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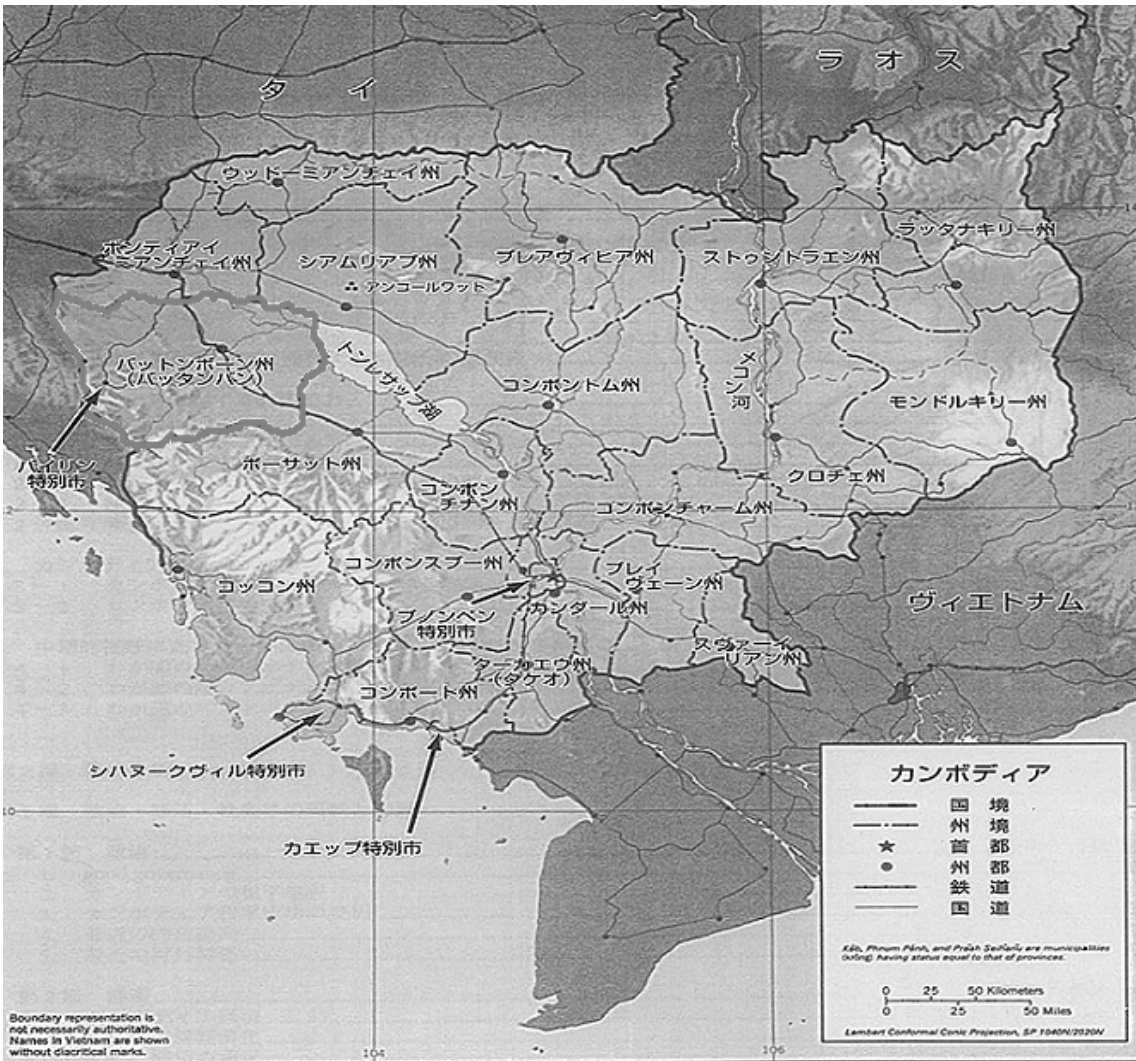
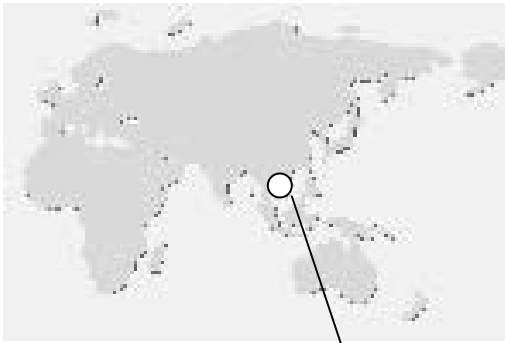
「農村生活改善協力のあり方に関する研究」検討会
第3年次報告書（第2分冊）

農村生活改善手法適用調査
－カンボジア調査・セミナーにおける検証－

2004年3月

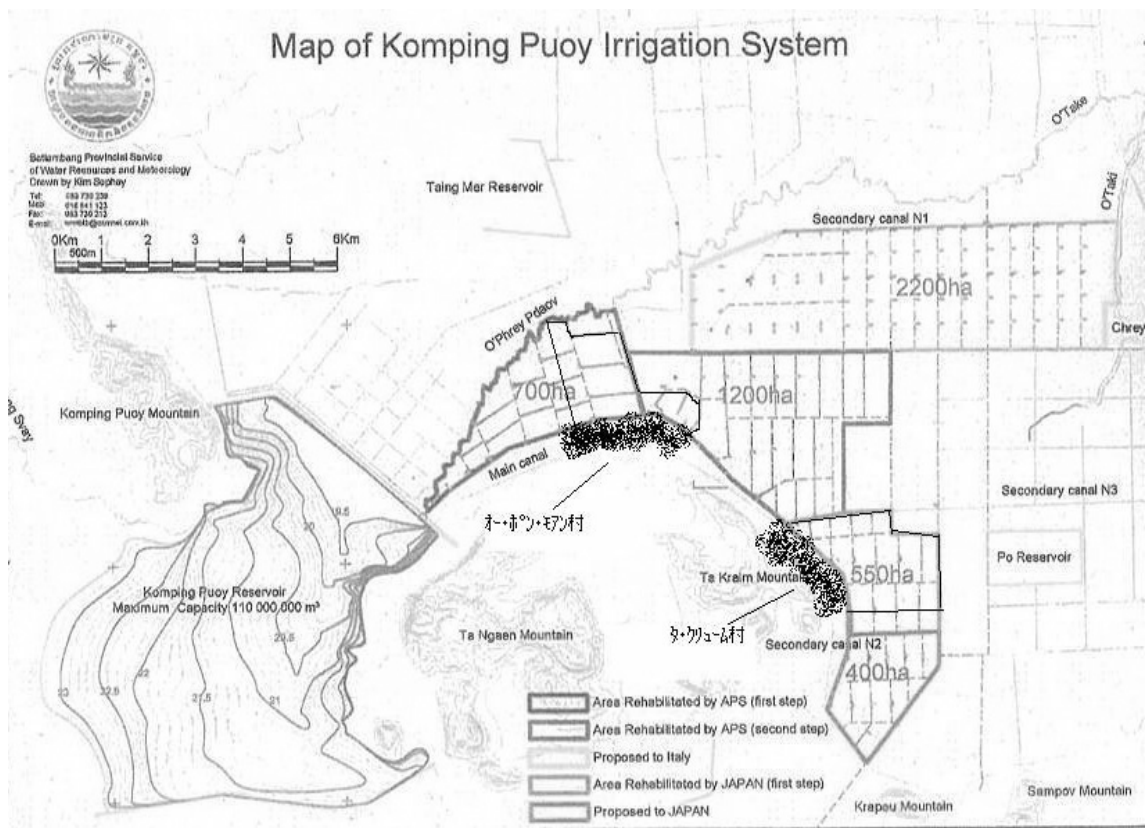
独立行政法人 国際協力機構

農調計
J R
04-34



出典：2001年「カンボディア国別援助研究会報告書－復興から開発へ－」JICA/IFIC

図1 調査対象地域（カンボジア／バットンバン州）



出典：2003 年バットアンバン州水資源省

図2 プロジェクト・サイト（プロジェクト対象地域であるコンピンパイ地域。その内の2カ村に対して農村調査を実施）

略語一覧

*アルファベット順

略 称	正 式 名 称
ADB	Asian Development Bank (アジア開発銀行)
APS	Association per la Partecipazione allo Sviluppo (イタリアの NGO 団体)
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development (オーストラリア国際開発庁)
BAPEP	Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (バットアンバン農業生産性強化計画)
CEDAC	Centre d'Etude et de Développement Agricole Cambodgien (カンボジア農業開発研究センター)
CWS	Church World Service (プロテスタント系 NGO 団体)
DV	Domestic Violence (家庭内暴力)
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (国連食糧農業機関)
IPM	Integrated Pest Management (総合的病虫害防除)
JVC	Japan International Volunteer Center (日本国際ボランティアセンター)
LIP	Livelihood Improvement Program (生活改善プログラム)
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (農林水産省)
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (水資源・気象省)
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development (農村開発省)
MWVA	Ministry of Women's and Veterans' Affairs (女性・退役軍人省)
PADEK	Partnership for Development in Kampuchea (カンボジアの NGO 団体)
PDAFF	Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (州農林水産局)
PDWRAM	Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (州水資源気象局)
PIP	Production Improvement Program (増産プログラム)
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal (参加型農村調査)
PRASAC	The Joint project of the European Union & the Royal Government of Cambodia, Support Programme for Rural & the Agricultural Sector in Cambodia (EU・カンボジア合同による農村・農業分野支援プログラム)
RDP	Rural Development Project (農村開発プロジェクト)
R-LIP	Rural Livelihood Improvement Program (農村生活改善プログラム)
SEILA	Foundation Stone in Khmer (国家農村開発プログラムを指す。クメール語で礎という意味) *This word is used as national rural development program to i) alleviate poverty and ii) strengthen local governance and ownership of local government
SRI	System of Rice Intensification (イネ集約栽培法)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund (ユニセフ・国連児童基金)
VDC	Village Development Committee (村落開発委員会)

WFP World Food Programme (世界食糧計画)
WIN Women In Irrigation (女性と灌漑)

カンボジア基本データ

正式国名	カンボジア王国 (Kingdom of Cambodia)
独立年	1953年11月9日
面積	18万1000km ² (日本の約1/2弱)
人口	1250万人 (2002年世銀)
首都と主要都市	首都：プノンペン，主要地方都市：バタンバン，シュムリアップ
人種構成	クメール系90%以上，中国人1%，ベトナム人5%，チャム族等36の少数民族
公用語	クメール語 (カンボジア語)
宗教	仏教 (上座部仏教) 90%，イスラム教，キリスト教，民間信仰
気候	熱帯モンスーン気候 雨季 (5-11月) 乾季 (12-4月)
平均気温	26.7℃ (プノンペン)
人口増加率	2.7% (1990-98年同上資料)
出生時平均余命	54.0歳 (2002年同上資料)
乳幼児死亡率	97人/新生児1000人当り (2001年同上資料)
成人総識字率	65.0% 女性非識字率：80% 男性非識字率：43% (1998年同上資料)
政体	立憲君主制
元首	ノロドム・シハヌーク国王 (1993年9月24日即位)
国会	二院制 (国民議会および上院)
主要政党	カンボジア人民党 (CPP)，民族統一戦線 (Funcinpec)，サム・リャンシー党
軍事力	国軍：約14.9万人 (ミリタリーバランス99/00)
通貨	リエル (Riel)，米ドル 為替レート：1米ドル=3970リエル (2004年1月)
主要産業	農業 (GDPの36%，2000年経済財政省資料)
主な輸出品	縫製品，木材，ゴム，魚介類，農作物
会計年度	暦年
GDP	約30.9億米ドル 一人当り253米ドル (2000年同上資料)
物価上昇率	0.5% (2000年同上資料)
主要援助国	日本，アメリカ，フランス，オーストラリア，ドイツ
土地利用率	耕地13.3%，樹園地0.3%，牧草地11.3%，森林65.7%，他9.4%
日本との時差	マイナス2時間

出典：JICA「国別生活情報」「国別WID情報整備調査」/外務省「各国・地域情勢」/カンボジア「カンボジア国内情報」

主要面会・面談者一覧

＜組織名＞	＜氏名・役職＞
在カンボジア日本国大使館	高久 柳太郎 二等書記官
国際協力機構プノンペン事務所	力石 寿郎 所長
同	三次 啓都 次長
同	武市 次郎 企画調査員
同	功能 聡子 企画調査員
MRD	鈴木 博 専門家
同	Seng Bunra Assistant to Minister NVDP, National Technical Consultant
同	Ith Loeur Director of PDRD Project Director
同	Chhan LY Huo General Deputy Director of Administration & Finance
農林水産省計画局	Khou Keang Ou 次長
CEDAC	Yang Saing Koma Executive Director
同	Yie Kim Tang Project Manager
BAPEP 専門家	時田 邦浩 チーフアドバイザー
	小島 伸幾 専門家
	小國 和子 専門家
	浜野 充 専門家
PDAFF	Chhim Vachira Chief of Agronomy office
	Inn Sovanmony Deputy Chief of Agronomy Office
	Vy Savan Staff of Extension Office
	Nou Tithia Staff of Agronomy Office
PDWRAM	Thong Phala Vice Chief of Administration Office

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事業事前評価表（技術協力プロジェクト）

作成日；平成14年度11月18日

担当部課；農業開発協力部農業技術協力課

案件名：バットアンバン農業生産性向上計画 (Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (BAPEP))	
実施国：カンボジア	実施地域：バットアンバン州コンピンパイ地域
プロジェクト実施予定期間：2003年4月1日～2006年3月31日	
I. プロジェクト要請の背景	
<p>カンボジアは、長きに亘り内戦および政治的混乱が続いたが、1991年、パリ和平協定が締結されカンボジア政府が成立した。その後1998年に総選挙が実施され、新政権の樹立により国内は安定し、国家の復興と開発に力を注いでいる。</p> <p>同国では、全人口の約84%が農林水産業に従事し、GDPの約40%占めている。特に稲は基幹作物で、作付面積の約90%を占めている。しかしながら、灌漑施設の不足から天水依存の雨期作が主体となっており、天候の影響を受けやすく不安定で、初めの単位面積当たりの収量は平均で約1.9t/haと極めて低い水準にある。このような状況下で依然として多くの農民が貧困の中で生活しており、地域における農業の改善が急務である。</p> <p>これを受けて、カンボジア政府は農業技術の改善および農家への技術普及を行うことを目的とした技術協力プロジェクトを要請してきた。</p> <p>国際協力事業団（JICA）は、2001年1月から1ヶ月間個別専門家を派遣、また同年4月にはプロジェクト形成調査を実施した。その結果、農業生産のポテンシャルが高く、稲作においても国内で主要な位置づけにあるバットアンバン州において「ベクチャン農業試験場を拠点とし、優良種子の増殖体制を確立し、現場農家での実証、展示を通じた普及を図る」案が提案された。この提案に基づき、2002年1月に第1次短期調査団を派遣し、更に、同年5月2日に第2次短期調査団を派遣してプロジェクトの枠組みづくりを行った。</p>	
II. 相手国実施機関：	
1. 責任監督機関：農林水産省 2. 実施機関：農林水産省農業・農地改良局、バットアンバン州農林水産局	
III. プロジェクトの概要および達成目標	
1. 達成目標 1-1 プロジェクト終了時の達成目標 「農民の積極的な参加を通じてコンピンパイ地域の協力農家の農業生産性が向上し、生計が安定する」ことに置く。対象エリアは、日本政府、NGO、国際機関などにより計画・実施されている灌漑施設リハビリの受益を受ける23村とし、想定される指標は以下のとおりである。 ア 協力農家あたりの米収量 イ 協力農家の米の品質 ウ 協力農家あたりの農産物作目数（家禽、魚などを含む） ただし、プロジェクト開始後に社会経済調査を行い再度検討する。	
1-2 協力終了後に達成が期待される目標 ア コンピンパイ地域の農家の生計が安定する イ バットアンバン州の農業生産性が向上する	

2. 成果・活動

本プロジェクト実施にあたっては、活動を2段階に分けて行う。

<第一段階（開始後6ヶ月間）>

対象エリアの社会経済状況を把握し、地域や農民の現状、問題点、農民のニーズや考え方を明らかにする（NGOとの連携を検討）。結果に基づき、活動ごとに対象農家、農民グループを選定し詳細な活動計画を策定する。

<第二段階（その後の期間）>

策定された活動計画を実施する。基本的な方法としては、行政官や普及員に対し技術移転を行いながら、協力農家とともにFarmers Field School（実証圃場において複数の農家を集め、共に活動を進めながら技術移転を行う手法）を進め、指導を受けた農家が近隣農家に技術を広めていくことで、対象エリア全域への技術の波及を行う。また、水利組合の設立、再編を促し、基本的な維持管理運営を支援する。その他の農民組織については、調査結果から農民主導で行えるものについて協力する。なお、本プロジェクトでは、州政府のイニシアティブにより地域農家、政府関係者、NGO等から成る「バットンバン農業・農村ネットワーク」を設置し、プロジェクト期間中の連携の枠組とし、プロジェクト成果の州内への波及を担う。

0 対象地域の現状が把握される

- 0-1 社会経済調査を実施する
- 0-2 灌漑システムの現況調査を実施する
- 0-3 農産物流通・マーケット調査を実施する

1 稲生産技術が改善される

- 1-1 農家のニーズに基づき水稻品種を選定する
- 1-2 協力農家において選定された水稻優良種子を増殖し、農家へ供給する
- 1-3 稲生産技術の改善を行う（水稻二期作、圃場水管理、収穫後処理を含む）
- 1-4 稲作生産技術を実証展示し協力農家へ普及する
- 1-5 稲作栽培について行政関係者への研修を行う

2 協力農家の農作物の営農体系が改善される（多角化を含む）

- 2-1 多角化メニューを作成する（米以外の作物、小規模な水産、家畜を含む）
- 2-2 協力農家と共に営農体系を計画・実施する
- 2-3 営農について行政関係者への研修を行う

3 農民グループによる活動が促進される

- 3-1 農民参加のための啓もう活動を実施する
- 3-2 農村女性のエンパワーメントを支援する
- 3-3 水利組合の形成支援・組織強化研修を実施する
- 3-4 NGOにより運営されている農村金融プログラム等を活用する
- 3-5 参加型開発について行政関係者への研修を行う

3. 投入予定

3-1 日本側

(1) 長期専門家：合計4名

チーフ・アドバイザー／営農、業務調整／研修、栽培／農業普及
農民組織／参加型開発

(2) 短期専門家：農村社会経済、灌漑、農産物流通の3分野をそれぞれ1名（初年度のベースライン調査実施中）。2年度以降は必要に応じ派遣。

(3) 研修受け入れ：実施期間中に数名程度

(4) 機材供与：調査用車輛、コピー機、通信機、調査試験機材、耕耘機等農業機械（約

2000 万円)

(5) 基盤整備：コンピンパイ農業開発センターの研修室、乾燥場、調整室、発電装置等の整備ならびにベクチャン農業試験場の改修（約 800 万円）

(6) 活動実施費用の一部負担：専門家が行う活動にとって重要と判断された場合

3-2 カンボジア側

(1) カウンターパートを最低 6 名、普及員、アシスタント、事務要員を必要に応じて配置する。

(2) ベクチャン農業試験場及びコンピンパイ農業開発センターの施設とその圃場を提供する。

(3) 水道、電気、国内通信など基本的プロジェクト運営費用

(4) 日本人長期専門家およびその家族に対する免税その他の外国人特権の付与

4. 実施体制：

(1) Project Director：農林水産省農業・農地改良局長

(2) Project Manager：州農林水産局次長

(3) 運営機関：「合同調整委員会」および「運営委員会」を設置し、プロジェクト全体の進捗管理を行う。

(4) 連携調整機関：「バットンバン農業・農村ネットワーク」を州のイニシアティブで設置し、コンピンパイ地域を含むバットンバンの農業・農村開発の連携調整を図る。

(5) 事務所

プロジェクト事務所：ベクチャン農業試験場

現場事務所：コンピンパイ農業開発センター

〔合同調整委員会〕

A. 機能：

- ・年間作業計画（Annual Work Plan）を検討、承認する。
- ・年間作業計画に基づき、プロジェクトの進捗状況、年間経費および達成状況の確認を行う。
- ・プロジェクトに関連する主要な問題について、意見交換を行い対応を検討する。

B. 構成メンバー：

議長：農林水産省次官

カ国側メンバー：

農林水産省農業・農地改良局長、農林水産省計画・統計・国際協力局長、農林水産省農業普及局長、水資源気象省代表者、地方開発省代表者、経済財務省代表者、女性退役軍人問題省、カンボジア開発評議会（CDC）代表者、Special Program for Food Security 代表者、バットンバン州農林水産局長、Project Manager（バットンバン州農林水産局次長）

日本側メンバー：

チーフ・アドバイザー/営農、業務調整/研修、JICA カンボジア事務所長、関係 JICA 専門家

オブザーバー：

日本大使館代表者（その他、議長が認める者）

C. 開催場所・時期：プノンペンにて最低、毎年 1 回

〔運営委員会〕

A. 機能：

- ・年間作業計画を作成し合同調整委員会に報告する
- ・プロジェクト活動の調整・モニタリングを行う

B. 構成メンバー：

<p>議長：農林水産省農業・農地改良局長 副議長：チーフ・アドバイザー/営農 カ国側メンバー： バタンバン州農林水産局長、Project Manager (バタンバン州農林水産局次長)、 プロジェクト・チームの各部門代表者、バタンバン州水資源気象局代表者、バタンバン州女性・退役軍人問題局代表者、バタンバン州地方開発局代表者、コンピン プイ地域の郡、コミュニオン代表者 日本側メンバー： 業務調整/研修および各専門家、JICA カンボジア事務所代表者 オブザーバー：議長が認める者</p>
<p>C. 開催場所・時期：バタンバン州にて最低、年2回</p>
<p>IV. 評価結果 (実施決定理由)</p> <p>カンボジアでは全人口の 84%が農林水産業に従事し、多くの農民が貧困の中で生活をしている。米の増産・質の改善、生産物の多角化は農民が貧困から脱却する基盤を整える意味で極めて重要である。バタンバン州は農業のポテンシャルが高く、国内でも主要な位置づけである。また、現地で活動している NGO 等との連携を進めることから効率的・効果的な活動を行うことができる。こうしたことから、妥当性は高い。</p> <p>投入面では、プロジェクトの自立発展可能性を考慮し、プロジェクト実施のための必要最低限度の内容となっている。</p> <p>カンボジアでは復興のための政策、制度、経済、技術、社会面での枠組みづくりやインフラ整備が先行しているが、地方における技術協力プロジェクトは数少ない。その意味で本プロジェクトは今後の農村振興に対し、重要な方向性を示すことが期待できる。</p> <p>カンボジアでは、依然として内戦の影響が残っており、同国特有の人材不足と財政問題が自立発展の大きな阻害要因となっている。しかし、本プロジェクトにおけるそれぞれの活動が、自ら維持・発展していく原動力となることが期待できる。</p>
<p>V. 外部要因リスク</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 国際連合食糧農業機関 (FAO)、関連 NGO などと調整がなされること。 2. コンピンプイ地域に深刻な洪水や旱魃などの被害が発生しないこと。 3. CARDI (Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute) が継続して原種、原原種を生産供給すること。 4. 政権が安定し政府の農業方針がプロジェクトの実施を妨げないこと。
<p>VI. 今後の評価計画</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. プロジェクト開始時評価 プロジェクトの開始に当たり、社会経済調査を実施し、その結果を基に活動を行う村落の決定、村落ごとの具体的活動内容、プロジェクト実施に係わる外部条件および目的達成度の評価指標の設定について再確認を行う。この段階で PDM を再検討し、中間・事後評価における基準として使用する。 2. 終了時評価 終了時評価では、プロジェクト開始時に決定された PDM に示された各指標について、ベースライン・データとの比較を行って評価する。したがって、各指標については、ベースライン・データを基にプロジェクト開始後の変動を定期的にモニターする必要がある。 3. 評価体制 各部門を担当する日本人専門家と C/P が一体となって計画の進捗状況、問題点を把握し、定期的にプロジェクト・チーム内で意見交換、問題の分析・評価・問題解決の検討を行う。最低、毎年2回、「運営委員会」へ報告し、毎年1回、「合同調整委員会」へ報告する。終了時は合同評価とし評価結果は関係機関に公表する。

付属資料 2

「カンボジア・バタンバン農業生産性強化計画」対象地域概要

対象地域関係 4 郡の社会経済指標

District	Banan	Thma Koul	Battambang	Banan
Commune	Ta Kream	Chrey	Ou Mal	Phnum Sampov
Population	17,484	13,454	9,928	13,234
Number of household	3,305	2,710	1,869	2,552
Number of village	11	10	10	10
Number of farming household	2,973	2,042	1,424	1,827
Wet season rice cultivation area	5,190	4,053	2,243	3,038
Dry season rice cultivation area	1,018	0	0	0
Number of irrigation system users group	15	0	0	0

Resource: Commune Inventory 2001, Department of Planning, Battambang Province

調査対象 2 村の主要社会経済指標 (タ・クリューム・コミュニン)

*太字：対象村

No.	Village-Level Data	Paoy Svay	Ta Kream	Thmei	Ou Pong Moan	Ta Ngaen	Prey Phdau	Ou Ta Nhea
1	Total number of families	289	276	406	431	610	247	285
2	Total number of females	794	738	1205	1166	1669	624	759
3	Total number of males	722	661	1047	1047	1597	637	728
4	Illiterate women over 15 years old	35	94	115	51	258	62	121
5	Illiterate men over 15 years old	41	66	92	62	196	90	96
6	Families with piped water, private pump well or private ring well, usable year round, at their house, less than 150m.	54	164	306	173	100	60	190
7	Families with a communal tap pump well or ring well, usable year round, within 150m of their house.	149	75	100	253	200	60	95
8	Most common source of water for other families: pond, river, rain water, other.	86	37	0	5	310	127	0
9	families with cattle and buffalo in village	81	174	351	315	410	150	135
10	families with pigs in the village	46	26	75	201	500	15	75
11	Average farm gate price of paddy in Riel for this month, December	400	400	400	380	400	400	400


12	Motorcycles	82	61	85	61	132	51	41
13	Tractors/koyons/cars	9	15	25	32	15	31	29
14	Horse carts and ox carts	96	153	165	161	310	73	135
15	Bicycles	103	182	283	350	202	62	225
16	TVs	86	66	138	88	119	60	41
17	families who used a traditional birth attendant in the past year	0	6	15	21	40	4	22
18	families who used a trained midwife in the past year	37	15	5	32	14	39	12
19	traditional birth attendants in the village	1	2	1	1	2	1	3
20	government trained midwives in the village	2	1	0	1	2	1	1
21	family who have some irrigated rice land	96	152	171	246	85	40	162
22	family using chemical fertilizer in the past year	98	216	335	385	162	50	240
23	family using pesticide in the past year	91	84	100	36	45	10	75
24	land conflict case in the past year	6	0	0	2	3	0	1
25	female headed household/families, where the head is a mother with one or more children with under 5 yrs old	21	3	3	3	21	4	9
26	families having problems with violence in home	6	1	0	1	3	1	2
27	Time taken to get from village to this nearest market by motor or motorboat	25	30	30	60	0	30	60

Source: March, 2003 Battambang Province Department of Planning

Livelihood Improvement Program in Post-war Japan

~ A Treasury of Lessons for Rural Development ~

SATO Kan Hiroshi
(Institute of Developing Economies)




Livelihood Improvement

- ◆ A forgotten Japanese social development experience
- ◆ Taking off from absolute poverty
- ◆ A prototype of participatory development




Burned Ruins

- ◆ Japan in 1945




(APDA "Agricultural & Rural Development and Population in Japan")



The Surrender in World War II


- ◆ Destruction of infrastructure by airstrikes and atomic bombs
- ◆ Reduced farm production caused by lack of manpower and investment
- ◆ Broken identity and national pride
- ◆ Chaotic change in value system

= Post conflict situation




Urgent Issues

- ◆ Food security
- ◆ Accommodation for repatriates and returned soldiers
- ◆ Maintenance and stabilisation of social order
- ◆ National reconstruction




LIP Worker

- ◆ Livelihood Improvement Program started 1948
LIP Workers contact directly with farmers, especially with young wives



(The Life of a Livelihood Extension Worker)



Searching for the LIP Approach

1. Listening to rural women's voices
2. Encouraging them to find out their own problem
3. Assisting them to start improvement

+ Utilising Various Local Resources
+ Conveying innovative knowledge


Japanese version of Participatory Rural Development




LIP Approach

Awareness Promotion

Presentation at
"Discussion session
of the village"



Exhibitions during
off-farm season



("A Day in the Life of a Livelihood Extension Worker")

Collaboration with Oter Sector

Utilizing a Kitchen Bus




(Both photos from "Kitchen Bus")




Promotion of Group Activities

Cooking Class (Yamaguchi, 1950s)



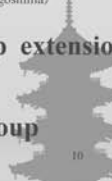
(From Ms. Homma, Yamaguchi)

Futon making (Kagoshima, 1950s)




(From Ms. Matsuda, Kagoshima)

- ◆ From Individual extension to group extension = ripple effects
- ◆ Farmer-to-farmer approach
- ◆ Intensive guidance for model area/group



Functions of LIP Group

- ◆ By gathering, vulnerable individuals may get power to cope with daily difficulties
- ◆ Mutual education through group dynamics
- ◆ Farmer to farmer extension method
- ◆ Raising local leadership
- ◆ Receiving body of intensive guidance
→ Application to surrounding area



Kitchen Improvement

Identification of the problems

- Long working hours
- Bending down working posture
- Inefficient arrangement of kitchen utensils
- Unhealthy kitchen environment
- Uneconomic usage of firewood



("A Day in the Life of a Livelihood Extension Worker")

↓

Necessity for improving kitchen environment



Kitchen Improvement

Order made improvement




("A Day in the Life of a Livelihood Extension Worker") From Ms. Takaoka, Ehime



Time and Motion Survey

Participatory Research



(Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry "Illustrated text book of livelihood improvement")

Fund Raising

- ◆ "Egg Saving" → 
- ◆ Rotating credit system
- ◆ "Imaginative Saving"
- ◆ Firewood collection → 
- ◆ Mushroom cultivation during off-farm season


(APDA "Agricultural & Rural Development and Population in Japan") ("A Day in the Life of a Livelihood Extension Worker")¹⁵

Spirit of KAIZEN

- ◆ Government had no financial reserve
- ◆ Outside resources were not available
- ◆ Priority was on production increase
- ◆ Betterment of life should be attained by a pile of little improvements (KAIZEN); utilizing every single local resource and innovative way of thinking

Production and Livelihood

□ Agricultural Extension Workers (Farm Advisors) & Livelihood Extension Workers (Home Advisors)



(APDA "Agricultural & Rural Development and Population in Japan")¹⁷

Production vs. Home life

- ◆ Agricultural extension worker: "Every resource must be used for production increase"
- ◆ Livelihood extension worker: "Improvement of home life is precondition of sustainable production increase"

➔ **Production and home life is a pair of wheels for development**

Problems in busy farming season

Step 1: Identification of the problem

- ✦ Weight loss during the busy farming season
- ✦ Neglecting baby care
- ✦ Fatigue caused by long working hours
- ✦ Preparing meals for the farm helpers




(From Ms Matsuda, Kagoshima)

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Communal Cooking, Communal Nursery

Step 2: Advising, arranging solutions in participatory way




(Both photos from "A Day in the Life of a Livelihood Extension Worker")

20

Rapid Economic Growth in the 1960s


- ✦ Agricultural production Increase
Mechanisation, Land relocation, New Species
- ✦ Income generation from non-farming jobs
- ✦ Renovation of farmhouse
- ✦ From wood stove to gas stove
- ✦ From handmade to ready-made clothes
- ✦ Nutrition improvement (oil intake, food variety)



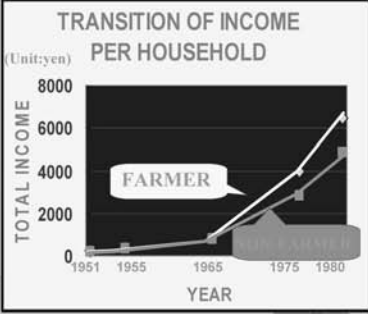
21

Escape From Poverty

- ✦ Rapid increase of income per capita



Income Comparison Farm and Wage Earner Households



TRANSITION OF INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD

(Unit:yen)

TOTAL INCOME


YEAR

22

Was the Livelihood Improvement in Vain?

Livelihood Improvement Programme paved the way for economic growth to infiltrate into every rural villages.

=Livelihood improvement supports Production increase. Production increase supports Livelihood improvement.



23

Livelihood Improvement Programme as Social Development

- Improved all aspects of communities including sanitary environment, health and even awakened/stimulated rural women →Empowerment
- Approach that respected women's autonomy →Participatory Development
- Cooperation of residents and local government →Synergy




24

Japanese Experience being Aided

- ◆ Post-war Japan was an “aid-recipient country”
 - UNICEF milk
 - Licensed Agency for Relief of Asia goods
 - Christmas presents from a Christian Organisation
 - World Bank Loans
 - Fund from US Public Law 480

Utilisation of these external resources



25

Agricultural Development and Rural Life Improvement in Postwar Japan

December 9, 2003

MIZUNO MASAMI
(PRIMAFF, JAPAN)

1

Aim of the Presentation

- ① Japan's Experience of Agricultural and Rural Development
- ② Rural Life Improvement Programs (R-LIP)
- ③ Implications for Asian RD in 21st Century

Key Words:

Rural Life Improvement Programs (R-LIP)
Women's Group Activities,
Problem Solving

2

Agricultural and Rural Policy in Postwar Japan

- 1945~ Democratization
Agrarian Reform
- 1955~ Modernization
Enlargement of Farm Operation
- 1968~ Rural Revitalization
Coping with Depopulation
- 1999~ New Rural Policy
Agriculture → Rurality

3

Policy Commitment for R-LIP

Back Ground : Rural Democratization

Ministry	Policy
Agriculture	Land Reform, Coops, Agricultural Extension (Life Improvement)
Health	Public Health, Nutrition
Education	Social Education
Labor	Women/ Youth Labor Relation

4

R-LIP and Extension Agents

Ministry	Extension Agents
Agriculture	Extension Worker R-LIP Extension Adviser
Health	Health Worker
Education	Social Education Officer

5

Public Health Programs

- Health Worker
 - Tuberculosis
 - Parasite
 - Family Planning
- Health Worker in Resettlement Area (1947)
317 persons
- Life without Flies and Mosquitoes
150 district (1950)
15,243 (1955)
51,276 (1958)
- Rural Area
28,616 village
16,870,000 person

6

Nutrition Improvement

- Health Office (1937)
- Nutrition Adviser(1947)
- Nutrition Improvement Act(1952)
- Improvement → Knowledge, Cooking
 - ① Nutrition Improvement Instructor
(1,278 person in 1959)
 - ② Nutrition Improvement Promoter
 - ③ Kitchen Car(1951~)

7

Life Improvement Program

- Purpose: Rational Farm Life
Learning (Self-reliant) Farmer
- Approach: Diffusion of Scientific Technology and Knowledge on Farm Life
- Improvement of Life, Improvement of Production

8

Agricultural Extension

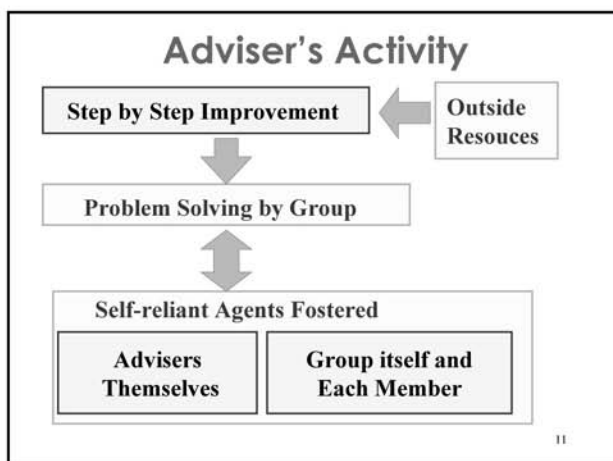
- ① Agriculture
Extension Worker
Extension Specialist
- ② Life Improvement
LIP Extension Adviser
LIP Extension Specialist
LIP Co-operater

9

Life Improvement Practice Group

- Intensive Instruction to Women Groups by LIP Extension Adviser
- Practice of Improvements
- Good Relation with Established Organizations
(i.e. Women Association)

10



Evolution of LIP Practice Group

- ① 1960s ~ Communal Kitchen
Group-Oriented,
Rationality
- ② 1980s ~ Wider Socio-Economic
Activities,
Community-wide
- ③ 1990s ~ Rural Business
Adaptation to Wider
Economic Environment

12

Participation in R-LIPs (1)

- 1. Field-Oriented**
- 2. Practical Needs Satisfied**
- 3. Small Improvements Accumulated, rather than Replacement**
- 4. High Mission of R-LIP Adviser**

13

Participation in R-LIPs (2)

- 5. Practical Problem Solving**
- 6. R-LIP Group Formation and Group Activities**
- 7. Invention of Participation Methods**
- 8. Long-term Policy Commitment**

14

Concluding Remarks

- **Coordination between Different Actors**
- **Cooperation between R-LIPs Adviser and Farmwomen**
- **Human Development through R-LIP**
- **Long-term Effect of Fostering Rural Agents (Women Farmers)**

15

「日本の生活改善運動はカンボジアに適用可能か」
沖縄県における活動事例

農産物活用

1952 年代

- ・調理法……家族の健康維持と増進
家計経済の向上・安定
伝統食の継承（コメ味噌，おかず味噌）
- ・栽培技術の習得
自家野菜類の栽培（古くから地域で食されているもの）
余剰野菜は直売し，家計経済の向上

2000 年代

- ・特産品としての商品化
女性名義の特産品（社会評価を高める・やる気が出る）
地域農業の振興

農村環境の取り組み

- ・自然豊かな農家・農村の景観を守る

1970 年代 意識啓発のための講習会
地域の環境点検（男女，各世代）

2000 年代 都市農村交流活動としてのグリーンツーリズム推進アグリビジネスの創出
（多様化する農家経済の確立を狙う，女性が多い）

- ・住居改善の取り組み

1950 年代の住宅改善は，カマドの改善のため「模合」で積み立てて資金づくり。便所改善は，3 層式便槽の設置，手洗い器の設置等衛生面からの活動を進めた。改善のために，労働を持ち回りする「ユイマール」を実施。経済的に資金作りが困難なため，改善するために「ユイマール」を実施してきた。

沖縄では日本の普及事業制度導入が 1972 年以降のため，諸制度が適用されるようになった。

台所改善……立ち流し，作業動線や衛生面を考えた設計
浴室の改善……まきボイラー，石油，ガスへと変遷
便所の改善……水洗トイレ，洋式便器

グループ活動の効果

- ・共同の力を結集し，創意工夫，実践に向け取り組む。
- ・小グループで，地域ごとに技術講習会，講演会，先進事例紹介や視察等の実施。
- ・農家による実践事例の報告会・表彰への推薦（社会への認知度を高める）。

「現地調査団からの事例」

1) カンボジアと沖縄の気候や作物等の類似点

- ・高温多湿
- ・水稲，パイナップル，サトウキビ，熱帯果樹（パパイヤ，マンゴ，ピタヤ等）

2) 家族の健康向上の視点から

(1) 衛生面からの取り組み（沖縄における衛生改善事例から）

- ①トイレの改善：衛生面と堆肥への利活用
- ②水：井戸が増え，飲み水の確保と煮沸により衛生向上
- ③台所：カマドの構造，燃料の効率化および整理整頓

日本の事例から

- ・改良カマドと作業台の高さの改善
- ・整理整頓された台所

カンボジアのカマドの事例

- タイプ1：屋外の地面で三つ石カマド（埃， 蠅， 害虫が鍋に入りやすく衛生的でない）
- タイプ2：屋内， 床上にカマドが設置され， 床上に座っての作業姿勢は少々疲れるが衛生面の確保がされる。
- タイプ3：囲いの中， 台の上のカマドは， 衛生面， 作業姿勢が改善される。
- タイプ4：屋内， 台上のカマドは， 衛生面， 作業姿勢が改善される。

以上，カンボジアでの改善事例から，外部からの新しい技術でなくても自助努力で取り入れられることが確認できた。

(2) 食生活の改善を通じた農村女性の活動経緯（沖縄の事例）

- ①自家生産物を活用した食の改善
講習会で料理，漬け物，味噌，佃煮，ジャム等の加工品等の新しい技術の習得を屋外での青空料理講習会や共同での加工品の仕込み等を実践してきた。
- ②技術講習会時に栄養知識の普及
- ③各人の自慢料理や加工品の技術交換の開催
- ④自家産加工品を交際用として利用することにより，農家経費の縮減可能
- ⑤近年では技術の集積により，地域特産としての加工活動に取り組むようになり，農村女性の収入増と社会参加へと向上

このことは地域の活性化につながり，元気な農村が増えつつある。

3) 生活改善の普及成果

- ①農家のモデル事例の体験を知らせる報告の場づくり
- ②複数農家の改善事例が増える時期にコンクール等のイベント実施により，農家への励みと楽しみづくり
段階を踏まえ，集落内で，地区段階で，県段階で，国段階へとレベル向上を図る
- ③各個人の改善から集団での改善へと普及された

生活改善は，家族の健康の再生産の場となり，元気な体は農業生産への活力をもたらす。生産活動とよりよい生活は循環した活動として進めてきた。

健康な体 → 生産向上 → 収入増 → 暮らしが良くなる（幸せをもたらす）

The Connection Between Production Increase and Livelihood Improvement

~Findings from Livelihood Improvement Study Team~

1

Problems to be asked

- We have to consider not only production increase but also livelihood improvement for effectiveness and sustainability in the project.
- Exploring possibilities to apply the essence of Japan's livelihood improvement experience in order to foster "learning farmers" in Cambodia.

2

Production & Livelihood

3

Findings

- Income increase by increase of rice production
- However, income increase not always contribute to livelihood improvement. (e.g. hygiene)

4

Suggestion

- Healthy life is necessary for sustainable production increase.
- Livelihood Improvement provide learning opportunities with farmers.

↓

"Thinking Farmers"

5

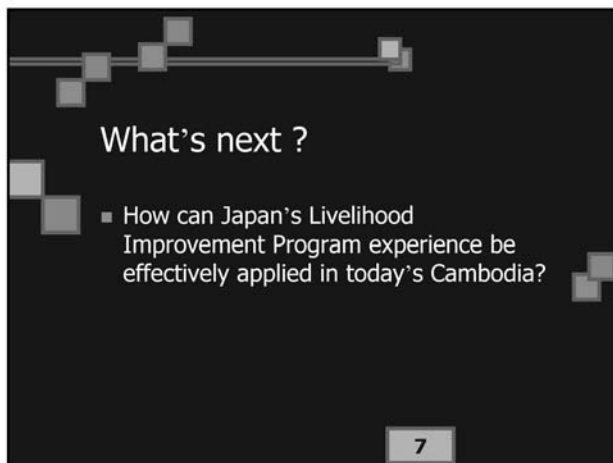
Characteristics of LIP Approach

- Identifying who we are, where we live and what we have.
- ~ Understanding own livelihood condition.
- ~ Identifying and utilizing various local resources.
- Group Learning.
- Learning through experiences & experiments
- Empowerment (e.g. contest)
- Eliminating wasteful parts.

↓

Rational way of thinking, *kaizen* mind

6



付属資料 7

<2003 年 12 月 9 日セミナー参加者リスト>

- ・セミナー名：Japan's Experience of Livelihood Improvement Program: Is it applicable to Cambodia?
- ・日時：平成 15 年 12 月 9 日（火）午前 8 時 00 分～12 時
- ・場所：ホテル・カンボジアーナ（プノンペン）

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2	Shingo Takahashi	JICA Expert
3	Hiroshi Suzuki	JICA／Advisor, MRD
4	Mitsutaro Fujisada	JICA Expert／MAFF
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7	Sam Mava	JICA／Programme assistant
8	Mari Honjo	WFP／Programme officer
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12	Ich Sokha	MWVA／MWVA officer
13	Masaru Yamazaki	JVC／Advisor
14	Yuko Takahashi	IVY／Administrator
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17	Kim Vothana	MRD,CD／Deputy Director of RASAC
18	Pel Sokha	CEDAC／Senior Researcher
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21	Chhuon Kimchhea	MAFF／Vice chief of CFDO
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23	Chay Sauun	MAFF／Deputy Director, DPSIC
24	Sao Vannseyvuth	MAFF／Chief programme coordinator
25	Raine Dixon	AusAID／Second secretary
26	Sokhan Seruy Vethra	Banteray Srei／Project Manager
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28	Kurt A. Macleod	PACT／Country Representative & Asia Regional Director
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30	Nuy Bora	Wathnakpheap／Director

31	Ith Loeur	PRD, Banteay Mean Chey / Director
32	Peter Deejer	PRASAC / Rural Development Technical Assistance
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34	Satoko Kouno	JICA /
35	Kunihiro Tokida	JICA / Chief Advisor, BAPEP
36	Kazuko Oguni	JICA / Expert, BAPEP
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38	Hiroshi Sato	JICA
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*表内の二重線以下 (No.33 以下) は主催者、発表者および調査団

・出席者は、関係者を除いて合計 32 名であり、内訳は以下の通りである。

①政府関係者：11 人（農林水産省、農村開発省、女性・退役軍人省等）

②ドナー関係者：11 人（WFP, JICA 関係者等）

③NGO 関係者：10 人（CEDAC, PADEK, SHARE, Bantrey Srei, PACT, CWS 等）注 1

注 1)

CEDAC: 持続的開発と農業生産性向上を目指したローカル NGO 農業技術普及、環境教育等に取り組む。

PADEK: 約 20 年前から活動を続けているローカル NGO。貧困削減（雇用機会創出・教育・ジェンダー等）を目指す。

SHARE: シェア=国際保健協力市民の会。タイとカンボジアで保健・医療を中心とした国際協力活動実施。

Bantrey Srei: 女性のエンパワーメントに力を注ぐローカル NGO。貧困女性を対象に収入向上、保健医療、ドメスティック・バイオレンス等に関する活動を実施。

PACT: 1971 年 USAID の支援の下に設立された民間ボランティア組織がその前身。地域組織のキャパシティ・ビルディングおよびリーダー育成の強化を中心に収入・教育・ヘルスケア等の向上のための活動を実施

CWS: プロテスタントやギリシャ正教関係団体が母体となって 1946 年に設立。赤十字や WFP とともに食料・種子の配給、帰還民・被災民支援等を実施。

付属資料 8

使用ビデオ

- ①若者の手で育ちゆく村：愛媛県 1957年
- ②明日を作る人々：鹿児島県 1957年

収集資料一覧

- ①Cambodia's Annual Economic Review [Cambodia Development Resource Institute, Issue 3, 2003]
- ②Learning from Rural Development Programmes in Cambodia [Cambodia Development Resource Institute Working Paper 4, 1998]
- ③Land Ownership, Sales and Concentration in Cambodia: A Preliminary Review of Secondary Data and Primary data from Four Recent Surveys [Cambodia Development Resource Institute, Working Paper 16, 2000]
- ④Land Tenure in Cambodia: a Data Update [Cambodia Development Resource Institute, Working Paper 19, 2001]
- ⑤Natural Resources and Rural Livelihoods in Cambodia: A Baseline Assessment [Cambodia Development Resource Institute Working Paper 23, 2002]
- ⑥Land, Rural Livelihoods and Food Security in Cambodia [Cambodia Development Resource Institute Working, Paper 24, 2002]
- ⑦Facing the Challenge of Rural Livelihoods: A Perspective from Nine Villages in Cambodia [Cambodia Development Resource Institute, Working Paper 25, 2002]
- ⑧Off-farm and Non-farm Employment: A Perspective on Job Creation in Cambodia [Cambodia Development Resource Institute, Working Paper 26, 2003]
- ⑨Cambodia Country Maps: Cambodia & Phnom Penh
- ⑩Carte Cambodge Tourism
- ⑪AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF CEDAC 2003(CEDAC より機関・業務説明資料)
- ⑫Key Notes for the MRD Policy on the Livelihood Improvements for Rural Poor(MRD より活動状況説明資料)
- ⑬Northeast Village Development Project(MRD よりプロジェクト説明資料)

關係資料

AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF CEDAC ¹

1. BACKGROUND OF CEDAC

CEDAC (Centre d'Etude et de Développement Agricole Cambodgien/Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture) is a non-for-profit research and development non-governmental organization specialized in the field of ecological agriculture and rural development. The center was set up in August 1997 by a group of seven Cambodians, with initial support from GRET (a French NGO). Since then, we have been involved in working directly with small farmer communities, training, research and publication. We have been working with about 6,000 farmers in about 300 villages of 14 provinces of Cambodia, and about 1,000 development actors and students benefited from and/or participated in training and exchange programs of CEDAC. We also enjoyed fruitful cooperation and support from around 100 organizations in Cambodia and abroad.

2. Vision and Mission

CEDAC is working with farmers and other stakeholders for the development of **“a sustainable and equitable Cambodian society, in which small farmers and consumers enjoy a happy life”**.

Our mission is to work with farmers and others to initiate, implement and support programs that can contribute to food sovereignty and to improved quality of life of small farmers and consumers while maintaining and improving the quality of natural resource bases and social cohesion among people.

To carry out our mission, we initiate and nurture the culture of joint learning, debate, sharing cooperation and solidarity among people, including farmers, consumers and other stakeholders.

3. CEDAC'S AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2003-2007²

3.1. PROGRAM GOALS

The main goals of CEDAC development programs are:

- Contribute to ensuring livelihood security and improved quality of life of small farmers and consumers while maintaining and improving quality of natural resource bases and social cohesion.
- Ensure that there is a wider support of ecological agriculture and localization.

¹ January 2003

² adopted and approved officially by GA on 1 February 2003

3.2. THEMATIC FOCUS

The thematic focus of the CEDAC development program is mainly related to **livelihood security of small farmers, strengthening the local economy, healthy food for all, sustainability of natural resources** and **social cohesion** among people. The theme of the development program can be classified as follows:

1. Innovation in Ecological Agriculture
2. Farmer Organization and a Local Development Network
3. Environment and Health, especially Pesticides Issues
4. Agricultural Trade, especially Trade of Ecological Products and Consumer Networks
5. Wood Energy, with a focus on Improved Cook Stoves
6. Land Access Issues
7. Saving and Agricultural Credit for Small Farmers

3.3. MAIN PROGRAM STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

- a) Implementing small farmers community support program (or Farmer and Nature Program) to ensure that maximum number of small farmers, especially rice farmers, can sustain food, income and employment security. It includes the support of a network of farmers in developing and disseminating innovations in ecological agriculture (low external input, high output and sustainable agricultural system), support for farmers to organize themselves in associations, and support for the associations for the purpose of effective mobilization, management and use of local and external resources, as well as for improved access to markets of ecological products.
- b) Getting involved in the support of the establishment of an effective and sustainable community-based management of irrigation systems (Water User Community Support Program)
- c) Facilitation of the establishment and management of a farmer organization at national level (the national confederation of farmer association or farmer assembly), which allows farmers to be connected with each other as well as enable farmers to raise their voices concerning agricultural development policies and programs.
- d) Implement and support research and public education and awareness and campaign activities that contribute to the reduction and elimination of problems resulting from the use of agro-chemicals, especially pesticides
- e) Organizing marketing and sale of ecological products produced by farmers' association to consumers, including organizing consumer net as well as exchange among consumers and ecological farmers. The improved cooperation between farmers and consumers would help to ensure responsible agriculture and consumption.

- f) Mobilizing and managing financial resources (grant and credit), which are used for the support of ecological agriculture and to strengthen farmer organizations (fund for the development of family agriculture).
- g) Organizing training courses with a focus on ecological agriculture and social change management. The main target groups are development actors and young people who are interested in working for the development of ecological agriculture, strong farmer organizations and local development.
- h) Organizing research to analyze issues related to agriculture and rural development in Cambodia. The findings would help relevant organizations or institutions to design appropriate agricultural and rural development policies and programs.
- i) Organizing seminars, workshops, and exchange visits so that CEDAC, CEDAC' partners and other stakeholders have the opportunity to be exposed to experiences and knowledge on agriculture and rural development in Cambodia, focusing especially on ecological agriculture and local development.
- j) Hosting and participating in NGOs networks, which aim at promoting ecological agriculture and local development.
- k) Ensuring that references/learning/information materials on issues and experiences related to agriculture and rural development are widely available for public use. It includes activities related to documentation, publication, dissemination and management of public library.
- l). Offering consulting services to other organizations who are interested in applying agro-ecological and localization approaches in their target areas.

4. STAFF

In 2003, CEDAC employs around 60 people. Every year we also receive support from around 10 national and international volunteers. Most of our staff are graduates from agricultural universities and schools in Cambodia and abroad.

5. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE

At organizational/institutional level the CEDAC structure consists of:

- The General Assembly, GA (staff and members)
- Board of Directors (five members, elected by the GA)
- CEDAC Steering Committee, CSC (five members, elected by the GA)
- The CEDAC Advisory Council, CAC (It consists mainly of leader of farmer associations, retired officials, consumers representatives and representatives of CEDAC partners)
- CEDAC Coordinating Team, CCT (It consists of the CEDAC director, division coordinator and selected senior staff, who are mainly responsible in ensuring a smooth coordination of daily activities. The chair of CCT is rotated every 3 months).

It is important to note that CEDAC director is elected every two years by the General Assembly.

At operational and daily management level, the structure consists of

- General Direction (GD)
- General Administration and Finance Division (AFD)
- Farmer and Nature Division (FND)
- Farmer Organization Support Division (FOD)
- Institute of Local Development (ILD)

With the approval of the CSC, CEDAC director appoint the coordinator of each division of CEDAC.

6. FINANCE

About 70% of CEDAC budget is covered by grant support from other foundations and development organizations while 30% is funded through short-term consultancy contract and sale of publications.

So far, we have received financial supports and contributions from followings sources:

- CFSI (Comité Française pour la Solidarité Internationale)
- European Commission
- French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- French Embassy
- GRET (French NGO)
- AFD (French Development Agency)
- OXFAM America
- Kasumisou Foundation (USA)
- Oxfam Great Britain
- Friedrich Naumann Foundation (Germany)
- GTZ (local grant contract)
- JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
- PRASAC II (European Union Funded Program)
- McKnight Foundation (Through International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, IIRR)
- CFSP (Cambodia Fuel Wood Saving Project)
- Australian Embassy
- Environmental Justice Foundation
- ARECOP (Asian Regional Improved Cookstove Program, through Wenetcam)
- NGO Forum on Cambodia
- FAO-RWEDP in Bangkok
- Toyota Foundation (through the project in cooperation with JVC)
- PACT Cambodia
- PAN-AP
- Body Shop Japan
- CEDAC membership
- Other private donations

In 2003, we also expect to get funding support from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) through Asian Development Bank and EED (Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst, Germany).

Australian Volunteer International and EED have provided volunteers to work with CEDAC since 2000.

7. CONTACT

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Key Notes for the MRD Policy on the Livelihood Improvements for Rural Poor

MRD New Vision

- The rural people will create and enjoy living in peaceful villages where can produce sufficient food and adequate incomes in sustainable manner. Rural environment will become attractive places for people worth living in.

Framework for a New MRD Agenda

- Combating Poverty: The most effective prevention approach is to enhance living standard of rural community.
- Sustainable Rural Development: Strengthening the overall rural economic productive efficiency, creating enable physical environment for social developments, enhancing productive employment and reducing unemployment, improving competitiveness and environmental compatibility in agriculture and forestry, wise management of natural resources at rural areas, and maintaining the social cohesiveness in the rural community.
- Community Empowerment: Through social mobilization, community organization, capacity development, administrative support and legal actions
- Increase Productivity of Small Farmers:
 - Irrigation system, including small scale irrigation, and modern water management system should be introduced.
 - Modern agricultural equipment system should be implemented. Soil improvements and natural fertilizers production appropriate technology should be provided and crop diseases prevented.
 - Funds and loans should be made available to young and educated youths to invest in the agricultural sector.
 - Seeds of various crops and high yielding seeds should be made available at the right time.
 - Animal husbandry, diary farming, poultry farming, fish breeding, animal raring, vegetable gardening in between crops, orchards.
- Capacity Building and Institutional Developments:
 - Educating rural peoples for self-reliance, self-help management, sustainability of rural environment;
 - Improvement of rural livelihoods including vocational training, health and hygiene education, marketing skills;
 - General knowledge on the rural environment and natural resources.
- Gender and Development:
 - Encourage women's participation in rural development planning and implementation management.
 - Improvements of rural women's social status and health conditions as well as of their roles in society.
 - Rural women (and girls) are key labor forces for the farm-base production, and therefore agricultural training and education will encourage inclusion of rural women.

Livelihood Improvements for Rural People

- MRD has invested in rural infrastructure and community assets improvements, achieved to a certain level.
- Improvements of rural infrastructure and community assets aim to enhance rural livelihood.
- Basic principle of rural livelihood improvement is we must build social and economic developments upon the progress made for infrastructure and community assets improvements.
- Rural livelihood improvement strategy will be in line with the government's Reform Agenda, called "Rectangular Strategy"
 1. Creating high economic growth;
 2. Creating employment;
 3. Improving social equity; and
 4. Effective public sector.
- MRD's Agenda for Rural Livelihood Improvements
 - Creating opportunities
 - Facilitating community empowerment
 - Enhancing social security

Areas to be improved

- Household Food security:
 - Mobilize and train housewives on household-based food production, food storage, preservation and food processing, and family garden plantation.
 - Family gardens will be developed not only for family consumption but also for income generation purpose.
 - Encourage organizing the small farmers through VDCs to set up farmers cooperatives in suitable areas. These cooperatives will be able to manage collectively for marketing of local products, purchasing and distributing farm inputs and farming tools, sharing farming equipments, and training and educating of appropriate farming techniques.
 - Continue supports to establishment of rice-banks in food shortage areas.
 - MRD will cooperate with MAFF and assist small farmers in establishing of demonstration plots for high-yield production and appropriate technology application.
- Income generation and employment opportunities
 - Establish the village revolving funds, managed by VDCs, to support rural credit programs, micro credit loans for small business set-up, and establishment of cottage industry to process local products.
 - Introduce and establish demonstration projects for "One Village- One Product Drive".
 - Rural livelihood improvement programs
 - Rural women will be organized to learn the traditional techniques for making of Cambodia traditional products and assist in marketing.
 - Organize the vocational training for local talents and rural women (and girls) and assist in establishing of family business.
- Improving the Rural Industries

- Fishing and fish processing
- Weaving (including silk weaving and loom-made cotton)
- Pottery making
- Marble handicraft
- Brick making
- One Village One Product approach
 - select two three specific products, which have the highest production potential in each province;
 - link to financing;
 - transfer of technology;
 - training and education;
 - market identification.
- Increasing Agriculture Production
 - Extension of good techniques and appropriate technology
 - Strengthening and Distribution of agricultural equipments and inputs
 - Strengthening the agro-product processing
 - Diversify market access

Limitations and Challenges

- Lack of access to market information and limited market channels
- Obsolete technology
- Inadequate training and limited exposures of workers to modern methods
- Lack of finance and capital investment
- Poor infrastructure for rural industry
- Limited access to micro financing systems in the rural areas. National Bank encourages NGOs to transform into a formal licensed Micro Financing Institutions (MFIs) or registered rural financial operators.



MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Northeast Village Development Project

- LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**
- I. Targeted Village Selection
 - II. VDC Formation
 - III. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
 - IV. Village Action Plan (VAP)
 - V. Sub-project

I. TARGET VILLAGE SELECTION

1. Criteria

2. Process

- 1. CRITERIA**
- ✓ Poor Village or high priority needs
 - ✓ Accessibility
 - ✓ High Local Participation
 - ✓ Clustering Villages
 - ✓ No Overlapping Program Activities
 - ✓ Potential Local Resources

- 2. VILLAGE SELECTION PROCESS**
- ✓ Discussion with PRDC
 - ✓ Discussion with district authority
 - ✓ Discussion with commune authority
 - ✓ Primary and secondary data collection
 - ✓ Analysis and finalization

II. VDC Formation

1. Purpose
2. Procedural Guidelines
3. Organizing the Election
4. Roles and Responsibilities

1. Purpose

- Village resources mobilization (Human, Financial, Material)
- Local community empowerment
- Participation
- Local planning and confidence building
- Local ownership
- Sustainability of development
- Leadership and management

2- Procedural Guidelines

- a) Nomination of Candidates
- b) Eligibility of Candidates
- c) Election Guidelines

C) Election Guidelines

1. Voter Eligibility
2. VDC Mandate is 3 years
3. Validity of Ballot
4. Schedule/Timing for Voting
5. Election Committee (formation and task)
6. Voting Process

3- Organizing the election

- 1) Preparation
- 2) Coordination and cooperation with local authorities
- 3) Formation of election committee
- 4) Candidacy
- 5) Announcement and publicity
- 6) Vote casting

6) Vote casting

- Opening (welcome and registration)
- Introduce candidates
- Explain voting guidelines
- Explain how to use ballot paper
- Vote casting
- Vote counting and declaration of results
- Closing

Selection of VDC officials

- 1) Meeting of elected VDC members
- 2) Select chair, vice chair, treasurer, secretary and members
- 3) Announce the names of advisors
- 4) Explain VDC tasks and responsibilities

III. Participatory Rural Appraisal

1. Purpose
2. Preparatory Work
3. PRA Orientation to Community
4. PRA Tools

1. Purpose

- ✓ Promote participatory approach
- ✓ Situation analysis by community
- ✓ Setting community priority needs
- ✓ Self-help in problem solving

2. Preparatory Work

- Preparation at the village
 - List of families in the village
 - Organize families into administrative groups (if not already existing)
 - Scheduling PRA (place, date, time,...)
 - Mobilizing villagers' participation
 - Collection of secondary data
- Group formation for PRA exercise

3. PRA Orientation to Community

- Introduction
- Introduce NVDP
- PRA objectives, data, tools and methods
- Advantages of PRA
- Agreement on PRA schedule
- Organizing groups by PRA tools

4. PRA Tools

- 1) Resource Map
- 2) Social Census Map
- 3) Focus Group Discussion on Gender
- 4) Historical Transect Map
- 5) Seasonality Diagram
- 6) Venn Diagram
- 7) Service Map
- 8) Flow Chart

IV. VAP Formulation

1. Purpose
2. Preparatory Work (logistics and document)
3. Orienting NVDP Teams
4. Process

1. Purpose

- Enable VDCs to prepare VAP by themselves
- Enable VDC to classify priorities and put them in order
- Orient VDC to use VAP to mobilize external support.

4. Process

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| ✓ Registration and Opening | ✓ Remind priority needs from PRA |
| ✓ Introducing | ✓ Classify the priorities and planning |
| ✓ Expected results | ✓ Identify subprojects |
| ✓ VAP objectives | ✓ Vision of VDC |
| ✓ Orientation of VDC | ✓ Closing |
| ✓ Goal and Mission of VDC | |

V. Sub-project

1. Sub-project screening from VAP
2. Sub-project preparation document
3. Bidding
4. Sub-project implementation
5. Sub-project monitoring

1. Subproject Screening From VAP

- a) Select subproject that NVDP can support
- b) VDC decides to choose one
- c) VDC conducts a mass meeting with villagers to announce the approval of subproject

2. Document Preparation

- VDC requests for financial support for approved subproject
- Feasibility study (technical staff and VDC)
- Agreement between VDC and NVDP

3. Bidding

- Announcement and delivering bidding forms
- Bidding process training to VDC
- Bidding process and contractor selection
- Evaluating and reporting

4. Subproject Implementation

- VDC ownership of subprojects
- Community contribution (cash and kind)
- Daily supervision from VDC
- VDC training on contract supervision
- Technical inspection from NVDP
- Contractor's implementation work plan
- Technical specification
- Daily presence of supervisor or representative of contractor
- Progress based payment in installments

5. Subproject Monitoring and Evaluation

- Daily supervision from VDC
- Permanent presence of supervisor from the side of Contractor
- Regular monitoring by NVDP field staff
- Periodic monitoring by NVDP/MRD
- Progress and output monitoring for payment
- Demand based inspection and support from NVDP
- Subproject completion and evaluation
- Impact monitoring by VDC and NVDP
