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FIRST EVALUATION REPORT
SMALL AREA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY BASED
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Grant No. AID/ASIA-G-1165

February 18, 1978

Community Development Foundation
Korea Field Office
18 Mookjung-dong, Chung-ku
Seoul, Korea

CDF **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**

Korea Field Office
Central P.O. Box 1193
Seoul, Korea

Tel. (29) 4023
(29) 5037

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- 1 -

INTRODUCTION

The Community Development Foundation received from the United States Agency For International Development an Operational Program Grant in partial support of the Korea program in June 1976. The purpose of the grant is to establish pilot community based integrated rural development projects as mini-regional (or small area) development management models, with an ultimate goal, over a five year period, of institutionalizing a process which will improve income, health, education and community institutions and services for low income rural people. USAID/Seoul's contribution is 16% of the investments including villager's contribution during this 18-month reporting period.

Small area community-based development (or mini-regional development) involves building upon the experience of individual village development with wider concern for inter-village cooperation and systematic planning to create and expand market and employment possibilities, for improvement and utilization of health and educational systems accessible to the villagers, and expansion of credit systems to recycle rural income back into the rural economy. The area site is determined by the linkages, administratively, economically, and socially that are important to the people for a broader development outlook on the needs and resources. Generally, the size of the area encompasses a whole "myeon" (township) including eight to twenty villages and populations from 3,000 to 9,000. CDF has established the project in three island myeons off the south-west coast of Korea and in three mountainous areas of the north-east and north-central region of Korea.

In implementing a community based integrated area development program, CDF is introducing and demonstrating skills for improved planning, management and evaluation of economic and social development projects to link macro level development objectives with specifically targetted community goals. The project is designed to involve bottom-up planning and grass-roots representation in the planning process and the implementation

of projects with long-range and short-term objectives that reinforce national development plans for increased productivity, income, and improvement of the quality of life for Korean people.

A local field coordinator or residence guidance worker is posted in each of the six small regional development areas to organize a representative area development committee whose function is to plan, implement and evaluate development projects in a close working relationship with Republic of Korea government officials. The committee is representative of all strata of rural society. It periodically holds general village meetings for enlisting the ideas of the people and for feedback to the people on accountability of funds programmed to the committee and to report progress and problems in the development program.

Sectoral specialists, university research institutes, ROKG technicians are used in the project to insure good project design and program improvements. Funding is in the form of cash to the community committee, averaging between \$30,000 to \$50,000 (15 million to 25 million won) annually. The project funding is augmented by Korean government allocations and the self-help efforts of the people, and is planned on a phase down schedule as self-generating financial resources become established and continue to grow in the local areas.

A multi level training program for management personnel, community leaders, local and national officials, community people and collaborating organizations and institutions insures more effective result from project investments and a broadened understanding of the processes involved in merging top down systems of planning and administration with bottom-up identification of development priorities, planning strategies and project implementation. The training program is an important linkage of the various elements in the development system to institutionalize the development management methodology.

During the first year and a half of operations, CDF concentrated major attention on the start-up of the new island program, training of new staff, existing staff and community people in principles and concepts of community-band integrated development and in improved methods of planning and project implementation. The training also involved courses for local government officials, area development committee members, women

leaders and training for villagers to impart new and improved skills and techniques in the various sectoral concerns of the integrated program.

There was also a beginning effort during this first year and a half to expose interested Koreans and foreigners to the project design and to the CDF concepts of community based integrated rural development (CBIRD) and the relevance of the program in view of ROKG high priority interest in its national program of community development (Saemaul Undong).

The six area development committees submitted their development plans on project description forms for the July '76 thru June '77 period and for July '77 thru June '78. The 246 projects planned for economic and social development were decided upon in village meetings and in joint planning meetings with local government officials. After review of the development plans by the Seoul office in group and individual meetings with the CDF field coordinators, quarterly funding was provided in accordance with the funding procedures.

This procedure of quarterly allocation of funds to implement the annual development plans of the six project areas, rather than provision of funding on a project-by-project basis, has been adopted by CDF to encourage an independent management capability by the area development committees and to provide flexibility in the implementation of the development plans.

A. Program Evaluation Process

There are three basic components to the CDF planning and evaluation system;

1. The Five Year Plan
2. The Annual Implementation Plan
3. Evaluation

The Five Year Plan describes in narrative terms the critical issues affecting development in each of the project areas; the actual conditions of economic and social circumstances, needs and potentials; and establishes five year targetted objectives in nine categories of social and economic development; Agriculture and Fisheries Productivity, Credit and Finance, Home Industry and Off-Farm Employment, Health Services including nutrition and Family Planning, Formal and non-formal Education, Environmental Improvement, Public Services, Cultural Enrichment, and Training.

Annual Planning identifies specific projects within established time frames of achievement and levels of funding needed to realize, in a step-by-step way, the long range targets. Each project has an established goal and purpose and a methodology to be used. The project description identifies assumptions which affect success or failure of the project and outlines the measures that will insure on-going effectiveness of the project, through self-sustaining support, after external financing ceases.

The CDF annual planning and reporting (PAR) procedures are uniform for all of the organization's programs world-wide. They were developed with assistance of a Development Program Grant from USAID to the organization's headquarters. The PAR system provides a potential capability for monitoring project progress and assessing project results.

The project description forms used in the annual planning ask a series of questions which cause the field coordinators and villagers to think through the design of the project. CDF uses the form as a training experience as well as a planning exercise. (See Appendix A for English translation of the form)

The methodology and conceptualization of the rationale for improvements in planning first had to be understood by CDF's field staff through actual participation in the process of planning and in the training courses organized over the past eighteen months.

Systematic planning with short-term and long-range objectives is a new experience for village people. The degree to which it is possible for villagers and the mini-regional (area) development committees to participate in the process of planning varies among the six project areas. CDF is providing, through on the job guidance by CDF staff and through formally organized training courses, motivational and skills training to prepare local people to assume an increasing responsibility in: 1) the gathering and refinement of base-line data; 2) identification of local needs; 3) establishing funding priorities; 4) project design and implementation; 5) project recording and evaluation.

CDF's system of evaluation combines an exercise of self-evaluation carried out independently by the villagers and field coordinators with reviews by the project manager (CDF's Assistant Director for Program) and the field office director (See Appendix B for English translation of sample form). The respondents are asked which were the most successful and least successful projects carried out during the year; why and how the projects were selected; how has the community benefitted and what were the factors contributing to the benefit; what major problems are unresolved; what should be done to resolve them; what effect could training have; where and how could the training be acquired.

The form also asks for critical opinions, comments and suggestions for the CDF field office program administration.

Training was given to the field coordinators in December 1977 as to the purpose and use of the self-evaluation forms. They were completed for all the project areas in January and returned to CDF's Seoul office.

As a second element in the over-all evaluation, the field staff carried out in November/December a project-by-project evaluation through visits of one week duration to each of the project areas. The field staff split up into two-man/woman teams. Each team visited project areas other than the area where they work. The teams were composed as follows:

For the mainland project areas

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| Sanbuk | - | Lee Ki Han (Jeungdo) and
Kim Deag Uk (Local Management Assistant) |
| Yanggu | - | Mrs. Kim Chang Sook (Pyunghwachon) and
Kim Sang Bae (Yaksan) |
| Chunsung | - | Lim Soon Yang (Sanbuk) and
Kim I Chul (Wido) |

Pyunghwachon - Kim Won Shin (Yanggu) and
Kim Dong Uk (Local Management Assistant)
(an urban project area not included in AID project)

For the island project areas

Wido - Lee Ki Han (Jeungdo) and
Kim Won Shin (Yanggu)
Yaksan - Kim I Chul (Wido) and
Mrs. Kim Chang Sook (Pyunghwachon)
Jeungdo - Kim Sang Bae (Yaksan) and
Lim Soon Yang (Sanbuk)

(Note: The area given in parenthesis is where the field
coordinator's principle work assignment is)

The evaluation teams received a briefing on the overall program in each area. Then they reviewed all documents and files of the community committees and discussed each project with committee members. A form, designed by CDF's Local Management Assistant, was used to record information. (See Appendix C for English translation of sample form). Planned and unplanned achievements or results were reported along with information on investments, factors influencing results, activities and benefits, the process used in planning and implementation of the projects and a statement as to how the community can sustain continued investments (if needed) to maintain the project.

A third part of the evaluation was a series of surveys conducted prior to the writing of the Annual Report last June, by survey teams from Jeonbuk National University Saemaul Research Institute, Jeonnam National University Center For Regional Development, Seoul National University College of Agriculture and Kangwon National University Department of Education. The purpose of the studies, commissioned for the six project areas, was to review the long range sectoral goals and the progress in the communities towards achievement of the goals. The university teams were also asked for comments and suggestions on ways to achieve targetted objectives. CDF prepared a form for the guidance of the teams. (See Appendix C for English translation of the form).

For establishing a permanent record and ready reference to project achievements, CDF field coordinators complete a PRPR (Project Registration and Progress Report) on each completed project. Pertinent information from the PRPR will be useful in future cost/

benefit analysis. (See Appendix E for sample forms in Korean and English)

Staff have reviewed individually and in group meetings the results of the self-evaluations, the reports of the two-man/woman teams on project evaluations, and the survey reports by the university teams. The amount of data collected is too bulky to reproduce but is available at the CDF Seoul office for reference and continuous study.

Saemaul Undong

The ROKG Ministry of Home Affairs Saemaul Division has designed an excellent form for evaluating the program of village development according to five categories of achievement: Productivity, Income, Welfare Environment, Spiritual Enlightenment. The form assigns a certain weight factor to items of higher importance or significance according to villagers opinion. A copy of the English translation of the form is in Appendix E. The Korean form has all of the information on a single card for easier reference.

B. Evaluation Indicators

The Project Design identifies and interrelates the major elements or factors in the project through the use of the logical framework matrix. CDF staff are beginning to learn and understand more the causative linkages which bring about the desired progress. The logic of the horizontal and vertical linkages in the project planning for output achievements has been under continuous review in discussions during training sessions with the field coordinators throughout this reporting period.

1. Project Inputs

Project inputs consist of funding for economic and social development projects carried out by the villagers in the mini regional development areas, staff guidance and support, consultants, training, and program support costs.

Have the amounts and kinds of resources so far put into the project been adequate to carry out effectively the project?
For the most part, the answer is "yes".

CDF, as stated in the proposal on which this project was formulated, is more process oriented than project oriented. Finding capable people to undertake development planning and implementation in a systematic way and continuous training for these people is fundamental to achieving qualitative improvements for long-lasting benefit. The Saemaul Undong program of the Korean government seeks to find these capable people among village leaders. CDF similarly believes voluntary leadership from among villagers themselves must be the basic foundation for the motivation of a self-generating capacity to sustain evolutionary stages of development over a long period of time. As a consequence, CDF is placing strong emphasis on human resource development - ie. increasing the capacities of people themselves to comprehend the inter-relationship of the problems which retard development and to systematically plan and organize their efforts to deal with these problems in sequence or within other appropriate time frames within the constraints of available funding.

CDF additionally provides an agent of change in the form of a locally recruited field coordinator to assist villagers

and village leaders to understand and analyze the inter-relationship of the development needs, to learn constructive lessons from their experiences, to open the isolation of the people to new ideas and methods, and to sustain the motivational forces for collective action which builds upon successive experiences of successful achievement.

The Saemaul Undong program is in its seventh year. CDF has observed over a twenty year period successive cycles of highs and lows in development successes and failures and the effect of these cycles upon motivation, cooperative spirit, diligence and self-sacrifice, which are the foundational and fundamental values instilled by the Saemaul training programs. Considerable more study and a longer period of observation is needed to determine what cumulative effect can be realized through a deepening understanding of these attitudinal values by the villagers themselves as a result of visible, measurable, tangible benefit.

At the very core of this question is what local decision making authority is being given to the people themselves. The development management models which this project seeks to create, refine and improve are demonstrating that development is a process of liberating the initiatives of the people themselves, and that through these initiatives, the decisions are those of the participants who assume responsibility for these decisions. One example is the construction of a public bath-house in the Yanggu project area. Although every reasonable step was taken to secure experienced advice and guidance, it was not long after the bath-house opened that the type of boiler and water tank capacity made the operation of the bath-house inefficient. With no additional assistance from CDF, the people of Yanggu studied the problems, sought additional expert help, installed new equipment and re-opened the bath-house through their own efforts. There are still some problems in the operation of the public bath-house which the Yanggu community leaders themselves are attempting to solve.

How do the actual amounts of funding and other input resources for this project compare to the planned estimates?

In comparing the inputs thus far with the targetted objectives, one must be reminded of some of the factors which make comparisons during this start-up phase a little difficult.

1) Commencement of the project was delayed from a planned start-up date of December 1, 1975 to mid June 1976 because of unexpected lengthy reviews.

2) Cost estimates made in the summer of 1975 (when the proposal was written) were somewhat under-estimated in terms of the reality of costs one year later when the project began.

3) The first period of funding was erroneously labeled in the proposal "FY 1976". The implementation plan however indicated that CDF would begin the project in October 1975 with AID funding to commence in the fourth quarter of FY 1976 (April/May June 1976). The first allocation of AID funding based upon the budget presented was therefore not for a full year, so new budgets had to be prepared.

4) CDF's reporting period is semi annually in January and July based upon CDF's fiscal year of July 1 thru June 30. AID changed its fiscal year to a October 1 thru September 30 period. The ROKG's reporting is done on a calendar year basis.

However, within these varying periods of reporting CDF has tabulated data which can reasonably be compared. (See Appendix J). CDF has conservatively used OPG funds and as a consequence has expended slightly more of CDF/SCF funds than was originally planned.

In the fall of 1973 an Advisory Committee of eleven prominent Korean business, academic and social leaders and eleven foreign directors of multi-national corporations was established to advise on policy and to raise funds in support of the CDF/SCF programs. The committee meets at least four times yearly and arranges fund raising events which have assisted a variety of economic and social development projects in the rural areas and in CDF/SCF's urban program in Seoul with supplemental funding in PAR plans.

A consolidation of CDF/SCF's individual and family assistance sponsorship program has been underway since 1972. Sponsors under the old program gradually have

been requested to transfer their assistance to a community sponsorship. The number of the traditional sponsorships has declined from 2371 to 425, and 1640 sponsors are currently assisting the economic and social development of the CBIRD project areas.

OPG funding for assisting economic and social development projects is on schedule, but comparably lower amounts of expenditures for consultants and training are shown in this first eighteen months because the kinds of consultants needed on marketing matters, local industries, ecological factors, among others, could not easily be located; whereas consultants in the sectoral fields to impart new knowledge and techniques were brought into the program at little or no cost. We are now entering a period when more specialized assistance is needed for which consultant fees will be required.

A considerable amount of training has been accomplished at the community level by a decision on the part of the area development committees to include local costs of training in the annual plans where such costs are associated with specific economic and social development project implementations. We now have clearer sights on the needs for intermediate training and advanced training, so comparably higher expenditures will be made over the coming 18-24 months.

Project support OPG costs are somewhat higher than estimated for reasons cited above.

Investments made by the ROKG are higher than originally planned. This is due in part to larger budgets for rural development than were anticipated, but is also due to early and vigorous efforts for joint planning of external resources (ROKG, CDF and others; for example from CARE on one electrification project and day care projects and from university medical teams).

The catalytic role which the CDF field coordinator plays has also been a factor in stimulating more ROKG investment in these remote, isolated, poor and backward areas. These areas were generally considered "out of viewing distance", and they have been difficult areas to get to and work in.

Also because of their remoteness, larger investments are needed (eg. added transportation costs in getting goods and services to islands).

Villager contributions to projects in the PAR (Annual) plans are lower than originally estimated because CDF has not tabulated villager contribution to the more labor-intensive Saemaul funded public works improvements. Data has not been easy to obtain for the particular periods reported upon in the semi annual reports. Estimates based upon data supplied by county offices (for calendar years) indicate villager contributions to the Saemaul projects have been more than double the government funding to village projects.

Have the amounts and kinds of inputs been consistent with the programming priorities of the multi-year long range planning? The answer to this question is only partly and not up to expectation.

There has been an over-emphasis on productivity projects and an under-emphasis on social development. There are several reasons for this; the most obvious one is that the village people prefer productivity projects funded in the form of soft loans. From the repayments, the villagers are assured of a self-perpetuating community revolving fund to sustain their needs for development after CDF funding phases out and ROKG funding increasingly diminishes, or changes in its priority allocation, as determined by national policies. Another factor is that CDF has been overly cautious in promoting schemes for primary health care until some of the efforts now being tested are analyzed carefully. The full effectiveness of a social development coordinator on the staff has not so far been realized, and this is another factor which has caused comparably less larger investments to be made in social development. Notwithstanding these constraints, there have been satisfactory achievements which are discussed under the section below on Project Outputs.

2. Project Outputs

Economic and social effects of the project over the

past eighteen months have been reported in considerable detail in the three semi-annual reports previously submitted in January and June 1977 and January 1978.

In the collection of data for base-line studies in 1975, CDF staff designed questionnaires and forms and conducted interviews locally with the village people (individually and in group meetings), and with village leaders and local officials. Data from government records and reports at township, county, province and national levels was also collected and analyzed. For the most part, the data was based on 1974 statistics.

In May 1977 CDF requested studies of the six mini regional (small area) development project areas to review the long range sectoral goals for economic and social development and the progress in the communities towards achievement of the targets. The studies were carried out by 23 professors and research assistants from Kangwon National University (for Chunsung and Yanggu project areas), Seoul National University (Sanbuk), the Saemaul Research Institute of Jeonbuk National University (Wido) and the Center For Regional Development at Jeonnam National University (Yaksan and Jeungdo areas). The researchers reviewed data at local government offices and in community records and they interviewed villagers and did some household surveys. The information obtained from the studies is reported for the six project areas in the logical framework project design summary in Appendix G.

There was a general opinion among the university staffs that available data did not reflect reliably the visible conditions. CDF staff have also felt that statistics from the records tend to give a distorted picture of progress achieved compared to the actual observable situation. The project sites are in some of the most backward areas, so continuous efforts will be made to improve upon methods of record keeping and data collection.

In FY 1977 and 1978 (July - June) planning, CDF field coordinators to some extent related specific projects in the annual plans to long-range targetted indicators and to some of the more critical issues in the project descriptions of the OPG proposal. With the data from the university

surveys as background information, all of the field coordinators underwent an intensive five day training in May 1977 in data analysis and interpretation. A Korea Development Institute (KDI) staff member and an AID staff person provided assistance in the training. A follow-up training for the coordinators and community committee representatives is planned for March 1978 prior to the annual planning for FY 1979, and it is expected that the project planning for FY 79 will reflect improvement in the planning process and in relating the annual planning more consistently to the Project Design.

Is progress towards the targets being achieved and have there been any unplanned results?

a) Economic Effects of the Project

Reports of the surveys indicate an over 60% increase in family income compared to a targetted percentage of approximately 150% increase over the five year life of the project. In part this is attributable to an unexpectedly high purchase price which ROKG paid for rice in the fall of 1977 and to unusually favorable conditions for sea bed harvests and fish catches and a 35% increase in prices of fishery products. An example is the Wido project where income more than doubled in two years. CDF provided funds in the community plans for replacement of out-moded boat engines and for anchory drying houses. The quantity and quality of saleable anchovy was increased. The boat engines resulted in a one-third saving in fuel costs, and employment for fishermen increased by two-thirds. (Each boat could accomodate five fishermen instead of three).

The Yaksan area enjoyed an unusually good harvest in 1977 of "kim" and "miyuk" (two kinds of seaweed). The season however has been disastrous for 1978 with a nearly 80% loss. This will markedly affect the household income this year.

In an attempt to diversify the income base for the Yaksan people, CDF has introduced experimentally fruit trees and Chinese herb cultivation because land area for raising food crops is very limited, only slightly more than half the national average. (0.49 Ha compared

to 0.9). Raising of black goats (traditionally done before the Korean war) is being revived. The goat meat at that time was highly regarded as superior since the goat breed was good and the goats fed on mountain herbs. Other potential sources of income are year round raising of vegetables in this southern area located island using vinyl greenhouses and cultivation of a red shell called "mungi". The CDF coordinator brought specialists in these fields for survey and experimental cultivations are planned.

A bad summer and early fall drought affected all crops on Jeungdo. Cultivation techniques are backward. CDF field coordinator introduced several demonstrations for raising peanuts on waste land, Chinese herb and vegetable raising, with distribution of improved seeds to the most needy and poor villagers, and duck raising. Jeungdo islands are primarily farming areas so the villagers did not pay much attention to the potential of raising income from sea products. Water temperatures this past year were more suitable than in Yaksan for successful "kim" (seaweed) raising, and the community committee is planning to expand the experimental "kim" project they introduced with CDF funds. They also purchased fish nets for poor families without adequate farm land.

In the mainland project areas, which are isolated and mountainous, major attention has been on diversifying the sources for cash crop income and on improving farming techniques. In the Yanggu area a project bank was established in the 1977 annual plans with \$10,000 of AID assistance. The project bank assisted 7 projects of improved pig breeding, pig raising by women, cultivation of hot pepper, Chinese herbs, potatoes, and a native mountain vegetable called "Doraji". Vegetable products and some meat in past years had to be imported from as far away as Seoul. The project is therefore aimed at cost savings for food and for income through sale of the products to ROK army units in the area.

Targets for increasing the number of native Korean cows may be somewhat high as market conditions have an effect on this. For example the number of cows has decreased in Yanggu because beef prices remarkably increased.

Productivity in the Sanbuk project is limited by the fact that 87% of the area is mountaineous and cultivation methods are poor. CDF arranged agriculture training for 186 farmers who attended a total of eight training courses during this evaluation period. Raising of mushrooms in the forests is rapidly expanding. The community committee is supporting projects of apple-tree raising and vinyl vegetable raising to utilize hillsides.

Raising of milk cows was introduced by the CDF field coordinator in 1975 with an initial procurement of 5 cows. The number has grown to 45. There is an abundance of grass land for feed so the community committee is hopeful to realize the target of 100 milk cows by 1981.

By utilizing the local resource of grass and oak trees from the forests for mushroom raising, the Sanbuk people in these past eighteen months have more systematically planned for long range development. Another benefit has been employment for the landless laborers in collection of grass for feeding the dairy cows and in the mushroom raising project. Prior to commencement of these projects, fifteen households were dependent on labor jobs, and they were unemployed a good part of the time. Now there is a labor shortage in Sanbuk so persons from outside are recruited.

In the Chunsung project, the community committee has been funding expansion of tobacco raising, rearrangement of land for better irrigation, vinyl raising of vegetables, and raising of Korean cows. They invited the Office of Rural Development agriculture extension agent to have his office in the community center which the area development committee constructed. CDF's field coordinator and the ORD worker have collaborated on many occasions to interest the village people in new and improved methods of farming. An example has been the introduction of vinyl seed beds for improved tobacco seeds with the result that two crops per year can be raised and the Korea Office of Monopoly is able to purchase all the produce at a price which gives the farmers a good income.

Korean calves, purchased with the community committee funds provided by CDF, were distributed to the poorest families. After raising for a year on native grasses a 100% net income can be realized per household.

The jade mines are not yet functioning because of legal problems. However, off-farm employment opportunities opened for these villagers with the establishment of an industrial zone by the Provincial Government nearby to the project area. Approximately 100 village youth are employed in the factories.

Availability of rural credit has exceeded the expectation of the original plan in the mainland areas. The ROKG policy is to promote rural savings and the data from the university surveys indicates a 46% increase in savings in the past 18 months compared to a target by 1981 of 172% increase. Savings are deposited in village banks, credit unions and agriculture and fishery cooperatives. For the island projects village banks and credit unions are not so active. The loan policies of the cooperatives are less flexible in the island areas, and in some instances loans are discouraged from the cooperatives because local managers like to show a high achievement in deposited savings.

CDF has found that merging village banks into a myeon (township) size bank, or at least a multi-village bank, under the management of the mini-regional (small area) development committee, offers more possibility for extension of credit to the poorer families who need more capital resource even though at a higher risk. The area development committee in the CDF project areas utilize the funding provided them by CDF for productivity projects as loans. The committees are willing to take the risks to assist poor families through loans to income increasing projects. In this way they are trying to assist the most needy while at the same time building up a revolving fund for future self-sufficiency to support both economic and social development in their areas after the CDF funds are withdrawn. The revolving funds generated thus far are in modest amounts. They are expected to grow gradually to a level insuring future self-support.

Because of high priority effort by Office of Rural Development workers, the ROKG over the past two years has achieved self sufficiency in food production. In two of the six CDF project areas, the villagers have to import food. These are the Wido and Yaksan island areas where paddy land is less than 0.5 hectare. These two areas

however showed a modest increase in food production. Farming technique for these islanders is much more backward because rural extension services are lacking. The ROKG Office of Rural Development has agreed to assign an extension worker to Wido, so it is expected more improvement will be noted in the future. For the six projects, (mainland and island areas) there was an overall 41% increase in food production during this reporting period.

A Comment on Income Distribution

Korea is a developing country enjoying rapid growth. Growth in the agriculture sector as a percentage of the GNP has been declining. Farm household income has been growing on the average but the poorer regions, less accessible to highways, cities and large markets, have not enjoyed the benefits of Korea's economic growth equally. In fact, it has been the ROKG policy in 1976/1977 to give less attention to the least developed areas ("basic villages") in order to elevate more villages to a status of self-sufficiency.

Meeting basic human needs for all members of society is not public philanthropy, but rather it is a wise investment in human capital formation. Per capita income statistics and average farm household income are not measures of successful achievement when there are obvious income imbalances. An important issue, which should be discussed widely, is the integration of the lowest income groups into the development strategies.

Press reports have also noted that although income is increasing, the ratio of operating expenses for farmers and small fisherman is increasing at a much more rapid rate than income. Percentage comparisons indicate that the rate of agriculture income has dropped to the lowest level in the past five years. It is further noted that the costs of living have risen disproportionately to income. The greatest factor in increased income among farmers and fishermen is good harvest from the land and the sea coupled with high prices for the saleable commodities and stable markets. A bad season, as in the case of seaweed ("kim") this year, has a disastrous effect on income generally for the poorest, marginally living people.

Project designs must surely be done by people who understand the problems of the poor and can deal with them professionally. CDF is conscious of its experience that the transfer of foreign technology has significance only if it is compatible with existing social, economic and cultural conditions of receptivity. Unique to the CDF project design is that the planners of development at the community level are the people themselves and, as such, they recognize that they themselves must take the responsibility for the implementation of the planning.

All too often planning which originates at the top does not take into account factors of possible failure and the degree of local motivation and increased local capability to relate to regional and national systems of development planning. More projects under a system of centralized planning would be more successful if the planners were assigned to the field with responsibilities to implement the plans they have made; or better yet, if the central planners would listen more, and involve the local people more, in the planning system. It is precisely on this latter point, that CDF has begun to involve the responsible officials at county and province level in this process. The beginning results are encouraging since there is a similar emphasis in Saemaul policy directives.

b) Social Effects of the Project

CDF requested health/nutrition studies for four of the six project areas, and on the basis of these studies CDF field coordinators have encouraged, to some degree, the community committees to provide funds in the annual plans to improve health and nutrition (particularly for pre-school children) and for assistance to women who desired to have laproscotomies but who could not afford the travel costs and infection - preventing medicine costs.

CDF placed on its staff in January 1977 a women social development coordinator to help the local field coordinators and communities plan and implement social development projects. Activity, however, has been less than expected. Part of the reason has been the preference of the committees (even women members) for productivity

projects and a consequent heavy workload for the field coordinators with limited time to devote to studying how to implement long-range strategies particularly for better rural health delivery systems in these remote and isolated areas.

There has been an increase in enrollment of primary school graduates to middle school in spite of increases in school expenses. This is attributable to rising rural income and more understanding on the part of parents that assistance in farm work is of lesser priority than education for their children.

Day-care for pre-school children is expanding in the three mainland project areas and seasonal day-care has begun on the islands largely due to exposure by the island women to the mainland projects during training conducted by CDF. Community committees with CDF funds provide, where needed, extra equipment to improve school and day care facilities and the quality of teaching so as to give the children a greater variety of learning experiences.

Athletic and cultural events, or multi-village festivals, are popular annual events for the villagers. These have many intangible or immeasurable effects upon the morale and spirit of the villagers and they help to stimulate inter-village cooperation.

A major effect of the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) program of ROKG has been environmental and living improvement with improved roofs, roads, bridges, introduction of piped water systems, rural electrification and telephone installations on a small scale. In the island areas, government investments have constructed piers and roads. Two of the island areas do not yet have electricity or main road linkage of the villages. Generally, conditions of living in the island areas are still primitive, but the active interest of the community development area committees, the presence of the field coordinator, and an understanding and cooperative attitude by local government officials offers a hopeful outlook for improving conditions on the islands over the coming years.

The Three Island Areas

Wido - The College of Medicine of Jeonbuk National University became interested to develop a medical program for this island myeon following a visit by the CDF field coordinator and headquarters staff to discuss strategies with the Dean of the medical college. CDF underwrote the costs of a health/nutrition study and the college has proposed a design for primary health care and health education which presently is being reviewed by the Korea Health Development Institute. This joint project with Jeonbuk National University is expected to get underway in April.

The CDF field coordinator has been especially active to arrange free in-patient care for Wido people at two hospitals on the mainland and for chest X-rays in March by the provincial Tuberculosis Association for persons who have been preliminarily screened by the myeon health center staff. The incidence of tuberculosis is thought to be much higher than the reported statistics.

Sanitary water supply has been a problem. The community committee provided funds to repair a damaged water system in one village and to install piped water supply to all residents of another village.

Before the commencement of the CDF CBIRD project, there was no interest or activity in family planning. The CDF field coordinator working with Buan county health staff secured free ROKG coupons for laproscopies previously unavailable to the island women, and fifteen women thus far have travelled to the mainland for operations. The committee supports travel and medicine costs for women who cannot afford them.

One day care program opened during the seasonally busy time in the summer. Women especially are anxious to have year-round day care for pre-school children. They are fearful of children drowning when they play near the sea. Start-up of full-time day care has been delayed until a community center can be constructed, and over the coming years it is planned that each village will have satellite small village centers to accommodate day care and a child nutrition program.

Wido is without a useable road and electricity. These two projects are now in the designing stage and will be assisted by ROKG.

A unique program to involve the village elders is planned to start after construction is completed of a small meeting hall. The village elders will use the facility to make paper sacks for packaging dried anchovy. The islanders now spend over \$6,000 yearly purchasing paper sacks from the mainland. By purchasing paper only the cost would be \$1,000. This saving can decrease the marketing cost and provide the village elders an income.

Yaksan - The island myeon has a branch clinic of the county health center, but the program is inactive. Under discussion with ROKG education authorities is assignment of a "nurse teacher" to the island for servicing the three primary schools for health and nutrition activities.

CDF's social development coordinator carried out a program of health and nutrition education by visits to all of the villages for nite classes in November.

Family planning has been notably successful because of the interest of the women's sub-committee of the area development committee. Population growth is reported to be 1.3% which is well under the national average. The community committee assisted 26 women in obtaining laproscotomies in the provincial capital of Kwangju.

One of the first projects for social development in the annual plan was assistance to poorer families who could not afford government loans and who had no capital to invest themselves in roof improvement. The community committee recognized how much the primitive living conditions were contributing to a backward mentality and inferiority feelings among the island people. Comparing their situation to the mainland, the villagers felt more isolated and backward in their living. To overcome such attitudes of hopelessness, community leaders realized little could be accomplished for development unless these feelings were replaced with an awakened spirit. They decided some visible changes and immediate tangible

benefit was needed. With the CDF and ROKG funds they have begun to replace the straw roofs and they also completed a road linking all but one of the 21 villages. The ROKG funds were not sufficient so the CDF funds made it possible to get the projects completed and to go forward with other development work. The road has brought a major historic and dramatic change since there is frequent bus service daily to the township center and between villages. Formerly the majority of villagers had to walk over mountain paths and spend overnite in the town. They would spend too much money on lodging and drinking and gambling. Now they can accomplish their business in the town and return home the same day.

Jeungdo - There is no health clinic for this island myeon. Village representatives and the field coordinator have been regularly contacting the authorities this past year to secure the necessary permissions and funding from ROKG. It is hopeful a clinic will be established soon.

Reliable water supply is a problem. Rather extensive surveys need to be made by the ROKG before the problem can be solved.

Three seasonal day care programs opened this past summer and the community committee financed training for the day care teachers.

Dr. Kim, Jung Tae, a noted family planning and health specialist, made a visit to the island with CDF's Social Development coordinator. The meetings she held with villagers were widely attended, and it was notable that a large number of male residents came to the lectures and discussions. This was the first organized family planning activity participated in by the islanders. Dr. Kim established linkages with county and province health personnel to stimulate their interest and services. She also secured free coupons for women who expressed a desire to come to the mainland for laproscotomies.

To stimulate interest on the part of villagers in development, an abandoned former cooperative warehouse was purchased by the community committee and remodeled

into a community center.

A project of major importance to the islanders is construction of a new pier and feeder road for convenient communication with the mainland. The project requires considerable ROKG investment. The county government is providing funds for a 200 meter pier which the community committee will expand another 100 meters. The first phase of the project has been completed with construction of a 250 meter feeder road. A considerable amount of time and effort has gone into the preliminary planning and contacts with the county government on design and funding.

The Three Mainland Areas

As mentioned earlier in this report, the three mainland project areas have received funds for development from the sponsorship program of Save the Children Federation each year for the past four years. Because development assistance from ROKG was not as readily available to these isolated or remote mountainous communities as it was to more accessible villages, and because educational levels of the adults was generally lower, these communities, when the CDF program began, had to cope with many problems which more advanced areas had already overcome. Comparatively, they are still behind communities closer to highways and cities and large towns.

Sanbuk - Provision of adequate health services is lacking in this community of 3,000 people. CDF and the community committee arranged during this reporting period for two mobile teams from medical schools in Seoul to provide basic treatment for common illnesses. However one team can visit only during the two school vacation periods whereas the other team visits twice monthly only one of the 12 villages. The teams also conduct classes in health education in the villages throughout this development area. The classes are well attended as the students use slides, movies and posters.

CDF has financed two health studies and nutrition

surveys. 70% of the common illness are respiratory and 20% digestive, 70% of the patients seen by the doctors are children under 6 years of age. The most serious health problem is tuberculosis. 70% of the children have parasites. 70% of pre-school girls are anemic.

The community committee established a day care center in 1974 where pre-school children are provided nutritious meals. Enrollment has more than doubled.

The day care program is in the Sanbuk Community Center built in traditional Korean design. The center is the focal point of community activity. Under the Saemaul program, villagers constructed satellite village centers in five of the eight ri to bring the program of the main community center closer to the people. CDF funds are helping to provide the funds to put these village centers to full use for development activity.

The facilities and programs of the primary schools and the one middle school are expanding and improving with the assistance of funds from the development committee. Now 90% of primary school graduates go to middle school whereas in 1975 only 70% were attending.

Family planning has been notably successful. Prior to CDF's arranging visits in the summer of 1976 of women leaders from Seoul for family planning education, there was no family planning interest. A few women from the women's development committee decided to have laproscotomies in Seoul where the community committee offered to pay all costs. They were the pioneers of family planning. By the end of this reporting period 48 women had secured laproscotomies with the committee providing only funds for transportation.

Piped water supply now reaches five of the 12 villages. With other improvements in kitchens, toilets, chimneys and drainage, it is expected there will be resultant improvements in the health condition of the people.

During this reporting period villagers carried out themselves construction of a 50 meter bridge, 7 meters in width, at a saving of 5.4 million won (\$11,250) com-

pared to costs of bridges of the same size in other parts of the county constructed by contractors.

With \$200 donated by a visitor to the area, the community committee purchased some books to start a library. From this modest beginning the provincial government education bureau has decided to set-up a model rural library in the middle school.

Revival of traditional games and other cultural events attract the population of the whole area to the annual multi-village festival held each year. The first multi-village festival ever held in this area was an exciting and successful event in April 1977. It has already made a significant contribution to inter-village harmony and cooperation.

Yanggu - When basic surveys were done in 1975, villagers reported their major health problems were caused by food shortage. The community committee established a rice bank to loan rice to needy families. The success of this project has had the effect of reduction in interest rates by the local agricultural cooperative. Rice production has steadily increased in the past two years so that there no longer is a generalized food shortage problem in this project area which encompasses the whole myeon (township) with the exception of the "punch bowl" area close to north Korea.

The women's development committee of Yanggu undertook a major campaign to eradicate intestinal parasites common to adults as well as children in this area to be carried out in three phases along with a health education follow up. Nutrition and health surveys conducted in the project area by Korea University Department of Medicine found that 80% of Yanggu children had parasites compared to a provincial average of 55%. The women undertook distribution of vinyl bags for stool collection. Analysis was done in ROEG laboratory and medicine was distributed at the same time to all persons found to be infected.

With rapid expansion of the day care program in the Yanggu area which began in 1974, 40% of pre-school children now receive supplemental food. Environmental sanitation improvements have received community committee support during this period, and these are expected to have an effect on reduction of common illnesses.

Re-study of the population growth rate is needed. The surveys reported a rate much higher than the national average. This is thought to be due to the fact that a large number of military families live in the area, and many of these couples are at the age of having their first child. Among the villagers native to Yanggu a vigorous family planning program was launched by women members of the CDF area development committee. They first conducted an education campaign through visits to all the villages. Then five women members of the development committee volunteered for laproscotomies in Seoul. Upon return to Yanggu they encountered no problems, so 20 more women went to Seoul for surgery. Next the community committee chartered a bus and 40 more women went to Seoul. A total of 80 women have thus far had laproscotomies. The achievement in this Yanggu project area is cited as a model for the whole province.

A special project funded with \$1,000 from SCF/CDF was started for 24 slow-learning children. Special teaching materials are required. The teacher also is undergoing special training at an institute in one of the southern provinces.

The Yanggu Community Committee sponsors an annual cultural festival and athletic event following a similar pattern with the other two CDF mainland development project areas. These annual events heighten people's interest in participating in development activities and meetings concerned with development planning on a multi-village level.

Chungung - Chungung is perhaps the most progressive of the CDF mini regional development areas from the standpoint of a well rounded integrated development program. It will be the first area from which CDF will plan a gradual withdrawal of external aid and field coordinator guidance.

Seoul National University personnel from the School

of Public Health introduced a health insurance program in 1975. Now more than 70% of the population is enrolled. 43% of the population receives piped water supply. 130 pre-school children attend a well organized program of day care. The Kasan Primary School is a model school with a very active public library program. The school is used for training rural teachers in the province. One village in this development area has been completely re-structured with new housing and convenient facilities. The housing, water supply, electrification and expanding use of telephone communication has been carried out with Saemaul investments of ROKG.

The wide range of activities underway in this Dong Myeon Chunsung multi-village program area can be attributed to active community organizations and multi-level joint planning of development activities involving the township and county ROKG service organizations, the community organizations, the area community development committee and the CDF field coordinator. A contributing factor too has been that one of the first funded projects in 1974 (when the program began) was construction of a multi-purpose community center which is utilized widely by the people of this area for many activities throughout each month.

c) The Role of Women

Nine years before the Percy Amendment was added to the U.S. Foreign Aid legislation in 1973 and eleven years before the convening of the International Women's Year conference in Mexico City, CDF placed on its staff in a senior position of responsibility a woman field coordinator who experienced, while a student at Ewha Womens University, the hardships along with the satisfactions of doing community development in remote villages in the Chiri mountains of south Cholla province.

CDF has therefore had a major interest over an extended period of time in the role and involvement of women in development. CDF and its allied organization Save the Children Federation have assisted 9,221 family self help projects over the past twenty years. More than 90% of these projects involved women in entrepreneurial roles operating small busi-

nesses and raising of chickens rabbits, pigs and cows.

It was not unusual, with this past history, that CDF has increasingly given more attention to not only the traditional activities involving women's interests but also to productivity projects, women's banks and credit unions, and small consumer cooperatives established by women in villages far from market centers. This expanded interest has accelerated with the commencement of the community based integrated rural development program in 1975 and the start-up of the project of small area (mini regional) development which USAID is partially funding. In its guideline on the establishment of elected representative area development committees, whose function is to plan and implement multi-village development projects, CDF specified that the membership should include women among these decision makers and that there should be a women's subcommittee to activate the interest of all the women villagers to systematically plan projects which the women themselves considered of high priority.

The CDF field coordinators in the six rural project areas have motivated active myeon (township) level women's development committees. These committees under the Saemaul program of ROKG exist organizationally on paper in all myeons of Korea. In theory they have organizational links to women's associations nationally.

The 22 member organizations of the National Council of Women have 544,406 members. Additionally there are over 3 million members of 21 other women's organizations not affiliated with the National Council of Women. It is conservatively estimated that less than half of the national and local women organizations are active beyond being friendship clubs or associations. The major women's organizations have been more effective in project activities which interest the middle class and educated women. The out-reach of their program to rural women has had spotty results. CDF arranged for several key members from Korean Women's Club which is active in population planning to visit the development project areas. Two of the CDF areas are carrying out joint projects with KWC, receiving Inproscopomy coupons and family planning lectures from KWC members. In its training programs, CDF also is involving two other

national women's organizations: The Korean Food Development Center and the Central Association of Nation-Wide Housewives Classrooms. The President of The Pan Pacific Southeast Asian Women's Association is an active member of CDF/SCF Advisory Committee, and she has visited the CDF CBIRD project areas to observe the integrated social and economic programs.

During the past eighteen months, village women in the CDFCBIRD project areas have been most interested in labor saving projects and training.

Training for Women

The six project areas have a population of 32,000. Included are a total of 4,400 adult women. The reports on training during this evaluation period indicate that 3,800 women participated in basic skills training conducted in the communities or through observation trips and courses arranged by CDF at specialized institutes. Additionally CDF conducted training at its headquarters in Seoul for 34 women leaders and training in development planning for 76 women in the three island areas. CDF women staff also attended several workshops concerned with primary health services, family planning, nutrition, and the role of women in development.

The basic skills training at the community level in the six project areas involved the village women in approximately 200 training courses in agriculture techniques, livestock raising, community development planning, child care, family planning, nutrition, health education and operation of medical insurance schemes, village bank and credit union management, household financial record keeping. During the first year of the program women trainees were 35% of the total of all training participants. With expansion of interest on the part of village women in training, the percentage had increased to 56% of all trainees in the first six months of the program's second year (through December 1977). Since the funds to assist basic skills training are included in the project plans developed by the people themselves, it is a hopeful sign that rural women locally are having more influence on the decisions, resulting in larger numbers of women participants in training courses.

Labor Saving Activities of Women

Women's interest in day-care programs in these rural CBIRD areas has been rapidly expanding. For example in the Sanbuk area, day-care began in 1974 with 30 children. At the end of December 1977 there were 70 children enrolled, and the women's development committee was making plans to establish two more day-care centers in villages too far from the main community center. The Yanggu area started day-care in 1975, and two new day-care centers were opened in 1977. Now eight trained day-care teachers are employed. 40% of pre-school children in the area attend day-care and are receiving supplemental food. Four day-care centers operate in the Chunsung project area. Two of the island project areas started seasonal day-care for the children in the latter part of this reporting period.

Day-care programs have not only brought more freedom into the lives of rural women, but they also have generated a greater awareness of child needs, healthy attitudes and behavior, and improvement in child and family feeding and sanitary food preparation.

Other activities which have brought more freedom to women and convenience and improvements in the household atmosphere and household duties have been projects for kitchen, toilet and environmental improvement and piped water supplies to some of the rural homes. The Chunsung area is most advanced in kitchen improvements. With CDF/SCF funds supplied thru the community committee's project planning, 99 households received a partial assistance from the committee to improve kitchens. This is 20% of the households. 60% of the remaining households improved kitchens with no assistance. By 1980 the community development committee expects that 90% of all the houses will have improved kitchens.

Piped water supply to the rural homes in the mountainous and island areas is obviously more difficult and generally more costly. Since these are poverty areas of low income, investment by each household for piped water cannot be expected to be made as easily as in more prosperous rural areas. The communities where CDF is working are however beginning to establish piped water systems. Two of the twenty-one villages on Yaksan, for example, completed

the installation last summer benefitting 215 households. The women of these villages estimate they now save 40% of their time because formerly they carried water from distant wells. In December 1977, CDF assisted schools in the Wido project area install piped water supply. Funds for this came from local contributions in Korea to the CDF/SCF Advisory Committees.

Productivity Farm Savings and Rural Credit

The rate of women participation in the labor force has been growing to a level of 37.2%. Studies report that 50.5% of the women labor force is engaged in farming. In the island areas, the percentage of women working in seaweed raising and processing and cultivation of other seabed products is higher. This activity for women, however, follows traditional rural practices where farming and fishing are family activities with women participating equally with men. However, it is generally the male who makes the decisions.

As indicated above, in the CDF CBIRD project areas, women are beginning to be involved more at the decision-making levels in programming the use of project funds. Two examples are worth noting.

1) CDF field coordinators have encouraged the women's committees and the area development committees to set-aside a portion of annual funding to what is called "womens project bank". With these set-aside funds women in Yanggu project area used the project bank funds to raise pigs. Fifty women from the home improvement clubs in the eleven villages comprising the Yanggu project area were selected on the basis of interest and low-income family situation. The community committee purchased the small pigs and gave them to the women on a loan basis. Pig shelters were improved and guidance was given to the women in feeding. Each of the women invested 17,000 won (\$35) and they sold the pigs at an average sale price of 95,000 won (\$198).

In Sanbuk project area the women's club of the poorest and most remote village used project bank funds to purchase two bags of soybean seed. They planted the seed on hillside wasteland and harvested 30 bags - part of which they sold and part they kept for improving nutrition of

their children. In the Jeungdo island project. The community committee set aside \$1,600 as a project bank fund for women to use. In the Yaksan island project area women plan to invest project bank funds in ten villages to activate the women's clubs in these villages. The funds will rehabilitate oyster beds for income and improve wells, water storage and washing places in five villages. 480 members of the women clubs will benefit from the oyster beds and 300 housewives from the water projects.

2) Promotion of family savings in each village is encouraged by ROKG, and rural women have taken leadership in this movement. With the CDF emphasis on multi village development, pooling of the assets of village banks into a multi-village or myeon (township) community bank provides an equal opportunity for all people of the area to have access to rural credit and to improve the management of the banks. With more assets and better management, CDF feels the multi-village community bank is more replicable for long-range growth, and the use of the credit resources is also beginning to involve women in marketing strategies and new knowledge of marketing procedures and techniques. In conjunction with the rural savings program, women have also been instrumental in establishing credit unions from which they can borrow money on their own signatures whereas formerly the signature of the male head of household was needed.

Considering that the potential for women involvement in all phases of development is so great, CDF staff feel that only a beginning has been made in the mini-regional (small-area) development project sites and much of the work has thus far been experimental. Rural women's attitude towards themselves is still passive, and their concern is with family life and the care of children. But the fact that they have started to organize systematically on a multi-village level gives the women a stronger sense of solidarity and more voice and power. So they are at the starting point to take more aggressive action.

CDF will continue to expand the training activities and encourage more tours for women to advanced areas. The potential exists to involve more women leadership from

National Women's Associations and the universities in linkages to multi-village women's development committees. Leadership training for rural women is useful, but rural women need to learn more about management and marketing and systematic planning. Projects involving women will continue to be in the traditional sectoral fields of women's interests because home improvement, nutrition, day-care, health education, family planning programs were not introduced into these remote, isolated, poor, backward areas until just recently through the efforts of the CDF field coordinators and the area development committees. Women's productivity projects are generating revolving funds for re-investment by the women in social and economic improvement. As these funds grow, and as new knowledge, confidence, and motivation adds some maturity to the program, the outlook is hopeful for more rapid acceleration of women's involvement in development.

d) Training

The importance of training, and the essential role which training has in the development process, has been noted in various sections of this report. CDF considers training to be non-formal education for learning basic skills in the sectoral fields of interest as well as in community development planning and evaluation. The training program has the dual purpose of insuring an effective result from the development projects and of institutionalizing the development methodology.

A summary of training statistics appears in Appendix II. Full details on training schedules, content, evaluation, lists of participants, etc. have been included in the training narrative and in the Appendices of the three semi-annual reports submitted.

In the annual evaluations submitted by field coordinators and community committee members, the following suggestions were made as regards training needs or more training emphasis in the future: On-the-job training, problem solving, motivational, more advanced tours, outside lectures for locally organized training, training in management skills and how to conduct and participate in community

meetings, use movies more, better screening and selection of applicants for training, more local government official training in community-based integrated development concepts.

3. Project Purpose

The grant to CDF provided by USAID is to establish community-based integrated rural development (CBIRD) programs in six mini regional (small area) development sites which will serve as development management models within the distinctive conditions of the mainland and island areas for low income rural people. The components of the CBIRD model have been described in the Introduction to this report and in fuller detail in the project proposal.

The six project sites were indentified prior to the submission of the project proposal, and the program implementation has proceeded in accordance with the implementation plan.

No particular difficulties were encountered in establishing linkages of the program to local government and local institutions except in the Jeungdo island project. At the beginning stage in the start-up of the Jeungdo project two problems arose. One was a leadership struggle between the older and younger generation of leaders and the second problem involved a lack of acceptance on the part of newly appointed local administrative officials to the new "bottom-up" program planning system which CDF was attempting to introduce.

One needs to recall in working with island people, that a very different psychology and behavioral attitude exists among islanders compared to mainland people. Isolation of the islanders, the difficulty of communication both with the mainland and on the islands, the dangers and insecurities of living surrounded by the sea from which one depends for livelihood all help to contribute in certain ways to distrust, resistance to new ideas, and factionalism.

One of the assumptions CDF made in the project plan is that turnover of local administrative personnel would be minimal so as to sustain the contacts necessary for joint cooperative work. A change in the local county and myeon (township) administration

occurred just prior to the assignment of the new field coordinator to the area. Misunderstanding arose concerning the amount of autonomy CDF feels it is necessary to give local people in the planning and administration of a development program. On the one hand the local government authorities distrusted the inexperienced emerging young leadership which dominated the membership of the area development committee elected by the people, and the older leaders resisted giving up some of their real or assumed authority to the younger generation. On the other hand the community committee members, both young and old, from their vantage point were not altogether understanding of responsibilities (real and assumed) which the newly appointed local officials felt compelled to exercise to please their superiors with expected program accomplishments.

CDF recognized that the development strategy for local development has been over the past years deeply oriented to the "top down" system of administration, and that the establishment of confidence on the part of the local administration in the area development committee and in the participation of the island people in identifying project priorities could take somewhat longer to achieve. An emphasis was placed in the area development planning on visible projects which would demonstrate the eagerness and willingness of the people to participate and projects which would also give status to the community committee. Observation of the other CDF CBIRD project areas was arranged for community committee members and for the local counterpart government officials so that they could study the role of the committee and mutual cooperation efforts with local government. CDF also recognized the desirability of having the committee be more representative of the people so it was suggested there be re-election of committee members at the annual evaluation meeting held in September 1977.

In the past few months, CDF has seen a cooperative working relationship developing in this project area as a result of the training and field consultations, and project successes are being achieved. There appears to be no reason at this stage to question the assumption that the CDF CBIRD model is implementable.

The linkages of the program and its institutional framework to popular participation by the village people and to local government and institutions is gaining mobility in all of the project areas. The willingness of local government to participate in joint planning is producing encouraging results and more is expected through formalized annual joint planning to be arranged and to be refined and improved over the life of the project.

One of the research professors from Seoul National University who participated in evaluation of the Sanbuk project feels that the organizational system for multi-village involvement which CDF has introduced is a very effective way to carry out development. He reported that:

"The harmony and spirit of the people is impressive. The role of the school and the teachers is broader than in other areas of Korea. The efficiency of the myeon sub-office is above average because of a close working relationship in the development plans. The field coordinator from CDF does not stifle or inhibit or limit the initiative of the people. The capacities they have thus far developed, are observable."

An encouraging development in the Chunsung Dong Myeon project area is the regular convening of a meeting at the community center of the Dong Myeon Integrated Development Council which the CDF field coordinator was instrumental in organizing. The Council is composed of several country and township officials and representatives from service groups. The Council reviews the development project plans of the area development committee and progress for consideration of financial and technical support needs and problems. This effort is viewed by CDF as a step along the way towards institutionalizing the planning and evaluation systems CDF has introduced.

There are encouraging signs that the ROKG is recognizing more the advantages of local autonomy in planning and decision making. Budgets allotted to provincial and county governments are increasing. A pilot project of Ministry of Agriculture and The National Agricultural Cooperative Federation is a serious attempt at bottom-up planning through a reorganization of the myeon (township) primary cooperatives.

4. Program or Sectoral Goal

The broader objective towards which this project is directed is institutionalization of parts or all of the CDF CBIRD model.

The first target level of institutionalization is within the mini regional (small area) development project areas through development of the community organizations which make up the social infrastructure representative of the interests of the village people and through which the major development activities occur. Chief among these is the area development committee and the sub-committees and ad-hoc committees concerned with special sectoral interests. Of no less importance are viable and functioning youth and womens clubs, credit unions, community banks, primary cooperative organizations and various other forestry, fishery, water resource and other "kehs" which can be established on an ad-hoc or long-term basis for promotion and management of the utilization of these resources.

Establishment of these local institutions generally presents no problems, and in Korea the memberships have an assortment of flags and banners and hats to identify them. To involve these local institutions in the development process, with progressive and sustaining interest from the membership, is a formidable challenge if the interest is survival of these local institutions on a long-term basis for self-sustaining growth.

The community organizations noted above have been formed, and they are active in the six project areas. CDF is attempting to sustain the interest of the members, and nurture a sound foundation and growth of these institutions, by involving them in the annual planning for use of project funds in such a way that some of these groups will have project banks under their own control for programming. Additionally part of the funds in annual PAR plans are set aside for training. It is CDF's strategy to encourage this local programming of training funds and to use training funds under the management of the Korea Field Office for leadership training of selected members from the community organizations and for specialized training of interest to them.

It is too early in the first phase of this project to access the viability of these local institutions except, as it has been previously noted, they appear to be more active comparatively to other areas of Korea according to comments and observations by visitors to the project areas.

Among the indicators of goal achievement, we have noted cooperation from major national and local organizations in the planning and implementing of small area (mini regional) development. We are at the beginning stage of demonstration. Consequently, CDF, in the past eighteen months of this reporting period, has attempted to avail itself of as many opportunities as possible to accommodate a wide range of visitors to the project areas for exposure, close observation and for study of the project design and implementation. More than 260 Koreans and 60 foreigners have visited the Korea field office and/or project areas during the past eighteen months.

In the effort to publicize more widely the characteristics of the CBIRD model, CDF printed the annual report on the project in July 1977 under the title "Small Area Regional Development" with sub-title Community Based Integrated Rural Development. The report was printed in Korean and English and distributed to 100 persons in government, universities, institutes and other organizations with interests compatible to the CBIRD program. An eight page folded leaflet in Korean and English about the Sanbuk program was printed for distribution to Saemaul officials, provincial government, and frequent visitors to the area. Two of the project areas produce their own monthly newspaper in Korean primarily for the information and encouragement of the villagers residing in the area. The newspapers are also sent to government officials.

In July 1976 following CDF briefings of Ministry of Home Affairs officials, the Minister of Home Affairs dispatched a letter to Provincial Governors and County Governors outlining the scope of the CDF project and instructing the local officials to work cooperatively with CDF on the project. This letter was a necessary step in facilitating CDF's contacts at the local government level for cooperation and coordination and for introduction in the new project areas of the CDF community based integrated development program approach, concepts, and methodology. The local officials with whom CDF is working most closely have been designated. These persons are the Local Affairs Bureau Chiefs and Saemaul chiefs in the

provincial offices, county governors, and Saemaul section chiefs and their staff in the Gun (county) offices, and myeon (township) chiefs.

The persons with whom linkages have been established at the national level include personnel in charge of Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) in the Ministry of Home Affairs, section chiefs in the Economic Planning Board, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation (NACF), National Fisheries Cooperative Federation (NACF). The Minister of the Economic Planning Board and Deputy Prime Minister designated the Saemaul Undong Bureau Chief in the Ministry of Home Affairs as the ROKG advisor and cooperative liaison official for the implementation of the CDF project.

The Saemaul Section Chief in the Ministry of Home Affairs continues to be CDF's main link for the day to day affairs at the national level with the ROKG New Community Movement (Saemaul Undong). Ideas are shared and discussed with the section chief and his staff. CDF's Assistant Director for Program was asked to come to the Office of the President in January 1977 for discussions about Saemaul Undong and CDF's CBIRD program with planners in the President's office.

In the summer of 1976, following a visit by Ministry of Agriculture staff to the Sanbuk project area, CDF staff were requested to prepare materials and conduct a briefing for MAF and officials of the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation preparatory to submission by MAF of a plan to the Economic Planning Board to adopt the clustered village (myeon level) development concept on a pilot program of MAF to reorganize and assist myeon level primary cooperatives. The plan was accepted by EPB and the project is underway. There have been discussions by MAF with CDF regarding CDF technical guidance input into the project.

Following visits by the ROKG Office of Rural Development Guidance Bureau Chief to CDF project areas, ORD reassigned 154 residence guidance workers to work with multi-village units rather than single villages.

CDF is in contact with all of the program - related major ministries of the government in Seoul. There have

been six meetings with Cabinet Ministers during this reporting period and occasional meetings with Korea Development Institute, Korea Health Development Institute, Saemaul Research Institutes on policy level considerations related to the CBIRD project design.

In the fall of 1977 the ROKG Ministry of Agriculture, recognizing special programatic features of the CDF project which are designed to benefit families in the lowest strata of the rural poverty groups, suggested CDF prepare a proposal for additional funding which MAF recommended to the Economic Planning Board. EPB subsequently approved the proposal and forwarded it to the European Economic Community headquarters for consideration of funding.

Attendance by CDF staff at nine workshops, seminars, symposiums, expert meetings has widened the exposure of Koreans and other Asian leaders in policy making and policy influencing positions to this project and particularly to the new approaches being implemented for broader participation in the planning decisions as well as in the project implementations and in strategies for reaching the rural poor. CDF's Assistant Director for Program was an official delegate designated by the ROKG to a workshop in Manila. CDF's Director was an invited participant at a colloquium on design of base-line studies of minimum basic needs at the UN Center for Regional Development in Nagoya Japan; at a workshop for directors of rural development programs from nine Asian countries and directors of national planning on Strategies For Training in Support of Integrated Rural Development; and at an Expert Meeting convened by UNESCO on Contemporary Studies of Community Development chaired by Prof. Ronald Dore, Director of the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex in England.

The President of the Republic of Korea at the December conventions of Saemaul leaders in 1976 and 1977 announced changes in the structure of Saemaul Undong with more emphasis on wider area development rather than individual village development, on broader people participation in the development process, and on long-range planning. Among the leaders personally decorated by the President at the December 1976 meeting was CDF's Assistant Director for Program. The structural changes announced by the President closely parallel the development management model which this CDF project is demonstrating. The project design has been shared and dis-

cussed with Korea Development Institute personnel and Ministry of Home Affairs sections responsible for drafting policy recommendations for implementation in ROKG planning.

CDF does not assume that it has had any causative linkage to changes in ROKG policies involving development of the rural areas, but CDF believes the development management model which CDF is demonstrating is being studied closely as a possible prototype for replication.

C. Summary and Recommendations

1. Investments in the economic and social development of the six mini-regional development project areas are generally producing desired results although there has been a disproportionate investment in productivity assistance compared to social development. The productivity projects are however beginning to produce revolving funds which are helping to support social development.
2. Increase in food production has been a high priority interest of ROKG to the extent that the Office of Rural Development extension workers have had little time to devote to cash crop promotion. CDF has therefore paid less attention to rice, barley, and pulses and has encouraged a wide variety of crop diversification efforts and livestock development for effective use of limited available cultivatable land for stabilizing farmer income.
3. Island areas are especially vulnerable to weather and market conditions affecting the sources of income. CDF has introduced diversification of income sources for more stable income potential, but the efforts thus far are experimental.
4. Very little attention is paid by villagers to improvement of local food utilization and food preparation for better nutrition. This is an aspect of the program which must receive more CDF attention. An encouraging development however is the expansion and improvement of day-care programs for pre-school children with a training component for the day-care teachers.
5. Population planning experts voice some discontent over recent results of efforts on an overall average throughout Korea to reduce family size. Because of the backwardness and isolation of the CDF project sites, family planning interest was totally lacking prior to the inception of this project. Primarily as a result of women involvement in the project area development planning and giving women a voice in programming of funds, family planning under this project is achieving some notable successes since the motivational stimulus comes from the village women themselves.

6. A major section of this report is devoted to the role of village women in development because CDF's experience thus far is that women in the future potentially have the ability to make a major transformation of the rural society in Korea providing the strategy to achieve this recognizes that popular participation of women in development needs much more emphasis in the rural areas than in the urban areas. If better linkages with rural programs are not established with national programs and universities, the women's movement will become an elitist movement with repetition of the same problem conditions or growing pains experienced in elevating the status of poor and backward farmers in the 1950s and 1960s.
7. Human resource development is a very necessary and perhaps the best investment with rapid return based upon CDF's experience in the first eighteen months of this project. Systematic planning for these investments, however, needs more careful attention with clearly identifiable and measurable output objectives.
8. A centralized system of planning in Korea has been notably successful in economic growth, but this has been due in part at least to privileged incentives provided to the private sector and government initiatives in securing substantial outside funding. There are social inequities which are not easy to tabulate in statistics and which need more attention in program planning and implementation in remoter areas.
9. The Korean governments Saemaul Undong program (New Community Development) is trying to achieve better balanced development and narrowing of the income disparity gap. On the average, rural income has surpassed urban laborer income according to statistics. Yet there are remote and isolated areas still backward, and it is encouraging that the Saemaul movement is giving more attention to the "backward" (less developed) villages. They are however the most difficult to develop and require a combination of professional skills and concerted attention.
10. Rural society in Korea is a relatively homogeneous society, but conflicts can occur if implemented policies favor the more privileged leaders. The attitudinal values of self-help,

cooperation, diligence, promoted by the Saemaul movement, may be difficult to sustain without widening a base for local decision making in matters which affect the livelihood of individual villagers. Concurrently, an emphasis on inter-village or multi-village activities (organizationally and for project-benefit) creates a social awareness which can help to transform individual initiative into collective action of benefit to all. An imaginative program of social education is needed on a multi-village level to deal with the issues involved.

11. The Saemaul Undong program recognizes in its directives the advantages of multi-village cooperation, but the institutional framework for this needs more emphasis on people involvement which has been one strength of Saemaul Undong at the village level in accomplishing a wide variety of infrastructural improvement thru self-help and cooperative spirit.
12. The design for this project has been done by a skilled group of professionals from CDF who understand the problems of the poor. The skilled group of professionals are also the coordinators and administrators who are carrying out the project implementation. The investments are comparably higher for this professional guidance than were originally estimated.

CDF has become increasingly aware of the need to place on its staff a person with research capability and with reporting analytic ability to relate the many faceted threads of project analysis to what has been effective and not effective in the project design. This is especially important for training purposes and for informing national and local influencers of national policy who are observing the possibility of institutionalizing parts or all of the CBIRD methodology.

A greater need for flexibility in increasing or decreasing amounts of project funding per project area is anticipated in succeeding phases of the project implementation. It is therefore recommendable that the balance of the funding for this five-year project be ear-marked (if this has not already been done).

13. The project design has continuing relevance, and CDF sees no reason to change the design at this time.
14. In some respects the CDF CBIRD development management model is not significantly important as a model. Its usefulness lies in the methodology of using the parts of the model; ie. the process through which people become more able to identify and explain the problems which are constraints upon individual and area development, and to develop their own ideas for solving the problems. Development for village people is primarily an awakening process - a liberating of initiatives. Yet the initiatives can lead to a lot of false starts without at least a limited acquisition of planning skills and managerial ability among community leaders. This has the advantage of placing villagers in a higher status position in the eyes of local government officials.

We are so growth oriented in both the eastern and western world that it is hard for us to conceive that there will be periods when there is no growth, or at least no phenomenal growth. Especially in working with villagers, whose main preoccupation is with their own individual hardship, there will be plateaus where time is needed for consolidation. This is particularly notable in projects involving attitudinal or behavioral change.

In the first eighteen months of this project, CDF has not yet reached one of these plateaus, but over the coming months, as continuous and sustaining efforts are made to link annual planning to long range development objectives, there will be time to pause and reflect as to whether the more complex features of the CDF CBIRD model should be re-designed to fit the available skills of the people rather than expecting too much that new skills are learnable and practiceable by unsophisticated village people if the talent for acquiring the new skills is lacking. With due regard for this cautionary approach, involvement of people participation in development planning as well as development implementation, and encouragement to multi-village committees or councils to participate in planning and evaluation, is an effective way to stimulate initiatives by the people which are in harmony with national and regional development goals.

15. Investments for the 18-month period of this evaluation on a percentage basis are as follows:

Village People	-	35%
ROKG	-	25%
CDF	-	23%
USAID Grants	-	17%

Cost/benefit studies are planned for subsequent periods of reporting. The impression however is that foreign aid assistance is generating a high return from the investment not only in economic and social benefits resulting from the investments, but also in tangible benefits from a process-oriented technology or methodology, which has been introduced, based upon the world-wide experience of an international development organization with twenty years of experience in community development.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DESCRIPTION FORM

1. Name of Project _____
2. Project Number _____
3. Name of Country _____ Name of Field Office _____
4. Impact area number and name _____
5. Village Name _____
6. Number of Beneficiaries - Direct _____ ; Indirect _____
7. Date of preparation _____
8. When Will Project Begin _____ When will Project be completed _____
9. Problem - Why is the project needed ?

10. Purpose - How will these conditions in your community be measurably improved during the next year by carrying out the project ?

11. Activities - What will you do in order to make these changes ?

APPENDIX B

SCF/CDF ANNUAL COMMUNITY SELF EVALUATION - (Fiscal Year _____)
(Field Coordinator/Community Committee)

SCF Field Office _____ Respondent (Circle one)
Coordinator or
Community Committee

Impact Area # _____
(Name) Name: _____

Community _____
(Name) Date: _____

ANNUAL EVALUATION QUESTIONS FOR
FIELD COORDINATOR/COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

1. What was your most successful project? Please include the name of the project and its number.

2. Why was this particular project chosen? How did the idea for this project come about?

3. How was this project carried out?

4. What was your least successful project? Please include the name of the project and its number.

5. Why wasn't this project successful?
6. How is your community improved?
7. What are the major reasons for the improvement?
8. How does community committee program give benefit to individual?
9. Could you please describe five major problems facing you?
10. What do you see as a means for resolving each of these problems?
11. Could any of these problems be resolved through training? If so, please describe the type of training that would be most useful in the resolution of each of these problems.

12. How can this training be best acquired?

13. Do you have any other comments, criticisms or suggestions concerning the SCF/CDF program?

PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

- 1. File Number _____ 2. Project Number _____
- 3. Name of Project _____ 4. Name of Reporter _____
- 5. Location _____ 6. Date of Visit _____
- 7. Commencement _____, Completion _____
- 8. Person Interviewed _____ (Title _____), _____ (Title _____)
- 9. Project Implementation

	Project Size	Investment						Total
		Self-Help		CDF		Others		
		Cash	Inkind	Cash	Inkind	Cash	Inkind	
Planned								
Achieved								
Remark								

- 10. What internal and/or external factors caused the results?
- 11. Have any unplanned result occurred?
- 12. What activities have been implemented to bring the results?
- 13. What benefits did this project provide for the target group?
- 14. How will the community be able to continue this project after funding coming from SCF/CDF is no longer available to the community?
- 15. Describe process of plan and implementation.
- 16. Recommendation.

2. Family Income

a. Agricultural Products

Farm Products	Production M/T	Changes in Production	Money Value
Rice			
Barley			
Soy Beans			
Potatoes			
Miscellaneous Cereals			
Vegetable			
Special Crops			
Fruits			
Others			
Total			

b. Livestocks Sericulture

Kinds	Cattle	Milk Cows	Pigs	Chickens	Rabbits	Sericulture	Total
Number of Heads							
Changes in Production							
Money Value							

c. Other Farm Products and Forestry

Kinds	Straw-bag	Straw-rope	Mushroom	Total
Products				
Changes in Production				

d. Fishery Products

Kinds	Fishes Shells	Brown Sea-weed	Sea-weed	Total
Products				
Changes in Production				
Money Value				

e. Small Industries

Kinds	Non-Farm. Non-Fishery Employed	Nr. of Employees in Small Industries	Total
Number of Persons			
Comparison with Last Year			

3. Finance and Transaction Statistics

a. Savings on Banks

Organizations	Agricultural Cooperative	Fishery Cooperative	Village Bank	Credit Union	Others	Total
Saving Amount						
Comparison with Last Year						

b. Agricultural Loan

Organization	Agricultural Fund	Fishery Fund	Others
Amount			

c. Village Bank and Memberships of Credit Union.

Number of Village Banks _____ . Number of Credit Unions _____ .
 _____ Memberships _____ Memberships

d. Estimated Annual Income of Per Farm Household and Fishery Household.

Kinds	Agricultural Household	Fishery Household	Agricultural and Fishery	Average	Comparison with Last Year
Amount					

e. Purchasing Thru Financial Organizations and Sales Amount.

Kinds	Purchase Amount	Sales Amount	Merchandises
Agricultural Cooperative			
Fishery Cooperative			
Total			
Comparison with Last Year			

4. Health and Social Affairs

a. Number of Medical Personnels _____ .

b. Number of Cases of Contagious Diseases

Diseases	T.B.	Registered Contagious Disease	Others
Number of Cases			
Comparison with Last Year			

c. Vaccination

Diseases	DPT	Typhoid		Total
Number of Vaccination				
Comparison with Last Year				

d. Nutrition

Normal Growth Rate of Children

Total Number of Children	Normal Rate	Nr. of Physically Handicapped

Food Supply for Children

Number of Children Food Supplied	%	Number of Children Not Supplied	%

e. Parasite Eradication

Number of Parasite-Tests	Number of Tested	Number of Patients Medicine Supplied	Comparison with Last Year

f. Population and Family Planning

Nr. of Birth in a Year	Comparison with Last Year	Nr. of Dead in a Year	Comparison with Last Year	Infant Mortality	Comparison with Last Year

Number of Training Courses on Family Planning	Number of Trainees	Number of Women Practicing Contraception			Total
		Operation	Pill		

g. Piped Water Supply

Total Number of Households	Piped Water Served		Comparison with Last Year
	Number of Households	%	

5. Education

a. Middle School

Nr. of Students Graduated from Primary School	Nr. of Students Entered Middle School	Rate	Comparison with Last Year

b. High School

Nr. of Students Graduated from Middle School	Nr. of Students Entered High School	Rate	Comparison with Last Year

c. Non-Formal Education

Number of Participants in Vocational Training			Comparison with Last Year
Agriculture	Industry		

d. Environment and Housing

a. Total Number of Houses _____

Roof

Slate Roof	Changes	Tile Roof	Changes	Straw Roof	Changes	Other	Changes

Kitchen

Total Number Kitchens	Planned to be Improved	Nr. of Improved	Comparison with Last Year

Toilet

Total Nr. Toilet	Planned to be Improved	Nr. of Improved	Comparison with Last Year

b. Number of Houses Improved _____

c. Environment:

Total Length of Drainage _____

Drainage Improved _____

Village Beautification _____

Village Plan _____

Planting: _____ ha. _____ trees

7. Public Works

a. Road Construction and Expansion

Village Road		Farm Road		Main Road		Total	
Construction	Expansion	Const.	Expan.	Const.	Expan.	Const.	Expan.

b. Bridge Construction

Name of Bridge	Size
Total	

c. Embankment and Pier

Name of Projects	Size

d. Telephones

Number of Houses Installed _____

e. Electricity

Main Power Line _____ Number of Houses Electrified _____

f. Village Hall (Including Community Center)

Name of Hall	Size
Total	

8. Culture and Social Affairs

a. Libraries

Number of Libraries	Number of Books

b. Children's Playground

How Many _____

c. Sports, Recreation and Cultural Events

Events	Participants

d. Welfare Facilities and Events for Aged

Subject	Contents

e. Child Welfare and Events

Subjects	Contents

f. Movies

How Many Times _____

9. Organizations

Name of Organizations	Number of Organizations	Memberships	Major Activities (Major Activities of the Year shall be fully described here.)

1	국명	도(시)	군(구)	면(동)	부리	사업번호	지방번호	사업명
2								
3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4	경제개발특별사업		제1차년도		제1차5개년		지도원명	
5	부리		제1차년도		제1차5개년		한정비용	
6	사업명		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
7	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
8	목적		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
9	사업내용		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
10	예산		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
11	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
12	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
13	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
14	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
15	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
16	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
17	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
18	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
19	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
20	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
21	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
22	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
23	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
24	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
25	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
26	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
27	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
28	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
29	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
30	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
31	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
32	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	
33	기타		제1차년도		제1차5개년		제1차년도	

Serial No.		Gun City	Eup, Myeon Dong	Village
Promoted Year	Self-Reliable Village	Yr.	Self-Sufficient Village	Yr.

SAEMAU INSPECTION CARD '77 (FOR VILLAGE, RURAL VILLAGE)
(EVALUATION)

Evaluation			
By item	Excellent()	Good()	Fair()
Basic Program	Basic, Self-reliable, Self-sufficient		
Total	Promotion, Support, Hold		

No. of Natural Village			No. of Household	
Gender	Male			
	Female			
Hi-Chief				

I. Evaluation of Major Projects

Productive Project

(1) Total	(2) Weight	(3) Evaluation

1. Farm Road Repairing

(1)	(2)	(3)

- (40) () More than 5 m wide
- (20) () Surface arrangement

- (20) () Facility construction
- (20) () New projects in '77

2. Small Bridge Construction

(1)	(2)	(3)

- (30) () More than 4 m wide
- (30) () Size and technology

- (20) () Completion for needy places
- (20) () New projects in '77

3. Small Stream Arrangement

(1)	(2)	(3)

- (30) () Embankment
- (30) () Excavation of river bed

- (20) () Multi purpose facility
- (20) () New projects in '77

4. Irrigation Facility

(1)	(2)	(3)

- (20) () Maintenance by priority
- (30) () Effectiveness

- (30) () Size and technology
- (20) () New project in '77

5. Cooperative Production

(1)	(2)	(3)

- (20) () Facility required
- (30) () Multi purpose facility

- (30) () Use of the facility
- (20) () New project in '77

6. Village Warehouse

(1)	(2)	(3)

(30) () More than 30 pyong
 (20) () Warehouse equipment

(30) () Profit security
 (20) () New project in '77

7. Farm Land Expansion

(1)	(2)	(3)

(30) () Reclamation of idle land (20) () Improvement of wet paddy
 (30) () Reclamation of stream bed (20) () New project in '77

8. Planting

(1)	(2)	(3)

(20) () Idle Land Planting
 (30) () Boundary planting

(30) () Wild area arrangement
 (20) () New project in '77

9. Pier

(1)	(2)	(3)

(30) () Adequate size
 (30) () Adequate implementation

(20) () Relative facility
 (20) () New project in '77

10. Cooperative Project

(1)	(2)	(3)

(20) () Boundary reasonableness
 (30) () Participation of Villagers

(30) () Project size and technology
 (20) () New project in '77

11. Electrification

(1)	(2)	(3)

12. Communication

(1)	(2)	(3)

Income Project

(1) Total	(2) Weight	(3) Evaluation

13. Cooperative Farming Zone

(1)	(2)	(3)

(10) { } Farming cooperative
 (20) { } Participation of Training for cooperative members

(40) { } Cooperative farming status
 (30) { } Status of crop

14. Increase of Barley Harvest

(1)	(2)	(3)

(20) { } Target amount
 (30) { } Security of good seed

(30) { } Expansion of cultivation
 (20) { } Cooperative work of villagers

15. Compost

(1)	(2)	(3)

(30) () Target by every household
 (50) () Cooperative grass cutting

(10) () Fertilizing status
 (10) () Cooperative compost place

16. Public Income Project

(1)	(2)	(3)

(30) { } Size of project
 (30) { } Economy of project

(20) { } Continuity of project
 (20) { } Village fund

17. Cash Crops

(1)	(2)	(3)

(30) { } Aptitude to village
 (30) { } Technical level of villagers

(20) { } Sales route
 (20) { } Participation more than 10%

18. Household With Cattle

(1)	(2)	(3)

(20) () Grass feeding
 (30) () Household with a head

(40) () Cooperative raising
 (10) () Hay and ensilage

19. Development of Non Farming Income Source

(1)	(2)	(3)

(30) () Apt project to village
 (40) () Mobilizing men power during the year

(20) () Participation 1/3 of people
 (30) () More than 1/2

Welfare Environment

(1) Total	(2) Weight	(3) Evaluation

20. Village Road Repairing

(1)	(2)	(3)

(40) () Only main road
 (50) () To small village road

(30) () Side & Surface
 (20) () New projects in '77

21. Ditch

(1)	(2)	(3)

(40) () Only main line
 (50) () 70 small branch line

(30) () Covering the main place
 (30) () New projects in '77

22. Reef Improvement

(1)	(2)	(3)

(30) () More than 70%
 (40) () More than 40%

(30) () Planting (70%)
 (20) () Projects in '77

23. Housing Improvement

(1)	(2)	(3)

- (30) () 5 houses or over
- (30) () Village rearrangement

- (20) () Cooperative work
- (20) () Projects in '77

24. Improvement of Basic Environment

(1)	(2)	(3)

- (30) () Kitchen, toilet
- (30) () Stable, compost

- (20) () Fence
- (20) () Projects in '77

25. Simple Water System

(1)	(2)	(3)

- (20) () Water resources
- (30) () Purifying

- (30) () More than 80%
- (20) () Projects in '77

26. Village Hall

(1)	(2)	(3)

- (10) () Location
- (30) () Multi-purpose layout

- (40) () Daily use
- (20) () Maintenance

Spiritual Encouragement Project
(Enlightenment)

(1) Total	(2) Weight	(3) Evaluation

27. Village Development Committee
Organization

(1)	(2)	(3)

- (30) () Controlling over various organizations
- (30) () Implementation of village project

- (20) () Voluntary participation of Community leaders
- (20) () Activity of committee members

28. "Ban" (Neighborhood) Meeting

(1)	(2)	(3)

(20) () Monthly meeting (30) () Villagers participation	(30) () Operation by leaders (20) () Implementation of self decision fact
--	--

29. Women's Activity

(1)	(2)	(3)

(30) () Cooperative store operation (20) () Rice saving	(20) () Collection of waste articles (30) () Income project implementation
--	---

30. Family Planning

(1)	(2)	(3)

(30) () Laparoscope operation (40) () Vasectomy	(20) () F.P. education (10) () Condom, Pill supply
--	---

31. Village Fund

(1)	(2)	(3)
	10	

(30) () Over ¥500,000 (40) () Over ¥1,000,000	(80) () Over ¥2,000,000 (100) () Over ¥3,000,000
--	---

32. Sanchul Bank Operation

(1)	(2)	(3)

(40) () Over 40% participation (60) () Over 60% participation	(80) () Over 80% participation (100) () 100% participation
--	---

33. Village Cleaning

(1)	(2)	(3)

(20) () More than once month (30) () Participation of whole	(20) () Housing cleaning (30) () Village cleaning
--	--

Total Evaluation Adjusted

Classification	Evaluation by Category					Adjusted Evaluation	Total
	Productive Project	Income Project	Welfare Environ-ment	Spiritual Enlighten-	Total		
Evaluation							

*Adjusted evaluation should be prepared by head inspector compiling from each inspector.

- 1) General condition of village and size of the project should be considered.
- 2) The objective desire and cooperative attitude of the village people should be considered.

*Subjects which unable to be evaluated by this card, could be adjusted within 10% of each sub-total.

II. Evaluation of Basic Projects

Level By Project	Basic Requirements for Self-reliance Village	Confirmed	Basic Requirement for Self-sufficient	Confirmed Village
1) Farm Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Main road completion o Village entrance road 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Main farm road completion o Completion of small bridge less than 20m 	
2) Living Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 70% of roof improvement o Main drainage 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Roof improvement 80% or more o Fence improvement, 80% or more 	
3) Farming Base-ment Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Irrigation 70% or more o Drainage work 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Irrigation 85% or more o Village stream rearrangement 	
4) Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o One village hall or warehouse or work place o Village fund, ¥500,000 or more 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Village hall, warehouse, working place, two or more o Village fund, ¥1,000,000 or more 	
5) Income Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Public income project o Average household income, ¥800,000 or more 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of side income sources o Average household income, ¥1,100,000 or more 	

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- (1) Mark "o" to each item when it meets requirements, otherwise mark "x", (-) for not applicable item.
- (2) Income level of the village could be adjusted within 10% of the average income level of the area by Mayor or County Chief.
- (3) Except the item with no project implementation from evaluation.
- (4) A village could be treated as a self-reliable village when it meets basic requirement for self-sufficient village.

How To Evaluate

(1) How to Give Weight by Category

Standard	Perfect	Productive Projects	Income Project	Welfare Environment	Spiritual Enlightenment
Basic Village	1,000	300	200	400	100
Self-Reliable	1,000	300	300	300	100
Self-Sufficient Village	1,000	400	300	200	100

(2) How to Give Weight by Project

- o The weight of a project shall be given within the weight of a category in accordance with the investment of cash, material and labor and project size. The inspection team will give weight upon the villagers opinion.
- o However when a weight of a project has given, subtract the weight from the weight of the category.
- o The total of the weight of every project should be the weight of the category.

(3) How to Evaluate by Project

(e.g.)			
Farm Road Maintenance			
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	70	70	49
	$70 \times \frac{70}{100} = 49$		
(40) (Δ)	Width, 5 m or more	(20) (Δ)	
(20) (o)	Road surface and side	(20) (o)	New projects of '77
Formula: Total $\times \frac{\text{Weight}}{100} = \text{Evaluation by project}$			

- o Give o Δ x according to the evaluation.

(4) How to Evaluate by Category

o Total of every project mark makes the category evaluation mark.

(5) Comprehensive Evaluation

Categories					Adjusted	Final Evaluation
Productive	Income Project	Welfare Environment	Spiritual Enlightenment	Total		
250	200	300	70	820	+82	90
					-82	73

Confirmation	Date	Team Leader	Confirmation	
			Chief of Eup, Myeon, Dong	Mayor, County Chief

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The Wido Project (Page 1 of 4)

Life of Project:
 From FY _____ to FY _____
 Total U.S. Funding _____
 Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Community Development Foundation Mini Regional/Rural Development Projects

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS				REMARKS
		<u>1975</u> Base Year	<u>May, 1977</u> Latest Survey	<u>1981</u> Target Year	
OUTPUTS FOR WIDO MINI REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AREA.					
The expected functional output included the following com- ponents.	a. 1 community committee estab- lished and functioning	0	1	1	
	b. 22 committee members trained in devel. components	0	22	22	
1. Training	c. 25 women trained in specific devel. components	0	21	25	
	d. 20 youth trained in specific devel. components	0	0	20	
	e. 8 trainees participating in specialized devel. courses (eg. credit, agr. techni.)	0	7	8	
	f. 10 agriculture improvement club functioning	3		10	
	g. 10 mothers clubs functioning	2	5	10	
	h. 10 youth clubs functioning	5		10	
	i. 24 community leaders trained in specific devel. comp.	0	50	24	
	j. 3 local officials involved in devel. train. sessions	0	5	3	
	k. 6 joint planning sessions wit local officials	0	2	6	
	l. 1 field coordinator placed	0	1	1	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975	May 1977	1981	REMARKS
2. Agriculture/Fisheries Improvement Program	a. 150% increase in food crop	410 tons	480 tons	1,000 tons	
	b. 500% increase in cash crop	0 ha	no change	50 ha	
	c. 100% increase in livestock	400 cows	no change	800 cows	
	d. 32% increase in fish catches	971 tons	8% increased	1,200 tons	
	e. 100% increase in seabed product	15 ha	55% increased	30 ha	
3. Credit and Finance Program	a. 200% increase in farm bank savings	\$67,000	\$98,000	\$200,000	
	b. 100% increase in low interest loans	\$40 per household		\$80 per household	
	c. 250% increase in average household income	\$800	\$2,000	\$2,800	
4. Home Industry	a. 150% increase in home industries	20 persons		50 persons	
	b. 50% increase in off-farm employment	35 persons	80 persons	50 person	
5. Health Services, Nutrition and Family Planning	a. 95% people utilizing public health services	30%		95%	
	b. 1.0% population growth	2.0%	1.5%	1.0%	
	c. 90% of children achieving normal growth standard	40%		90%	
	d. 50% pre-school children receiving supplementary food	0	0	50%	
	e. 60% people sanitary water supplied	0%	8%	60%	
	f. 70% non-parasite infected population	30%		70%	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	May		REMARKS	
		1975	1977		1981
6. Education	g. 3.0% infant mortality	5.0%	8.9%	3.0%	
	h. 95% children receiving immunizations required by government standard	70%		95%	
	i. 2.0% active cases of TB	4.0%		2.0%	
	a. 90% eligible children enrolled in middle school	10%	84.7%	90%	
	b. 50% increase in non-formal education activities	4		6	
	c. 400% increase in daycare, kindergarten programs	0		4	
	d. 250% increase in number of children attending voc. training	2		7	
	7. Environmental Improvement	a. 100% of roofs improved	420 houses	64% improved	788 houses
		b. 100% of kitchens improved	200 houses	10% improved	788 houses
c. 100% of toilets improved		120 houses		788 houses	
d. 100% of chimneys improved		160 places		788 places	
e. 50% sanitary drainages		10%	1,350 m accomplished	50%	
f. 10 community beautification projects		0	19 projects	10 projects	
8. Public Services	a. 8 Km of new farm roads constructed or improved	2 Km		10 Km	
	b. 8 community centers in operation	2	1	8	
	c. 5 projects of telephone, public speaker & island radio installation	1	81 telephones 3 public speaker	5	

Output

The Wido Project (Page 4 of 4)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975	May 1977	1981	REMARKS
9. Cultural Enrichment	d. 6 project of piers, breakwaters, embankments	2	4 piers 2 breakwaters	6	
	e. 1 community owned bath house in operation	0		1	
	f. 30% houses electrified	0		30%	
	a. 12 film showings annually	4 times	2 times	12 times	
	b. 10 community libraries established	3	8	10	
	c. 5 community playgrounds established	0	0	5	
	d. 2 facilities for elders established	0	0	2	
	e. 5 cultural events organized annually	3	2	5	

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The Yaksan Myeon Project (Page 1 of 4)

Life of Project:

From FY _____ to FY _____

Total U.S. Funding _____

Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Community Development Foundation Mini Regional/Rural Development Project

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS				REMARKS
		<u>1975</u> Base Year	<u>May, 1977</u> Latest Survey	<u>1981</u> Target Year	
<p>OUTPUTS FOR YAKSAN MINI REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AREA.</p> <p>The expected functional output included the following components.</p> <p>1. Training</p>	a. 1 community committees established and functioning	0	1	1	
	b. 21 committee members trained in devel. components	0	36	21	
	c. 21 women trained in specific devel. components	0	6	21	
	d. 21 youth trained in specific devel. components	0	10	21	
	e. 8 trainees participating in specialized devel. courses (eg. credit, agr. techni.)	0	4	8	
	f. 1 agriculture improvement club functioning	21		21	
	g. 19 mothers clubs functioning	21		21	
	h. 19 youth clubs functioning	10		21	
	i. 21 community leaders trained in specific devel. comp.	0	10	21	
	j. 3 local officials involved in devel. train. sessions	0	3	3	
	k. 6 joint planning sessions with local officials	0	2	6	
	l. 1 field coordinator placed	0	1	1	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975	May	1981	REMARK
			1977		
2. Agriculture/Fisheries Improvement Program	a. 50% increase in food crop	1,697 ton	1,934 ton	2,500 ton	
	b. 500% increase in cash crop				
	c. 50% increase in livestock	557 cows	591 cows	800 cows	
	d. 25% increase in fish catches	318 ton	363 ton	400 ton	
	e. 50% increase in seabed product	3.7 ton	4 ton	5.5 ton	
	f. 25% increase in brown seaweed product				
	g. 30% increase in seaweed	60 million sheet	105 million sheet	80 million sheet	
3. Credit and Finance Program	a. 200% increase in farm bank	\$614,000	\$780,000	\$1,842,000	
	b. 100% increase in low interest loan		\$253,000		
	c. 100 increase in average household income	\$1,250	\$1,868	\$2,500	
4. Home Industry and Off-Farm Employment	a. 100 increase in home industries (salted seaweed)	6		12	
5. Health Services, Nutrition and Family Planning	a. 70% people utilizing public health services	30		70	
	b. 1.0% population growth	1.9	1.3	1.0	
	c. 80% children achieving normal growth standard	50		90	
	d. 60% pre-school children receiving supplementary food	30%	0	6%	
	e. 60% people sanitary water supplied	7%	9.8%	60%	
	f. 80% non-parasite infected population	30%	30%	80%	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975	May 1977	1981	REMARKS
6. Education	g. 3.0 infant mortality	7.0%	11%	3.0%	
	h. 95 of children receiving immunizations required by government standard	45%	45%	95%	
	i. 2.0% active cases of TB	4.5%		2%	
	a. 80% children in secondary school enrollments	42%	79%	80%	
	b. 300% increase in non-formal education activities	0	0	3	
	c. 500% increase in daycare, kindergarten programs	5 places	0	5 places	
7. Environmental Improvement	d. 250% increase in number of children attending voc. training	0	0	250 persons	
	a. 100% of roofs improved	30%	60%	100%	
	b. 80% of kitchens improved	20%	57%	80%	
	c. 70% of toilets improved	10%	39%	70%	
	d. 70% of chimneys improved	10%	15%	70%	
	e. 50% sanitary drainages	6%	52%	50%	
8. Public Services	f. 21 community beautification projects	0	220 projects for 21 villages	21 villages	
	a. 12 of new farm roads constructed or improved	10 Km	13 Km	12 Km	
	b. 21 community centers in				
	c. 150 projects of telephone, public speaker & island radio installation	50 telephones	70	150	

Output

The Yaksan Myeon Project (Page 4 of 4)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975	May 1977	1981	REMARKS
9. Cultural Enrichment	d. 3 projects of piers, breakwaters and embankments	3	3	6	
	e. 4 community owned bath houses in operation	0	0	4	
	f. 90% houses electrified	80%	82%	92%	
	a. 12 film showings annually	0	2 times	12 times	
	b. 21 community libraries	0	20	21	
	c. 10 community playgrounds established	0	0	10	
	d. 1 facilities for elders established	0	0	1	
	e. 6 cultural events organized annually	0	1	6	

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project:
 From FY _____ to FY _____
 Total U.S. Funding _____
 Date Prepared: _____

The Jeungdo Project (Page 1 of 4)

Project Title & Number: Community Development Foundation Mini Regional/Rural Development Projects

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	REMARKS		
		1975 Base Year	May, 1977 Latest Survey	1981 Target Year
OUTPUTS FOR JEUNGDO MINI REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AREA.				
The expected functional output included the following components.				
1. Training	a. 1 community committee established and functioning	0	1	1
	b. 22 committee members trained in devel. components	0	22	22
	c. 25 women trained in specific devel. components	0	6	25
	d. 20 youth trained in specific devel. components	0	40	20
	e. 32 trainees participating in specialized devel. courses (eg. credit, agr. techni.)	0	6	32
	f. 10 agriculture improvement club functioning	3	0	10
	g. 10 mothers clubs functioning	2	18	10
	h. 10 youth clubs functioning	5	0	10
	i. 30 community leaders trained in specific devel. comp.	0	30	30
	j. 3 local officials involved in devel. train. sessions	0	6	3
	k. 6 joint planning sessions with local officials	0	2	6
	l. 1 field coordinator placed	0	1	1

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	May			REMARKS
		1975	1977	1981	
2. Agriculture/Fisheries Improvement Program	a. 47% increase in food crop	3,200 tons	4,270 tons	4,700 tons	
	b. 100% increase in cash crop	30 ha		60 ha	
	c. 35% increase in livestock	900 cows	720 cows	1,200 cows	
	d. 43% increase in fish catches	37 tons	42 tons	62 tons	
	e. 100% increase in seabed product.	10 ha	14 ha	20 ha	
3. Credit and Finance Program	a. 200% increase in farm bank savings	\$15,000	\$70,000	\$45,000	
	b. 100% increase in low interest loans	\$40 per household	\$112 per household	\$80 per household	
	c. 150% increase in average household income	\$900	\$2,600	\$2,250	
4. Home Industry and Off-Farm Employment	a. 100% increase in home industries	30 persons		60 persons	
	b. 100% increase in off-farm employment	30 persons	116 persons	60 persons	
5. Health Services, Nutrition and Family Planning	a. 90% people utilizing public health services	60%		90%	
	b. 1.0% population growth	2.0%	1.4%	1.0%	
	c. 90% children achieving normal growth standard	50%		90%	
	d. 30% pre-school children receiving supplementary food	0	0	30%	
	e. 80% people sanitary water supplied	50%		80%	
	f. 50% non-parasite infected population	30%	30%	50%	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975		1981		REMARKS
		1975	1977	1981	1981	
5. Education	g. 3.0% infant mortality	5.0%	3.8%	3.0%		
	h. 95% children receiving immunizations required by government standard	60%		95%		
	i. 2.0% active cases of TB	4.0%	24 patient registered	2.0%		
	a. 90% eligible children enrolled in middle school	42%	78%	90%		
	b. 50% increase in non-formal education activities	4		6		
7. Environmental Improvement	c. 300% increase in daycare, kindergarten programs	0		3		
	d. 400% increase in number of children attending voc. training	2		10		
	a. 100% of roofs improved	260 houses	547 houses	1,142 houses		
	b. 100% of kitchens improved	400 houses	546 houses	1,142 houses		
8. Public Services	c. 100% of toilets improved	60 houses	162 houses	1,142 houses		
	d. 100% of chimneys improved	160 places		1,142 places		
	e. 50% sanitary drainages	10%	2,600 m improved	50%		
	f. 10 community beautification projects	0	12 projects	10 projects		
	a. 5Km of new farm roads constructed or improved	5 Km	4 Km opened	10 Km		

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975	May	1981	REMARKS
			1977		
9. Cultural Enrichment	b. 10 community centers in operation	2	4	10	
	c. 10 projects of telephone, public speaker & island radio installation	3	3	10	
	d. 6 projects of piers, breakwaters 2 embankments	2	24 m pier const. 120 m breakwater repair	6	
	e. 1 community owned bath houses in operation	0	2	1	
	f. 40% houses electrified	0	0	40%	
	a. 12 film showings annually	4	3	12	
	b. 10 community libraries established	3		10	
	c. 5 community playgrounds established	1	1	5	
	d. 2 facilities for elders established	0	1	2	
	e. 5 cultural events organized annually	3	1	5	

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The Sanbuk Project (Page 1 of 11)

Life of Project: _____
 From FY _____ to FY _____
 Total U.S. Funding _____
 Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Community Development Foundation Mini Regional/Rural Development Project

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS				REMARKS
		<u>1975</u> Base Year	<u>May, 1977</u> Latest Survey	<u>1981</u> Target Year	
OUTPUTS FOR SANBUK MINI REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AREA.					
The expected functional output included the following components.					
1. Training	a. 1 community committee established and functioning	1	1	1	
	b. 20 committee members trained in devel. components	5	20	20	
	c. 25 women trained in specific devel. components	8	24	25	
	d. 20 youth trained in specific devel. components	0	5	20	
	e. 8 trainees participating in specialized devel. courses eg. credit, agr. techni.)	0	6	8	
	f. 7 agriculture improvement club functioning	1	6	8	
	g. 8 mothers clubs functioning	8	8	9	
	h. 7 youth clubs functioning	7	7	8	
	i. 24 community leaders trained in specific devel. comp.	10	17	24	
	j. 3 local officials involved in devel. train. sessions	0	3	3	
	k. 1 joint planning sessions with local officials	0	1	1	
	l. 1 field coordinator placed	1	1	1	

Output

The Sambuk Project (Page 2 of 4)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	May			REMARKS
		1975	1977	1981	
2. Agriculture Improvement Program	a. 200% increase in food crop	1,460 ton	1,533 ton	1,753 ton	
	b. 200% increase in cash crop	6.5 ha	10 ha	25 ha	
	c. 10% increase in livestock	400 cows	467 cows	800 cows	
3. Credit and Finance Program	a. 75% increase in farm bank savings	\$40,000	\$53,600	\$70,000	
	b. 150% increase in low interest loans	\$40 per household	\$186 per household	\$300 per household	
	c. 200% increase in average household income	\$900	\$2,000	\$3,700	
4. Home Industry and Off-Farm Employment	a. 50% increase in home industries	10	0	15	
	b. 36% increase in off-farm employment	100 persons	105 persons	136 persons	
5. Health Services, Nutrition and Family Planning	a. 100% people utilizing public health services	0	20%	100%	
	b. 1.5% population growth	2.0%	1.2%	1.5%	
	c. 70% children achieving normal growth standard	50%		70%	
	d. 60% pre-school children receiving supplementary food	30%	36%	60%	
	e. 95% people sanitary water supplied	0%	23%	95%	
	f. 70% non-parasite infected	30%		70%	
	g. 3.0% infant mortality	4.0%	1.4%	3.0%	
	h. 100% children receiving immunizations required by government standard	60%	70%	100%	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	May			REMARKS
		1975	1977	1981	
6. Education	i. 2.0% active cases of TB	4.0%	1%	2.0%	
	a. 95% eligible children enrolled in middle school	75%	84%	95%	
	b. 50% increase in non-formal education activities	2		3	
	c. 100% increase in daycare, kindergarten programs	1	1	2	
	d. 50% increase in number of children attending voc. training	2	1	3	
7. Environmental Improvement	a. 90% of roofs improved	53%	81%	90%	
	b. 90% of kitchens improved	136 houses	200 houses	539 houses	
	c. 90% of toilets improved	92 houses	152 houses	543 houses	
	d. 90% of chimneys improved	92 houses	126 houses	543 houses	
	e. 90% increase in number of sanitary drainages	40%	50%	90%	
	f. 10 community beautification projects	0	3	10	
8. Public Services	a. 10 Km of new farm roads constructed or improved	11 Km	18 Km	21 Km	
	b. 7 community centers in operation	7	8	9	
	c. 8 projects of telephone public speaker	0 villages 7 villages	4 villages 8 villages	8 villages 8 villages	
	d. 5 projects of embankments	0	0	5	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975	May 1977	1981	REMARKS
	e. 1 community owned bath houses	0	4	8	
	f. 100% houses electrified	10%	98%	100%	
9. Cultural Enrichment	a. 4 film showings annually	1	2	4	
	b. 10 community libraries established	5	7	10	
	c. 3 community playgrounds established	0	5	5	
	d. 2 facilities for elders established	0	0	2	
	e. 3 cultural events organized annually	1	2	3	

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The Yanggu Project (Page 1 of 4)

Life of Project: _____
 From FY _____ to FY _____
 Total U.S. Funding _____
 Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Community Development Foundation Mini Regional Rural Development Project

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS				REMARKS
		1975 Base Year	Nov. 1977 Latest Survey	1981 Target Year	
<p>OUTPUTS FOR YANGGU MINI REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AREA.</p> <p>The expected functional output included the following components.</p> <p>1. Training</p>	<p>a. 1 community committee established and functioning</p> <p>b. 18 committee members trained in devel. components</p> <p>c. 25 women trained in specific devel. components</p> <p>d. 20 youth trained in specific devel. components</p> <p>e. 11 trainees participating in specialized devel. courses (eg. credit, agr. techni.)</p> <p>f. 11 agriculture improvement club functioning</p> <p>g. 11 mothers clubs functioning</p> <p>h. 11 youth clubs functioning</p> <p>i. 24 community leaders trained in specific devel. comp.</p> <p>j. 3 local officials involved in devel. training sessions</p>	<p>1</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>11</p> <p>4</p> <p>0</p>	<p>1</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>14</p> <p>0</p> <p>11</p> <p>11</p> <p>11</p> <p>64</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>18</p> <p>25</p> <p>20</p> <p>11</p> <p>11</p> <p>11</p> <p>24</p> <p>3</p>	

Best Available Document

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	May			REMARKS
		1975	1977	1981	
	k. 2 joint planning sessions with local officials	0	1	2	
	l. 1 field coordinator placed	1	1	1	
2. Agriculture Improvement Program	a. 50% increase in food crop	1,337 tons	1,715 tons	4,500 tons	
	b. 50% increase in cash crop	25 ha	9.5 tons increased	38 ha	
	c. 100% increase in livestock	867 cows	759 cows	1,700 cows	
3. Credit and Finance Program	a. 100% increase in farm bank savings	\$79,500	\$159,000	\$70,000	
	b. 100% increase in low interest loans	\$50 per household	\$179 per household	\$100 per household	
	c. 120% increase in average net household income	\$1,200	\$1,900	\$2,860	
4. Home Industry and Off-Farm Employment	a. 100% increase in home industries	40 persons		80 persons	
	b. 100% increase in off-farm employment	40 persons		80 persons	
5. Health Services, Nutrition and Family Planning	a. 90% people utilizing public health services	60%	70%	90%	
	b. 1.5% population growth	2.8%	2.5%	1.5%	
	c. 70% children achieving normal growth standard	50%	70%	70%	
	d. 60% pre-school children receiving supplementary food	20%	40%	60%	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975	Mar 1977	1981	REMARKS
	e. 90% people sanitary water supplied	0	0.02%	90%	
	f. 60% non-parasite infected population	20%	45%	60%	
	g. 2.4% infant mortality	4.0%	5%	2.4%	
	h. 100% children receiving immunizations required by government standard	60%	70%	100%	
	i. 2% active cases of Tb	4.0%	5.0 patients registered	2.0%	
6. Education	a. 90% eligible children enrolled in middle school	30%	77%	90%	
	b. 20% increase in non-formal education activities	20		24	
	c. 150% increase in daycare, kindergarten programs	2	3	5	
	d. 100% increase in number of children attending voc. training	5		10	
7. Environmental Improvement	a. 80% of roofs improved	435 houses	77% improved	800 houses	
	b. 80% of kitchens improved	435 houses	46% improved	800 houses	
	c. 50% of toilets improved	300 houses	34% improved	540 houses	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975	May	1981	REMARKS
			1977		
8. Public Services	d. 50% of chimneys improved	300 places	363 places	540 places	
	e. 70% sanitary drainages	10%	340 m opened and covered	70%	
	f. 11 community beautification projects	0	2	11	
	a. 6 Km of new farm roads constructed or improved	14 Km	400 m newly opened		
	b. 11 community centers in operation	5	11	--	
	c. 11 projects of telephone, public speaker	1	91 telephones 7 loud speakers		
	d. 3 projects of embankments	0	0	3	
	e. 1 community owned bath	0	1	1	
	f. 96% houses electrified	89%	87%	96%	
	9. Cultural Enrichment	a. 44 film showings annually	4	20	44
b. 11 community libraries established		7	7	11	
c. 11 community playgrounds established		7	9	11	
d. 2 facilities for elders estab.		0	0	2	
e. 4 cultural events organized annually		2	4	4	

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The Chunsung Project (Page 1 of 4)

Life of Project: _____
 From FY _____ to FY _____
 Total U.S. Funding _____
 Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Community Development Foundation Mini Regional/Rural Development Project

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	REMARKS		
		1975 Base Year	May, 1977 Latest Survey	1981 Target Year
OUTPUTS FOR CHUNSUNG MINI REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AREA.				
The expected functional output included the following components.				
1. Training	a. 1 community committee established and functioning	1	1	1
	b. 24 committee members trained in devel. components	5	24	24
	c. 23 women trained in specific devel. components	5	25	25
	d. 20 youth trained in specific devel. components	10	15	20
	e. 8 trainees participating in specialized devel. courses (eg. credit, agr. technic.)	4	7	8
	f. 6 agriculture improvement club functioning	6	6	6
	g. 6 mothers clubs functioning	6	6	6
	h. 7 youth clubs functioning	7	7	7
	i. 24 community leaders trained in specific devel. comp.	0	15	24
	j. 3 local officials involved in devel. train. sessions	0	3	3
	k. 1 joint planning sessions with local officials	1	2	1
	l. 1 field coordinator placed	1	1	1

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975	May	1981	REMARKS
			1977		
2. Agriculture Improvement Program	a. 40% increase in food crop	1,100 ton	1,229 ton	1,550 ton	
	b. 350% increase in cash crop	20 ha	25 ha	90 ha	
	c. 50% increase in livestock	600 cows	550 cows	900 cows	
3. Credit and Finance Program	a. 140% increase in farm bank savings	\$20,000	\$62,000	\$48,000	
	b. 100% increase in low interest loans	\$100 per household	\$200 per household	\$200 per household	
	c. 120% increase in average household income	\$1,400	\$1,700	\$3,000	
4. Home Industry and Off-Farm Employment	a. 33% increase in home industries	30 persons	35 persons	40 persons	
	b. 300% increase in off-farm employment	40 persons	90 persons	160 persons	
5. Health Services,	a. 98% people utilizing public health services	70%	85%	98%	
	b. 1.0% population growth	2.6%	1.1%	1.0%	
	c. 70% children achieving normal growth standard	50%		70%	
	d. 60% pre-school children receiving supplementary food	20%	40%	60%	
	e. 100% people sanitary water supplied	90%	27%	100%	
	f. 50% non-parasite infected population	30%	735 persons surveyed and 82% took medicine		

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975	May 1977	1981	REMARKS
6. Education	g. 2.5% infant mortality	4%	2.0%	2.5%	
	h. 100% children receiving immunizations required by government standard	60%	80%	100%	
	i. 2.0% active cases of TB	4.0%	1%	2.0%	
	a. 100% eligible children enrolled in middle school	60%	87%	100%	
	b. 20% increase in non-formal education activities	5	1	6	
	c. 30% increase in daycare, kindergarten programs	3	4	4	
	d. 100% increase in number of children attending voc. training	2	2	4	
	7. Environmental Improvement	a. 100% of roofs improved	190 houses	328 houses	380 houses
b. 80% of kitchens improved		200 houses	221 houses	350 houses	
c. 100% of toilets improved		140 houses	215 houses	380 houses	
d. 100% of chimneys improved		100 places	100 places		
e. 70% sanitary drainages		10%	10%	70%	
f. 7 community beautification projects		5	3	7	
8. Public Services	a. 2 Km of new farm roads constructed or improved	4 Km	3 Km new 6 Km expanded	6 Km	
	b. 10 community centers in operation	4	5	10	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	1975	May 1977	1981	REMARKS
	c. 7 projects of telephone public speaker	65 1	71 7		
	d. 4 projects of embankment	2	5 Km (rebuilt)	4	
	e. 1 community owned bath houses in operation	0	0	1	
	f. 100% houses electrified	100%	100%		
9. Cultural	a. 12 film showing annually	4	6	12	
	b. 7 community libraries established	4	7	7	
	c. 6 community playgrounds established	2	5	6	
	d. 1 facilities for elders established	0	0	1	
	e. 4 cultural events organized annually	2	4	4	

11. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT - TRAINING		CDF Funded (July '76 - Dec. '77)			
A. community Basic Skills Training	Total Number of Participants	Total Number of Female Participants	Total Number of Training Courses	*Man/Woman Training Hours *Participants *Training Hours	Name of Organization Involved
Agriculture	365	30	18	2796	
Animal Husbandry	127	89	19	2,378	
Communication					
Community Development & Planning	3,415	617	58	20,543	
Observation	38	9	1	912	
Cottage & Off Farm Industries	105	74	7	5,220	
Child Care	417	406	26	4,326	
Credit and Finance	713	137	21	3,513	
Family Planning	582	1,044	21	3,039	
Functional Math & Literacy					
Marketing Cooperatives	82	60	5	128	
Nutrition	898	933	12	2,014	
Para - Medical	663	340	13	5,846	
Transportation					
Water Resource Development	4		1	32	
College Student	2	2	2	160	
Other (Please Specify in narrative report.)	719	118	16	6,387	
Total :	8,360	3,859	220	57,294	
B. Intermediate Training					
Indigenous Agencies & District Level Institutions	24		4	1,073	
Official training	44	39	3	88	
• Community Committee Members	167	84	18	2,815	
• Field Coordinators	20	4	37	1,528	
• Other SCF Staff Members	24	4	6	1,732	
Total :	279	131	68	7,236	
C. Advanced Management Training					
Two KFO staff	2		1		
• Country Directors					
• Field coordinator and Assistant	4		3	214	
• Indigenous Agencies & National Level Institutions	3		3	232	
Total :	9		7	446	

Data source: SCF report of January, July 1977 and January 1978

LIST OF ITEMS INCLUDED IN APPENDICESIN SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTSFirst Semi-Annual Report - January 1977

- A. Expenditures
- B. ROKG Minister of Home Affairs - July 1976
Letter #1194 to Local Governments
- C. Photographs of Yanggu County (Gun)
Briefing Charts
- D. List of Advisory Committee
- E. Fund Raising Brochure and Letters
- F. Guidelines for Establishment and Operation of
the Community Committee
- G. Regulations of the Community Committee
- H. Annual Implementation Plans
 - Chunsung
 - Yanggu
 - Sanbuk
 - Wido
 - Jeungdo
 - Yaksan
- I. Field Coordinator Reports
 - Chunsung
 - Yanggu
 - Sanbuk
- J. Training Activities
 - 1. Local Officials Training - August 1976
 - 2. Community Committee Training - December 1976
 - 3. Community Level Training - December 1976
 - 4. Training Schedule for SCF/CDF Indonesia Staff -
August 1976
 - 5. Training Schedule for SCF/CDF Bangladesh Director -
October 1976
 - 6. Letter from SCF/CDF Indonesia Director
 - 7. Korea Staff Training in SCF/CDF Headquarters -
November 1976

Second Semi-Annual Report - June 1977

A. Survey Proposals and List of Participants

1. Saemaul Research Institute, Jeonbuk National University
Jeonju, Jeollabukdo
2. Center for Regional Development, Jeonnam National
University, Kwangju, Jeollanamdo
3. Dr. Cheong Ji-Woong, Associate Professor of Sociology
and Community Development, Seoul National University,
College of Agriculture
4. Kangwon College, Professor Moon Sun-jae
5. Nutrition Research Plan for Pre-School Children -
Dr. Ju Jin-soon, Director of Development of Nutrition
and Bio-chemistry, Korea University

B. Training Activities

1. Field Coordinator Training - Three Months (February -
May 1977)
2. Family Planning Field Worker's Training - April 1977
3. Orientation for Headquarters Staff Training Director -
January 1977
4. Orientation for Headquarters Staff Health/Nutrition
Director - February 1977
5. Orientation for Indonesia Director and Social Develop-
ment Coordinator - March 1977
6. Women Leader's Training - April 1977
7. Local Official Training - May 1977
8. Training Statistics

C. List of Advisory Committee Members

Third Semi-Annual Report - January 1978

- A. Colloquium on Methods of Planning for Comprehensive Rural
Development Sponsored by UN Center for Regional Development,
Nagoya, Japan - December 1977
- B. Workshop on Strategies for Training in Support of Integrated
Development Sponsored by ESCAP, UN Center for Development
Administration in Kuala Lumpur and Seoul National University -
October 1977

- C. Workshop on Innovative Non-Formal Education Strategies for Working with Poverty Groups Sponsored by UNICEF, UNESCO and UNDP Center For Asia Training in Manila - September 1977
- D. Letter from UNICEF/Jakarta Requesting CDF Training for Government of Indonesia Officials - November 1977
- E. Expert Meeting on Contemporary Studies of Community Development Sponsored by UNESCO - December 1977
- F. Program of the Korea Health Development Institute National Workshop on Primary Health Care at Dogo - September 1977
- G. Fund Raising Letter of Korea Advisory Committee
- H. List of Advisory Committee Members
- I. CDF Asia Regional Training Schedule and List of Participants October 1977
- J. Training Statistics

COMBINED INVESTMENTS6 PROJECT AREASPeriod June 1976 Thru December 1977

	<u>Original Budget in proposal</u>	<u>Revised #1 Budget</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
AID DFG	41,100	21,750	16,750	(1%)
AID OPG	48,250	299,550	243,000	*2 (16%)
CDF/SCF	315,000	347,400	352,450	*2 (23%)
ROKG	211,100	211,100	373,500	*3 (25%)
Village Contribution	550,500	550,500	522,900	*4 (35%)
Total	\$1,425,950	\$1,430,300	\$1,508,600	(100%)

Foot Notes:

- *1 - DFG funds are funds available to CDF Home Office. Budgets were revised by CDF Home Office and by KFO letter to home office dated December 29, 1977.
- *1 - In the budget calculations for the period through December 1977, the computation includes one-half the FY 1978 budget projections for DFG, OPG, CDF/SCF, ROKG and Village Contribution. CDF uses the FY period July 1 through June 30.
- *2 - Source of data is Korea Field Office records. Totals do not include home office calculated costs chargeable to SCF/CDF KFO budget and expenditures made by home office from SCF/CDF budget and from OPG budget in support of the Korea program.
- *2 - Includes \$7,300 project expenditures in June 1976.

- #2 - Budget and Expenditures exclude the urban area development project in Seoul and the traditional individual sponsorship program which is being gradually phased out.
- #3 - Includes ROKG financial assistance to projects in the development plans submitted annually to CDF by area development committees and the value of ROKG technical assistance to the six project areas computed on the average of three persons from County and townships offices and office of rural development spending five days per month per area. Source of Date: Field Coordinator Reports.

The breakdown of the ROKG funding is as follows: (Rate used is 481 Won = \$1.00)

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Project Funding	149,100	330,300
Technical Assistance	<u>62,000</u>	<u>43,200</u>
Total	\$211,100	\$373,500

- #4 - Cash and In-kind Contributions including labor. Source of Date: Field Coordinator Reports.
Villagers completed many Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) projects which, if tabulated in this report, would raise villager contribution considerably above budget estimate.