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SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SCF/CDF KOREA FIELD OFFICE PROGRAM  
ON  
SMALL AREA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
(COMMUNITY BASED INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT)  
TO  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND  
SCF/CDF NATIONAL OFFICE

OPG No. AID/ASIA-G-1165

July 25, 1980

Save the Children/  
Community Development Foundation  
18, Mookjung-dong, Chung-ku  
Seoul, Korea 100

Mailing Address:  
C.P.O. Box 1193  
Seoul, Korea 100

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SCF/CDF ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

PROGRAM: KOREA

DATE: July 12, 1980

COMPLETED BY: In Sup Chang  
Director

FOR PERIOD: Jan, 1, 1980  
June 30, 1980

I. Management Information Concerning Field Office Operation;

A. FUNDING SOURCES: Received during the preceding six months in U.S. Dollars

1. SCF/CDF Sponsorship Funds Income

a. CBIRD Project Funding (including urban project area in Pyunghwachon)	a. 40,960
b. Child/Family	b. 6,863
c. Special Cash Gift to Children	c. 18,035

Sponsorship Income Total: \$65,858

2. SCF/CDF Contribution Income (Non-sponsorship Fund)

a. Contribution Including Designated Contributions	a. -
b. Contribution from Korea Advisory Committee	b. 6,562

Total: \$6,562

3. U.S. Government Funding

a. DPG	a. -
b. OPG	b. 49,363

U.S. Government Funding Total: \$49,363

4. Host Country Contribution to SCF/CDF Funded Projects

a. Community Cash	a. 220,447
b. Government Cash	b. 88,388
c. Community In-kind	c. 47,422
d. Government In-kind	d. 17,075

Total: \$373,332

5. Other Assistance Organizations

a. CARE and Others	a. 16,461
b. IBM	b. 3,839
c. UNICEF	c. 6,521

Total: \$26,821

Total Funding Input: \$521,936

II. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT - TRAINING		CDF Funded			
A. Community Basic Skills Training	Total Number of Participants	Total Number of Female Participants	Total Number of Training Courses	• Max/Woman Training Hours • Participants • Training Hours	Name of Organization Involved
Agriculture	2,412	53	9	4,028	ORD, CDC
Animal Husbandry	468	31	6	550	ORD, CDC
Communication					
Community Development & Planning	1,277	182	36	4,573	CDC
Cottage & Off Farm Industries					
Child Care	636	636	27	2,453	KD, GDC
Credit and Finance	1,01	100	6	1,582	KIRBS CDC
Family Planning	130	130	9	564	KDA, CDC
Functional Math & Literacy					
Marketing Cooperatives					
Nutrition	257	257	14	1,376	JDC, KDA
Para-Medical	193	178	11	1,260	HC CDC
Transportation					
Water Resource Development	70	33	1	140	CDC
Other (Please specify in narrative report.) observation to advanced area	79 128	32 37	3	1,756 1,128	CDC FC CDC
<b>Total:</b>	<b>6,083</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>19,410</b>	
<b>B. Intermediate Training</b>					
Indigenous Agencies & District Level Institutions					
• Community Committee Members	65	21	10	414	SCF/CDF
• Field Coordinators					
• Other SCF Staff Members					
<b>Total:</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>414</b>	
<b>C. Advanced Management Training</b>					
• Country Directors	73	3	3	294	HLA HC CDC CCT NP
• Indigenous Agencies & National Level Institutions					
<b>Total:</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>294</b>	

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This is the eighth semi-annual report on the community based integrated rural development program (CBIRD) carried out by the Save the Children/Community Development Foundation (SCF/CDF) in a total of 7 CBIRD areas; 3 mountainous, 3 islands, and 1 urban area with the assistance of an AID Operational Grant (OPG) and SCF/CDF funding.

Since the community development program of the government had started in 1958, this program has been carried out during that 4 different governments in Korea by the governmental and semi-governmental agencies with different names and organizations but much similar type of program activities. Some private organizations like SCF/CDF have also been working for some similar sorts of community development programs in different places but rather smaller size in scale. Another slight change would be coming in Saemaul Undong, small area integrated community development, after the political implication occurred last fall in 1979. Some responsible officials in the government including the former Minister of Home Affairs who was in charge of supervising the nation-wide Saemaul program had expressed at the national congress last autumn that the Saemaul Undong would be encouraged through private sources with emphasizing more democratic processes in future. The direction of the government on how to promote the Saemaul in future is not yet clearly made, however, the following points are quite clear in carrying out the program which have been through discussions with relevant government officials and mass media. The role of the government in promoting the Saemaul program will be more guiding and supporting aspects than before and more voluntary organizations involvement would be

expected. The size of the program area would also be widened from village level to semi or whole myeon (township) unit. Some people talk that the projects should be more economic development oriented to raise the income of the rural communities. And, since the government is planning to put more emphasis on social development sector in the 5th 5-Year Economic and Social Development Plan which will be started in 1982, the Saemaul Undong should also promote the social development in local communities in line with the development goal of the government program. It is also expected to have more emphasis on program processes based on the needs and capability of the people as well as the promotion of project activities which had more been emphasized so far.

We had very favorable weather this spring including good amount of seasonal rainfall, therefore, if not serious problem occurred in the coming months, crop production this year would be the record in our farming history. Especially the food crops such as rice, barley and sweet corn are exceptionally good with its improved variety, adequate rainfall and fertilizers, and improved techniques. Farm income, however, cannot be seen only through the amount of the crop output but also influenced by many other factors such as price policy on farm products, economic development program of the government, farm management techniques, and agricultural policies as a whole. We have seen oftentimes that good farm output makes poor farm income due to the much production and poor price policy. Even though we are expecting larger unit farm size than present very small farm size less than 1 ha of land per household, which would be realized through population draw to urban and industrial sectors in the coming years and this would eventually bring more farm mechanization, it would be very hard to catch up the increasing rate of the economy in the country as a whole. Farm income increase could only be possible to 4 or 5% per year while the national average would be around 20% increase. This is because the farm production on unit farm land is almost to its saturating point even though one might say to increase with special farming method such as cash crops or animal production

which also have marginal possibility to increase the market.

Considering the fact mentioned above, income increase for the rural community is rather largely depended upon expanded non-farm income sources including active industrial development to make it possible for the farm population to make more income through joining these other income opportunities. Then the farm people can catch up the national economic growth speed by securing income source from two areas; from improving farming and non-farm income opportunities, therefore, increasing of rural income is largely depended on the government policies on economic development.

Comparing to the income increase possibilities, there are more rooms to develop the social life of the rural population which is less emphasized on Saemaul Undong except the environmental improvement projects and physical constructions. Major problems in future development in Korea are in the social sector. This is because that much of these problems have been produced during the active drive for the economic development in the past two decades in Korea. The value system in Korea which is generally recognized in shifted to economic side from the social value which has been heavily observed in this oriental society until the 1950s. There are of course we have to refine many of our social values to harmonize with the modern economy and changing cultural pattern, however, there are still many other fields of activity in social development sector which need refinement or promotion of new or hidden ones to enrich the social and cultural life of the people.

SCF/CDF in Korea has its 27 years of history by 1980 and now we are working to transfer the program to the Korean independent organization of SCF/CDF in future. All the processes to follow to make the registration and organization are made including making by-laws for the new organization,

finding the members of the board, and organizing the founding meeting of the agency. Negotiations for the legal registration has been worked out with the officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs concerned. This is very natural course of development for the agency which has quite long experience in helping needy people in this country through developing the appropriate methods and programs to meet the changing needs of the communities and people living comparatively in poorer and backwarded condition.

Korea Field Office of the SCF/CDF has been implementing various assistance and development programs such as helping the children and war widows immediately after the Korean War in 1950s, then supporting the family and community projects in 1960s, and promoting the CBIRD program in 1970s. We are now in challenging stage of development by more active involvement with the government's Saemaul Undong program to promote the innovative community development with more process oriented demonstration in balanced development of economic and social sectors.

### PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

We have been working for the ground pavement for the self management of the program in the KFO as well as in each CBIRD community to meet the needs ahead of 1980s in which we have to have more Koreanized program operation. In this respect, 1) new Korean Director has been assigned from December, 1979; 2) major changes in CBIRD management have been made. Those are two field coordinators in charge of in-land communities are now working for 2 areas each and, instead of living in the community, they are visiting the communities occasionally to supervise and help the programs of the committee. Three island field coordinators had been relocated in different island by changing their area of assignment. This had been carried out to innovate the CBIRD in islands and to let them get more experiences in field operation. 3) Chairmen for the 3 island programs had been elected at the general meeting of the representatives in the islands. Now the community committees of the islands find it more stable status than before, for the newly elected chairmen are from more experienced members of the community committee and who had long been recognized as good leaders in the course of CBIRD activities. 4) Social development activities has been emphasized. All the 7 CBIRD areas have more than 1 day are centers each and 3 areas have their own community health programs.

Koreanization work has been smoothly carried out. We have been discussing on which Ministry of the Government the Korean SCF/CDF be registered. When we are discussing the registration with officials of the MOHA, they asked us why we use Save the Children in the new agency name. (The name of the new Korean agency would be Korea Save the Children Community Development Federation, KSCCDF) Their question was if we use the Save the Children, we have better have this agency registered to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs or take out the Save the Children. By explaining the

need of the name for the importance of child welfare in Saemaul and the linkage with world-wide Save the Children Alliance, it is understood by both sides. Since KFO program is mostly dealing with CBIRD, this agency should be registered and this had also been understood among the ministries concerned and the Economic Planning Board had sent an official letter to MOHA asking them to cooperate with SCF/CDF in organizing the Korean agency and promoting its programs.

The funding and programs of the KSCCDF would be supported by the Korean government, by the Save the Children Alliance, by corporations and private sources and by international organizations. And it will work for the demonstration of improved integrated community development; helping people for their participatory management programs; disseminate methods and techniques in CD processes; and promotes international understanding and cooperation through Saemaul program. MOHA had asked us to do more guidance, training, and research activities rather than project support, for they expressed that projects can be supported through local government funding which is under the supervision of the Ministry.

All the documents and procedures to register the new agency to the MOHA have already been prepared and foundation meeting had been organized and we are going to submit the papers to the Ministry very soon.

We had some discussion on the program support from the Home Office. The field committees which have the sponsorship program have been asking the direct payment of the cash gifts to the sponsored children. There are many misunderstanding on the pooling system even though we have been working to make it clear for both parties. This can be worked out by benefiting the children through helping them with the cash gifts or other project activities. We had hard time for the delay funding for the projects

planned. According to our records, we had received about 20% of the funding during the first half of the FY and rest of the 80% of fund had been sent to KFO in the second half of the year. This made us hard to support the projects on time. FORS forms would better be discussed for better application and convenience for the community and field office administration. Since there are not enough paid workers in the CBIRD community and they don't have the capability to handle the matter effectively, the field office often find difficulty in making statistics and summarized reporting. FORS-5 form reporting can better be made at the community level by quarterly basis rather than the monthly.

Two social development programs have been expanded during the period with the funding from IBM for Yaksan and UNICEF for Jeungdo. The program have been organized with community nurses trained and assigned, daycare centers organized, women club organized and various trainings and programs are organized. As shown in the attached status, now all the 7 communities have community centers and more than one daycare centers each area. Three community health programs organized and the other 3 areas have health centers of the government and there are periodical medical services in one urban program given by the Korea Women Medical Doctors' Association. Each community also has some sort of woman activities, however, this is not so much active yet. More emphasis will be put to encourage women organization and activities to encourage women participation in development.

We have learned that the SCF/CDF have invested for programs in Korea some \$8,208,820 from 1953 to 1980 and helped a total of 1,682 village and CBIRD projects, 9,677 family self-help projects, 38,341 children for their schooling, and training and other activities. The funding sources made were \$7,307,245 from SCF/CDF, \$81,720 from in-country contributions, \$880,654 from AID, \$10,556 from IBM, and \$10,366 from UNICEF. The people in 7 CBIRD

communities have implemented 92 projects planned during the FY-80 and a total of \$2,199,166 investment has been made; \$271,898(51.3%) from community self help, \$98,396(18.5%) from SCF/CDF, and \$160,255(30.2%) from Government and other sources. The self contribution made by the people in FY-1980, 51.3% of the total investment, was far higher rate than that of the same of last 4 year total, 32.2%. This is due to the increased community investment made with their revolving funds which had been formed from the loan operation. The more important achievement made through the experiences we gained during the services in Korea is not the measurable indicators but the invisible or replications made for the other relative program areas. Some of those may be the followings. 1) Base for the people participatory program operation. Program operation through their representatives which has been grown up in the planning and institutionalized activities for the innovative development programs. 2) Demonstration effects to others. Agricultural Cooperative's Saemaul Income Increase Program which is semi-governmental has been planned through studying SCF/CDF's wider area CBIRD program. Many other communities located near the CBIRD areas learn and adapt some of the project activities demonstrated in the project areas such as daycare program, under ground warehouse, township wide community center, urban CBIRD program, etc. 3) More attraction to other agencies. Government involvement in our CBIRD program is increased, both by central and local and with administratively and financially. This will be discussed in the following chapter. Voluntary and international organizations have been showing their interests more and more. Two international seminars held in Korea during the period had included CBIRD experiences in their schedule and Ministry of Science and Technology had sent official letters twice asking us to receive foreign visitors to introduce our program. Many academic communities are also interested in studying CBIRD program more in future. 4) Increased capability for program

management. Community committee re-organizes every two year in CBIRD area. This pattern is quite well observed in the communities and their management ability is strengthened through the management of the projects completed and the program operation. They are also working actively with relevant organizations in the local areas.

Training has always been one of the major parts in our program activities. More and more international visitors come to KFO to observe the program or as participants for training. We had received foreign visitors 11 courses during the 6 month period; 4 from international agencies, 2 from governments, 2 from Home Office and 2 from colleges. We also organized 8 trainings for the community leaders, 5 trainings for KFO staff members, and 1 for officials. Each team or individual of the international participants spent about 5 days average with us during their stay in Korea. Including the preparation and liaison work to receive these visitors, the organization of these international trainings need much staff times and expenditures. We need, therefore, at least 2 more staff in charge of the international trainings who can manage English fluently in future. Future direction of the Korean program will be more focusing on training and research activities including participatory surveys. This is also what the government officials are asking us for the new organization of the Korea SCF/CDF.

KFO Program Achievement since the Beginning

Fund Unit : US\$

Items	FY-1953 thru FY-1971		FY-1972 thru FY-1980		Total	
	Expenditures	Contents	Expenditures	Contents	Expenditures	Contents
Administration	(764,708)		(1,206,112)		(1,970,850)	
Operation	311,875		497,787		809,662	
Personel	452,833	15	708,355	21	1,161,188	21
Programs	(3,986,427)		(2,251,544)		(6,237,971)	
Educational	3,331,946	35,354child	324,666	2,987	3,656,612	38,341
Family SH	426,635	5,227proj	273,033	4,450	699,668	9,677
CD Projects	227,846	600	86,468	500	314,314	1,100
CBIRD Projects			1,342,584	582	1,342,584	582
Training Others			224,793	7 yrs	224,793	7 yrs
<u>Total</u>	<u>4,751,135</u>		<u>3,457,686</u>		<u>8,208,821</u>	

Funding Sources

SCF CDF	7,307,245
In-country contr.	81,720
AID	880,654
IBM	10,556
UNICEF	10,366
<u>Total</u>	<u>8,208,821</u>

CBIRI PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 7 AREAS

( 1977 thru 1980)

Unit : 1,000won

<u>Areas Name</u>	<u>No. of Project</u>	<u>Community</u>		<u>SCF/CDF</u>	<u>Gov. &amp; Others</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Cash</u>	<u>Inkind</u>		<u>Cash</u>	<u>Inkind</u>	
Chungung	55	76,079	42,262	42,399	15,127	11,961	187,828
Yanggu	58	76,593	47,528	69,824	55,418	12,845	262,208
Sanbuk	53	168,391	75,568	65,618	61,693	26,438	417,708
Pyunghwachon	59	103,246	98,182	69,036	30	6,768	277,262
Wido	57	74,360	31,998	71,089	47,832	2,753	228,032
Jeungdo	57	70,246	23,100	79,465	88,900	166,500	428,211
Yaksan	63	140,215	44,371	87,168	89,663	36,500	397,917
<hr/>							
Total 1977	92	135,369	77,837	113,653	67,810	14,080	408,749
1978	110	166,915	98,223	127,381	90,142	216,560	962,986
1979	108	190,610	131,287	145,169	73,324	20,257	560,647
1980	92	216,236	55,662	98,396	147,387	12,868	530,549
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>709,130</u>	<u>368,009</u>	<u>484,599</u>	<u>378,663</u>	<u>263,765</u>	<u>2,199,166</u>

Status of Community Center Operation

July 10, 1980

<u>Area Name</u>	<u>No. of Building &amp; Size</u>			<u>Programs Operating in the Center</u>	
	<u>No. of</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Building lot</u>		
Chunseong	4	410m <sup>2</sup>	9.570m <sup>2</sup>	4	* Those are Community Committee, Daycare Center, Community Bank, Community Clinic, Rural Guidance Office, Public Bath, Night Youth School, etc.
Yanggu	3	231	9,689	3	
Sanbuk	4	455	6,600	4	
Pyunghwachon	1	525	234	5	
Yido	1	99	330	3	
Jeungdo	3	360	1,980	3	
Yaksan	2	300	1,980	3	* In Addition to these, there are many formal and informal meetings are organized.

Status of Daycare Center Operation

July 10, 1980

<u>Area Name</u>	<u>No. of Center Type</u>	<u>No. of No.</u>	<u>No. of child</u>	<u>No. of Teacher</u>	<u>Size of Center</u>	<u>Play-ground</u>	<u>Snack</u>	<u>Lunch</u>	<u>Monthly due per child</u>
Chunseong	Permanent	1	30	2	Standard	0	0	0	2,000won
Yanggu	Permanent	3	170	5	Under	0	0	0	2,000won
Sanbuk	Permanent	1	40	2	Standard	0	0	0	2,000won
Pyunghwachon	Permanent	1	30	2	Standard	0	0		8,000won
Yido	Permanent	1	34	2	Under	0	0		3,000won
Jeungdo	Permanent	1	30	2	Standard	Under Const.	0		2,000won
"	Seasonal	6	140	6	Under		0		2,000won
Yaksan	Permanent	1	65	2	Standard	Under Const.	0		2,500won
"	Seasonal	5	150	5	Under		0		2,500won
Total	Permanent	9	399	17					
	Seasonal	11	290	11					

Summary of FY-81 Plan for CIBRD by Area

Unit : US\$

<u>Project Area</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Project</u>	<u>Community Self-help</u>			<u>CDF</u>	<u>Gov't &amp; Others</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Rev.Fund</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Cash</u>	<u>Others</u>	
Chunseong	13	25,829	28,726	18,220	12,216	16,597	9,843	111,431
Yanggu	11	40,314	51,745	10,471	17,609	27,574	12,042	159,755
Sanbuk	9	34,936	68,813	22,871	18,325	45,277	7,588	197,860
Pyunghwachon	11		54,775	10,812	17,469	1,256		84,312
Wido	11	17,906	14,338	17,225	29,180	26,178	22,208	127,035
Jeungdo	19	26,353	26,614	39,791	26,178	192,408		311,344
Yaksan	13	47,426	23,560	8,726	24,433	68,935	1,745	174,825
<u>Total</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>192,814</u>	<u>268,571</u>	<u>128,116</u>	<u>145,410</u>	<u>378,225</u>	<u>53,426</u>	<u>1,166,562</u>

NARRATIVE REVIEW

A. Field Office Operation

1. Staffing

During the reporting period, the changes of staff are as follows:

One field coordinator resigned from this office as she was employed by a business company.

The driver, Sr. resigned from this office for his own business.

The part time consultant for nutrition/health/family planning has become a regular staff for the same position under the IBM program.

A consultant was hired for development and Koreanization of this office.

During this period, transfer of field coordinators in island areas was made as follows:

Mr. Lee Choul Kim was transferred from Wido to Jeungdo.

Mr. Sang Bai Kim was transferred from Yaksan to Wido.

Mr. Ki Hong Suh was transferred from Jeungdo to Yaksan.

2. Relations with Host Government and Non-Governmental Organizations

Major activities we have been working with the relevant government agencies was to discuss about Koreanization of the program. Some of the more important actions taken in cooperation with the Ministry of Home Affairs which Ministry the new Koreanized agency will be registered to are the followings.

1) We have been keeping close relationship with the Ministry for orientation on CBIRD program of the agency and to have possible joint planning for the

innovation of Saemaul program. The material produced by the Ministry on the CBIRD of Korea SCF/CDF is one of the projects made after having field study invited and organized by KFO. 2) Mr. Harbaugh's visit to Korea and meeting with Prime Minister Mr. Shin and Minister of Home Affairs has helped us to promote the program smoothly. Formal action for the registration to the Ministry has been more actively worked out since then. 3) During the negotiation, the Officer in Charge of Saemaul has asked us why the new organization be registered to the Ministry instead of registering to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. In this regard, we had contacted with the Economic Planning Board which Ministry has been playing a role in coordinating the government and SCF/CDF cooperation. Attached is the letter sent to the MOHA from the EPB concerning the juridical establishment.

4) The MOHA asked us to submit organization and program status of KFO in order to get decision of the Minister on some of the important points to promote the Koreanization work. Among the 25 pages introductory paper we sent to the Ministry, there are some following papers responded to the questions asked by the MOHA to include. Those are: the effect of the program, including the measurable and immeasurable ones; the process of selecting the membership and members of the Board; the reason why the organization be registered to the MOHA; the major program activities planning for the new agency; and how to secure the funding sources for the program in future.

After reviewing the materials we sent and refined it to get approval, the officlas in charge got the decision up to the Vice Minister and now waiting to receive the official document for the registration of the Korean agency to get the Minister's approval along with the introduction papers.

Home Office asked us to send the Government's endorsement on securing their funding for the new agency on the response of the recommendation made through Mr. Harbaugh for continuous funding from the headquarters of Save the Children of USA and Canada for some years in future. Accordingly we have made a draft of a plan for the future program and funding sources. However, this has to be discussed after completing the registration. Assurance of the continuous funding from the SCFs for the coming five year period is important to support the newly born agency's program operation, however, more important things in having firm linkage with the international SCF alliance are that the new agency needs to have sound transfer of the program from the SCF/CDF; international sponsorship is needed to find program and funding resources and to exchange experiences; will be helpful to promote good cooperation with the host government; and needs in promotion of international training program.

Cholla Nam-do Provincial Office organized an exchanging study tour for the two island programs of Jeungdo and Yaksan from 21st of April to 30th, 1980. The Chairmen, Field Coordinators and Saemaul Section Chieives of Wando and Sinan Counties visited the Jeungdo and Yaksan CBIRD program during the period and a reporting meeting on the evaluation had been organized at the Provincial Office on April 30, 1980. This exchanging evaluation study had been organized by the Province to promote the CBIRD activities and the relationship between the local government and the activities of the people. The Chieives of the two Counties often visit to the islands and they also supported some sizable projects in these two islands such as the central road opening in Jeungdo and a large warehouse construction in Yaksan. They are also planning to support the purchasing of a carrier boat for Yaksan which needs some \$80,000 and a multi-purpose sea-weed processing plant which cost around \$60,000 and some more smaller projects. The two large projects mentioned above will be implemented in FY-1981.

During taking the foreign participants for field observation, we visited the Governors of Gyeonggi and Gangwon Provinces. The officials of the two Provinces also took our groups to the Saemaul demonstration villages. A UNICEF sponsored seminar group on rural development spent two days in Pyunghwachon and Sanbuk CBIRD areas and UNESCO Korea Commission and SWDCAP sponsored Saemaul study group spent two days on Sanbuk program. For the UNICEF supporting Jeungdo social development program, all the 3 parties, Ministry of Home Affairs, UNICEF/Korea and KFO had completely agreed to proceed the program and since then KFO received funds from UNICEF two time for the first quarters of the year.

The two Save the Children of USA and Canada field offices in Korea had met several times to proceed the Koreanization. As sent to HO, we had made agreement papers on amalgamation of the two organizations and the recommendation for the new organization. The founding meeting for the Korea Save the Children Community Development Federation (Provisional) organized on June 30, 1980 and 10 members for the Board have been nominated. The members are 1 former minister of health and social affairs, 1 former congressman, 3 leaders in large industrial complex, 2 professors, 2 representatives from the SCFs in Korea, and 1 from a transportation company.

We had planned to work with the Medical College of Chunnam University to help the Jeungdo community health program, however, this was not realized so far due to the student demonstrations in the spring season. We will get in touch with the University in the coming season again to organize the assistance.



## MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Dear Mr. McBain;

Proposed Basic Services Program in Cooperation  
with SCF/CDF in Under-privileged Island Area

It is my pleasure to acknowledge you that we received the Memorandum of Agreement between the Government, SCF/CDF and UNICEF for a pilot-demonstration basic services project in Jeungdo island. Since we are also planning to support welfare program in the fields of community health, child welfare, and promotion of women activities through our national wide Saemaul Undong, we expect that this demonstration project will bring good result which can effectively be expanded to many other under-privileged rural and island communities in future.

We certainly agree with the contents of the Memorandum with some partly revision which has been asked by the SCF/CDF, which is the followings.

PART 1-METHODS (first paragraph in Page 3), The Ministry of Home Affairs representing the Government will assume overall responsibility for the project, and the administration and management of the project will be conducted by its Office of Sinan County in Cholla Namdo Province in cooperation with SCF/CDF.

The paragraph mentioned above will be replaced by the following revision.



MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

PART 1 - METHODS

The Ministry of Home Affairs representing the Government in cooperation with SCF/CDF will assume overall responsibility for the project, and project management and supervision will be conducted by SCF/CDF in close collaboration with Sinan County in Cholla Namdo Province.

We feel happy to work on this meaningful project with UNICEF and SCF/CDF which have much experience in working with the local communities to promote and strengthen the local Saemaul program through positive cooperation with government agencies in various level. We will try our best to support the project, administratively and financially, to be implemented successfully and to bring maximum benefit to the children and community for their well-being.

Yours Sincerely,

Chung Hwa Suh

Vice Minister

Mr. Alan E. McBain

Representative,

UNICEF in Korea

CC : EPB, MOST, MOHA, SCF/CDF

ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD

April 30, 1980

EPB 316-251

To : Minister of Home Affairs  
Refer : Officer in Charge of Saemaul Program  
Subject: Koreanization of Program of Community Development Foundation

1. This is related to EPB 100-195, dated June 24, 1975.
2. We have received a letter from the Korea Field Office, Save the Children/Community Development Foundation (Director Mr. In Sup Chang), copy attached, requesting administrative action needed for establishment of juridical person of the agency. Upon reviewing the letter, it is considered that SCF/CDF program has been implementing as a Saemaul project and I request that your Ministry would take the proper action for the establishment of juridical person of the CDF, etc in future.

Attachment : A copy of the Letter from SCF/CDF

Minister  
Economic Board

(Sent on April 30, 1980)

( Excerpt from the translation of "Summary of Organization and Program of Save the Children/Community Development Foundation" produced by the Ministry of Home Affairs as a Saemaul Reference Material No.1, March 3,1980 )

In addition to the special features of the Korea SCF/CDF program such as Assignment of a field coordinator, community committee, and community center, they wrote the referable items in chapter 6 of the material:

6. CD activity methodology which could be referred to the Saemaul Undong program

A) How to manage the operational fund.

- Promote voluntary agency which can systematically support the Saemaul Undong Program with privately funding.
- Instruct and seek the fund resources for the self-management program considering the time when fund support would be topped in the future. (Cultivate leaders and focus on the development of the public income increasing program)
- Lay stress on the highly effective projects implemented by communal management among villages. (community center, daycare center, Saemaul bank etc.)
- Promote the people participation through the annually planned project activities and ensure the safety of the productivity project implementation.

B) Community Organization

- Establish a self-management system in the economic and social welfare programs through the general meeting organized with the representatives of the people.
- Employ full-time workers with responsibility to work out and handle the matters of community organization.
- Organize temporary ad hoc committees based to the project contents and carry out projects.

C) Direction of Program Drive

- Emphasize on the cultivation of people's capability for setting up and implementing the short and long term wider range of development projects.

- Post a qualified resident worker in the field to coordinate and guide the project implementation.
- Extend the village level project to wider area unit.
- Supplement the shortage of village leaders with leaders found in wider area.
- Meet the needs of the expanding community activities.
- Integrated program activities ; economic, social, cultural and welfare.

D) On the Project Implementation

- Operation of village center

- Multi-purpose center : conference room, Saemaul bank office, daycare center, wedding hall.
- Full time operation : By a full time clerk  
Management of facilities

- Daycare center

- Emotional education center for pre-school children serving also as a daycare nursery
- Improve children's nutrition with the help of qualified daycare teacher (paid) and children's mother who help feeding program on rotation basis.

- Productive Project

According to the different productive project, groups are organized to learn technique and to explore a market.

Invite specialists

Send people to the advanced places for study tours.

- Operation of Library

To establish library in school located in the community to be managed by the school. People can utilize the books through the students.

### 3. Social Development Activities

Many policy makers and development workers are generally tend to think more about economic development while less emphasizing the development of social improvement activities. This is particularly true in Korea, for the government has been working hard to promote the economy during the past 2 decades. This is also true that many of the community leaders who are working in CBIRD program pay more attention to income increase projects than the social development projects. This is why KFO has been encouraging social and human welfare programs in the CBIRD communities so that they can develop their communities in balanced manner, social and economic development.

Fortunately we could get assistance from UNICEF and IBM to promote the basic community services including primary health care, child welfare, women activities and training related with the activities. This helps much our CBIRD in encouraging the community people to think and participate actively in social development sector. This is not only benefit the communities where we are working with IBM and UNICEF assistance program, IBM for Yaksan island and UNICEF for Jeungdo island, but it also benefit the other 5 CBIRD areas through joint training activities and experimentation from those island experiences.

CBIRD in Korea is more emphasizing the social development activities than any other integrated rural development programs similar to CBIRD including government supported Saemaul projects. We are somewhat pioneering the rural social development programs which the government is planning more in the 5th 5-Year Economic and Social Development Plan starts from 1982. This is one of the strong points the CBIRD has in putting efforts on balanced wellbeing of the people in the community.

Some of the important social development activities the communities have been developing are as follows:

1) Daycare program. (See the attached paper to the Program Highlights in this report) Every CBIRD community has one or more daycare centers encouraged by KFO. Among the total of 11 centers, 9 are permanent and 11 are seasonal. All the 9 centers offer lunches to the children, every school day or 3 days a week. 4 of them are joint program with the government support. We are negotiating with respective local government and Korea Daycare Center Council to get some assistance from them for the daycare program. We are also active working to support the play ground system through the corporate sponsors.

2) School and Educational Program.

All the communities have education and cultural program in their annual project plan. The activities we are helping the schools are school lunches, student activities, natural gardens and playing system, scholarships, school library, etc. Many of the primary schools in CBIRD areas have been awarded citations for their active school development programs.

3) Community Health Program.

Three communities have community nurses supported by the agency, 2 are receiving medical service from private groups, and 2 others have government health service. (There are better government health services working in these two areas than the other 5 areas.) In those of the 3 health programs, village health volunteers are working with the community nurse, who had been selected by the women club and had been trained. Six of the seven communities have nutrition centers where they practise food making and cooking lunches for the daycare children and for the participants attending meetings. In most cases, mothers of the children cook for their children in the centers on rotation basis.

#### 4) Community Center.

This is the focal point for the multi-purpose activities of the people in the communities. Every community has community committee operating center. Most of them are organized with more than 2 buildings, large or small in size. (See the attached paper. In addition to many formal and informal gatherings such as trainings, ceremonies, meetings recreations, etc, many programs are working in the center. Some of the major organizations working in the centers are : community committee, daycare program, community clinic, community bank, public bath, night school for youth, rural guidance office (of the government), and community library.

#### 5) Library

Every CBIRD community has one or more libraries, either supported through the committee or under direct supervision of the committee. KFO had supported to establish 3 more libraries last year through corporate sponsors in Korea. The more important thing in library program is good management. To establish a small community or a school library may not be so difficult, however, we learned through our experiences that the proper management of the library in order to get maximum benefit out of it is far difficult job. Many of the libraries are properly operated and some of them are very good we are planning to organize a workshop for the teachers in charge of one of the outstanding school programs in future.

#### 6) Women Activities

Women are participating in many development activities in the CBIRD communities. Every community has women club and they also have women sub-committee in their community committee. In addition to participate in many of the social development activities mentioned above, they are working with many other activities such as women welfare bank, farm demonstrations, family planning, and others. However, women program is one of the difficult programs, for they are not so active comparing with the inputs and efforts we are putting to promote their activities. This is because they had been

living long time under the feudalistic society which was not allowed women participation in development. We will be working hard, however, to support their program more in future.

There are many more social development activities such as athletic and cultural activities, home improvement programs, community news letter, welfare for the aged people, etc.

In the project plan for the corporate sponsored this year, we planned 3 very important projects in addition to the projects asked by individual CBIRD community. Those are food/nutrition training, improved Ondol demonstration (cooking facility, room ground and chimney of Korean style), and training on how properly use the electronics. These are some of the very badly needed life style to be improved. Training for food/nutrition will be focused on how to improve the food preparation and services on their level of living in local community; for the Ondol demonstration, constructing 2 places in a community of a series of cooking place, room heating, and chimney, which is still traditional fashion losing much heats while still poor cooking and heating and unsanitary conditions; from the electronics training, the way how to properly handle and use of radios, TV, fan, rice pot, etc. will be trained with practising.

There are still many things to be done in promoting social development activities in Korea. Because, even though we often hear that the economy in Korea has been developing dramatically in these last two decades, the living style of the Korean people, much of which are still inconvenient and not scientifically prepared, is still much traditional. It is also difficult to improve these long rooted custom of living. Social development

in Korea is one of the biggest questions to solve in the coming years. This is also urgently needed to balance the living condition of the well-to-do and the mass plain people in rural and urban communities.

We appreciated for the UNICEF and IBM participation in our CBIRD program, particularly for the promotion of the community health and basic services program. As we stated before, these two programs gave us the really true path to pave the road for social development in our CBIRD program and this will also give us a good lesson for promoting the nation-wide Saemaul program in Korea in future.

#### 4. Advisory committee and Koreanization

This Committee, which is comprised of leaders of the foreign and Korean professional and business communities, served in both an advisory and fund-raising capacity during the past 7 years.

During the reporting period, the activities of the Committee were a little bit inactive due to the emergency martial law and rapid changes of political and social situation. However, their interest in our program has never been loosened and they have helped us in many ways for our special projects and establishment of a juridical person which one of our major goals of this office for the future. The total amount the committee raised was \$3,382 and the projects carried out with funds made by the Committee were wood technical art project, facilities of community center, etc.

We received 21 special project application sent from 7 CBIRD communities with an amount of \$37,915 request and half of the projects had been distributed to the Korean community last month and 5 of them already sent us favorable responses. Rest of the half of the applications will be sent to the American community in late of August or early in September, for most of them are in their summer vacation and will be coming back to Korea late August.

The staff of Korea Field Office, SCF/CDF, have worked with emphasis for organization of a Korean legal body, keeping close contact with the advisory committee, related persons and the government officials.

The drafts of articles of incorporation, program plan and budget, board members and other documents were all prepared and reviewed with the advisory committee and the staff of the ministry concerned very carefully. Both Korea Field Offices of SCF/CDF and CANSAVE have reached a concrete agreement for amalgamation of the two offices here in Korea to be one body under a Korean juridical person. Mr. Jack W. Harbaugh, special consultant to Headquarters of SCF/CDF, came to Korea to see and help for the amalgamation of two Korea field offices and legalization of this agency. Under the encouragement and guidance of Headquarters of the two agencies, the work for establishment of a legal body has been proceeded successfully. The inaugural meeting of the corporate juridical person, Korea Save the Children Community Development Federation was held on June 30 and the meeting was successfully finished with about 40 members attending. Now, we are ready with all of the necessary documents and will submit them to the ministry for registration as soon as the Headquarters of the two agencies approve it.

B. Program Activities

Six Month Period - January - June 1980

1. Urban Slum Area - Pyunghwachon - 6 tong, population 5,554

Mrs. Kim, Chang-sook (former field coordinator) resigned in January 1980 and Mr. Lim, Soon-yang has been in charge of two impact areas; Sanbuk and Pyunghwachon. Mr. Lim have found that Pyunghwachon has various complicated problems because it's a community of urban low income people having various jobs with very different life style.

People in this community are showing their keen interest in the re-development city planning of the government which has a strong possibility to be undertaken within this year. In this connection, the community people organized an ad-hoc committee of re-development<sub>2</sub> plan. Most of the people in this slum community live in an average 20m<sup>2</sup>-size house and they are now expecting to own 40-47m<sup>2</sup> size row house with this re-location plan. They are, however, so poor that they try to find a way how to pay the self-help fund beside the government investment for the housing project.

Daycare center, operated since 1976, has now 27 preschoolers with 2 daycare teachers. The number of attendants has been decreased recently because a new attached kingdergarten to a church near Pyunghwachon. They also have about 20 preschool children in the kingdergarten. It is desirable to have more daycare center or kingdergarten with good facilities for needy children in this community. During the period, the community has received a piano, a refregerator and several indoor playthings with financial contribution of the Advisory Committee (Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York). In addition, Korea Institute of Research in Behavioral Science (KIRBS) provided the daycare center with various teaching materials; drawing sets, tape record, 120 reels of slide, and helped daycare teachers with training programs.

Pyungwhachon night school for youths, opened in May 1979, has now 30 students with 15 young voluntary teachers. Three of the teachers are Pyunghwachon community youngsters and the rest are from the down town Seoul. Due to their endeavours, 3 graduates of the night school passed the qualifying examination to be able to enter the regular high school. Mr. Kim Sung-hwan,

a member of the National Unification Council was so impressed to see the outstanding achievement of young voluntary teachers' activities that he contributed 12 desks for the night school. Moreover, Dr. Kang Han, who is running a private clinic in this community, organized a special committee of sponsors to support the needy labouring students in the night school. The committee support 7 students with scholarship.

The Korea Women Doctors' Association of which the president is Dr. Choi Soon-ok, having 700 memberships, has supported Pyungwhachon people with regular medical services, twice a month. During last six months, they have sent medical teams organized with one or two specialists of different section and a nurse in each team to serve community people with their medical activities; education, immunization and treatment. They have performed medical treatment as follows;

Internal Medicine	108 patients
Pediatrics	48
OB/GY	56
Dental	20
<hr/>	
Total	232 patients

In addition, the public bathhouse, attached to the community center, has contributed to the people in the community for their economic and hygienic life. It is, however, needed to improve with better facilities, especially the facility of the water supply system for the bathhouse. During the period, 3,322 men and women, 19,103 children benefitted by utilizing the public bathhouse in the community. It will be a main income source when the people establish a self-supporting community in the future.

The committee has no remarkable productivity project in the community. Only small home industry and community bank operation have helped increase the family income in the community. The committee supported 3 people who run a small home industry with project fund to encourage them to be able to stand on their own legs. And also the committee expected them to give community women and youngsters opportunity for getting job through them.

Community bank, opened in 1975, has been well organized and operated. It has now about 7,597 membership; 2,089 regular members, 5,508 assistant members, and has been well known as a model among community banks in Seoul.

As one of women's project, the committee encouraged women in the community to join in public purchasing daily commodities with whole sale price. This project has been well implemented and got good response from the women. In the future, the women's committee will organize this project more systematic way to improve the economic life of the people in the community.

The 550 m<sup>2</sup>-size of community center of Pyunghwachon has been actively utilized as a multi-purpose building such as community bank, night school, community clinic, daycare center and all kind of training center.

During the period, community committee organized more than 20 times of small and large meetings such as nutrition training for community women, project planning meetings and committee meetings for re-development plan. Most of all, the center is an important place for people to discuss their problems and find out the clue to solve them through those meetings.

SCF/CDF ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

PROGRAM: KOREA, Pyunghwa-chon  
COMPLETED BY: Mr. Lim, Soon Yang  
Field Coordinator

DATE: June 30, 1980  
FOR PERIOD: Jan .1, 1980  
June 30, 1980

I. Management Information Concerning Field Office Operation;

A. FUNDING SOURCES: Received during the preceding six months in U.S. Dollars

1. SCF/CDF Sponsorship Funds Income

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| a. CBIRD Project Funding (including urban project area in Pyunghwachon) | a. 7,998 |
| b. Child/Family   | b. -     |
| c. Special Cash Gift to Children  | c. 2,168 |

Sponsorship Income Total: \$10,166

2. SCF/CDF Contribution Income (Non-sponsorship Fund)

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| a. Contribution Including Designated Contributions | a. -     |
| b. Contribution from Korea Advisory Committee      | b. 2,199 |

Total: \$2,199

3. U.S. Government Funding

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| a. DPG | a. NONE |
| b. OPG | b. "    |

U.S. Government Funding Total:

4. Host Country Contribution to SCF/CDF Funded Projects

- |                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| a. Community Cash     | a. 39,796 |
| b. Government Cash    | b. -      |
| c. Community In-kind  | c. 3,119  |
| d. Government In-kind | d. -      |

Total: \$42,915

5. Other Assistance Organizations

- |                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| a. CARE and Others | a. 454 |
| b.                 | b. -   |

Total: \$454

Total Funding Input: \$55,734

Pyunghwa-chon

**II. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT -- TRAINING**

CDF Funded

Jan. 1979 thru June 1980

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					
Animal Husbandry					
Communication					
Community Development & Planning	84	20	6	252	CDC
Cottage & Off Farm Industries					
Child Care	163	163	7	348	CDC, KIRDS
Credit and Finance					
Family Planning	40	40	3	80	K/DA, HC
Functional Math & Literacy					
Marketing Cooperatives					
Nutrition	20	20	1	80	ORD, CDC
Pare-Medical					
Transportation					
Water Resource Development					
Other (Please specify in narrative report.)					
OBSERVATION TO ADVANCED AREA	37	32	2	312	CDC
<b>Total:</b>	344	275	19	1,072	
<b>B. Intermediate Training</b>					
Indigenous Agencies & District Level Institutions					
• Community Committee Members	3	1	2	45	SCF/CDF
• Field Coordinators					
• Other SCF Staff Members					
<b>Total:</b>	3	1	2	45	
<b>C. Advanced Management Training</b>					
• Country Directors					
*UNICEF Training	29	22	1	87	IHA, UNICEF
• Indigenous Agencies & National Level Institutions					
<b>Total:</b>	29	22	1	87	
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	373	297	22	1,204	

Area : Pyunghwa-chon

Statistics of I/A Sponsorships from 1/80 through 6/30/80

No. of active sponsorships - opening date .....	410
No. of new assignments .....	40
No. of transfer .....	11
No. of terminations .....	49
Converted to other type (to ) .....	
No. of reinstatements .....	4
No. of renewals .....	170
No. of active sponsorships - closing date .....	416
No. of letters sent to sponsors .....	447
No. of letters received from sponsors .....	140
No. of sponsor inquiries .....	13
No. of active projects .....	
No. of projects completed .....	
No. of sponsor visits .....	2
No. of Annual status reports sent to sponsor .....	69
No. of welcome letters to new sponsors .....	40
No. of letters to terminated sponsors .....	49
No. of Case Histories sent to home office .....	64

Pyunghwa-chon

STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

(Jan. 1980 thru June 1980)

Unit : US\$

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Self-help</u>		<u>SCF/CDF</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Total</u>
			<u>Cash</u>	<u>Inkind</u>		<u>Cash</u>	<u>Inkind</u>	
800064/527	Daycare Center	27 children	1,879	47	4,319			6,236
800068/421	Health Sanitation	232 person		35	253		454	742
800072/322	Scholorship	7 students			672			672
800078/529	public bathhouse	22,425 person	15,087	178				15,265
800069/422	Nutrition	4 times		52	137			189
800061/332	Training program	5 times	87	21	458			566
800062/628	Home industry	3 household	4,363		1,396			5,759
800066/114	Environment	1 building		84	632			716
800077/322	Youth program	30 student	1,169	2,450				3,619
800074/624	Village bank	1 bank 7,597 members	16,909		1,259			18,168
800065/528	Children welfare	450 student		18	802			820
800063/54	Center operation	6 months	232	35	764			1,031
841	Administration	6 months	69	199	1,379			1,647
	<u>Total</u>		<u>39,795</u>	<u>3,119</u>	<u>12,062</u>		<u>454</u>	<u>55,430</u>

- 40 -

Mountainous Areas

2. Chungung - 6 villages (12 natural villages), 2,040 population

Mr. Lee Ki-han, who is now in charge of Yanggu community, holds Chungung community in addition as Mr. Moon Chi-wook, former field coordinator of Chungung was appointed as Program Director in 1979.

During the period, Chungung community committee has implemented 8 priority projects, 6 locally supported projects which were supported by \$86,836(81%) of self-help fund and \$6,161(6%) of government and other subsidy and \$14,036(13%) of CDF fund. It is remarkable that self-help fund of the community people has been gradually increased.

The committee has been developed with the assistance of SCF/CDF since 1973. KFO is encouraging the community to take more function of the committee so that they can independently manage their program and raise the project fund.

Activities of Community Committee

Man.31	held general meeting of women's welfare bank	40 members
Feb.2	community committee meeting	for project
Feb.3	youth club meeting	implementation
Feb.6-9	Asso. of Agricultural technique seminar	group guidance
Feb.27	closing ceremony of daycare center	dispathing education
Mar.11	opening ceremony of daycare center	
April 7	community committee representative meeting	FY-80/81 project
May 3	children's event	planning
May 6-9	4-H club contest	
May 16	party for old folks	
May 18	4-H club valley ball game support	
June 4	Yanggu CBIRD project observation	

Mr. Ahn Jang-hun, secretary of the committee working since 1973, received an Award from the Minister of Agriculture and Fishery at the 25th 4-H contest organized by the Office of Rural Development. It was a valuable fruit of his long endeavours that he had served for the community and the young population in the community.

The community center is one of the biggest buildings in the community where the people get together and have all sorts of meeting. Especially, the number of people who utilize the community center as a wedding hall have increased so rapidly that they equipped a good facility for the wedding ceremony in the center. In addition, the center was also equipped with sports facilities of table tennis, valley ball for the sound recreation of the people.

In April and May, the best season of the year in Korea, the committee organized some exciting cultural and education events. One of the most rewarding events was the party for old folks who are over 70 years old prepared by women's committee. Children in both primary school and daycare center performed their talent with songs and dance. Old citizens of the community enjoyed food, drinks and special gifts prepared by women members. It was a good event for children and youngsters to plant respect for elders in their mind.

4-H club members organized a valley ball games and primary school children held an athletic meeting and they enjoyed all kind of ball games and sports event.

70 members of village health volunteers have worked for the health and hygiene of the community. The members have monthly regular meeting and contribute their primary health care with assistance of the Graduate School of Public Health, Seoul National University. The students of the university trained village health volunteers with education on primary health care and preventive education. They also supply household medicines for the health program of the community.

Water supply system of Wolgokri is working for 40 households. The project, however, is expecting to meet some difficulties in the process because the headwaters are about 3 km apart from the working spot.

The committee had purchased 10 bags of new variety of rice seed, "Meeryang No.3", and supplied them to the farmers as the project bank program in Chunsung. Now they are expecting to have a good harvest of the Meeryang No.3 this autumn.

The committee supplied 11 boxes of honey bees to the farm households. There are rich resources of honey in the community. Moreover, the price of honey is so high that it will be a good income increasing source in the community.

Farmers had been encouraged to raise strawberry last year. Fortunately, the strawberry has been abundant this spring and through which they increased their family income. There was a big sports event titled "Youth Sports Meeting" in Chunchon, near Chunsung community in May. And so, farmers had good chance to sell their farm products, especially strawberry with reasonable price. Now, many farmers are interested in cultivating strawberry next year.

Goat raising is one of the projects which need big amount of funding support and highly skilled experts. However, the committee encouraged livestock farmers in the community to raise goats as a high income project. Now the goats that farmers are raising here in Chunsung are in good condition.

SCF/CDF ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

PROGRAM: KOREA, Chunsung Dong-Myeon

DATE: June 30, 1980

COMPLETED BY: Mr. Lee, Ki Han  
Field Coordinator

FOR PERIOD:, Jan. 1, 1980  
June 30, 1980

I. Management Information Concerning Field Office Operation;

A. FUNDING SOURCES: Received during the preceding six months in U.S. Dollars

1. SCF/CDF Sponsorship Funds Income

a. CBIIRD Project Funding (including urban project area in Pyunghwachon)	a. 8,405
b. Child/Family	b. -
c. Special Cash Gift to Children	c. 1,512

Sponsorship Income Total: \$9,917

2. SCF/CDF Contribution Income (Non-sponsorship Fund)

a. Contribution Including Designated Contributions	a. NONE
b. Contribution from Korea Advisory Committee	b. "

Total:

3. U.S. Government Funding

a. DPG	a. NONE
b. OPG	b. "

U.S. Government Funding Total:

4. Host Country Contribution to SCF/CDF Funded Projects

a. Community Cash	a. 47,373
b. Government Cash	b. 881
c. Community In-kind	c. 9,913
d. Government In-kind	d. 2,160

Total: \$60,327

5. Other Assistance Organizations

a. CARE and Others	a. 487
b.	b. -

Total: \$487

Total Funding Input: \$70,731

Chunseong

**II. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT – TRAINING**

**CDF Funded** Jan. thru June 1980

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	160	20	3	1,920	ORD
Animal Husbandry	160	14	1	160	ORD
Communication					
Community Development & Planning	18	6	2	180	KFO
Cottage & Off Farm Industries					
Child Care	25	25	3	100	KDA
Credit and Finance	40	40	1	120	
Family Planning	18	18	4	280	SMHS
Functional Math & Literacy					
Marketing Cooperatives					
Nutrition	25	25	4	200	KDA
Para-Medical					
Transportation					
Water Resource Development	70	33	1	140	
Other (Please specify in narrative report.)					
<b>Total:</b>	516	181	19	3,040	
<b>B. Intermediate Training</b>					
Indigenous Agencies & District Level Institutions					
• Community Committee Members	2		1	12	KFO
• Field Coordinators					
• Other SCF Staff Members					
<b>Total:</b>	2		1	12	
<b>C. Advanced Management Training</b>					
• Country Directors					
• Indigenous Agencies & National Level Institutions					
<b>Total:</b>					

Grand-Total

516

181

20

3,052

Area : Chungung

Statistics of I/A Sponsorships from 1/80 through 6/30

No. of active sponsorships - opening date .....	262
No. of new assignments .....	2
No. of transfers .....	7
No. of terminations .....	18
Converted to other type ( to ) .....	
No. of reinstatements .....	1
No. of renewals .....	108
No. of active sponsorships - closing date .....	254
No. of letters sent to sponsors .....	163
No. of letters received from sponsors .....	43
No. of sponsor inquiries .....	5
No. of active projects .....	
No. of projects completed .....	
No. of Annual status reports .....	82
No. of Welcome letters to new sponsors .....	2
No. of letters to terminated sponsors .....	18
No. of Case Histories sent to home office .....	103
Sponsor Visits .....	0

STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION - CHUNSEONG

(Jan. 1 - June 30, 1980)

Unit: US\$

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Comm. Relative Investment</u>			<u>SCF/CDF</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Rev.Fund</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Cash</u>	<u>Others</u>	
Project Bank	2 kinds		1,354		1,354			2,708
Daycare Center	1 center 40 children		646		315	785	797	2,543
Leaders Training	2 times		9	35	52	9		105
Education & Culture	3 Events		279	419	208	87	70	1,063
Health & Sanitation	70 VHV member 1 sanitary center			35	628	209	1,571	2,443
Community Center	6 months		63		3,991			4,054
Farm Irrigation	1 place, 4ha		24,433	1,745				26,178
Cash Crops	5 ha		12,216	3,491				15,707
Livestock	5 households		6,108	2,094	2,618			10,820
Sponsorship Management	230 sponsorship		1,008					1,008
farm Implement Repair	1 place		1,257	2,094				3,351
Adminiatration	6 months				698			698
<u>TOTAL</u>			<u>47,373</u>	<u>9,913</u>	<u>9,864</u>	<u>1,090</u>	<u>2,438</u>	<u>70,678</u>

3. Yanggu - 11 villages (13 natural villages), 5,280 population  
Located on the border of the Demilitarized Zone in  
Kangwon Do

The community committee has implemented 12 projects; 8 priority projects, 3 locally contributed projects and one supplementary project. The project fund was allocated as follows ; the community self-help is \$37,395(40%), \$19,992(22%) of CDF support, and 38% of government subsidy. The rate of fund allocation showed that the CDF support has been reduced in this period.

In order to strengthen the function of the community committee of Yanggu and to make it into a self-supporting management community, the field coordinator who had been posted in the field, withdraw from the field. Instead, field coordinator is working on visiting system. The committee is operating the program mostly by themselves with little involvement of the field coordinator.

The committee held 4 committee meetings through which the function of the committee has been intensified during the period. The key members of the committee, chairman, vice chairman and secretary have made their utmost effort to develop the community which is managed by the self-supporting in democratic process.

In early April, Mr. Yie, former secretary of the committee resigned and Mr. Kim Kwang-rim was elected as a new secretary. He has been well oriented and is now good at the community work.

The committee operates 4-building community center with sponsorship work, community bank, daycare center and held small and large meetings through which many projects were planned, implemented and evaluated. In particular, the number of people who utilize the community center as a wedding hall has been increased. They rent the wedding hall free of charge in the community.

The committee supports 3 permanent daycare centers with 170 preschoolers and 5 daycare teachers. Two daycare centers of the three are supported by government and provide children with lunch. The rest one which is not supported by government provide children with snack only. In February, 1980, 45 children from 3 daycare centers finished their one-year course and entered the primary school. In April, all preschool children of daycare center went on picnic with mothers.

Yanggu is a mountaneous area and has rich natural resources for honey bee raising. The price of the honey has been high. Therefore bee-raising has been considered to be an important income increasing project. During the period, people produced 30 barrels of honey in the community.

The committee sent two people to the 5-day seminar which was held in Seoul sponsored by the Association of Agricultural Technicians. They have learned methods and technique of planting fruits and vegetables through vinyl house. They successfully planted peppers, lattus, cabbage and melon. They encouraged their neighbours to try the vinyl house project.

A big event for children, to develop children's potentiality, to improve their physical activities and to raise their cooperative spirit, was organized in Im-dang primary school on May 20'80. There were many children from three primary schools in the community. The Board of Education Chief of the Gun(County), and other government officials of myeon participated in the event and led it to a meaningful event for community children and their parents. Children enjoyed the competative exciting games such as relay, foot ball games, rope pulling contest, composition and drawing contest. Wondang primary school won the first place and awarded a Director's flag to the victory team in the name of KFO director.

The community makes its effort to organize a group of sponsors to be able to support school activities especially to raise base-ball team, tennis championship, table-tennis team of three primary school in the community.

During the period, the committee established a main gate of the Palang primary school. It motivated the board of education of the County to support of the improvement of school environment project. With the help of the County education board, a 150 meter-long wall was established around the school.

Four community banks, one in the community center and 3 in villages, have been actively operated with about 330 membership and \$19,197 and 500 bags of rice as bank deposit. The community bank and village banks have contributed to improve the economic life of the people in the community.

The committee supported village center of Hoogok ri with \$698 of revolving fund by providing them with good facilities such as desks, chairs and black board. The committee make it possible for village people in Hoogok ri to be able to utilize the center building with those proper equipment.

Wondang ri was designated to be a place for the project of Saemaul housing program. However, they have faced some difficulties in implementing the project and in making progress because of poor fund supporting. The committee supported \$1,745 of revolving fund to support the housing project and now 14 houses are under construction.

The public bathhouse, which was established in 1977, closed after one year operation because of fuel problem. Fortunately, the community made its effort to reoperate the bathhouse with assistance of military and administrative authorities. The committee repaired and reequipped facilities with \$1,1047. The military authorities dispatched two engineers for heating system and supplied oil. Now, people in the community have been benefitted by using the bathhouse with low fare(half price).

SCF/CDF ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

PROGRAM: KOREA, Yanggu Dong-Myeoen

DATE: June 30, 1980

COMPLETED BY: Mr. Lee, Ki Han  
Field Coordinator

FOR PERIOD: Jan. 1, 1980  
June 30, 1980

I. Management Information Concerning Field Office Operation;

A. FUNDING SOURCES: Received during the preceding six months in U.S. Dollars

1. SCF/CDF Sponsorship Funds Income

a. CBIRD Project Funding (including urban project area in Pyunghwachon)	a. 4,241
b. Child/Family	b. -
c. Special Cash Gift to Children	c. 3,506

Sponsorship Income Total: \$7,747

2. SCF/CDF Contribution Income (Non-sponsorship Fund)

a. Contribution Including Designated Contributions	a. NONE
b. Contribution from Korea Advisory Committee	b. "

Total:

3. U.S. Government Funding

a. DPG	a. -
b. OPG	b. 5,236

U.S. Government Funding Total: \$5,236

4. Host Country Contribution to SCF/CDF Funded Projects

a. Community Cash	a. 25,799
b. Government Cash	b. 10,000
c. Community In-kind	c. 8,796
d. Government In-kind	d. 13,625

Total: \$58,220

5. Other Assistance Organizations

a. CARE and Others	a. 2,116
b.	b. -

Total: \$2,116

Total Funding Input: \$73,319

Yanggu

II. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT - TRAINING		CDF Funded			Jan. thru June 1980
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	180	12	3	850	ORD
Animal Husbandry	48	2	4	135	
Communication					
Community Development & Planning	60	15	3	396	KFO
Cottage & Off Farm Industries					
Child Care	190	102	6	940	KDA, KFO
Credit and Finance	45	39	3	186	VBA, KFO
Family Planning	12	12	1	24	I.YEON
Functional Math & Literacy					
Marketing Cooperatives					
Nutrition	90	90	4	360	KDA
Para-Medical					
Transportation					
Water Resource Development					
Other (Please specify in narrative report.)					
<b>Total:</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,891</b>	
<b>B. Intermediate Training</b>					
Indigenous Agencies & District Level Institutions					
• Community Committee Members	2		2	32	SCF/CDF
• Field Coordinators					
• Other SCF Staff Members					
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	
<b>C. Advanced Management Training</b>					
• Country Directors					
• Indigenous Agencies & National Level Institutions					
<b>Total:</b>					
<b>Grand-Total</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,923</b>	

Area : Yanggu

Statistics of I/A Sponsorships from 1/80 through 6/30/80

No. of active sponsorships - opening date .....	467
No. of new assignments .....	24
No. of transfers .....	30
No. of terminations .....	42
Converted to other type ( to        ) .....	
No. of reinstatements .....	1
No. of renewals .....	207
No. of active sponsorships - closing date .....	480
No. of letters sent to sponsors .....	526
No. of letters received from sponsors .....	137
No. of sponsor inquiries .....	6
No. of active projects .....	
No. of projects completed .....	
No. of Annual Status Report .....	111
No. of Welcome letters to new sponsors .....	24
No. of letters to terminated sponsors .....	42
No. of Case Histories sent to home office .....	47
Sponsor Visits .....	0

STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION - YANGGU

( Jan. 1, - June 31, 1980)

Unit:US\$

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Comm. Relative Investment</u>			<u>SCF/CDF</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Rev. Fund</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Cash</u>	<u>Others</u>	
Daycare center	3 centers 170 children		2,568		1,506	4,732		8,826
Leaders Training	3 kinds		186	52	433			671
bee raising	30 boxes		545	454	2,269			3,268
vinyl House	100 pyung		52		70			122
Sponsorship management	473 sponsorships				1,043			1,043
School projects	4 schools		6,073	1,222	1,344			8,639
Children activities	Various kind		314		506	67		887
Community center	4 centers 6 months		17		2,181			2,198
Cattle raising	8 Korea cows		873		2,095			2,968
Village center support	2 village centers		908	87				995
Community bank	1 bank 320 members		7,263					7,263
house improvement	14 household		6,981	6,981		20,942		34,904
Administration	6 months				1,365			1,365
<u>TOTAL</u>			<u>25,800</u>	<u>8,796</u>	<u>12,812</u>	<u>25,741</u>		<u>73,149</u>

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4. Sanbuk - 8 villages (12 natural villages), 2,974 population,  
Located in a deep mountain valley in Yoju County,  
Kyonggi Do

The statistic report which was tentatively summed up by the government said that the family income of rural household which was a little bit ahead of urban labouring family income has recently dropped behind that of urban income to 16% in 1979. The report said it is because of rice diseases last year. The rice production has been decreased to 8%. In addition, the price of meats and vegetables have sharply dropped while the farming expenses including fertilizers, wages and chemical insecticide has been raised. In particular, the agricultural coop. reported that the wages have raised to 32% as compared to the last year. The number of people who left their farm has increased to 5.5% even though the wages of farmers have raised to 32% compared with that of last year. In Sanbuk, the committee gave priority on rice planting and livestock raising as usual. However, they could not cover the expenses that the farmers had invested for the projects. The product of cash crop such as mushroom and Sansooyoo couldn't help farmers to increase their family income during this period. It is generally considered as a by-product of world wide oil shock and infaltion. Farmers wish that the government will set up a strong policy for farm products and its markets to be controlled by a stabilized and reliable system.

The productivity projects in this area especially livestock project tend to be weakened during the period. Especially the farmers failed to import 50 milk cows from foreign country and livestock farmers are disappointed at the livestock project. However, farmers who planted young fruit trees are expecting to have good harvest this autumn. According to the raise of wage, the committee provided 6 tillers and 2 sprayers to cover the shortage of manpower.

Community bank in this community has been evenly operated with 516 membership and about \$34,904 of bank deposit. Accordingly the loan program benefit community people when they face urgent problems. During the period, the committee collected rice which were loaned and reloaned them to the people who urgently needed some help.

The project of wood craft is a new one that committee planned for FY-80. Sanbuk is mountainous area, 83% of which is surrounded by mountainous and forest. The committee planned to increase family income and give rural youngsters chance to learn technique of wood craft in the Sanbuk Wood Craft Center which was established this spring. Now they produce wood works using rich natural resources in the area. The wood craft project attracts a keen interest from the people in the community.

The committee has faced some difficulties to implement a planned project of public playground establishment on the 3,330 m<sup>2</sup> land. However, the construction of public ground has made rapid progress due to strenuous effort of the people and positive assistance of government authorities. Consequently, the people is now expecting to have a public ground with facilities in near future.

Health and nutrition project is one of the projects that the committee has successfully implemented during the period. The community nurse, posted and employed by Sanbuk committee and Korea Association of Rural Medicine has been working hard to perform primary health care in Sanbuk, a doctorless rural area. In order to strengthen the medical activity and preventive programs in Sanbuk, the nurse selected village health volunteers one from every village in the area and trained them to be assistants. The medical project has been remarkably developed since last year when the nurse was posted in the community center. The village health volunteers of Sanbuk have helped medical college team and Lion's Club members who voluntarily performed medical services through the recommendation of Korea Asso. of Rural Medicine and Health. They also studied medical condition of the villagers through the survey and examination of stool parasite.

Primary school lunch program, followed by the successful daycare center lunch, started in June 1979, has been proudly implemented in Sanbuk with assistance of government concerned. The lunch program is now highly evaluated by the mothers, all community people, and government authorities because it is a meaningful and effective program not only for the children's health but nutrition as well. Especially the involvement of mothers to the program on the rotation basis has directly linked to the innovation of meal habit of all family members. Sanbuk committee has become the object of envy from neighbouring villages with its outstanding development projects.

Community center has contributed to improve the quality of people's life with good facilities in three Korean traditional buildings which are utilized by people as daycare center, medical clinic, community bank. Moreover, both official and unofficial meetings, all kind of trainings were organized in the community center building. Through the gatherings and trainings, community people have many chances to learn modernized technique of farming and livestock. And they also learned their way of thinking and develop their cooperative and diligent spirit.

During the period, the committee was very busy with many visitors home and abroad who are keenly interested in community development program, especially in Sanbuk community. The participants of the International Saemaul Undong Study Seminar visited Sanbuk and observed Sanbuk program. Mr. Ionatana who is Secretary to the government of Tuvalu and his three companions came to Sanbuk with KFO key staff and Dr. Mary Lee, one of the advisory members of SCF/CDF came to visit Sanbuk during the period. And also, there were Dr. Ibrahim Hasan who is president of Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia visited Sanbuk led by KFO staff.

SCF/CDF ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

PROGRAM: KOREA , Sanbuk

DATE: June 30,1980

COMPLETED BY: Mr. Lim, Soon Yang  
Field Coordinator

FOR PERIOD: Jan. 1,1980  
June 30,1980

I. Management Information Concerning Field Office Operation;

A. FUNDING SOURCES: Received during the preceding six months in U.S. Dollars

1. SCF/CDF Sponsorship Funds Income

a. CBIIRD Project Funding (including urban project area in Pyunghwachon)	a. 10,717
b. Child/Family	b. -
c. Special Cash Gift to Children	c. 3,546

Sponsorship Income Total:\$14,263

2. SCF/CDF Contribution Income (Non-sponsorship Fund)

a. Contribution Including Designated Contributions	a. -
b. Contribution from Korea Advisory Committee	b. 4,363

Total:\$4,363

3. U.S. Government Funding

a. DPG	a. NONE
b. OPG	b. "

U.S. Government Funding Total:

4. Host Country Contribution to SCF/CDF Funded Projects

a. Community Cash	a. 41,364
b. Government Cash	b. 29,078
c. Community In-kind	c. 8,167
d. Government In-kind	d. 1,071

Total: \$79,680

5. Other Assistance Organizations

a. CARE and Others	a. 13,404
b.	b. -

Total:\$13,404

Total Funding Input: \$111,710

Sanbuk

**II. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT – TRAINING**

**CDF Funded** Jan. thru June 1980

<b>A. Community Basic Skills Training</b>	<b>Total Number of Participants</b>	<b>Total Number of Female Participants</b>	<b>Total Number of Training Courses</b>	<b># Men/Women Training Hours # Participants # Training Hours</b>	<b>Name of Organization Involved</b>
Agriculture	286	15	2	834	ORD, CDC
Animal Husbandry	260	15	1	260	ORD, CDC
Communication					
Community Development & Planning	67	9	4	228	CDC
Cottage & Off Farm Industries					
Child Care	63	63	3	242	Children Association
Credit and Finance	216	27	2	1,276	CDC
Family Planning	60	60	1	180	CDC
Functional Math & Literacy					
Marketing Cooperatives					
Nutrition	8	8	1	32	Children Association
Para-Medical	90	90	5	204	CDC
Transportation					
Water Resource Development					
Other (Please specify in narrative report.)					
<b>Total:</b>	1,050	287	19	3,256	
<b>B. Intermediate Training</b>					
Indigenous Agencies & District Level Institutions					
• Community Committee Members	3		2	45	SCF/CDF
• Field Coordinators					
• Other SCF Staff Members					
<b>Total:</b>	3		2	45	
<b>C. Advanced Management Training</b>					
*UNESCO Training • Country Directors	29	22	1	87	IHA, UNICEF
*UNESCO Training • Indigenous Agencies & National Level Institutions	15	9	1	120	UNESCO
<b>Total:</b>	44	31	2	207	
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>	1,068	318	23	3,508	

Area: Sanbuk

Statistics of I/A Sponsorships from 1/80 through 6/30/80

No. of active sponsorships - opening date .....	458
No. of new assignments .....	101
No. of transfers .....	3
No. of terminations .....	30
Converted to other type ( to ) .....	
No. of reinstatements .....	2
No. of renewals .....	220
No. of active sponsorships - closing date .....	534
No. of letters sent to sponsors .....	568
No. of letters sent to sponsors .....	159
No. of sponsor inquiries .....	14
No. of active projects .....	
No. of projects completed .....	
No. of Annual Status Report sent to sponsors .....	81
No. of Welcome letters to new sponsors .....	101
No. of letters to terminated sponsors .....	30
No. of Case Histories sent to home office .....	93
Sponsor Visit .....	0

STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTED - SANBUK

UNIT: US\$

Six Month Period Jan. - June 1980

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Self-help</u>		<u>SCF/CDF</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Total</u>
			<u>Cash</u>	<u>Inkind</u>		<u>Cash</u>	<u>Inkind</u>	
800041/232	Livestock	Cow pen	17,173	698				17,871
800042/239	Fruit tree planting	7 farm house 790 apple tree	536	523	1,311			2,370
800051/212	Agriculture Imp.	8 Agri, mechine 2 kinds	3,763			9,274		13,037
800052/624	Community Bank	1 bank 516 membership	3,455					3,455
800054/632	Wood technical art	1 place 12 mechine	2,914		9,599			12,513
800046/331	Activities Cultural	2 kinds facilities		1,833	558	1,745	87	4,223
800044/328	School support	3 school 3 projects	6,576	4,625	1,573	25,735	113	38,622
800045/421	Health Program	1 clinic 1,967 person	1,396		1,935	1,222	1,327	5,940
800047/524	Community Center	1 place 6 months	453		1,137			1,600
800048/324	Training program	various kind	129		235			364
800043/527	Daycare center	1 place 60 children	981	488	1,745	1,685	2,304	7,203
841	Administration	6 months	3,988		783			4,771
	<u>Total</u>		<u>41,364</u>	<u>8,167</u>	<u>18,906</u>	<u>39,661</u>	<u>3,891</u>	<u>111,969</u>

5. Wido - 10 villages, population 4,500 - 6 islands,  
2 hours by ferryboat from the mainland of Chollabukdo  
(Buan County Kumso Port)

Wido island, located in near Chilsan sea, one of the largest fishing ground, has 4,500 population who are mostly engaging in fishing. However, the growth of economic life has recently been stagnant because they could not make a good catch. This spring, about 100 boats gathered for Salmon fishing near Wido and they could not make good job. The community committee is planning to promote more raising fisheries such as crams, sea-weed than catching fish in the future.

A 200 meter-long pier is under construction with government subsidy of \$401,396. The construction of myeon office building of 500m<sup>2</sup>-size is nearly completed with investment of \$6,981 from the government.

At the end of August, myeon office will move to the new building. In addition, the 2nd plan of the electricity installation project is to be implemented with \$198,953 government subsidy. During the period, farmers planted 200,000 young pine trees in the land of 69 ha with the government subsidy of 34,904. And they repaired farm road by lowering about 2 meter-high of a hill for people's traffic convenience. The total of \$722,513 was invested for these projects by the government.

The revived traditional village rite praying for a rich catch, called "Wido Ttibatt-kut" has gained fame since 1978 when it captured the Presidential Award at the 19th National Folk Art Contest. During the period, a team of the Korea Broadcasting System(KBS) made a film of Wido Ttibatt-kut to enter this year's Golden Harp Folk Music Program Contest which was scheduled to be held in Dublin, the capital of Ireland around the end of May 1980. This would be a chance for Wido community people to promote their social and cultural life with pride through this international event.

There have been some change in the committee of Wido community. Mr. Kim Sang-bae, the former Yaksan field coordinator was transferred to Wido during the period. New chairman was elected and a daycare teacher and an accounting clerk have been newly employed. The committee members

elected new chairman and revised the by-laws of the committee on Feb.9 1980. There were several important meetings organized; three community committee meetings, two mothers' meeting of daycare and two ad-hoc committee meetings for the electricity installation. Besides, the people also organized 4 unofficial meetings during the period.

In May, three primary schools and a middle school in the community held an athletic meeting and school festivals with various programs such as drawing contest and cultural events. The committee supported these school activities.

The community committee met some difficulties in encouraging people to draw their cooperative participation in the planned project implementation because of the delayed payment of project fund. Consequently, the committee re-coordinated some planned projects such as women's project of Banjirak (kind of sea shells).

In the community, myeon office building has been newly constructed. The officials of myeon office(township) will start working in the new building in near future. The committee has been contacting with Gun(County) and myeon authorities to get approval that the committee can use the old building of the myeon office. The problem is, however, that the old building is a traditionally styled Korean old house established about 300 years ago. In addition, the house has a 500 years old selkova tree near the main gate. Accordingly, the house has a strong possibility to be registered to the local government as a National Cultural Treasure. Community people hope that they can use the building as a daycare center if the house is not preserved by the government. The gun and myeon authorities were partly agreed to the community committee on this matter.

The first plan of the electricity installation, started in 1978, was completed and had a lighting ceremony on Feb. 12 amid of hearty cheer of the community people. Now, the 2nd plan of the electricity installation is resolved to implement in Wido communitiy with \$198,853 of government subsidy. In the community, 350 households have been electricity installed through the first plan implemented since 1978. They can use electricity from sunset to midnight.

The community committee tries to contact with the government authorities to expand electricity installation to three villages, Sikdo-ri, Ha-wangdeung and Sang-wangdeung which are so remote that they are not included to the 2nd plan of the electricity installation project.

The committee encouraged 19th school reunion of Wido primary school to build a resort house near summer beach. They set up a 675 m<sup>2</sup>-size of house with \$4,190 which is loaned by the committee and \$3,839 of self-help fund. They plan to use the income gained from the resort house for the scholarship project and old folks' project.

Wido daycare center produced the first graduates of 32 preschoolers in February 1980. All of them promoted to primary school. Now the daycare center has 34 preschool children with one teacher and one assistant. It also has hot lunch program with positive cooperation of mothers. Every mother pays \$ 5 as parents due to help the lunch program and they directly involve in the program working on rotation basis.

The committee purchased a threshing machine for the 13 farm households on Guh Ryeun island with \$873 of CDF fund and \$262 of farmer's self-help fund.

The people produce gym(green sea-weed) using more improved tools made of strong chemical fiber and modernized know-how in wider fishing field. Gym has become one of main factors of income increasing in Wido community. 8 community leaders who returned from the observation tour to Yaksan for the improved gym production, organized a training workshop for 120 gym raisers in three villages of Wido community.

4 daycare teachers were sent to Seoul and Sinan Gun to participate in training/workshop for daycare teachers. 2 community leaders participated in the Joint Training/Conference organized by KFO in Seoul. 34 women had a special class to receive health and nutrition improvement education.

In the future, Wido community committee plans to promote a youth group and women's group to strengthen their functional activities. For the development of concrete and professional method in implementing the CBIRD projects, the committee will emphasize on the activities centering the sub-committees. Now Wido committee is formulating two new plans; one is to print Wido Community News and the other is to set up a women's welfare bank.

SCF/CDF ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

PROGRAM: KOREA, Buan-Gun Wido

DATE: June 30, 1980

COMPLETED BY: Mr. Kim, Sang Bai  
Field Coordinator

FOR PERIOD: Jan. 1, 1980  
June 30, 1980

I. Management Information Concerning Field Office Operation;

A. FUNDING SOURCES: Received during the preceding six months in U.S. Dollars

1. SCF/CDF Sponsorship Funds Income

a. CBIRD Project Funding (including urban project area in Pyunghwachon)	a. 9,599
b. Child/Family	b. -
c. Special Cash Gift to Children	c. 2,885

Sponsorship Income Total: \$12,484

2. SCF/CDF Contribution Income (Non-sponsorship Fund)

a. Contribution Including Designated Contributions	a. NONE
b. Contribution from Korea Advisory Committee	b. "

Total:

3. U.S. Government Funding

a. DPG	a. -
b. OPG	b. 11,344

U.S. Government Funding Total: \$11,344

4. Host Country Contribution to SCF/CDF Funded Projects

a. Community Cash	a. 26,532
b. Government Cash	b. -
c. Community In-kind	c. 6,544
d. Government In-kind	d. 219

Total: \$33,295

5. Other Assistance Organizations

a. CARE and Others	a. NONE
b.	b. "

Total:

Total Funding Input: \$57,123

## II. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT - TRAINING

CDF Funded Jan. thru June 1980

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					
Animal Husbandry					
Communication					
Community Development & Planning	150	12	1	150	
Cottage & Off Farm Industries					
Child Care	4	4	2	160	KFO
Credit and Finance					shinan-goun
Family Planning					
Functional Math & Literacy					
Marketing Cooperatives					
Nutrition	34	34	1	34	
Para-Medical					
Transportation					
Water Resource Development					
Other (Please specify in narrative report.)					
Fishery	120	34	2	120	
<b>Total:</b>	318	84	6	472	
<b>B. Intermediate Training</b>					
Indigenous Agencies & District Level Institutions					
• Community Committee Members	2		1	10	KFO
• Field Coordinators					
• Other SCF Staff Members					
<b>Total:</b>	2		1	10	
<b>C. Advanced Management Training</b>					
• Country Directors					
• Indigenous Agencies & National Level Institutions					
<b>Total:</b>					
<b>Grand-Total</b>	320	84	7	482	

Area : Wido

Statistics of I/A Sponsorships from Jan. 1980 through June 30, 1980

No. of active sponsorships - opening date .....	548
No. of new assignments .....	29
No. of transfers .....	12
No. of terminations .....	134
Converted to other type (to ) .....	
No. of reinstatements .....	2
No. of active sponsorships - closing date .....	457
No. of letters sent to sponsors .....	409
No. of letters received from sponsors .....	243
No. of sponsor inquiries .....	26
No. of active projects .....	
No. of projects completed .....	
No. of Annual Status report sent to sponsors .....	156
No. of Welcome letters to New Sponsors .....	29
No. of letters to terminated sponsors .....	134
No. of letters to delinquent payment sponsors .....	
No. of Case Histories sent to Home Office .....	17
Sponsor Visits .....	0

STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION - WIDC  
( Jan. 1 - June 30, 1980)

Unit:US\$

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Comm. Relative Investment</u>			<u>SCF/CDF</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Rev.Fund</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Cash</u>	<u>Others</u>	
School supply	2 projects		1,047	1,222	5,061			7,330
Leaders Training	2 kinds	244		698	714		219	1,875
Children's event	2 Events	1,445		1,309	2,691			5,445
Community center operation	6 months				3,010			3,010
Farm tool & Machines	2 Machine	262			872			1,134
Public Storage	1 building(15Py.)			262	349			611
Education & Culture	1 times	175		87	262			524
Development of Wido beach	1 building(22py.)	1,745		2,094	4,189			8,028
Administration	6 months				2,728			2,728
Women's joint project	1 place Women Bank		698		873			1,571
Cultivation	200 screen		4,363	872	2,618			7,853
Electrification	7 villages		16,553					16,553
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>3,871</u>	<u>22,661</u>	<u>6,544</u>	<u>23,367</u>		<u>219</u>	<u>56,662</u>

6. Jeungdo - 9 islands, population 7,000

Two hours by ferryboat from Mokpo off southwest coast of Chollanamdo Province

In the process of implementing the planned projects in Jeungdo, community has recently been improved in the sector of social development. In particular, the community committee established a special project of health and children's education with financial support of UNICEF.

The 3rd chairman of Jeungdo Community committee was elected and Wido field coordinator was transferred to Jeungdo during the period. The committee has made its effort to intensify the function of the committee with new chairman and new field coordinator.

The nation-wide inflation has also influenced to the farmers in Jeungdo. In addition, unstable government's policy for the agricultural product put farmers in trouble even though they had good barley harvest this spring. Even they also had good garlic production, they could not find any good channel to sell them. To make the matters worse, the garlic price has sharply dropped this spring. They don't have either any facilities to store large amount of garlic, nor any facilities to process or can the vegetables and fruits in Jeungdo community. The number of farmers who quit their farms has remarkably increased during the period.

What the community has emphasized most is to keep good relationship with governmental agencies such as Sinan Gun(County) and Chunnam Provincial Office in order to maximize the project implementation with government assistance. Fortunately, the government implemented several big scale government-community committee joint projects through Sinan Gun Office in the island. The County Chief plans to make a monthly visit to observe the project area in the field of Jeungdo.

Women's group activity performs the programs of primary health care and helps daycare teachers of one permanent daycare center and 6 seasonal centers to help the children's growth both physically and mentally.

During the reporting period, the committee established a 156m<sup>2</sup> size of building with modernized and scientific facilities for "gym" spore cultivation in Jeungdo with \$12,740 of community self-help fund, \$1,222 of CDF and \$3,490 of government subsidy. The improved facility of gym spore raising made it possible to raise 900 boxes of gym spore in the building. Gym raisers are now expecting to attain the target of 70,000,000 sheets of gym product through the scientific gym spore raising facilities.

The committee organized or sponsored 18 different meetings and workshops to train the community people in order to develop their potentiality and to improve their future life.

The project of main road establishment, one of the long cherished projects of the community has been completed and has made it possible to improve the traffic inconvenience and to attain equal development in all villages of Jeungdo Community.

The committee supported two primary schools in Chun-Jeungdo and in Hoo-Jeungdo to set up a meteorological observation post and fish pond respectively. The school supporting project of the committee created good chance for the community people to organize an Ad-hoc committee for the improvement of school environment and its beautification.

The committee has accelerated the special project of health and children's education with financial assistance of UNICEF. The community nurse and village health volunteers have worked hard for the people in the community for better hygiene, health, prevention against epidemic diseases and especially for preschool children to improve their health, nutrition, and both emotional and physical growth.

Besides, the government sent a public doctor to the branch office of state-run health center of this doctoreless community. In the future, the committee will keep close relation with the health center to solve such people's felt-need problems. The committee also received unofficial commitment from the government to support with 500 bags of cement and concrete steel for the construction of Farmer's Training Center, \$1,745 in cash for a pier establishment. The committee also hopes that the government will support with some amount of subsidy to set up a factory of peanut processed foodstuff.

In future, the committee will make its utmost effort to improve life of the people in the community with the experiences the committee had gained during last 4 years. The committee is to maximize the natural resources of Jeungdo community, to intensify people's activities in health, nutrition and education. Further more, the committee will keep close relationship with community people and government authorities to successfully implement the planned projects and to set up a brighter community for the better life of people.

SCF/CDF ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

PROGRAM: KOREA, Shinan-Gun Jeungdo

DATE: June 30, 1980

COMPLETED BY: Mr. Kim, Lee Choul  
Field Coordinator

FOR PERIOD: Jan. 1, 1980  
June 30, 1980

I. Management Information Concerning Field Office Operation;

A. FUNDING SOURCES: Received during the preceding six months in U.S. Dollars

1. SCF/CDF Sponsorship Funds Income

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| a. CBIRD Project Funding (including urban project area in Pyunghwachon) | a. NONE |
| b. Child/Family   | b. "    |
| c. Special Cash Gift to Children  | c. "    |

Sponsorship Income Total:

2. SCF/CDF Contribution Income (Non-sponsorship Fund)

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| a. Contribution Including Designated Contributions | a. NONE |
| b. Contribution from Korea Advisory Committee      | b. "    |

Total:

3. U.S. Government Funding

- |        |           |
|--------|-----------|
| a. DPG | a. -      |
| b. OPG | b. 13,586 |

U.S. Government Funding Total: \$13,586

4. Host Country Contribution to SCF/CDF Funded Projects

- |                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| a. Community Cash     | a. 15,960 |
| b. Government Cash    | b. 30,977 |
| c. Community In-kind  | c. 5,647  |
| d. Government In-kind | d. -      |

Total: \$52,584

5. Other Assistance Organizations

- |                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| a. CARE and Others | a. -     |
| b. UNICEF          | b. 6,521 |

Total: \$6,521

Total Funding Input: \$72,691

Jeungdo

II. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT - TRAINING		CDF Funded		Jan. thru June 1980	
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 Organisation Involved
Agriculture	166	6	1	424	ORD, Committee
Animal Husbandry					
Communication					
Community Development & Planning	320	40	8	2,223	
Cottage & Off Farm Industries					
Child Care	8	8	2	448	ORD, CDF
Credit and Finance					
Family Planning					
Functional Math & Literacy					
Marketing Cooperatives					
Nutrition	20	20	2	550	Committee
Para-Medical	23	23	2	816	Chunnam Medical school
Transportation					
Water Resource Development					
Other (Please specify in narrative report.)					
Observation to advanced area	42		1	1,444	Committee (support by UNICEF)
<b>Total:</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5,905</b>	
<b>B. Intermediate Training</b>					
Indigenous Agencies & District Level Institutions					
• Community Committee Members	3		2	120	CDF
• Field Coordinators					
• Other SCF Staff Members					
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>120</b>	
<b>C. Advanced Management Training</b>					
• Country Directors					
• Indigenous Agencies & National Level Institutions					
<b>Total:</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6,025</b>	

7. Yaksan - 21 villages, population 9,000

About two hours by ferry-boat from Wando off south coast of Chollanamdo

Farmers in Yaksan Community had proper amount of rain this spring and they have finished 90% of rice transplanting in the mid of June. Unlikely to past years, they are free from the spread of rice diseases caused by insect pests, so that farmers may attain the annual target for rice production without fail. Last year, farmers had a good harvest of barley. They have opportunity to sell 50% of their barley produce to the government. Therefore, farmers expect that they would be in better condition this year than before.

In Yaksan, several big projects were implemented by government subsidies; the construction of two farm roads, the repairment and expansion of five piers and the establishment of an old folks' house.

In the mid. of May, the Vice Governor of Chunnam Province visited Yaksan myeon and was briefed by Myeon Chief about Saemaul projects and CBIRD project of SCF/CDF. He expressed thanks to the director of KFO, SCF/CDF and suggested that future Saemaul project would adopt the principles and methodology of CBIRD projects.

People in Yaksan send their children to Kwangju city or Mokpo for high school, therefore, chieves of agencies located in Yaksan organized and ad-hoc committee to establish a high school in Yaksan community. The committee held a meeting where 80 people participated and decided to establish a high school and hurry to obtain land and prepare to set up houses for teachers.

"Miyuk" (brown sea-weed) raising project has been popular in this community both quality and in quantity. It also has good market to export to Japan. On the other hand, "gym" (green sea-weed) raisers have met some difficulties because of the facilities equipped in the fishing ground which are too old and decrepit. The gym raisers try to use the improved seedling in the future. They are also thinking to greatly expand the project of high yielding sea shells such as abalone and "tot" and they are preparing for those projects.

Status of Project Implementation - Jeungdo  
(Jan. 1 - June 30, 1980)

Unit : US\$

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Comm. Relative Investment</u>			<u>SCF/CDF</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Rev.Fund</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Cash</u>	<u>Others</u>	
Green seaweed	50 box	1,087						1,087
Althetic & Cultural	3 Events	19			699			718
Community center operation	6 months	332		45	426			803
Training project	12 times	2,161		1,099	3,067			6,327
Road Construction	L150xB5 m	5,374				26,178		27,552
Nutrition center operation	1 place 6 months	1,047						1,047
Basic Service	6 months				2,146			2,146
Daycare center operation	6 centers 6 months	998		367	1,785			3,150
Administration	6 months	1,699			2,134			3,833
Women Activitie	1 time 40 women			209	49			258
School support	3 schools	1,047			1,745			2,792
Running water system	1 place 1,200T/H	960		1,047	2,967			4,974
seed planting of Gym.	50 Pyung	5,236		2,094	1,222	4,363		12,915
Health & Hygiene	2 Project			524	1,047	436		2,007
Children's playground	1 place 2 kinds			262	873			1,135
<u>Total</u>		<u>15,960</u>		<u>5,647</u>	<u>18,160</u>	<u>30,977</u>		<u>70,744</u>

The problem that Yaksan community people have met in the community is poor transportation means. Yaksan community is formed with a single island in which there are 9 landing piers are scattered. They have good communications system linking with outside the island, however, the transportation is poor on the island.

Mr. Oh Byung Sup, former chairman of Yaksan committee resigned and Mr. Park Bok Ryul, former vice chairman, was elected as a chairman. In addition, Mr. Kim, former Yaksan coordinator transferred to Wido and Mr. Suh Ki-hong who worked in Jeungdo was appointed to Yaksan field coordinator. Accordingly new chairman and coordinator establish a fresh system and help the poor for setting up projects for FY-81.

The committee has a special project of health/nutrition supported by IBM. One community nurse was posted in the community for the IBM project. For the effective implementation of health project, medical teams from private clinic or medical college were invited to perform medical services. A daycare center teacher was newly employed to work in Yaksan permanent daycare center. 6 daycare teachers were sent to training/workshop organized by KFO SCF/CDF. They are now operating one permanent and 5 seasonal daycare centers amid cheers of mothers.

There was an evaluation conference organized by Office of Island Development of Chunnam Provincial Office. There were Program Director of KFO, Chairman of two community committees and two field coordinators and government officials who are in charge of Saemul project attended. At the conference they evaluated and compared projects implemented in two CBIRD communities, Yaksan and Jeungdo. In particular, the CBIRD projects were highly praised with projects which were planned according to the demand of people's felt-need.

The committee has kept close relationship with related governmental and non-governmental agencies to implement planned projects more effectively. In particular, the committee collaborated with Chunnam Provincial Office, the local government authorities and medical colleges and state-run health centers to solve much of the problems

The committee encouraged 18 farmers to raise calves by utilizing the natural resources of wide prairie. They are now jointly implementing livestock project with 23 calves of 8 months old. The project was supported by CDF fund of \$5,387 and by community self help of \$1,946.

With the government subsidy of \$8,726 and people's labouring support of \$5,236, a 420 meter long and 6 meter width road was established between Uhdoo Ri and Dang Mok. The road contributed to solve some of in-island traffic difficulties.

In Chun Dong village, a 230 m<sup>2</sup> size of warehouse for spring and summer crops were newly established on the 433 m<sup>2</sup> size of land. It was supported by government with \$37,129 to keep more than 6,000 bags of crop in a year.

Gym cultivation bed was so old that gym production has been recently decreased in this community. By improving the facilities and developing new methods of gym spore cultivation, the gym raisers are expecting to increase gym production to 30% more than before. During the period, the committee supported gym project with \$2,618 of CDF fund and \$9,579 of self-help fund to set up a 100 m<sup>2</sup> size of gym spore raising bed and to purchase 3,000 boxes of shells to be used for gym spore raising.

During the period, the committee has completed a project of water supply system in Haedong Ri for 72 households (300 people). With \$4,363 of CDF fund, \$4,108 of government subsidy and \$12,469 of self-help fund, the committee provided a 120 M/t of reservoir tank and water pipes and other raw materials.

The committee supported to establish a 165 m<sup>2</sup> size of fish pond in Yaksan primary school as a school supporting project with \$873 of CDF support. Now about 100 small carp are raising in the pond which help children's emotional life. In addition, the committee purchased 170 reference books, 35 sets of drawing, 2 book shelves, 4 reading tables, 32 chairs for the middle school students with \$1,745 CDF fund and \$873 self-help fund.

Various trainings were held in Yaksan community center during the period. There were 13 meetings and 2 village health volunteers trainings organized in which 21 village mothers participated. Mothers of daycare children had 8 meetings. 62 members of women's sub-committee gathered to learn cooking and to receive education for nutrition.

In May, committee selected one model student and one exemplary mother who were recommended by 3 schools in Yaksan community and the chairman of the committee awarded them for their good will and deed.

The committee is establishing a 100 m<sup>2</sup> size of annex building to the community center with \$6,108 special support of CDF and \$10,471 self-help. The building is Korean traditionally styled one and is now 40% finished. The committee anticipates it to be completed by July 1980. This building will be used for a kitchen for preschool children's hot lunch of daycare center and a small room for daycare children to take nap at noon and for committee member to use the room as a night-duty room.

SCF/CDF ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

PROGRAM: KOREA, Wando-Gun Yaksan

DATE: June 30, 1980

COMPLETED BY: Mr. Suh, Ki Hong  
Field Coordinator

FOR PERIOD: Jan. 1, 1980  
June 30, 1980

I. Management Information Concerning Field Office Operation;

A. FUNDING SOURCES: Received during the preceding six months in U.S. Dollars

1. SCF/CDF Sponsorship Funds Income

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| a. CBIRD Project Funding (including urban project area in Pyunghwachon) | a. NONE |
| b. Child/Family   | b. "    |
| c. Special Cash Gift to Children  | c. "    |

Sponsorship Income Total:

2. SCF/CDF Contribution Income (Non-sponsorship Fund)

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| a. Contribution Including Designated Contributions | a. NONE |
| b. Contribution from Korea Advisory Committee      | b. "    |

Total:

3. U.S. Government Funding

- |        |           |
|--------|-----------|
| a. DPG | a. -      |
| b. OPG | b. 19,197 |

U.S. Government Funding Total: \$19,197

4. Host Country Contribution to SCF/CDF Funded Projects

- |                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| a. Community Cash     | a. 23,623 |
| b. Government Cash    | b. 17,452 |
| c. Community In-kind  | c. 5,236  |
| d. Government In-kind | d. -      |

Total: \$46,311

5. Other Assistance Organizations

- |                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| a. CARE and Others | a. -     |
| b. IBM             | b. 3,839 |

Total: \$3,839

Total Funding Input: \$69,347

## II. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT - TRAINING

CDF Funded Jan. thru June 1980

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					
Animal Husbandry					
Communication					
Community Development & Planning	572	80	12	1,144	
Cottage & Off Farm Industries					
Child Care	15	190	4	215	
Credit and Finance					
Family Planning					
Functional Math & Literacy					
Marketing Cooperatives					
Nutrition	60	60	1	120	
Para-Medical	80	65	4	240	
Transportation					
Water Resource Development					
Other (Please specify in narrative report.)					
<b>Total:</b>	927	395	21	1,719	
<b>B. Intermediate Training</b>					
Indigenous Agencies & District Level Institutions					
• Community Committee Members	50	20	4	150	
• Field Coordinators					
• Other SCF Staff Members					
<b>Total:</b>	50	20	4	150	
<b>C. Advanced Management Training</b>					
• Country Directors					
• Indigenous Agencies & National Level Institutions					
<b>Total:</b>					
<b>Grand-total</b>	977	415	25	1,869	

STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION - YAKSAN

(Jan. 1 - June 30, 1980)

Unit: US\$

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Comm. Relative Investment</u>			<u>SCF/CDF</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Rev.Fund</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Others</u>		<u>Cash</u>	<u>Others</u>	
Storage construction	1 Building		10,694	4,363		17,452	32,509	
Community center operation	6 months		8,160		6,108		14,268	
Education & Culture	1 center 2 schools		832		2,269		3,101	
Leaders Training	Various kinds				2,269		2,269	
Livestock	23 Korea Cows		1,859	873	5,387		8,119	
IBM project	11 dental 5 case primary care				4,056		4,056	
Administration	6 months		2,078		2,605		4,683	
<u>Total</u>			<u>23,623</u>	<u>5,236</u>	<u>22,694</u>	<u>17,452</u>	<u>69,005</u>	

C. Training Activities

This is not sole training agency, however, training is the most important element in promoting CBIRD activities because we are not working for the projects but the people to develop their community and project is only one of the tools or means to promote the CBIRD demonstration. As a whole, our program can be called as participatory training in CBIRD management. The goal of CBIRD program is to develop people management community development activities through which we can disseminate the philosophy and principles to other organizations including the Saemaul program.

A total of 177 training courses organized during the period with 6,221 people participating. According to the training statistics attached, 124 courses were organized in the community level and the training for agriculture has the biggest number of participant with 2,412, next is community development and planning with 1,277, and followings are child care with 668, credit and fiannce 401, nutrition, paramedic and family planning are the next.

KFO organized 25 training courses during the period with 289 participating; 5 for KFO staff, 8 for community leaders, 11 for foreign participants, and 1 for Korean other than KFO staff.

One of the important parts of the training was the courses organized with UNICEF supporting. We organized a community leaders training on CBIRD and social development programs, a course for daycare teachers, one for community nurses, and one for the village health volunteers. These trainings give the participants a good understanding on the program and

we found out that those who received the trainings are actively cooperating in the respective field of activity in their community. These trainings are not only covered the Jeungdo and Yaksan areas but also the Wido and Sanbuk communities in all courses or parts of them. We will plan for such kind of training for the rest of the communities in future to promote the social development activities.

As we touched in the Program Highlights before, we had received 11 teams or individuals came from abroad. We are proud of being able to receive quite a number of honorable guests coming to study and observe the Saemaul and CBIRD activities. Dr. Mohd. Roesli Joesoef, Special Assistant on Rural Development to Governor of Aceh Province, Indonesia and Mr. Martin Poland and Mr. Jae Hyun Kim to study the Saemaul and CBIRD program came to Korea for a one-week course from February 27 1980 to March 5. They seemed much interested in the programs introduced and they sent another group for study and observation of the CBIRD and Saemaul programs. They were Dr. Ibrahim Hasan, President of Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia and Chairman of Aceh Provincial Development Planning Board and Dr. Ki Yong Hong, prof. of Syiah Kuala University. During their staying in Korea, they visited 3 CBIRD and Saemaul communities, visited the Ministry of Home Affairs and 2 Provincial Governments, visited 4 universities and met the presidents of the universities, visited Indonesian Embassy and a Mosque in Seoul, met with professors, and visited some sight seeing spot and shopping centers. Dr. Hasan showed his keen interest in rural development program in Korea and exchanged many ideas with government officials, local community leaders, professors, and staff in KFO. We recently received a letter from Mr. Jae Hyun Kim asking us to study the way to invite the Governor of Aceh Province.

Mr. Ionatana, Secretary to the Government of Tuvalu and 3 other officials from Tuvalu spent one day to visit Sanbuk program during their stay in Korea for a Fisheries Agreement with Korean Government.

Now we feel that there should be some improvement in our training program in line with the promotion of the CBIRD in the country and for the international cooperations. The following points would be included in development training in KFO program in future.

1. It is needed to plan specific areas of training in CBIRD in addition to the general training covering the programs, principles, organizations, etc. We have been organizing special area training courses for the community leaders, however, we couldn't organize these kind of trainings for the other participants in-country and abroad. Some of the subject areas which can be planned for the specific skills or program training would be; how to organize the community committee and its operation, daycare program for pre-schoolers, the community center as a focal points for the multi-purpose community activities, the experience of community bank operation, can the community be self operational in their development program management, promotion of institutionalized program coordination, and many others.

2. Dr. Ji Woong Chung, prof. of Seoul National University, once told us, after finishing his work for Sanbuk survey, that many activities of the community can be good resources to be developed even as the textbooks for the college students. This hadn't also been realized due to the limited manpower and the capacity of KFO. We have developed some training materials based on the experiences on specific fields of activity, however, these are

simple introductory materials and not made through detailed study and careful evaluation. This can be developed in cooperation with specialists in the fields and also with relevant academic resources.

3. Since the program is drawing much interest from many institutions in Korea and abroad, we have to think more about organizing training to meet with different participants and courses. The diversity would also be organized for the government officials in future, different groups of international participants, community leaders, and academic institutions. Different training courses can also be organized in collaboration with relevant governmental and non-governmental agencies. Some organizations have already been asking this kind of possibility.

4. Training organized by under the responsibility of the community committees should be supported in more scientifically and systematically planned and arranged way. Preparation, contents, and process of the training are very important factors in training organization, however, many of the local people tend to think the training for the training's sake and think more about the procedures of the training. In addition to this systematically planned training, emphasis should be put more on the management trainings to encourage their self operational capability. Special session would be desirable to be organized to discuss about training program in community activity for the responsible leaders in the CBIRD areas.

5. Staff development to improve the training program in the office is utmost important element in continuous development of our training program. We will put more emphasis on the training organization in the staff training course in future. This should also be studied and developed in

cooperation with resource consultant to invite advanced methods and skills for training. In recruitment of new staff, we have to carefully think on how he can contribute to our training activities. We also need more staff in our international training, who can also speak English fluently.

6. A sizable training center is long cherished need the KFO wanted to have. So far we have been putting more effort in helping and supervising field programs for CBIRD, however, it is time to think more about the trainings. Ministry of Home Affairs also wants us to work more for guidance and training for the Saemaul Undong. A good training program can be organized with qualified staff, good program to effectively meet the needs, proper facility including convenient training center, and funds for the training.

After visiting our CBIRD program, one government official commented that the CBIRD is really following the needs of the people in solving their problems to construct a Saemaul with their own cooperative step in democratic system and process. The challenging task of us is how to develop this experience to link effectively with the government and other relevant activities. Much part to solve the question above is the effective training program.

Training Activities Implemented by KFO  
January thru June, 1980

<u>Participants</u>	<u>Kind of Training</u>	<u>No. participants</u>	<u>No. training</u>	<u>No. Man/Hour</u>
KFO staff	organized by KFO	20	2	1,600
	attended other agencies	1	1	24
	international training	2	2	150
Community Leaders	community leaders	66	3	792
	volunteers & workers	124	3	2,232
	organized by Chunnam Prov.	10	1	6
	study tour	4	1	400
Foreigners	from Home Office	2	2	210
	international agencies	48	4	4,608
	government officials	9	3	864
	professors & others	2	2	160
Koreans visited officials		1	1	8
<hr/>				
<u>Total</u>		<u>289</u>	<u>25</u>	11,054

D. Finance

Funds have been provided on schedule. Project funds were provided to the community committee as proposed in the approved annual plans for economic and social development.

The expenditures made by the Korea Field Office for this reporting period are indicated on the table on the following pages. A comparison of the relative investments is also reported.

The Korean Won currency devaluation was made in January this year and the dollar exchange rate became 573 Won from 481 Won to 1 dollar. This has effected the price of oil, materials for construction and commodities for daily life to be increased high and accordingly, the cost of projects was needed much more than the original plans.

SCF/CDF has made more fund available for the Wido area to supplement the OPG funding during this period.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION INC.

AID OPG - KOREA Grant No. AID/Asia-G-1165(Korea)

FISCAL REPORT

Period: January 1, 1980 through June 30, 1980

<u>Category</u>	<u>Revised Budget for FY 1980</u>	<u>Expenditures This Period</u>	<u>FY 1980 Expenditures To Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Training	\$4,000.00	\$2,836.80	\$3,536.45	\$ 463.55
Consultan.	4,000.00	-0-	1,205.82	2,794.18
Personnel	45,000.00	31,254.59	46,783.39	(1,783.39)
Other Direct Cost	40,200.00	22,128.32	31,970.63	8,229.37
Sub-Grant	75,000.00	49,362.98	84,362.98	(9,362.98)
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$168,200.00</b>	<b>\$105,582.69</b>	<b>\$167,859.27</b>	<b>\$340.73</b>

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM COSTS FOR THE PERIOD

January 1, 1980 thru June 30, 1980

	<u>Budget for FY 1980 (July 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980)</u>	<u>Expenditures for Six Months (Jan. 1, 1980 - June 30, 1980)</u>
CDF	\$297,500.00	\$138,558.63
OPG	168,200.00	105,582.69
IBM	10,000.00	8,549.98
UNICEF	11,390.00	10,366.18
ROKG	246,279.00	105,463.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$733,369.00</b>	<b>\$368,520.48</b>

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS

(For January 1,1980 thru June 30,1980)

SCF/CDF	\$138,559	22 %
USAID OPG	105,583	16 %
Republic of Korea Government Aid	105,463	16 %
* Other Aid(Cooperative, Universities, IBM, UNICEF, Voluntary Organization)	26,821	4 %
Village Contributions	267,869	42 %
Total:	<u>\$644,295</u>	<u>100 %</u>

\* This included the Agriculture and Fishery Cooperative loans.

E. Sponsorship Relationship

Needless to say, it is a matter of primary importance to maintain at least the current level in number of sponsors and special contributors supporting the KFO program to keep on funding its program - now in successful progress in its CBIRD areas - located in the three mountainous regions of Chunsung, Yanggu and Sanbuk ; Pyunghwachon, an urban resettlement section of Seoul ; and three isolated islands. Especially, in the transition stage of the KFO program towards the direction of Koreanization, it is imperative to place emphasis on the continuous improvement of sponsorship relations to support the KFO's funding its initial and subsequent programs until it can stand on its own feet during the next several years.

During the last six months of FY-1980 (January through June, 1980), every possible effort had been made to lift sponsorship relations by improving the sponsored children's letters to their sponsors and annual progress reports on those children and their families. During the period there had been lots of inquiries from the sponsors about how their sponsorship money helps their sponsored children and their families. Some sponsors asked even what percentage of their money goes to the sponsored child and what direct benefits the child enjoys. Our good replies to their inquiries and the annual progress reports, which briefly explain how the sponsorship contributions are spent on to help the child and his(her) family and community they live in, had helped the sponsors understand better our child welfare and community development program.

Nevertheless, the worldwide oil-shock seemed to have forced the sponsors more terminations and more delinquencies than the previous year. As shown in the Statistics of Overall Sponsorships, attached here, however, it is

encouraging that Transfer Recommendations accepted, Reinstatements and Renewals have increased compared with those of the previous year - although Terminations and New Assignments show a worse picture. Some of sponsors, sponsored children and their parents complain our new cash-gift pooling policy, but many of sponsors support it and those who are dissatisfied with and complain at the policy are becoming to understand it through our persuasive efforts.

Our sponsorship improvement effort will be continuously made to support the program to help create a bright future for the needy children and their families in the underprivileged communities.

AREA : OVERALL

Statistics of Sponsorships from 1/80 through 6/30/80

No. of active sponsorships - opening date .....	2,363
No. of new assignments .....	196
No. of transfers .....	110
No. of terminations .....	293
Converted to other type ( ED/FS) to HIP .....	63
No. of reinstatements .....	16
No. of renewals .....	974
No. of active sponsorships - closing date .....	2,282
No. of letters sent to sponsors .....	2,720
No. of letters received from sponsors .....	1,262
No. of sponsor inquiries .....	81
No. of active projects .....	
No. of projects completed .....	
No. of Annual Status report & Transfer Report sent to sponsors .....	610
No. of Welcome letters to new sponsors .....	196
No. of case histories sent to Home office .....	324
No. of letters to terminated sponsors .....	293
No. of letters to delinquent payment sponsors .....	358
No. of thank you letters to sponsors who accepted transfer recommendation .....	78
Sponsor visits .....	2

Active sponsors by type: (as of June 30, 1980)

ED .....	77
FS .....	64
HIP .....	<u>2,141</u>
Total	<u>2,282</u>

Active HIP sponsorships by Area:

Chungung .....	264
Yanggu .....	480
Sanbuk .....	534
Pyunghwa-chon .....	416
Wido .....	457

## APPENDICES

### A. IBM Health and Nutrition Project

December 1st, 1979, a qualified community nurse was posted in Yaksan island and she started her work for the primary health care activity. She made home-visit to consult with mothers about diseases and to record family health history. She regularly visited 10 households a day in every village. During the last 6 months, she has completed baseline survey by making the family health chart of the community people in 6 villages of the island.

Through the survey, it was urgently reported that many people in Yaksan have been suffering from dental decay and skin diseases, and they have always strong possibility to be infected by typhoid and encephalitis in summer season.

#### Village Health Volunteer

Village Health Volunteer(V.V), also known as health mother, were selected among the members of women club, who can read and write Korean language and have strong responsibility, and also who are interested in primary health and medical services. They participated in the one-week training/workshop organized by KFO. They also have regular one-day training every two months. They provide assistance for the health services as first aid workers and they play role of health demonstration home in the village.

#### Daycare Center

As one of IBM projects, a permanent daycare center newly opened in Yaksan in April. A daycare teacher, who has been trained and qualified, and an assistant teacher are taking care of 65 preschool children. In addition, 5 seasonal daycare centers opened on June 10 for the mothers in busy-farming season. Every Saturday, permanent daycare teacher collects seasonal daycare teachers to share experiences and discuss problems, and also prepare and study teaching materials. As the operation of seasonal daycare center has drawn mother's keen interest and received good response, the community committee plans to expand the seasonal daycare program until the end of December.

The community nurse purchased some medicine and performed simple medical treatment for daycare children. Mothers of the daycare children have become cooperative and directly involved in the daycare program by helping lunch program on rotation basis.

#### Health Service Campaign

The community committee invited one dentist and a nurse who work in the Provincial hospital, to take dental exam for the community people for 2 days, March 17-18, 1980. They examined and treated 450 cases. It was reported that among the 450 cases, 90% had never taken dental exam before. Slide show on dental education had been represented throughout the villages in the island as one of the health education courses.

Dr. Sohn, president of health vocational college of Chunnam University organized a medical students' team and they took medical exam for 2,383 students in three primary schools and one middle school in Yaksan from May 8-10(for three days),1980. They found out that 30% of Yaksan population have the skin diseases. The community committee informed the school authorities that one third of students are in severe skin condition. And also the committee sent the list of patients who have skin diseases and recommended them to drive medical campaign with health education program. On the other hand, the committee planned to invite Dr. Sohn and his medical team again to drive a health campaign by representing slide films to prevent and to treat skin diseases.

The committee, considering that Yaksan has high rate of possibility to be infected by epidemic diseases, encouraged and educated community people to have their children taken vaccination against encephalitis. And also, the committee purchased vaccination injection amples from the Gun health center and supported Myeon health worker and community nurses to give vaccination to community infants and toddlers against polio and D.P.T. With assistance of state-run health center and village chief, the committee sprayed disinfectant throughout the villages against the diseases prevailed in rainy spells and sultry summer heat.

#### Weighing Program

Weighing program is very new to Korean mothers, especially to rural women. Moreover, the community nurse resigned her position on her personal reason, and a new community nurse came in April,1980. She has just started performing weighing program for the infants and toddlers who are under 3 years of age. On this starting stage of weighing program, the community nurse does her utmost effort and encourages village health volunteers to help her with this program.

### Women's Activities

Women's activities have actively been performed through their monthly meeting. They generally organized meetings to plan project and discuss the project which is on going. Especially they organize mutual savings program and raise their friendship and share their mutual benefits.

Last year, they implemented a garlic planting project for the women's welfare. However, they were discouraged to increase their income even though they had good harvest in garlic production because of the garlic price which has sharply dropped. But they have repayed 80% of loan project fund.

Community women have contributed their effort to help seasonal daycare center operation. Especially, at the in-service training of daycare teachers, organized by the permanent daycare teacher, chairman of women's committee joins and helps teachers in many ways. Without positive assistance and support of mothers, the daycare centers can not be smoothly operated.

IBM EXPENSES STATEMENT

As of 6/30/80

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
<u>Personnel</u>			
Salaries	\$3,980	\$3,984.96	(4.96)
Fringe Benefit	185	52.36	132.64
Severance pay	215		215.00
Total Personnel	\$4,380.00	\$4,037.32	\$342.68
Travel Expenses	790.00	529.73	260.27
Other Direct Cost		750.97	(750.97)
<u>Total F.O Service</u>	<u>\$5,170.00</u>	<u>\$5,318.02</u>	<u>(\$148.02)</u>
Consultant	180.00	29.67	150.33
Training	700.00	1,105.61	(405.61)
Direct AID	3,950.00	4,102.85	(152.85)
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>\$10,000.00</u>	<u>\$10,556.15</u>	<u>(\$556.15)</u>

B. UNICEF ASSISTED BASIC SERVICES PROGRAM

Baseline Survey Team

9 members of baseline survey team, headed by Prof. H.Y.Kang, who is teaching at the medical college of Chunnam University, had conducted a baseline survey of health and nutrition of community people in Jeungdo island with carefully made questionnaires and completed recording the family medical history chart for all the villages (13 villages) except one, Byung-poong Do. They are now in the process of analyzing the responses to the questionnaires which were filled with help of mothers in the community. The survey team found out the health condition and medical problems of Jeungdo islanders and made a list as follows through the questionnaires. However, the questionnaires showed that there were some differences between the views of mothers and surveyers.

graded list	health problems complained by mothers	matters requested by mothers	problems pointed by surveyers
1	frequent illness of their family members	set up a health center	individual hygiene which is in poor condition
2	poverty	seasonal daycare center	short distance between well and latrine
3	housing improvement	road improvement	basic health education
4	family conflict	cooking class	family planning & vaccination
5	fatigue	vaccination	high teleview rate of TV
6	child care	public consumer store	good usage of household medicine
7	improvement of nutrition	family planning	old folk's problem
8	smoking & alcohol	public buying system	emotional problem (negative view of life)
9	household medicine	high school establishment	fatigue
10	poor traffic condition	health education	poverty

### Village Health Volunteer

In order to assist the health nurse in the community and to implement this health/nutrition project more effectively, 13 village health volunteers were selected from each village. The VHV had been trained at 7-day training/workshop held in Kwangju city organized by KFO. Besides, they have regular one-day training meeting every two months. They are now working in their village as a first aid worker who are in charge of emergency call. They also work as health demonstration home in their village.

### Daycare Center

2 teachers for one permanent daycare center and 5 assistant teachers for 6 seasonal daycare centers had been trained at the 6-day training/workshop organized by KFO in May. All seasonal daycare centers opened in June amid cheers of community people, especially the mothers. Thanks to the strenuous effort of the daycare teachers, the seasonal daycare centers have been operating actively and smoothly. However, the place of the centers are so limited that they can not accomodate all the preschoolers in Jeungdo island. Now there are 160 preschool children who have been benefitting from the daycare centers. They plan to rent church building which is located nearby or to use tents for the operation of all seasonal centers more actively in October, this coming busy farming season.

### Health Service Campaign

1. According to special concern of Chunnam Provincial Office, a hospital ship arrived at Jeungdo island on April 28. Three doctors and two nurses from the ship had 591 cases taken physical examination and supplied them with proper basic medicines.

2. As a result of continuous effort to request a doctor for the community, Dr. Eun-taik Chung was appointed to the branch office of state-run health center in Jeungdo island. It is the first time for Jeungdo people to have such a good benefit from the medical system. The community hopes that he will be a good advisor to the community nurse and VHV to perform Jeungdo primary health care activities.

3. Prof. H.Y.Kang, who had made effort to accomplish the baseline survey on the first stage of Jeungdo program, planned that she would have her students (seniors of nursing dept. of Chunnam Medical college) take the primary health care a part of their curriculum. However, the unexpected riot of Kwangju city made all schools closed. Therefore, the planned projects of health education in every village were in a state abeyance. Accordingly, the community nurse and VHV plan to conduct weighing program from July, 1980.

UNICEF EXPENSES STATEMENT

As of 6/30/80

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
PERSONNEL	\$750	\$750.44	(\$0.44)
TRAVEL EXPENSES	340	265.27	74.73
CONSULTANT	320	-0-	320.00
TRAINING	4,890	2,829.88	2,060.12
DIRECT AID	5,090	6,520.59	(1,430.59)
<hr/>			
GRAND TOTAL:	\$11,390.00	\$10,366.18	\$1,023.82