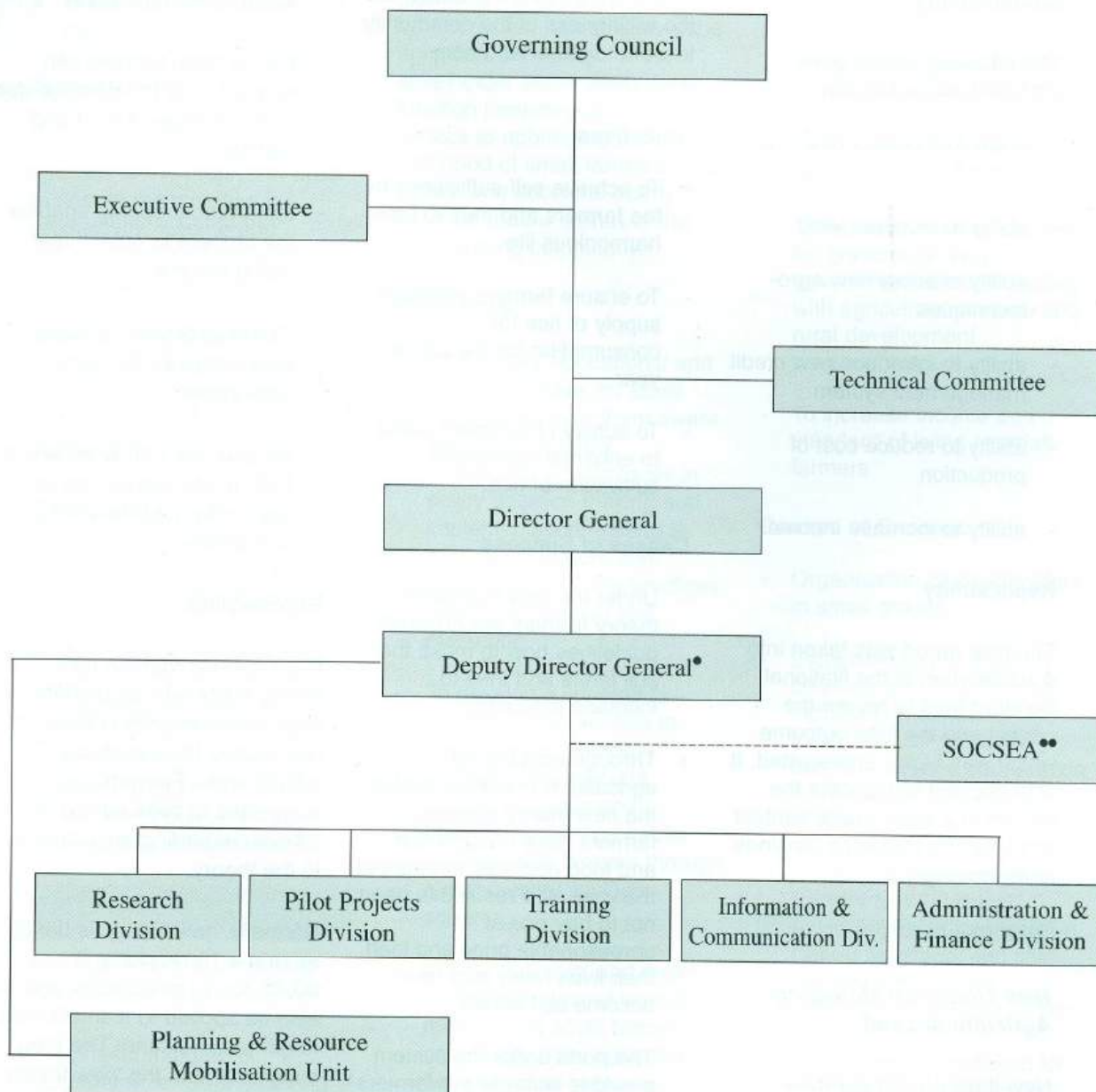
It is essential that the new theory takes into account the local environmental conditions and makes the necessary adjustments. Farmers are suggested to seek advice from officials regarding adjustments to the theory.

Normally 'new theory' is based around a 15 rai plot and 30:30:30:10 proportions and can also be applied to a smaller and larger piece of land. The King suggested that the 'new theory' can be expanded to cover the whole country but it should be done slowly because of high costs involved in it.

Administration and Finance

Organisational Structure

The Centre is responsible to its member countries for its programme of work, which is carried out within the policy guidelines framed from time to time by the member states through the following organisational structure:



* The post is vacant at present

** Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP for South-East Asia in Jakarta, Indonesia

Governing Council

The Governing Council (GC) is the highest policy-making body in the Centre's organisational structure and consists of the Ministers in charge of Rural Development and Agriculture in the member states. Meeting once every two years, the GC formulates policies, provides directions to the Centre and provides the biennial programme of work, budget and future plans.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee (EC), a recommendatory body, comprises the Secretaries/Permanent Secretaries/Secretaries General of the contact ministries. Its main functions are to: review the activities of the Centre, lay down general standards and guidelines for the management, give guidance to the Director General of CIRDAP and make recommendations to the GC. Previously, it used to meet once a year. Now, according to the decision of GC-14 Meeting, EC meeting will be held once in every two years back to back with GC meeting.

Technical Committee

The Technical committee (TC) is composed of the heads of all the CIRDAP Link Institutions (CLIs), the Director general of FAO or his representative, a representative of a nonmember State (which has contributed financially to the Centre); a representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); an expert of outstanding professional experience on IRD, and the Director General of CIRDAP. An advisory body, which meets annually, the TC provides professional inputs,

reviews the technical aspects of the programmes and the budget of the Centre.

Secretariat

A full-time Director General, elected by the GC for a four-year term, is the chief executive of the organisation. He directs the work of the Centre in consonance with the policy and decisions adopted by the Governing Council under the guidance of the Executive Committee. He is assisted by a Deputy Director General (DDG) and a number of professional staff in the Centre's five divisions of Research, Pilot Projects, Training, Information and Communication, Administration and Finance, and a recently created Planning and Resource Mobilisation Unit.

In accordance with a decision of the Governing Council, the first Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP has been established in Jakarta, Indonesia on 21 February 1997 to assist national action and promote subregional cooperation relating to IRD. The Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP for South-East Asia (SOCSEA) will help increase CIRDAP membership, its resources and facilitate conduct of training, research and pilot projects relevant to the subregion.

CIRDAP's core group of professional staff taken from the CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs) has expertise spread across various facets/disciplines relating to rural development. The professional staff members are assisted by locally recruited technical and support staff. The Centre also draws international experts and the professional expertise available in the CLIs and other professional institutions in the CMCs in implementing its programmes.

Finance

CIRDAP has two main sources of funding (i) regular contributions from the CMCs for the administrative budget (General Fund) and (ii) contributions from the donor countries/ agencies for programme activities (Trust Fund).

The CMC contribution for 2000-2001 biennium was US\$906,906 and financial support for new and ongoing projects amounted to US\$876,179. CIRDAP provided US\$69,983 out of its Special Reserve Fund for programme activities.

In 2002-2003 biennium, the CMC contribution reached US\$926,184 and financial support for new and ongoing projects amounted to US\$ 390,881. CIRDAP provided US\$8,000 out of its Special Reserve Fund for Programme activities.

Audit of the Accounts

The final accounts of the Centre for 2000-2001 biennium were audited by Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Assistant Comptroller & Auditor-General, Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of Bangladesh from 17 July to 8 August 2002. The auditor found that the accounts were satisfactorily maintained.

The audit of the interim accounts for the year 2002 was conducted by Mr. H.R. Biswal, Assistant Audit Officer (Commercial), Office of the Accountant General (Audit-II), Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India, in June-July 2003. The auditor found that the accounts were being maintained properly. The Final Accounts for 2002-2003 biennium would be audited by the same auditor in May 2004.

The Financial Statement for the 2000-2001 biennium and the provisional financial statement for the 2002-2003 biennium have been furnished in the following table :

Financial Statement

2000-2001 Biennium and 2002-2003 Biennium

Figure in US\$

Head of Accounts	2000-2001 Biennium (Actual)			2002-2003 Biennium (Provisional)		
	General Fund	Trust Fund	Total	General Fund	Trust Fund	Total
Income						
- Member Country Contributions	906,906	—	906,906	926,184	—	926,184
- Donor Contributions: India, FAO, UNOPS, BIRD, Commonwealth Sect., UNDP, NABARD, JICA, NMIMS, PSDP, NIRD and other donor Countries/ Agencies	—	876,179	876,179	—	390,881	390,881
- Miscellaneous Income (General Fund)	148,550	—	148,550	59,528	—	59,528
- Special Reserve Fund for Programmes	—	69,983	69,983	—	8,000	8,000
Total Income :	1,055,456	946,162	2,001,618	985,712	398,881	1,384,593
Expenditure						
- Administrative Expenditure Project Expenditure:	1,012,786	—	1,012,786	892,694	—	892,694
- Research Projects	—	104,355	104,355	—	32,851	32,851
- Pilot Projects	—	464,935	464,935	—	5,416	5,416
- Training Projects	—	153,600	153,600	—	134,308	134,308
- Information & Communication Projects	—	43,022	43,022	—	13,138	13,138
- Others from D.R.F	—	832	832	—	950	950
Total Expenditure :	1,012,786	766,744	1,779,530	892,694	186,663	1,079,357

CIRDAP Staff Profile

Directorial and Professional Staff



Dr. Mya Maung

[M.Sc., London University, U.K.;
Ph.D., Ohio State University,
U.S.A]
Director General
Myanmar

Dr. Mya Maung is from Myanmar and took over the charge as Director General of CIRDAP in July 2000. After completing his Bachelor of Agriculture degree from the University of Agriculture in Myanmar in 1965, he served as a researcher at the Central Agricultural Research Institute and Executive Officer of the Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Myanmar through mid-seventies. He studied Applied Entomology at the Imperial College of London University, UK and obtained his DIC and M.Sc. degree in 1976. He got his Ph.D. degree in Entomology/Agriculture Education from Ohio State University, U.S.A. in 1989. Thereafter, Dr. Mya Maung served in several high-level positions including Agricultural Research and Extension under the Ministry of Agriculture, Myanmar. As an IRD expert, he was also assigned to perform a special duty on the rural development of the Border Areas and National Races. He had been supervising integrated rural development activities in Myanmar as the Director General (Permanent Secretary) of the Department of Agricultural Planning, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation since 1994 in cooperation with international organisations.



Dr. Muhammad Solaiman

[M.A., Dhaka; M.S.S. in Rural
Development,
ISS, The Netherlands;
Ph.D., Kyoto, Japan]
Director (Research / Pilot
Projects)
Bangladesh

He is a sociologist and an expert in irrigation management, farmers' organisation, people's participation and evaluation of rural development

issues. Dr. Solaiman has experience in coordination and management of research, training and development project. He has authored/coauthored a number of research publications. Before joining the Centre, he worked as Additional Director General at the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Comilla, and as Director General at the Rural Development Academy, Bogra. Dr. Solaiman joined CIRDAP in September 1999. He has completed his tenure on 31 December 2003.



Dr. B. Sudhakar Rao

[Ph.D. in Economics, India]
Head (Training and ICD)
India

A well-known academic, Dr. Rao specialised in the fields of development policy, poverty alleviation, employment generation in the nonfarm sector, good governance and partnership building, and backward area development. He participated in the activities of several national and international organisations as a researcher and a resource person. He was short-term UN Consultant for UCB in Kampala; Visiting Faculty of Development Economics, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok; Visiting Fellow at ILGS, University of Birmingham; National Resource Person for poverty alleviation training in Asia and the Pacific (IFAD-assisted projects in India) and Expert Committee Member of some ministries (HRD, S&T etc.) in India. He worked as a faculty in the National Institute for Small Industry Extension Training (NISIET) of India. Dr. Rao has organised more than 30 international training programmes, and directed a number of research studies. He also authored/coauthored many books and papers. Prior to joining the Centre, he worked as Director at National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), India. Dr. Rao has joined CIRDAP in January 2002.



Dr. M.A. Momin

[M.Sc. Ukraine, CIS;
Ph.D., Baroda, India]
Programme Officer (Pilot
Projects)
Bangladesh

A development economist, Dr. Momin has authored a number of books and research articles on poverty and rural development. He has worked as a consultant with ADB, SDC, the Planning Commission and several ministries of the Government of Bangladesh. He also worked with the World Food Programme of the United Nations as an Evaluation Officer. His areas of specialisation are Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Microcredit. Also, at CIRDAP, Dr. Momin briefly worked as an Officer on Special Duty in the Planning and Resource Mobilisation Unit and as Administrative Officer. He has been working as Programme Officer, Pilot Projects Division since October 1999. Dr. Momin joined CIRDAP in January 1981.



Mr. Nyi Nyi Aung

[M.Sc. in Entomology,
Yangon University]
Programme Officer
Myanmar

With a good background in agriculture development, he has specialised in the fields of agriculture extension, plant protection, pest management, supervision and monitoring. As an agriculture officer of Myanmar government, he has developed his capacity to work in the township level to inform, educate and motivate the farmers. He has also working experience in the project areas of FAO, USAID and GTZ, and maintains relationship of coordination and cooperation with the UN agencies and other international organisations. Mr. Aung joined CIRDAP in February 2003.



Mr. Devi Prasad Mazumder

[B.A. (Hons.), M.A. in
Economics, Chittagong;
Post-graduate Diploma in
Journalism, LSJ, London]
Administrative Officer
Bangladesh

Now in Administration, his expertise is on development-support communication, and participatory project management. Briefly worked as a consultant, UNDP Dhaka and a training specialist at INFEP and NMIDP at national level. Mr. Mazumder is skilled in training of trainers and group organisers on participatory extension and project management for sustainable rural development. He has also worked as a project staff in a Danish research project on pauperisation of women in Bangladesh; then in the research projects of CIRDAP from 1980 to 1982. Since then, at CIRDAP, Mr. Mazumder substantially worked in Information and Communication, and Training Division as a faculty member. He is in the present position since September 2000.



Mr. Hanif Mahammed

[B.Com (Hons.), M. Com.in
Accounting,
Dhaka University]
Finance Officer
Bangladesh

He worked in the finance divisions of a number of leading international and national organisations. Prior to joining the Centre, he served CARE, a leading international NGO, as Finance Officer at its Bangladesh Headquarters, and worked as Station Manager-Finance and Accounts in GSS (Gono Sahajjyo Sangstha), a leading national NGO, for a couple of years. Mr. Hanif joined CIRDAP in April 2000.



Md. Abdur Rashid Meah

[M.A. in Library Science,
Dhaka University]
Librarian
Bangladesh

Prior to joining the Centre, he worked as Librarian, Regional Telecommunication Training School, T&T Department, Atomic Energy Commission and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Government of Bangladesh. Mr. Rashid joined CIRDAP in May 1980 and left in July 2003.



Mr. Shafiqur Rahman

[M.Sc., Dhaka]
Programme Associate
(Statistics)
Bangladesh

Mr. Rahman gained wide experience in the field of sustainable development and environment and related issues, with his active involvement in the multidisciplinary research/action research projects of CIRDAP. An expert-trainer of participatory development programmes, and a resource person in a number of seminars/workshops, Mr. Rahman is trained in statistical methods; community nutrition; research methodology and management of rural development projects; project design, monitoring and evaluation; poverty measurement and analysis; social accounting matrix; general algebraic modelling system; computerised information system; spreadsheet analysis using Lotus 1-2-3; and programming on Cobol and Foxpro. He has authored/coauthored a number of research articles and publications of the Centre. Mr. Rahman joined CIRDAP in May 1986.



Mr. David Hilton

[B.S.S. (Hons.) & M.S.S., J.U.,
Bangladesh;
M.S. in Economic Dev., Eastern
University, USA]
Pilot Projects Associate
Bangladesh

Prior to joining CIRDAP, he served as Training Officer for two years and later Research and Evaluation Officer for three years in World Vision of Bangladesh (an international NGO). Worked as an Intern Consultant in two nonprofit organisations, viz. Olde Kensington Redevelopment Corporation and St. Simeon's Community Centre, Philadelphia, USA, and assisted in developing their strategic plan, funding strategy, organisational development etc. His areas of expertise include project feasibility, baseline survey, management, participatory monitoring and evaluation. Experienced as facilitator in Project Cycle Management and PRA exercises both at home and abroad. He also participated in several workshops, trainings at national and international level. Mr. David joined CIRDAP in March 1998.



Mr. Safiul Azam

[B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc. in
Statistics,
Chittagong University]
Assistant Protocol Officer
Bangladesh

He has a good experience in organising travel and tour, related to international seminar, workshop, conference etc. To accomplish his protocol duties, he has to get in touch with the high-ranking officials and dignitaries at home and abroad. Mr. Azam has to arrange travel facilities for the CIRDAP staff as well as CMC dignitaries. He also has to contact the diplomatic missions in Dhaka for passports, visas and other travel documents for the CIRDAP delegates coming from abroad. Mr. Azam joined CIRDAP in March 1991.



Mr. Nathan Sarker

[MCA, Department of Computer
Science and Information
Technology,
UNIC, Dhaka]
Computer Programmer
Bangladesh

He has developed his expertise on database management, website, e-commerce and office automation. As an expert, he has been actively involved in national and international computer training programmes at home and abroad. Particularly Mr. Sarker has conducted several UN programmes as a resource person. He has also been trained in Singapore on virtual conferencing. CIRDAP is a content partner of Pan Asia Networking and Mr. Sarker is the contact person. He worked as a part-time lecturer and external examiner of University of Dhaka. Mr. Sarker joined CIRDAP in December 1997.



Ms. Zeenat Ahmed

[B.S.S. (Hons), M.S.S. in
Economics,
Dhaka University]
Assistant Information and
Communications Officer
Bangladesh

She has experience in project management, monitoring and evaluation, and information management. Ms. Zeenat is also trained in economic modelling, growth and poverty issues. She was a Research Associate at the Research Division for five years and was particularly involved with the IDRC-funded 'Monitoring Adjustment and Poverty' project. At CIRDAP, she also served as Training Associate. Since April 2000, she has been serving as Assistant

Information and Communications Officer. Prior to joining the Centre, she briefly worked in Independent University of Bangladesh. Ms. Zeenat joined CIRDAP in August 1994.



Mr. S. M. Saifuddin

[B.A. (Hons), M.A. in Mass
Communication
and Journalism, Dhaka
University;
M.S. in English Studies, National
University, Dhaka]
Publication Assistant
Bangladesh

With his primary background in the field of journalism, Mr. Saifuddin developed his expertise on editing and page layout. He has edited several publications of CIRDAP. Equipped with knowledge on DTP software packages, he has good experience in printing and publishing line. As a Subeditor, he worked in the English daily The Daily Star for about eight years. Mr. Saifuddin joined CIRDAP in December 2000.

General Service Staff

Mr. Siddiqur Rahman	:	Senior Secretary
Mr. Jahangir Selim	:	Photographer-cum-Artist
Mr. Samir Kumar Roy	:	Senior Secretary
Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed	:	Finance Assistant
Mr. Nasim Al-Rashid	:	Secretary
Mr. M.S. Patwary	:	Secretary
Mr. S. Sen Gupta	:	Property & Supply Assistant
Mr. ABM Rezaul Hasan	:	Secretary
Mr. Akramullah	:	Cashier
Mr. Shamsul Huda	:	Clerk-Typist
Mr. Qazi Abu Zafar Mohd. Tipu	:	Filing Assistant
Mr. Minhazul Bari Ahmed	:	Computer Operator
Mr. Haripada Bhowmik	:	Typist
Mr. Md. Jahangir Alam	:	Machine Operator
Mr. Abu Taher	:	Driver
Mr. Abu Sohel Akhter	:	Driver
Mr. Shankar Ch. Das	:	Janitor
Mr. Belayet Hossain(1)	:	Watchman
Ms. Rezia Begum	:	Messenger
Mr. Bishu Ch. Das	:	Janitor
Mr. Kazi Sharif Ahmed	:	Messenger
Mr. Jahangir Alam	:	Bearer-Cook

Temporary Staff

Mr. M. Kabir Ahmed Siddique	:	Library Assistant
Mr. Mostafa Kamal	:	Reception Assistant
Md. Manzoor	:	Driver
Mr. Mofizul Islam Sarkar	:	Driver
Mr. Shimul Barua	:	Driver
Mr. Narayan Ch. Mondal	:	Janitor
Mr. Abdur Rahman Mollah	:	Gardener
Mr. Shibu K. Mullik	:	Janitor
Mr. Dianat Khan	:	Cook
Mr. Belayet Hossain (2)	:	Janitor
Mr. Sujit Ch. Das	:	Janitor
Mr. Swapan Kumar Sarker	:	Messenger
Mr. Delwar Hossain	:	Janitor
Mr. Ramjan Ali	:	Cook

Selected Socioeconomic

	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	India	Indonesia	Lao PDR
Capital	Kabul	Dhaka	Delhi	Jakarta	Vientiane
Currency	Afghani	Taka	Ind. Rupee	Rupiah	New Kip
Land Area (<i>th. sq.km</i>)	652.1	144	3288	1905	237
Popul.(<i>mil</i>)2003	23.89	135.67	1068.5	219.8	5.65
Pop ⁿ density(<i>per sq. km</i>) 2002	33	889	321	112	24
Ann. pop ⁿ growth rate (%) 2003	3.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.3
GNP per capita (\$) 2000	—	370	450	570	290
GDP growth rate (%) 2003	—	4.4	4.4	3.7	5.9
GDP share, 2002					
% Agriculture	52.0	21.9	25.0	17.5	50.4
% Industry	24.1	25.5	25.9	44.5	24.7
% Service	23.9	52.6	49.2	38.1	25.0
Rural Population (%) 2002	77	74	71	57	75
RUDIRank	—	6	9	8	12
1999 Value	—	26.135	39.055	30.285	51.917
HDI Rank (2001)	—	139	127	112	135
2000 Value	—	0.478	0.577	0.684	0.485
HPI-1 Rank	89	72	55	33	64
2000 Value	—	42.4	33.1	18.8	39.1
Pop ⁿ , below poverty line (nat.) (%) 1989-2000	—	33.7 (2000)	28.6 (1999-2000)	18.2 (2002)	38.6 (1997-98)
Adult literacy rate (% , age 15 and above) 2001	36('99)	40.6	58.0	87.3	65.6
Life expectancy at birth (yrs)2001	43	62	63	66	54
Matern. Mortality ratio 1980-99	—	440	410	450	650
Female economic activity rate (%)2000	—	66.3	42.1	55.2	74.4
Infant mortal. rate (<i>th.Liv.brth</i>)2002	162	68	66	40	93
Pop ⁿ using improved water source (%) 2000	13	97	84	78	37
Pop ⁿ using adequate sanitation (%) 2000	12	48	28	55	30

Source: UNDP: Human Development Report 2003; World Bank: World Development Indicators 2003 and Little Data Book 2003; ADB: Key Indicators 2003; CIRDAP: Rural Development Report 1999 and CIRDAP Report 2002.

Indicators of CIRDAP Member Countries

Malaysia	Myanmar	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam
Kuala Lumpur	Yangon	Kathmandu	Islamabad	Manila	Colombo	Bangkok	Hanoi
Ringgit	Kyat	Nep. Rupee	Pak. Rupee	Peso	SL. Rupee	Baht	New Dong
330	677	147	796	300	66	513	332
24.33	49.48	24.22	153.57	80.73	19.6	62.84	81.37
75	79	161	181	273	303	124	245
1.8	1.3	2.2	2.4	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.3
3380	—	240	440	1040	850	2000	390
4.2	—	4.7(01)	4.4	4.4	4.0	5.2	7.0
9.1	57.2('01)	40.6	24.2	14.7	20.1	9.0	23.0('00)
48.3	10.5('01)	21.8	22.4	32.5	26.3	42.5	38.5('00)
46.4	32.4('01)	40.8	53.4	52.8	53.6	48.5	38.5('00)
41	71	87	62	40	75	69	80
1	2	11	10	3	7	4	5
12.498	15.863	46.264	40.176	20.888	27.403	23.721	23.781
58	131	143	144	85	99	74	109
0.782	0.552	0.490	0.499	0.754	0.741	0.762	0.688
13('99)	44	76	68	23	31	21	43
10.9('99)	27.2	43.4	41.0	14.6	17.6	14.0	27.1
8.1	22.9	42.0	32.6	34.2	25.0	13.1	37.4
(1999)	(1997)	(1995-96)	(1998-99)	(2000)	(1995-96)	(2000)	(1998)
87.9	85.0	42.9	44.0	95.1	91.9	95.7	92.7
73	57	59	63	70	73	69	68.2
39	230	540	340	170	60	44	160
48.4	65.8	56.7	35.3	49.5	42.9	73.3	73.8
8('00)	88	72	85	30	20	21	34
95	72	88	90	86	77	84	77
98	64	28	62	83	94	96	47

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
APJORD	Asia-Pacific Journal of Rural Development	IGAs	Income-Generating Activities
APO	Asian Productivity Organisation	IIBB	International Institute of Bengal Basin
ASA	Association for Social Advancement	INFEP	Integrated Non-Formal Education Programme
ASEAN	Association for South-East Asian Nations	IRD	Integrated Rural Development
AV	Audio Visual	IT	Information Technology
BARD	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development	JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
BIRD	Bankers Institute of Rural Development	LDTA	Local Development Training Academy
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	MVRD	Model Villages in Rural Development
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board	NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
CARD	CIRDAP Approach to Rural Development	NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
CBDM	Community Based Disaster Management	NIRD	National Institute of Rural Development
CDD	CIRDAP Development Digest	NISIET	National Institute for Small Industry Extension Training
CDS/ ISIS	Computerised Documentation system/ Integrated Set of Information System	NMIDP	National Minor Irrigation Development Programme
CI ROAP	Consumers International, Regional Office of Asia and the Pacific	PASViD	Participatory Approach to Sustainable Village Development
CIPS	Community Information and Planning System	PAViDIA	Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas
CIRDAP	Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific	PCARRD	People's Council for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
CLIs	CIRDAP Link Institutions	PCM	Project Cycle Management
CMCs	CIRDAP Member Countries	PDM	Project Design Matrix
DAP	Department of Agricultural Planning	PKSF	Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform	PPD	Pilot Projects Division
DDG	Deputy Director General	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
DG	Director General	RD	Rural Development
DTP	Desk Top Publication	RDA	Rural Development Academy
EC	Executive Committee	SHG	Self-Help Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	SOCSEA	Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP in South-East Asia
GC	Governing Council	TC	Technical Committee
GIS	Geographic Information System	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GO	Government Organisation	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
HARTI	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
HDI	Human Development Index		
ICD	Information and Communication Division		
IDRC	International Development Research Centre		

Regional IRD Network

Link Institutions and Contact Ministries of CIRDAP

<i>Name of Countries</i>	<i>Link Institutions</i>	<i>Contact Ministries</i>
AFGHANISTAN	Foreign Relations Division Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development Share-Naw, Kabul	Foreign Relations Division Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development Share-Naw, Kabul
BANGLADESH	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) Kotbari, Comilla	Rural Development & Cooperatives Division Ministry of Local Govt., Rural Development and Cooperatives Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
INDIA	National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) Rajendranagar, Hyderabad	Ministry of Rural Development Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi 110 001
INDONESIA	Directorate General of Community and Village Empowerment (DGCVE) Ministry of Home Affairs Jalan Raya Pasar Minggu, Km19, Jakarta	Ministry of Home Affairs Medan Merdeka Utara No. 7 Jakarta
LAO PDR	Department of Agriculture (DOA) Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry P.O. Box 811, Vientiane	Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry P.O. Box - 811, Vientiane
MALAYSIA	Ministry of Agriculture Jalan Sultan Salahuddin Kuala Lumpur	Ministry of Agriculture Jalan Sultan Salahuddin Kuala Lumpur
MYANMAR	Department of Agricultural Planning Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation Thiri Mingalar Lane, Yangon	Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation Thiri Mingalar Lane Off. Kaba Aye Pagoda Road, Yangon
NEPAL	Local Development Training Academy (LTDA) P.O. Box - 11980 Jawalakhe, Lalitpur	Ministry of Local Development Shree Mahal, Pulchowk Lalitpur, Kathmandu
PAKISTAN	Akhtar Hameed Khan National Centre for Rural Development & Municipal Admin. Park Road, Chak Shahzad Islamabad	Ministry of Environment, Local Government & Rural Development Block-4, G-6 Old Naval HQ Building Islamabad
PHILIPPINES	Project Development & Management Staff Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) 3/F DAR Building Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City	Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) 4/F DAR Building Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City
SRI LANKA	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) 114 Wijerama Mawatha P.O. Box 1522, Colombo	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Govijana Mandiraya Rajamalwatta Avenue Battaramulla
THAILAND	National FAO Committee Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Rajadamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok	Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives Rajadamnern Avenue Bangkok
VIETNAM	Department of Agricultural & Rural Development Policy Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Dev. 2, Ngoc Ha Street, Bach Thao, Hanoi	International Cooperation Department Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development 2, Ngoc Ha Street, Bach Thao Hanoi

