

# NGO PROFILES

## First ASEAN Leadership Awards on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication

5 July 2013, Yogyakarta, Indonesia



one vision  
one identity  
one community



# **NGO PROFILES**

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5 July 2013, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

The ASEAN Secretariat  
Jakarta

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## Foreword



While the ASEAN Member States have considerably invested in various poverty reduction initiatives to enhance the wellbeing and quality of life of our peoples, eradicating poverty in the region remains a daunting task. ASEAN's impressive economic growth has not yet alleviated the pockets of poverty that continue to exist in many areas.

Thus, with the First ASEAN Leadership Awards on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication this year, ASEAN recognises the exemplary non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that have significantly contributed to rural development and poverty eradication in the region. By opening access to opportunities, providing sources of livelihood, promoting self-reliance, and empowering local communities, the NGOs profiled in this publication have become ASEAN's valuable and indispensable partners in reaching out and addressing the needs of our peoples, particularly the poor and vulnerable groups.

As this compilation celebrates the strong commitment and hard work of these NGOs as well as their robust partnership with the ASEAN Member States, their profiles and stories should also serve as a call and an inspiration for all stakeholders to take part and contribute in building a truly people-oriented, people-centred ASEAN Community by 2015.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L. Minh'.

**Le Luong Minh**  
Secretary-General of ASEAN  
December 2013

## Foreword



Dear Readers,

Poverty is caused by multi-dimensional factors that need multiple perspectives and multiple approaches to thoroughly understand and find the best solutions to. Due to that, a government cannot single handedly resolve all matters on poverty and welfare on its own. Poverty eradication needs to be a joint effort in order to be successful. Therefore, the participation of the people in an organized fashion, can contribute greatly to these efforts. The people, through NGO's or CSO's, can support the government in various fields. With this synergy, it can give nothing but positive outcomes for the greater good of the people.

This book was written to give you a small taste of success from G-NGO collaborations in the South East Asia region, including the success Indonesia have achieved through our Strategic Alliance for Poverty Alleviation Program (SAPA), a program focused on multi-stakeholder collaboration. The NGO's profiled in this literature is a showcase of what the people have achieved, and what potential remains to be harvested.

Have a pleasant read!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. Agung Laksono'.

H.R. Agung Laksono  
Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare  
Republic of Indonesia

## Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**

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## Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**

5th October 1992

- **Background of establishment**

The Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Foundation (The Foundation) was established in conjunction with the Silver Jubilee Celebration of His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam's Ascension To The Throne.

- **Principles of the Establishment**

- To be the channel of charitable endowment of His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah and Members of His Majesty's Royal Family.
- To be a symbol of the care and affection of His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah towards His Majesty's subjects who





are always loyal and faithful to His Majesty and His Majesty's Government.

- To be the symbol of the creation and unity of the society and the nation, Brunei Darussalam which is peaceful and prosperous, as well as for the harmony of people of all other countries according to the circumstances and appropriateness blessed by Allah the Almighty.

In summary, these concepts are rooted in Faith, Charity and Good Deeds. Faith is the channel, Charity is the care and Good Deed is the creation of society and harmony.

- **Objectives of the Establishment**

- Religion**

- To render financial assistance or religious scholarship in religious education for the subjects of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam according to conditions and requirements which the Foundation may impose from time to time;
    - To render financial assistance to any person or non-Governmental organisation or body engaged in religious propagation or in efforts enhancing the pre-eminence of Islam which is recognised by the Government provided that such an individual or organisation or body has the approval of the Government to carry out their activities or efforts and provided that such activities or efforts shall be for the internal benefit of Brunei Darussalam only;
    - To render assistance in the construction, management and maintenance of religious schools and mosques managed by any person or non-

Government organisation or body, provided such undertaking has Government approval.



### **Welfare**

- To enhance the quality of life and well-being of subjects of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam by providing schemes of assistance to the unfortunate people such as the poor, the disabled and others; and natural disaster aid;
- To enhance the involvement and participation of youth in the development of society by providing schemes of assistance to those who are in need of skill training and providing assistance to voluntary bodies recognised by the Government;
- To cultivate and foster the spirit of excellence in the areas of socio-culture and socio-economy among subjects of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam by holding competitions and providing awards in the fields of literature and culture; and
- To render assistance to patients who are not eligible under the Government scheme of assistance.

### **Education**

- To provide scholarship to students who are in need of assistance in respect of payment of school fees, books, project equipment, school uniform, transport, examination fees and subsistence allowance in accordance with conditions and qualifications the Foundation may from time to time impose;
- To provide assistance in respect of research and development carried out by institutes of higher



learning in the interests of scientific, technological and social development.

### **Development**

- To participate in development activities other than those undertaken by the Government.

### **Finance**

- To participate in any commercial enterprise and industrial activities consistent with the concept and objects of the Foundation;
- To purchase, guarantee or otherwise acquire any stock and shares;
- To establish from time to time a company or corporation to operate or manage any project, scheme or enterprise.

- **Vision/ mission**

#### **Vision:**

In Shaa Allah, the Foundation shall strive to become a sustainable, high performance and reputable organization in providing charity and other financial assistance to the poor and needy as to improve their quality of lives as well as to become a symbol of excellence in sosio-culture development and community welfare in Brunei Darussalam.

#### **Mission:**

Managing His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddaulah and His Royal family charitable endowment in professional, competent and dedicated manner to:

- ✓ improve the quality of life through the provision of assistance and contribution to the people who are in need;

- ✓ develop the society through collaboration with government and non-government agencies;
- ✓ create communities that have high personal values in line with the principle of Malay Islamic Monarchy;
- ✓ give recognition to the people who contribute through their excellence achievements in various areas.



- **Number of staff**

**Committee of Governors**

The Committee of Governors is responsible for monitoring the course of the Foundation and ensure that the policies and objectives of the Foundation are followed. According to section 7(3) of the Yayasan Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Act, members of the Committee of Governors shall hold office for a term of not more than 4 years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

**Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the policy and administration of general and business matters of the Foundation. According to section 4(4) of the Yayasan Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Act, members of the Board of Directors shall hold office for a term of not more than 3 years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

**Special Committee**

Aside of the Committee of Governors and the Board of Directors, there are some Special Committee formed where the membership of these committee consist of members of the Board of Director. The Special Committee are:

- Committee For Reviewing Assistances
- Volunteers Committee
- School Board of Governance



- Steering Committee For The Implementation of The Sultan's Scholar Scholarship Scheme
- Investment Committee

### **Office Management**

The Foundation's executive management and administration is headed by the Managing Director. There are 11 departments which are responsible for the management of the executive operations and administration. These departments are the Management, Religious, Welfare, Education, Human Resources, Special Duties, Property, Finance, Information Technology, Public Relations and Internal Audit.

- **Programmes/ areas of work**

Part of the projects, programs and activities undertaken by the Foundation generally associated with efforts in rural development programs and poverty alleviation. Such projects, programs and activities are:

#### **1. Educational Assistance**

Education plays a role in improving the socio-economic communities and it contribute substantially in the process of poverty alleviation. In order to improve the living standards of the underprivileged, the Foundation provides educational assistance to them as necessary and appropriate. Educational assistance is intended to provide the opportunity and motivation to students from families who cannot afford to continue their studies as it should be. Improving the standard of educational achievement of the less fortunate can help break the cycle of poverty and the dependence on continued

assistance. Educational assistance conducted by the Foundation are:



- **Financial Aid For Further Studies At Foreign and Local Institutions**

Financial assistance is in the form of monthly subsistence and it is given to private students who are citizen of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, that have not received government or other private scholarships, and have excellent academic results and in need of completing their studies in various fields at foreign or local institutions of higher learning.

- **Education Scholarship to The Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Foundation Secondary School**

In appreciation and encouragement to students from needy families and orphans who obtained excellent results in the Primary School Assessment examination (PSR), the Foundation awards scholarships to continue their studies in secondary level at the Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Foundation Secondary School. Through this scholarship, the Foundation donated the cost of education, including payment of tuition fees, a pocket-money, transportation expenses, public examination fees, school uniforms, sports apparel, books and school supplies.

- **Provision for School Needs and Equipment**

Providing assistance in the form of school needs and equipment aims to ease the burden of the less fortunate in providing schooling needs of



their children in particularly by the first term of schooling. The assistance provided are in the form of stationery, exercise books, workbooks, project equipment, uniforms, vehicle fees and examination fees. In addition, this assistance is also given to the children of the family misfortune which it is intended to lighten the burden of the expense of buying equipment and school needs that have been damaged in the event of disasters such as fire and flood home so that they can resume their studies with a perfect activity. In addition, this assistance is also given to orphans through the Pengiran Muda Mahkota Al-Muhtadee Billah Fund For Orphans.

- **Tuition Assistance**

Assistance for attending tuition classes is given to all students who are less fortunate and have a poor education records and in need of remedial assistance. In addition, the Foundation also operates its own tuition classes project to students from less fortunate families and poor in their educational attainment who are from Kampong Bolkiah 'A' and Kampong Bolkiah 'B' and Mukim Berakas through Education Intervention Program (PIP) conducted in collaboration with the Foundation's volunteers. The tuition class project under the PIP is intended to be extended to the whole district.

## **2. Housing Assistance**

Shelter is one of the important principles in the hierarchy of human needs. Provision of a comfortable and safe house helps to improve the living standard of the family. The Foundation has provided two



housing projects for those in need of housing, they are a well-arranged houses in Kampong Ayer called the Kampong Bolkiah 'A' and Kampong Bolkiah 'B', and house assistance to the new converts and the poor and needy who are not able to build their own home.

- **The construction of the well-arranged houses in Kampong Ayer**

These well-arranged houses build in Kampong Ayer is known as the Foundation Housing Scheme of Kampong Bolkiah 'A' and Kampong Bolkiah 'B'. A total of four hundred and seventy-six (476) houses have been constructed under the Scheme. The original purpose of the construction of these houses are to provide housing to the residents involved in a major fire incident in Kampong Ayer in 1993. Each homeowner is required to repay their homes in installments through Interest Free Repayment Scheme for 20 years.

- **House assistance under the Foundation's Housing Scheme**

These houses are build and are dedicated to the new converts as well as the poor and less fortunate people. The house assistance is intended to provide a comfortable home so they can live better condition. These houses are built in several villages across the country. In addition to building a house, the Foundation also consider the help of home repair and completion.

Apart from the construction of housing assistance under the scheme of the Foundation, the Foundation also implement an integrated housing assistance projects with a number of agencies including the



Brunei Islamic Religious Council (MUIB), Department of Community Development (JAPEM), Brunei-Muara District Office (JDBM), Royal Brunei Armed Forces (RBAF) and several private companies.

### **3. Self-Reliance Program**

The Foundation either personally, or through collaborative strategic partners continue to implement various programs that are relevant to help improve and expand the income of the poor and low income so that they can be self-reliance and strive to free themselves from poverty and dependency on aid-welfare assistance. Among the projects undertaken is to involve these people in the small scale economy by providing the business model or seed money (such as financial, material, etc) as well as skills training and entrepreneurship. Through this program, the Foundation is planning to operate the Single Parent Empowerment Program and Program Overcoming Poverty Through Farming Enterprises.

### **4. Youth Development Program**

Outstanding youth is a very valuable asset for the country. The Foundation from time to time, provides financial contributions and support as well as cooperating with other agencies in conducting projects and programs to increase the participation of youth development and youth participation in community and national development. Several programs have been implemented such as providing basic training to school leavers who are looking for employment, hold various youth camps and motivational talk. The Foundation is also planning to provide Apprenticeship Scheme (Apprenticeship)

which aims to build the self-esteem of youth to be youth competitive and competitive in the job market.

## **5. Welfare Assistance**

Welfare assistance is intended to lighten the burden borne by those of misfortune (such as natural disasters, fires, etc) and members of the community who need assistance (such as the elderly, patients, and others). The assistance provided is in the form of financial assistance, food, material and workforce contributions. This assistance is handled in various form of projects and activities and assigned from time to time as necessary and appropriate.

## **6. Researched and Development Project**

The Foundation from time to time, supports and contributes to the research and development activities carried out by higher education institutions and agencies concerned for the interests of scientific progress, technology, and society.

The issue of poverty is one of the major social issues to be addressed not only at the national but also at international level. The issue of poverty is closely linked to the social problems of others. As one of the social institutions that are directly involved in providing assistance and services to the community, especially the less fortunate and needy, spontaneously the Foundation is involved with the issue of poverty and its related issues. The Foundation in collaboration with Universiti Brunei Darussalam has undertaken a study of poverty. The study was carried out to obtain more information and concrete data on the poverty line and the position of the poor in this country to drive the Foundation





to design policies and programs to address poverty reduction.

### Description of Milestone Project(s)

#### **a. The construction of the well-arranged houses in Kampong Ayer**

- Time of implementation:  
July 1994.
- Location:  
Kampong Bolkiah 'A' and Kampong Bolkiah 'B'.
- Objectives:  
Provide housing to the fire victim.
- Target groups:  
The fire victim in Kampong Ayer.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Peaceful family living environment and a harmonious society.

#### **b. Education Intervention Program (PIP)**

- Time of implementation:  
2006.
- Location:  
Yayasan Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Secondary School.
- Objectives:  
Operates free tuition classes for students from low income families.
- Target groups:  
Students from less fortunate families and poor in their educational attainment.

- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Students can continue their education as high as possible so that they can obtain better academic qualification. Better qualification means better chances to be employed and good source of income.

**c. Name of Project(s)**

- Time of implementation:  
Self-Reliance Program.
- Objectives:  
To help to improve and expand the income by providing the business capital or seed money as well as skills training and entrepreneurship.
- Target groups:  
The poor and low income families.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Self-reliance and strive to free from poverty and dependency on aid-welfare assistance.



### Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**

Life With Dignity

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Website : [www.lwd.org.kh](http://www.lwd.org.kh)

### Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**

Registered with Ministry of Interior (Mol): 11 November 2010

- **Background of establishment:**

Life With Dignity (LWD) is an autonomous Cambodian NGO localized from the Lutheran World Federation (LWF)/Department for World Service's Cambodia Program in January 2011.

LWD, under the local leadership, continues working with all existing donors/partners and related government agencies to improve the livelihoods of the poor in rural Cambodia.

LWD continues the more than 30-year-old program of LWF Cambodia, which shifted from emergency relief, de-mining, resettlement and rehabilitation to integrated rural development with an emphasis on rights-based

empowerment, to uphold the rights of the poor and oppressed.

Beyond a focus on the delivery of Development Service to the poor in rural Cambodia, LWD has also provided Training and Consultancy Service (TCS) since 2007.

- **Vision/ mission:**

**Vision:**

People living in peace, dignity and harmony in a democratic and just society, united in diversity and empowered to achieve their universal rights.

**Mission:**

Life With Dignity (LWD) facilitate the empowerment of vulnerable rural people to claim their universal rights.

- **Number of staff:**

Total staff : 245 (F: 108, M: 137)

Foreigner volunteer : 1

Cambodian volunteer/ Intern : 4

- **Programmes/ areas of work**

Based on the changing development context, in 2012 LWD upgraded its “Integrated Rural Development through Empowerment Project” to a program level, entitled “Integrated Rural Development through Empowerment Program (IRDEP)”.

Under the Development Service, the IRDEP is implemented in six different operational areas whose offices locate at the district level in four provinces of Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu.

LWD works with vulnerable people in remote areas through holistic capacity building to sustainable livelihoods. About 300,000 rural people are impacted by the LWD program.





- **Achievements**

10,805 poorest households improved their livelihoods through the supports of the empowered local leadership structures and change towards positive attitude. 15,175 rural households practiced primary health care and 6,499 households used services of village health support groups. 20,280 households used clean and safe drinking water. 13,410 households used loans from the 343 functioning village banks with good benefits and 5,040 households economically benefited from the 32 functioning agricultural cooperatives. 5,884 households applied agricultural best practices. 78 communities were able and skilful to advocate against human rights abuses such as land conflicts and domestic violence. 232 communities advocated duty bearers (state actors) for quality social services delivery. The empowered 327 Village Development Committees and 44 commune councils played important roles to lead, manage and support the communities and households development process. In addition, as part of the program achievements' highlights, 1,293 most poorest households received residential and agricultural land and 1,736 poorest households facing high risks of land conflicts' violence and eviction secured their residential land right.

- **Other information**

LWD works through partnerships and empowerment in the areas of:

- Community governance, leadership and development.
- Human rights and advocacy.
- Food security and nutrition.
- Income generation.



- Access to primary education and non-formal education for adults.
- Preventive health (primary care, HIV and AIDS)
- Water and sanitation.
- Gender/youth.
- Community-based natural resources management
- Climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and emergency response.
- Humanitarian mine action.
- **Specific Projects:**
  - Community Empowerment through Access to Land Project (JSDF/World Bank-funded Social).
  - Land Concession Project).
  - Securing Rights to Land and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (EU-funded SLCP).
  - Promoting Child Rights to Health and Education (Funded by Church of Sweden).
- **Target Areas:**
  - Bavel, Kamrieng and Phnom Prek Districts, Battambang Province.
  - Phnom Kravanh District , Pursat Province.
  - Samaki Meanchey and Teuk Phos Districts, Kampong Chhnang Province.
  - Thpong, Aoral and Phnom Sruoch Districts, Kampong Speu Province.

## Description of Milestone Project(s)

### a. Milestone in 2011

#### **Two piglets make life better**

*Story by Ratna LEAK*

**IRDEP-PK** – Starting up a pig raising business with only two piglets, Ms. hun Un transformed her life of despair into a life of hope, striving for a better life. With a good return on investment, her family is now comfortably off.

in 2009, Ms. Un, 43, decided to borrow \$50 from the Village Bank (VB)—a local bank established by poorest families in the village with the support from LWF Cambodia to help its members improve their living standard through access to small business loan—to invest in a pig raising business.

Combined with her savings of \$5, she bought two piglets (a male and a female) to raise. Each piglet cost \$27.50—a high cost which most poor farmers were unable to afford it.

four months later, she sold the male pig and earned \$187.50. She kept the sow for breed. As of 2011, her sow had five litters, equalled to 58 piglets in total.

Ms. Un said that she was very happy with her business. Combining the income from the sale of the boar with her savings, in late 2009, she bought a water pump machine worth \$267.50 for pumping the water from the canal to irrigate her rice field in the dry season in 2010.

to keep the business running smoothly, in each raising project, she sold a few piglets a month after their birth in order to get the money to buy feeds for nourishing



the rest. In mid-2011, she sold 3 of the 10 piglets in the 4th litter at the cost of \$50 each. A few months later, she sold the rest, earning \$1,200.

Her sow had the fifth litter of 13 piglets in December. She sold 5 of them at \$42.50 each. As her current sow is getting older, she reserved one female piglet for a replacement, while the rest was for sale. She expected to earn about \$1,000 from the sale in May next year.

In addition to the incomes from the pig business, she had another major source of income from selling her rice surplus—the income which originated from the pig business. Without the water pump machine, her rice field yielded only 700 kg per hectare. It was not enough even for her family's basic needs. But, now with the machine, the same field yielded 5 tons.

She has two hectares of rice field. In November 2011, she earned \$2,000 from selling eight tons of her rice surplus.

Ms. Un said with the incomes from both businesses, she had a new house built, worth \$3,500 in 2010. In 2011, she bought a new motorbike, Honda Dream 125, worth \$1,200 and replaced the old water pump machine with a new one worth \$230.

She planned to buy a home-made rice milling machine which costs \$500 next year. She will also continue her pig raising business.

“My success today came from the strong support of LWF Cambodia,” she said.

Ms. Un has three children, aged 17, 9, and 5. The oldest child is a son. Her family lives in Phteah Rung village, Phteah Rung commune of Phnom Kravanh district in Pursat province.



## Struggling for a better live

*Story by Ratna LEAK*

**IRDEP-BB** – Hong Srey touch and her husband Doeun Dy strived against poverty for years after their marriage in early 2006, a year before LWF Cambodia started supporting the development in their village of Buo Run of Ampil Pram Daeum commune in Battambang province.

Touch, 28, started her new life with Dy with one hectare of rice paddy—a dowry from her parents—and a small plot of land for building a hut to live in. Without farming skills, touch and Dy, who dropped school at grade 6 and 7 respectively, struggled to grow rice for their own consumption. However, touch said, her parents took back the paddy to plant rice for one year in 2007 in order to collect the yield to repay their debt.

To overcome the financial hardship, Hong Srey Touch and her husband Doeun Dy made a big success in her pig-raising project. Touch set up a small shop at her own hut to sell grocery, while Dy, 29, mi- grated to Thailand to work as construction worker. But, he decided to return home 4 months later after a contractor did not pay him a salary. then, he migrated to work on a corn farm near the Cambodian-Thai border. He was paid 15,000 riels (\$3.75) per day from his work. In 2008, Touch’s parents re- turned her the paddy and Dy stopped migrating to work outside his village. They resumed their farming work and found additional jobs in the village.

However, their livelihood still remained a challenge. Touch said in July 2009, she was selected to join a partner household group—poorest households who get support from LWF Cambodia. Two months later, she was elected as Village Bank (VB) Manager. Then,



she was trained about VB management and leadership, community development, human rights, farming techniques and other important courses.

“Before, I don’t know what social development is about. Now, I knew. I am very much satisfied with LWF/LWD’s program,” she said, adding that it taught the poor everything.

With a knowledge of micro-finance institution (MFI) management, Touch highly valued the saving system. “I started to have an idea of saving money now. Before, when i bought something i never get a small change, even 100 riels (\$0.025) from the sellers,” she said.

Touch, who used to be shy and gutless to talk to the public, was empowered day by day under the support of LWF/LWD. “Now, i dare to speak more. I am not afraid anymore,” she said.

“Before, i always looked down on myself that I could not do anything. But, after LWF/LWD trained me, I can do it well now,” she said. “I grow rice and vegetables all over my paddy and home garden.”

In addition to her current position, she was elected as Women group Leader in 2010.

“The achievements I have made as of today are greatest for me and beyond comparison,” she said.

In September 2011 she initiated a pig-raising project. She spent her savings of 230,000 riels (about \$60) to buy six piglets. Then, she borrowed \$100 from the VB to buy pig feeds. At the end of the year she sold all the pigs and earned a net income of 500,000 riels (\$125) from her project. Additionally, she sold 50 chickens across the year and made the same profit as the pig project.



Her paddy field yielded 3 tons of rice in 2011. As the yield exceeded her family's demand for consumption, she sold 2 tons of rice of the total.

In 2010, she rented 3 hectares of paddy field from one of her village mates for growing rice. The rental fee was \$160 per planting season, she said. The rented paddy yielded 12 tons of rice in 2011. She sold 10 more tons of rice and kept the rest for consumption and seeds.

Touch said combining the first and second sales of rice she earned a total net income of \$1,971. As she understood about the MFI, she decided to open a savings account and deposit \$1,900 at ACLEDA, a local MFI.

With all their efforts, Touch's family now has a big house for living. She has a daughter aged six. She will send her daughter to school next year.

Touch planned to raise six pigs and more chickens next year.

### **New sewing business makes life better**

*Story by Ratna LEAK*

**IRDEP-KC** – For more than twenty years, Hang Sinuon experienced her fatherless childhood with her mother and three other siblings. Sinuon, a third child in the family, worked very hard with her siblings to make money to support the family.

Her 40-year-old mother owns about one hectare of rice paddy. But, the rice yield she gets each year from the paddy is not enough for her whole family consumption. To subsist, her mother bought fish from the market to stew for sale. Sinuon sold Num Kong, a doughnut-like Cambodian snack, which was made by her mother, at school in the morning when she was free from her afternoon class; and her three brothers went fishing or

catching frogs for food and sales. All the incomes they made were sometimes not enough for buying some rice and food to eat.

In late 2008, Sinuon was selected to attend a 6-month sewing training course at Tuek Phos district town of Kampong Chhnang province. the course supported by LWF Cambodia. With a contribution of \$35 from LWF and combined with her own saving of \$10, Sinuon was able to buy a sewing machine, a pair of scissors, a tailor's wooden ruler and a measuring tape.

Sinuon said that after her graduation in mid 2009, she started her sewing business at her home in Tang Thnong village, Chieb commune in Tuek Phos district. But, her business was not so good because she lacked some capital for buying cloths to make clothes for sales. Her income from the business was very low over the past second half of 2009 because the orders she got from her clients included mending torn clothes and changing trousers zips only.

In early 2010, Sinuon decided to borrow 120,000 riels (\$30) from the Village Bank in her village to expand her sewing business. The Bank—established under LWF's support, but owned by poor villager members and managed by a committee elected from the members—charged her the interest rate of 3 percent per month, the rate agreed by all members.

She used the loan to buy some different kinds of cloth to reserve for new orders. "When we have the cloths on hand, it is easy for the clients to choose the cloth they like and place orders right away," she said, adding that for those who had their own cloth then she charged them for the fees. She could earn a net income of \$1 from a total charge of \$5 for one man's shirt she made.



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“My living condition now is much better than before. My family has enough rice and better food to eat,” she said, adding that the incomes she earned from the past two years were significant to cover the expense of the family. Previously, when she ran out of rice, she had to borrow from other people in the village. Beyond covering all the expenses in the family, she could make a saving of \$50 for herself from the business as of 2011. To secure her saving plan, she deposited all her savings in the Village Bank.

When she is free from her work, Sinuon, 25, helps her mother do farming jobs and look after the pigs and chickens. “I am very happy now because I have my own business and I can make incomes from it,” she said.

She said that when she gained enough experience from the work she would expand her business by purchasing an embroidery machine and five more sewing machines for teaching students in the future.

### **Spillway brings hope for farmers in drought prone areas**

*Story by Ratna LEAK*

**IRDEP-KC** – Two hundred and forty farmer’s families living in drought prone areas of Kampong Chhnang province congratulated the newly-built spillway, expecting that it allayed farmers’ concerns over the lack of water for their rice fields in the future.

Mr. Boeu Pon, 42, farmer in Chan trak village, Krang Skear commune of Kampong Chhnang’s TuekPhos district, said he never had enough water for his rice paddy. Because of a lack of irrigation combined with frequent droughts almost every year, Pon could produce only 450 kg of rice per hectare.



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He said his 3-hectare rice paddy could not produce enough rice to support his family of 5 people. Every year he needs to buy 500 kg of husked rice to eat over the rice shortage period of two months, usually commencing from mid September through November—a period during which rice is growing.

But this year his field has got wet since the beginning of the planting season. He was very happy with the new spillway. “This year I am very sure that i will have enough rice to eat,” he said. He expected to produce 1,200 kg of rice per hectare. He also planned to grow rice in the dry season if the spillway holds enough water for irrigating his field.

The spillway was built by the farmers living in the villages of Chan Trak, Trapeang Mlu and Tuol Samraong of Krang Skear commune in Tuek Phos district of Kampong Chhnang. the construction cost totalled 9,400,000 riels (\$2,350), of which \$205 was contributed by LWF, \$1,000 by a generous person in the US, and \$1,145 (in kind and cash) by the 3 villages.

The spillway was built in October 2010 and completed in february 2011. It can irrigate 545.62 of 975.74 hectares of the rice paddy in the 3 villages.

Ngin Sim, 55, Chan Trak Village Development Committee member, said if the community did not build the spillway, they would keep lacking rice to eat every year.

“I saw the rice in the field growing so well with enough water. I expect that farmers will get higher yield this year,” she said.



## Farmer exposure visit inspires cultivation

*Story by Ratna LEAK*

**IRDEP-PS** – Without farmland, farming skill and experience, Ms. Mom Srey got no ideas what to do to generate incomes to support her family of nine people. Fortunately, in early 2002, LWF Cambodia partnered with Ms. Mom Srey. Through the partnership, LWF provided her with continuous in-kind support, including capacity building, aiming to free her from the poverty trap.

Soon after becoming a partner, or called “Partner Household”—a terminology used by LWF, Ms. Srey was invited to join a farmer exposure visit, organized by LWF, to learn about growing morning glory, watermelon and string bean from a model farmer in her neighbouring district of Chbar Mon in Kampong Speu province.

Ms. Srey said that the visit strongly inspired her to grow vegetables. Soon after returning from the visit, she approached a rich man who was the owner of a farm, located near her house in Tayong village, Dambouk Rung commune of Phnom Sruoch district. The man, who lives in Phnom Penh, has just planted mango saplings on his 3-hectare farm. She told the man that if he allowed her to grow some crops on the remaining areas of the land in between each sapling, she would help him take care of the saplings. Having heard that, the man accepted her request.

Shortly, Ms. Srey decided to borrow some money from an LWF-Supported Village Bank in her village to spend on the start up of land preparation and seeds. She grew pumpkins on one hectare of the area, watermelons on another hectare and cucumbers on the rest.



She said that because of a lack of water she planted the crops only two times per year. The first planting started at the beginning of the rainy season and the second one started a month before the rainy season ended. Then, the land was left idle during the six-month dry season. She said over the end of each period of 2 months and 20 days, her pumpkins yielded 6 tons. She hired a truck to transport the produce to sell at a market in Phnom Penh. The gross income from the sale of the pumpkins per investment totalled 3 million riels (\$750). After deducting the costs of \$120 for transportation and \$90 for hiring a ploughing machine to till the land, she earned a net income of \$540.

With some extra incomes from the sales of watermelon and cucumber, in 2006 she could afford to buy a walking power tiller worth \$1,200. Resulted from her strong efforts, in 2007, she saved some more money and had her new house built. It cost \$2,000. Having seen her farming business kept growing, she had an idea to buy a farmland for her own. With a good saving plan, she could afford to buy one hectare of farmland worth \$1,200 in 2009. It locates near the mango farm she had worked on.

Ms. Srey, who previously had less than one hectare of rice field, now owned two hectares of rice field. “All these achievements originated from my vegetable business,” she said.

“i stop borrowing the money from the village bank two years ago because I am better off now,” she said. “I have nothing to say, except sincere thanks to LWF and its donors who made me successful today.”



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## **Villagers benefit from FCA-Supported De-mining Project**

*Story by Ratna LEAK*

IRDEP-BB – Though the de-mining work has not yet been completed, farmers whose lands were cleared started to benefit from the de-mining project in Manaskal village in Kamrieng district of Battambang province.

Funded by Finn Church Aid (FCA) and facilitated by LWD, the de-mining project which was implemented by Mine Advisory group (MAg) in collaboration with the government’s Mine Action Planning Unit and the local authorities, started in early October 2009. The total areas to be de-mined are 51,898 square meters. There are 116 families living in the village. The number of families whose land has land-mines underground is 10. As of late 2011, MAg has de-mined about 75% of the total areas and the rest is expected to be completed in April next year.

Because of the needs of farmlands, five of the ten families whose lands have been de-mined could not wait until the completion of the project. They started right away to grow cassava in early 2011 just as they were informed by the de-mining team that their land were safe.

Nam Sam Oul, 47, one of the five families whose land was cleared and member of the Village Development Committee (VDC), said he was very happy to hear that his half hectare of land which was left idle for nine years because of land-mines was safe for cultivation.

With strong confidence, Sam Oul decided to invest a capital of US\$90 to grow cassavas on the newly-cleared land in early 2011. After harvest in December of



the year, he earned a net income of \$US360. He said he planned to grow the same crop again early next year.

With the income from the sale of cassavas combined with other incomes he generated from growing corns and green beans, he could repay a loan of US\$1,000 (with 10% interest rate per month) he borrowed from a private money lender in the village.

Chea Rom, former VDC Chief, whose land was cleared in the first phase in early 2010, said he benefited from his de-mined land (sized 40m x 80m) two years ago. He said he grew cassavas on half of his land size and earned a net income of about US\$150 from selling cassavas each year.

Rom said he grew corns on his farm for 3 years before the de-mining project started. One day, after ploughing he found two land-mines appeared on his land. Though Rom knew that his farm has land-mines underground, he still took risks to work on it because he had no alternative.

But, today he is no longer afraid of danger. “Now, I can work on my farmland without fear,” he said.

Six villagers have been injured by land-mines since 1997, while the rest of them are living in fears and cultivating at risk on their mined land without alternatives.

LWF/LWD’s De-mining Project, which funded by FCA/Ministry of foreign Affairs since 1998, aimed to relieve human suffering caused by land-mines and UXO contamination, to improve the standard of living of the repatriated families and enable long-term and sustainable development.

From 2006-2011, the humanitarian aid for de-mining project funded by FCA/MFA through LWF/LWD totaled eUR 1,494,000.



## **Water supply system improves livelihoods of rural poor**

*Story by Ratna LEAK*

**IRDEP-PK** – Since Ms. Daht Sot moved to live in Rovieng village, Phnom Kravanh district of Pursat province in 2009, her family of four members has used unclean water from wells, stream, lake, or rainwater for her daily needs.

As her husband Soeng thy, 30, was busy with his job far from home, Sot was responsible for collecting water from the stream or some other water sources for drinking and cooking. Sot, 29, spends two hours for a return trip walking 2 km from her house to the stream. She usually makes one trip in the morning and in late afternoon she and her two daughters, aged 6 and 11 make another trip combining the water collection with a bath and clothe wash at the stream. To help reduce the difficulties of the villagers, in late 2010 LWD initiated a Water Supply Project. It aimed to respond to the emerging needs of the villagers who are lac- king water for their daily household consumption, watering their home gardens, and feeding their animals. The Project, which was completed in February 2011, was designed to catch the water falling from the mountain and store it in concrete reservoir, then let it run through a tube to villager’s houses. The success of the project was highly appreciated by the villagers. Sot, one of 221 families living in the village, said she was very excited when the water was connected into her house. “I never imagine that I have water on tap like this. It’s very easy for my family. When I need water, I just turn on the tap,” she said.



“More specifically, it saved me a lot of time and energy each day,” she said, adding that she did not only have enough water for cooking and drinking, but also for washing clothes. “Previously, I and my daughters took a bath only once day. But, now we do 2 or 3 times per day,” said Sot who became a partner household in 2009.

Her small piece of land which was left idle beside her house for two years now was turned into a vegetable garden. She grew eggplants, Chinese spinach, morning glory and some orange trees. In 2011, besides having enough vegetable to eat, she could earn \$10 per month from selling the surplus of her morning glory.

However, the project benefited only 82 families of the total. Those who live higher than the water level and farther than 3 km from the reservoir were unable to access to the water, according to Yim Hoeun, Village Chief and Village Development Committee Leader.

The project cost USD6,748.55, of which USD5,639.55 was funded by LWD, USD125 by the commune council, and USD984 was contributed by the community, as well as labor force.

Hoeun said that each user had to pay 2,500 riels (\$0.625) per month for water. Those who raise more than 4 pigs had to pay an extra 1,000 riels (\$0.25) per month. The money collected from the users is allocated as follows: (i) 25% is given to the Water Management Committee of 7 members as incentives; (ii) 5% for administration expense; (iii) 50% for maintenance; and (iv) 20% for Village Development fund.



## **Improved sanitation and hygiene brings good health, increases saving**

*Story by Ratna LEAK*

**IRDEP-AR** – Sanitation and hygiene remains one of the key health issues in Cambodia. According to Cambodia’s Ministry of Rural Development, in 2010, Cambodia reached 23% in its effort to improve rural sanitation and 40% for clean water supply. The ministry set its target to increase the supply of clean water for rural people by 50% and sanitation by 30% in 2015 and by 100% for both sectors in 2025.

To support the government to achieve its goal, LWF Cambodia (now LWD), with the strong support from its donors, has shared partly in the work through the integration of “Water and Sanitation Project” into its Country Strategy since 1996. The project aimed to provide poorest rural households with access to clean drinking water and sanitation and hygiene to improve their health.

As of September 2011, LWD supported the construction of 3,517 latrines across its target areas. The success story of Ms. Suy Thim’s family highlighted below is an example of LWD’s success in improving access to rural sanitation.

Ms. thim, 30, has three daughters and two sons. Her oldest daughter is 12 and youngest one is 6 months old. Thim and her husband Oeun Sokhom, 35, migrated from Thpong district of Kampong Speu province to settle in Trapeang Angkrong village, Trapeang Chour commune in Aoral district of the same province in 2003.

Ms. Thim became a partner of LWD in mid-2008. With the support from LWD’s integrated Rural Development through Empowerment Project (IRDEP), the livelihood

of Ms. Thim's family has significantly improved over the years.

She said that she benefited a lot from LWD's IRDEP through training workshops on agricultural techniques including pig and chicken raising, water and sanitation, health care, food security and nutrition, etc.

Living on a plot of land sized 60m by 40m, without rice field, Ms. Thim earned a living by growing vegetables to sell. On the remaining land around her house, she grew sweet potatoes and cassavas to trade for rice.

The incomes from her vegetable business combined with her valued added knowledge of improved sanitation and hygiene, and nutrition she obtained from the trainings, Ms. Thim made a big success in her family plan.

"Previously, we were unhealthy. We were sick very often. now, i and my children are healthier than before after we eat more vegetables," she said.

To further improve her family health, Ms. Thim installed a wet latrine behind her house. The latrine was built in the form of bilateral contribution between LWD and the committed household. LWD provided half bag of cement, four well rings (100 cm in diameter and 50 cm in height), 2 meters of plastic pipe (21 cm in diameter), one ring cover, and one squatting ceramic plate. These key materials cost about \$45 in all.

Ms. Thim contributed her labour and local materials for the walls and roof. The contribution in-kind made by the community varies depending on the type of walls and roof they preferred. Their contribution ranges from \$40 (palm leaves walls and roof) to \$150 (concrete walls and zinc roof).





Improved sanitation contributes to better health, increased education opportunities, safety and dignity, especially for women and girls.

Ms. Thim said she was very happy with her latrine. “It’s easy to use and save us a lot of time,” she said, adding that the environment around her house was improved. Her pigs and chickens live free from diseases.

“Living a healthy life, my children can go to school regularly and they scored highly in class,” she said, adding that her family health care costs decreased, thus making her saving plan possible.

In 2010, Ms. Thim had her new house built. It was worth more than 2 million riels (\$500).

“I never smiled or laughed before. But, now I can smile or laugh any time,” she said.

### **Advocacy for new school building successful**

*Story by Ratna LEAK*

**IRDEP-BB** – Two hundred school children in Manaskal village, a very remote area in Kamrieng district of Battambang province will have a new concrete school building of 5 classrooms to study for 2012.

Mr. Siv Chien, Manaskal Village Chief and Village Development Committee (VDC) Leader, said the construction of the new school building started in March 2011. “this is the result of our efforts,” he said, adding that the Monaskal community spent six year struggling for such a new school.

In late 1990, Mr. Chien recalled that former Village Chief Oum Sao mobilized resources from the community members in the village to build a wooden, thatched-roof school. Because of a lack of study facilities and no

teachers, the school was left idle and damaged years later.

In mid 2001, at the re-quest of Mr. Oum Sao, the World food Programme supported the construction of a new wooden, zinc roof school building of 3 classroom first-  
everschool year of the children of Manaskal started in 2002.

A few years later, the building was getting older and some parts of the walls and roofs started to damage. in 2005, the VDC and School Support Committee (SSC) approached Yumi, Japanese NGO, for a new concrete school building of 5 classrooms. Later, a representative of Yumi, accompanied by some district education officials, paid a visit to the school. The Yumi representative said he would send his team to conduct a feasibility study, but nothing happened, according to Mr. Chien.

In February 2006, LWF (now LWD) included Manaskal in its target area. Under LWF's IRDEP, a series of trainings to improve the capacity of the VDC were provided and community development activities started step by step. Having seen a good opportunity, in early 2007, the community, SSC and VDC made a new proposal to LWF for a new school. As the LWF's budget was limited and based on the top priority, the proposal of Manaskal community was considered as the second priority, while its neighbouring village was in the first place.

Chien said the VDC did not give up. In early 2009, after hearing from LWF field staff based in the village that the education Ministry had some budgets to support the school constructions, the VDC immediately submitted the proposal to the education Ministry for a new school building of the same specification submitted to Yumi.



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In early 2010, the District Education Office (DEO) informed the VDC that the Ministry accepted their proposal, but later said that the approval was for the neighbouring village which already had a school building of 3 classrooms funded by CWS, not for Manaskal.

Chien said after being informed of that the community submitted another proposal asking the DEO to reconsider the urgent need of Manaskal community. Finally, Battambang Provincial Department of education approved their proposal in late 2010. The construction is expected to be completed in February 2012. The school project cost US\$50,000.

“This is the first time that we have made our advocacy successful,” Chien said, adding that the VDC members were more confident in themselves in advocating for their rights after receiving training on human rights and advocacy facilitated by LWF/LWD.

“Before training, we don’t know, we are afraid to ask. But now, our community clearly understood that the government has the obligations to provide public service for the people,” Chien said.

Chea Rom, VDC member, said the success came from a close collaboration between the local authority, SSC, and VDC. “Under LWF/LWD’s support, our community has developed a lot,” he said.

Currently, there are six classes (from grade 1 to grade 6) studying under the deteriorated wooden building, according to Mr. Phann Chamnan, Principal of Monaskal Primary School. From 2006 to 2010, the school success-fully graduated five classes of primary education. Almost all of them did not continue their study at the lower secondary education level because the lower secondary school is 10km away from their

village and most of them do not have bicycles, while some others need to help their parents do the farm work.

### **Open well increases crop yield, higher income**

*Story by Ratna LEAK*

**IRDEP-PK** – Wax gourds, pumpkins, papayas, sugar canes and some others crops are grown across the farm as planned after Uong Eng’s dream of having an open well in her farm became a reality.

“My family’s living condition has significantly improved since i have had the well in 2010,” said Uong Eng, 54, who experienced life of misery for years.

A lack of water for daily needs, including for farming, is a major challenge for rural people, especially the poor. The construction cost for an open well is about \$100 and \$1,900 for a deep well. Most poor farmers in rural Cambodia cannot even afford to dig an open well.

Eng said her well, which was constructed under LWF Cambodia’s support, supplied her with enough water both for daily consumption and watering her farm. “The well is very beneficial for my family,” she said, adding that before having the well her husband Mai Chhorn, 56, spent five hours per day collecting water from a stream, some 500 meters from her farm, to irrigate the vegetables.

She added that Chhorn usually made 200 return trips per day, half in the morning and half in late afternoon, to carry water on shoulder poles to irrigate his farm. The total volume he collected was 600 litres per day. This still did not meet the basic needs for water of the crops to produce high yield, she said.





“With the water from the well, I water my crops once every two or three days,” she said, adding that her husband had more time to relax. Besides watering the vegetables, she also used the well water to irrigate her rice paddy when there was drought. In addition, she started to raise chickens and pigs, too.

Eng said that before having the well, she earned irregularly between 5,000 and 6,000 riels (\$1.25 - \$1.5) per day. Now, at least she could earn between 10,000 and 15,000 riels (\$2.5 - \$3.75) regularly per day from selling her mixed vegetables, excluding income from the sales of some fruits such as bananas, papayas, and so on.

Eng has about one hectare of farmland in Mol Thmei village, Rokat commune in Phnom Kravanh district of Pursat province. She has five sons and three daughters. Four of her children are still under her dependence, while the rest was married.

### **Farming activities increase after new spillway was constructed**

*Story by Ratna LEAK*

**IRDEP-TH** – Farming activities have increased significantly since the new spillway started functioning in early 2011. Meanwhile, the number of villagers who out-migrated to find jobs elsewhere has decreased dramatically, according to Mr. Lounh Nouv, Chief of Chrak Khlong village, Monourom commune in Thpong district of Kampong Speu province.

Under LWD’s Community-based Disaster Risk Management Project, the spillway was built in late 2010 across a stream in order to catch water and then divert it through a canal for irrigating the farmers’ rice fields. The project cost \$3,200, of which \$3,000 was funded

by LWD, \$125 was contributed by the community and \$75 by the commune chief. The project can irrigate 270 hectares of rice fields in Chrak Khlong including five more neighbouring villages.

For Chrak Khlong, Mr. Nouv said, there were only 30 out of a total of 95 farmer families growing peanuts in 2010 and their cultivation was dependent on the rain water. After having seen the high potential of the new spillway, in 2011, the number of the grower families increased by 75. Now, the farmers of Chrak Khlong and their neighbouring villagers gained extra profits from their fields in the dry season, he said.

Ms. Noeun Channy, 33, from Chrak Khlong village, said that just having seen the potential of the spillway, she decided to ask a well-off person whose farmland (sized 20m x 30m) was left idle every dry season in her village to grow peanuts. With the permission, she immediately started her farm work.

For her first harvest in April, she collected 300 kg of peeled peanuts. She sold 200kg of the total and kept the rest for growing in the dry season next year. She earned 1,300,000 riels (\$325), she said.

After harvesting peanuts, she grew some vegetables for her family consumption. "Now, i have enough water for growing vegetables in the dry season," she said, adding that over the past years, she bought vegetables in the village every day. She spent \$0.50 and got only a single kind of vegetable. "But, now I have my own vegetables and I have several kinds of them," she added.

She said since she started her farm work, her husband, Phoeung Chel, stopped out-migrating to find jobs. He helped her tend the farm. "My family living condition





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has improved a bit more. My children have some pocket money when they go to school every day,” she said.

Ms. Channy has three daughters and a son. Her oldest daughter is 13 and the youngest one is 4. Her family is one of the poorest families in the village. She became a partner of LWD since 2007.

Ms. Maerk Ouk, another partner of LWD from the same village, also made her first try to grow peanuts, string beans, morning glory and lettuce. Within three months, her peanuts yielded the same quantity as Ms. Channy. She also gained an extra income of \$100 from the sale of her string beans. She planned to increase the cultivation next dry season.

“The spillway provided a great benefit for all of us,” she said.

**b. Milestone in 2012**

To contribute to poverty alleviation in Cambodia, LWD implemented its core Program, Integrated Rural Development through Empowerment Program (IRDEP), and key Thematic Projects to empower people in rural, remote and neglected areas. The overall goal of IRDEP is “to contribute to the poverty alleviation of Cambodia through rights based empowerment of rural communities, the strengthening local leadership and improvement of governance.”

To realize the overall goal, four objectives, as outlined in section 2.1 below, were set up, monitored and evaluated. The first three objectives were designed to bring impacts on target groups, while the last one focused on organizational development and management. Main target groups are the most vulnerable/disadvantaged



groups, including ID poor 1&2 households<sup>1</sup>, female headed households, people living with HIV (PLHIV), women, people with disability, and children.

We operated in four provinces of Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Pursat and Battambang, through six APOs: APO-AR, APO-PS, APO-TH, APO-KC, APO-PK and APO-BB. We also continued to work in Kandal/ Takeo provinces through Village Partnership Program (VPP) with funding support of Australian Lutheran World Service (ALWS).

In the six operational provinces, LWD worked in 44 communes and 327 villages, of which 277 villages were in the empowerment stage and 50 villages in the post graduation stage. We also connected with 87 phased out villages at 'Learning and Sharing' stage to enable them to improve their works.

Gender and environment are cross-cutting issues. Gender sensitivity and responsiveness were ensured and integrated into Program and Projects activities at all stages, from assessment, planning, and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. Activities were guided by the gender responsive program guideline and checklist in place. Gender parity and gender balance were ensured and improved within target groups and the organization. To realize these expectations, organizational gender policy was implemented. Additionally, environmental impacts of all Program and Projects activities were taken into account. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was conducted when needed and applicable, for instance, in the construction of irrigation system, accessing loans from village banks etc.

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<sup>1</sup> This follows the government policy on Identification of Poorest Households called IDPoor



To support the implementation of the Program and Projects during reporting period, key operational, and coordination, networking and advocacy activities were implemented. Highlights of those are as follows:

Annual Workshop on Partnership (AWP) of LWD: In order to share initiatives and lessons learned by LWD, and to improve partnership with government authorities and institutions, likeminded NGOs and development partners, as well as partner communities, a two-day AWP of LWD was organized in Battambang town in February 2012. Representatives from government ministries, departments, authorities at sub-national level, NGOs working in the target areas, and communities attended.

### **Thematic Projects (Non-SoN)**

#### **Building Disaster Resilience Communities in Cambodia:**

With funding support from EU/DiPECHO through DCA/CA, an 18-month project to build disaster resilience of target communities, started in June 2012. However, due to delays in the work of the NGO consortium, the Project did not reach its target as per scheduled. Development of common models and forms for activities, such as the training curriculum on leadership, consumed much more time than was expected. Key activities were nevertheless implemented, including baseline surveys at target communes and villages; contingency in Kampong Chhnang; ToT on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) to Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM) and District Committee for Disaster Management (DCDM); training on CBDRM to Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM); and training on leadership to CCDM and Village Disaster Management Group (VDMG).

**Women: Hope and Growth:**

With funding support from FCA, the Project was implemented according to the plan. During reporting period, Village Bank (VB) functioned with increased capacity to provide loan services and capacity building support to members, in order for them to operate in-farm and/or off-farm businesses for income generation. Agriculture Cooperatives (AC), led by women, provided services and support to members in promoting agricultural products, market access and income generation activities. Vulnerable women in particular demonstrated increased capacities in business management and marketing. Furthermore, community members demonstrated increased knowledge on gender based violence and women's rights, while domestic violence cases reportedly decreased. Being functional, the women's groups and women's networks empowered women to lead their households and to actively engage in community development.

**Land and Livelihoods Project (LLP) in Battambang:**

With funding support from EU through DCA/CA, the Project provides secured land for residential and agricultural use to 1,736 poorest households, settled in Boeung Pram commune. The implementation of the Project proved very challenging due to a severe and complex land conflict ongoing since 2005, which was extremely difficult to solve. Even though the Project made achievements, many issues still have to be addressed.

Conflicts between the villagers in the target villages and neighbouring villages were significantly reduced, and 2,270 plots of residential land were demarcated.



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At least 2,116 households received plots of residential land and a land title for their plot (one plot sizes 1,600m<sup>2</sup> per household). Very few people got more than one plot. 154 households who had migrated and were not in the village during the land allocation, and the lucky draw event, also got land. During this time, no land title was provided, but only a land certificate from CC. The land title can be obtained later if the villagers mobilize themselves together, and request support from the provincial land management department.

As reported in the third quarter of the year, 1,308 plots (800 hectares) of agricultural land were demarcated by P/DWG with participation from CC, VLs and community members. Of the total, 412 plots were demarcated on land and on map, while others were marked only on map. One plot sizes 0.60 hectares, and each household is meant to receive one plot. However, this allocation is not final yet. In order for all land recipients to get land, support is needed from YVG.

Community-based Advocacy Groups played vital roles in advocating to government in order to get secure residential and agricultural land to community members. They actively engaged in land demarcation and brought up community members' concerns to local authorities, P/DWG and volunteer youth groups. In August they prepared and submitted a letter to district and provincial governors to request more land for agriculture – at least 2 hectares in total. They are following up on their request. Additionally, functioning Women Groups (WG) actively engaged with works facilitated by Advocacy Groups, in order to get land.

## **Community Empowerment through Access to Land (CETAL):**

With funding support from JSDF (Japan Social Development Fund) through the World Bank, the Project significantly increased capacities of the local authorities in both provinces – Kampong Spue and Kampong Chhnang - to move the Social Land Concession (SLC) project forward in a transparent, participatory and accountable way. At the same time community members increased knowledge on SLC process and engaged in the process actively.

1,293 target land recipients (100% of all projected) got residential (size: 30m\*40m) and agricultural land. Of these 400 households are located in Kampong Spue (KS), and 893 households in Kampong Chhnang (KC). They moved from their current villages and are currently settling in the new areas. One household in KS received 1.5 hectares of agricultural land, while households in KC received only 1 hectare.

One farming kit was provided or each land recipient household. Infrastructure like schools, health post, community ponds etc., was constructed. With funding support from FCA, materials to build latrines and house foundations were also provided to selected land recipients. Land awareness raising to community was organized in AR.

Even in the short period of time, households who were committed and had available labor force, were able to grow vegetables and cash crops. However, access to water, food security and nutrition, and shelters remained critical challenges for especially the poorest households. LWD is searching for funding support to address these challenges.





## **Promoting Child Rights to Health and Education (PCRHE):**

With funding support from SIDA through CoS, the Project aims to promote children's rights to health and education. Key planned activities, such as awareness raising on maternal and child health (MCH), were implemented to produce targeted outputs. As a result, community members demonstrated increased knowledge in MCH. For example, many parents brought their children to get vaccinated.

As a result of the awareness raising, students, teachers, community members and local authorities demonstrated increased knowledge on child rights and the right to education. Illiterate adults learned how to read and increased knowledge in life skills after attending literacy classes. Children and community members, as well as community leaders, increased their general level of knowledge through access to community reading centers. The use of rubbish bins and water filters resulted to improved WASH at schools. Additionally, number of schools were successfully constructed.

### **Networks and Advocacy**

LWD actively engaged in and/or supported networks and advocacy activities at different levels. We brought up lessons learned and best practices, key issues and concerns of target communities to share widely with CSOs, development partners, UN agencies and governments, in order to advocate for the benefits of the target communities. Some of the networks we engaged with are described in the following chapter.

At community level, LWD built up knowledge, capacity and confident of community members and leaders on human rights, networking and advocacy, and provided

them with moral and technical support when necessary, in order for them to be able to advocate for themselves. During the reporting period, a number of communities advocated to government and other relevant actors to solve human rights abuses and provide social services. For example, 2 villages advocated to government authorities in order to provide a solution for a land rights conflict, caused by private companies grabbing community land. Communities in Boeng Pram commune (a target area for SLC) advocated to the government at sub-national level to provide sufficient agricultural land, and to ensure that the residential land allocation is conducted in a transparent way.

At sub-national level, LWD actively engaged in numerous governmental working groups and NGO networks. LWD attended in meetings of Provincial Accountability Working Group (PAWG) to not just raise concerns and complaints from its target communities, but also to jointly provide solutions to complaints from communities in the province. This helped advance transparency and accountability of government at sub-national level, especially in the case of CC in promoting democratic and sustainable development. Additionally, LWD attended in meetings with provincial health and HIV/AIDS working groups, women and children committees, and NGO networks such as NEP (Network for Education Partnership).

At national level, LWD actively engaged in the Technical Working Group on Land led by the government, with participation of UN agencies and International NGOs. Being an active member, we shared our experiences related to land issues such as SLC implementation, and in particular to discuss joint monitoring indicators for land sector. This working group is very influential





on land policy development at national level. We also actively attended regular meetings of the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group led by the government, to discuss sector contribution to the review of the Cambodia National Strategic Development Plan.

To learn, share and promote decentralization, LWD participated in quarter meeting of Working Group for Partnership in Decentralization (WGPD) to observe at the progress and challenges of decentralization implementation. Information from the meeting was shared with field staff to further support the performance of CCs.

Disaster management is one of the key programme focuses of LWD. To promote disaster management and emergency response not only in target areas, but in Cambodia as a whole, LWD actively engaged in disaster management and emergency response mechanisms and initiatives such as Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Forum and platform, and NGOs consultation coordinated by National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) with participation from NGOs, development partners and UN agencies. Through these platforms, many achievements were made possible. For instance, as a result of the NGOs consultation on 17 February 2012, sub-national government/PCDM prepared a contingency plan, used for emergency response in the case of disasters.

LWD also actively engaged in numerous networks on human rights and advocacy, especially pertaining to the rights of women and children. LWD participated in quarterly meetings of Gender and Development Network to share information and to discuss female-specific issues – such as sexual harassment in factories, and the abuse of women’s rights in land eviction areas of

Boeung Kak – with 62 other NGOs. Other networks and committees LWD participated include Cambodia NGO-CEDAW committee, Cambodia Working Group on the Rights of Women and Children (CWRWC), and NGO Advocacy Committee.

Beyond these, LWD actively engaged with umbrella NGOs such as CCC, NGO Forum, MEDiCAM and NEP to share best practices, and to get updated information and findings from relevant studies and research. Themes, such as governance, was discussed with CCC's members, land rights with NGO Forum, health with MEDiCAM and education issues with NEP.

LWD's executive and senior staff sat on the board/management committee of CCC, NGO Forum, CCFIN and HANet. This allowed LWD to influence strategy and policy development related to advocacy for wider issues, such as community-based micro financing, and humanitarian assistance and accountability.



### Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**

Sekretariat Nasional Pemberdayaan Perempuan Kepala Keluarga (SEKNAS PEKKA)

- **Focal Point of the NGO:**

Name : Ir. Nani Zulminarni, Ms.

Designation : National Coordinator

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Website : [www.pekka.or.id](http://www.pekka.or.id)

### Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment**

December 2001-2004 as Program PEKKA of PPSW Foundation

May 4, 2004 to be PEKKA Foundation

- **Background of establishment**

PEKKA was originally developed in the year 2000, from the initial idea of the National Commission on Violence Against Women (KOMNAS PEREMPUAN), to document the life of the widows in the conflict region, and the intention of the Kecamatan Development Program (PPK) to respond to the request of the widows who are the victims of the conflict in Aceh, to get access to the resources, in order to overcome their economic problems and trauma. This project was originally named the “widows project” which was fully supported

by a grant from the Japan Social Development Fund through the World Bank. KOMNAS PEREMPUAN then asked Nani Zulminarni, at that time the chair person of the Center for Women Resources Development (PPSW), to be the Coordinator of this program.

Through the process of reflection and intensive discussions with various parties, Nani then proposed to integrate both of these original ideas into a more comprehensive empowerment program. For the purpose, the theme and title of the “Widows Project” or the “Project for Widows” were changed to sound more provocative and ideological., i.e. by putting the widows in a better position, role and responsibility as the head of the family, rather than as poor/ pitiful, humble, helpless and useless women. In addition, this project is expected to also be able to make social changes by raising the prestige of widows in the society. Therefore, Nani proposed to name the project “The Female Headed Household Empowerment Program” or abbreviated the PEKKA Program, which was agreed by all parties. Later on, the word Pekka is also used as the terminology for Women Headed Households or Perempuan Kepala Keluarga in Indonesian language.

- **Vision/ mission**

**Vision:**

In general this program aims to strengthen women headed household so that they are able to make contribution to the process of realizing society that is prosperous, democratic, gender-fair and respected.

**Pekka mission objectives include:**

1. Improving the women head of households' welfare.
2. Organizing and facilitating the women head of households to have access to various resources.
3. Enabling the women head of households to actively participate in every phase of development in their respective area.
4. Raising the women head of households awareness about their rights as human beings and as citizen who is as equal as others.
5. Empowering the women head of households to have control of their lives, the decision making process within their families as well as within the society.

**• Number of staff**

36 staff in Seknas PEKKA (Jakarta) and 33 field staff in Sekwil PEKKA (7 provinces)

**• Programmes/ areas of work**

PEKKA secretariat strategies then put in practice into various PEKKA's program, based on the needs, conditions and available resources.

**a. Economic Empowerment**

- Financial resources development through loan-saving micro-finance activities with co-operative system.
- Increasing income generating activities for Pekka's family through individual and collective business development.

#### b. Lifelong Education

- Illiteracy eradication for Pekka's families through functional literacy courses and access to education matriculation program.
- Access to cheaper cost and better quality of education, including scholarships for Pekka's children who are unable to finish 9-years compulsory education.
- Conducting Early-Infant Education (Pendidikan Usia Dini/PAUD) and Learning Class for Pekka children.

#### c. Legal Empowerment

- Building awareness on legal rights and protection for Pekka.
- Training Pekka member as a Legal Cadre to enable them to advocate the Pekka and their family members for equal legal process on the domestic violence cases.
- Legal reforms and gender-equal legal process advocacy.

#### d. Political Empowerment

- Critical awareness building on Pekka's political rights.
- Organizing Pekka to involve and monitor decision making and political process in various level.

#### e. Lifelong Healthcare Rights

- Healthier and good quality living movement through various critical awareness building

activities on healthcare rights, especially reproduction health.

- Promote Pekka's community as health-cadre to enable them to organise an affordable and good-quality healthcare access.
- Policy advocacy regarding to easy, affordable and good quality healthcare access for the poor.

f. Community Media

- Building supporting system for Pekka's organising activities and to advocate better information-technology access for the poor.
- Training and capacity building for community media organiser and developer, including community radio, video, photography and written media.
- Developing community media application for community education, social change campaign and policy advocacy.

- **Achievements**

In the past ten years, PEKKA National Secretariat has documented the outcomes of activities carried out through programs. Documentation covers the process and outcomes of activity implementation for each program developed through its internal monitoring and evaluation system. By referring to foregoing objectives, the following table complements the survey outcomes of independent evaluations performed by parties outside of PEKKA National Secretariat.

1. Welfare

- Savings among PEKKA members increased an average of 50% each year.

- Largest amount of member savings reached IDR 14,697,000 compared to the initial amount of IDR 900,000.
- Total joint savings reached IDR 3,551,349,024.
- Member loans rose an average of 20% each year.
- Largest amount of loan reached IDR 25,000,000 per year, and average member loans amounted to IDR 1,500,000 compared to the initial amount at IDR 100,000.
- The largest amount of year end margin surplus ever received by members is IDR 2,345,071.
- Shift in the number of women household heads earning below IDR 7,500 per day from 51% at the initial stage to 38%, and those with an income of above IDR 15,000 increased from 16% to 24%.
- Post-tsunami Aceh, PEKKA built and renovated 284 houses, rebuilt the businesses of 840 members destroyed by the disaster and granted scholarships to 2,367 children of tsunami victims.

## 2. Access to Resources

- 35 savings and loan institutions and cooperatives have been established and developed in 18 provinces collectively owned and controlled by PEKKA members with assets worth IDR 11,655,302,874 and overall loan turnover of IDR 30,985,173,592.
- 61 units of early childhood education centers have been established serving a total of 2,343 pupils from poor families, and managed by PEKKA members.

- 92 literacy centers have been established teaching 2,562 illiterate women, and managed by PEKKA members.
- Some 233 PEKKA members who had dropped out of school received financial assistance to follow the open learning package in order to earn their primary and secondary school certificates.
- Some 15,450 children of PEKKA women and other poor families have received scholarships for primary and junior-high education.
- 60 PEKKA Centers (learning centers) have been established; 25 main centers and 35 support centers accessible to at least 7,000 PEKKA women and other members of the community (10% are men) each year.
- 9 community radio stations have been established with an average of 8.5 hours broadcasting time each day reaching more than 7,700 loyal listeners, and managed by PEKKA members.
- 7 community video studios are managed by PEKKA members capable of producing an average of 10.

### 3. Participation

- At least 749 PEKKA groups have been established with total members reaching 16,833 female household heads and some 100,000 of their family members have benefited from various PEKKA activities in 471 villages Across 19 provinces in Indonesia.
- No less than 1,500 PEKKA cadres, leaders and members have been elected as leaders in various public, social and community activities, including as executives of community-based organisations,

administrators of development programs such as PNPM, heads of RT/RW (neighborhood associations), staff members of village government offices, and executives of PKK and other social or religious movements.

- Some 2,948 PEKKA members, cadres and union leaders are actively involved in various decision making processes at the community level, including musrenbang and even at the district level through dialogues with the local government to discussion social and economic issues confronting local communities.

#### 4. Critical Awareness

- 48 training programs have been provided to female household heads, including on social analysis, motivation for working in groups, transformative leadership, reproductive health rights, the law and women's rights, gender budgeting, advocacy and gender sensitivity, with training participants totaling 44,148 people.
- Through legal empowerment, 6,639 children from poor families could obtain their birth certificates free of charge, 2,423 local residents managed to settle their marriage issues through the circuit court, and an average of 14 cases of violence against women are brought to trial each year.

#### 5. Control

- 8 types of interest groups have been established in all PEKKA locations, including groups on legal awareness, education development, political education and concern over the welfare of female household heads.

- Multy stake holder forums for access to justice for women household heads and other poor communities have been established in 18 provinces.

- **Other information**

*Milestones in Pekka's Ten-Year Journey*

|      | Significant Events in 10 Years  |
|------|---|
| 2001 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of the National Secretariat, housed at PPSW office; PEKKA National Coordinator starts work with assistance from a support staff.</li> <li>• Survey of program area in 4 initial provinces (NAD, West Java, East Nusa Tenggara, Southeast Sulawesi) involving PPSW staff, and recruitment of local staff as field workers in the respective area.</li> <li>• One-month training program of 15 field staff held at Wisma Hijau (December 2001).</li> </ul>   |
| 2002 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtained funding to act as "Management Consultant of Widows and Poverty Project" through the Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> <li>• Establishment of PEKKA groups by field staff in 4 provinces: NAD, West Java, East Nusa Tenggara, and Southeast Sulawesi. The earliest group was formed in Kelubagolit, East Flores, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) on 4 February 2002.</li> <li>• Establishment of 123 PEKKA groups with a total of 3,305 members from 92 villages and kelurahan (village-level administrative region), 14 sub-districts, 10 districts in NAD, West Java, Southeast Sulawesi and NTT.</li> <li>• The group savings and loan scheme initially had to deal with the misconception among women household heads who expected aid arrangements similar to other development projects. Total savings reached IDR.46,263,950 which later allowed members to take</li> </ul> |

|      |   |
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|      | <p>out loans with a total turnover of IDR 97,826,550 and paid services at IDR 13,024,150</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PEKKA National Secretariat leased an office located at Pondok Kelapa, East Jakarta.</li> </ul>  |
| 2003 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Received financial support from DVV Germany to expand outreach to two other provinces, Central Java and West Kalimantan.</li> <li>• The first national training for local cadres held in Bali allowed women household heads to venture out of their respective areas and generated positive impact for subsequent empowerment efforts.</li> <li>• Women household heads learned to write essays which were later compiled into a book entitled “Sebuah Dunia tanpa Suami”(A World Without Husbands).</li> <li>• Women household heads learned to become local photographers and their work exhibited at local and national forums, some even reaching the U.S.</li> <li>• The first video documentation of women household heads portrayed the lives of women in NTT. PEKKA National Secretariat continued with video documentations of other PEKKA groups.</li> <li>• Publication of the first bulletin titled “Cermin” (Mirror).</li> <li>• Expansion of PEKKA National Secretariat program locations to include 2 other provinces: West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) and North Maluku.</li> <li>• PEKKA groups have access to direct aid funds from donor agencies through the government-run PPK (sub-district development program). Total funds accessed amounted to IDR 5,365,911,194.</li> <li>• PEKKA National Multi-Stakeholder Workshop; government, donors and NGOs</li> </ul> |
| 2004 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eleven PEKKA local forums at the sub-district and district levels were held.</li> <li>• Integration of West Kalimantan and Central Java as program locations into PEKKA programs in other provinces</li> </ul>   |



2002

2003

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|      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of PEKKA Foundation as the legal entity of PEKKA National Secretariat to be independent from PPSW which it was previously part of.</li> <li>• Photographs taken by women household heads were on display at a photo exhibition at the World Bank in Washington DC, attended by the photographers themselves and PEKKA facilitators.</li> <li>• The first PEKKA national forum was held at Millennium Hotel in Jakarta on the theme “Time for Women Household Heads to Speak”, and included a photo and product exhibition, book review of “Sebuah Dunia tanpa Suami”, and visits to government agencies.</li> <li>• Spearheaded efforts to establish micro financial institutions (MFI) for women household heads who shall manage savings and loan schemes and direct community aid.</li> <li>• Aceh was struck by a massive earthquake and tsunami; 11 PEKKA members died and went missing.</li> <li>• Termination of financial support for PEKKA received from the Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> <li>• PEKKA National Secretariat relocated to Duren Sawit adjacent to PPSW office.</li> </ul> |
| 2005 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessed project funding from Japan Social Development Funds (JSDF) through the World Bank Trust Fund, thus ensuring continuity of programs. PEKKA National Secretariat named this financial support as Pekka-2.</li> <li>• Commencement of post-tsunami emergency response and empowerment programs for women household heads in Aceh. Special funds for Aceh were obtained from Japan Social Development Funds (JSDF) which PEKKA National Secretariat named Pekka-3.</li> <li>• Launched a legal empowerment program for women households heads in cooperation with the World Bank Justice for the Poor program piloted in Cianjur, Lombok and Brebes</li> <li>• PEKKA Aceh managed to erect 9 houses for tsunami victims in Bireuen. The construction process was</li> </ul>   |

2004

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|------|--|
|      | <p>planned and led by PEKKA cadres. These were the first few houses built in Aceh following the disaster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PEKKA NTT managed to strengthen their political position by entering into a political contract with the East Flores district head candidate for the regional head elections. This paved the way for subsequent political empowerment of women household heads.</li> <li>• Development of SOP for PEKKA National Secretariat to guide institutional development and improve on its financial management system.</li> <li>• Establishment of the PEKKA Aceh secretariat in Bireuen</li> </ul>   |
| 2006 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifelong education programs were initiated for women household heads in cooperation with PPSW with support from JSDF; literacy and early childhood education programs.</li> <li>• Development of multi stake holder forums (MSF) among law enforcers in pilot program locations.</li> <li>• Five years of developing empowerment programs have now reached 244 villages, 330 PEKKA groups with 7,912 members.</li> <li>• PEKKA savings and credit schemes have managed to mobilize members' savings to the amount of IDR 746,479,227 and total direct community aid at IDR 6,774,753,820 with loan turnover at IDR 10,776,961,300, while paid loan services reached IDR 370,256,665.</li> </ul> |
| 2007 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of village education committees and the distribution of scholarships to the children of women household heads and other poor families under the coordination of PEKKA volunteers.</li> <li>• Relocation of PEKKA Aceh secretariat from Bireuen to Aceh Besar, and the appointment of a Program Coordinator to lead the Aceh Regional Secretariat.</li> <li>• Development of the PEKKA National Secretariat website.</li> </ul>  |

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|      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The second Pekka National Forum was held at Grand Cempaka Hotel, Jakarta with attendance from 354 PEKKA representatives from 8 provinces.</li> <li>• Presentation of innovative SME (small- and medium-scale enterprises) appreciation awards to women household heads during the National Forum.</li> <li>• Research on access to justice for women household heads conducted jointly with IALDF (Indonesia Australia Legal Development Facility), the outcomes of which were used for the advocacy of access to justice on a prodeo basis and through circuit courts for PEKKA communities with regard to family law.</li> </ul>   |
| 2008 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launching of the first 'PEKKA Center' in Klubakgolit, NTT built through self-financing and from MFI profits. This initiative inspired other regions to follow suit and established their own centers.</li> <li>• The circuit court program was first launched in Cianjur as an access to justice strategy for women household heads, organized by PEKKA and succeeded in resolving 33 cases related to family law.</li> <li>• Development of the Indonesian Women Lead program (PRIME) that focuses on honing women's leadership skills at the grassroots level with financial support from JSDF through the PRIME project.</li> <li>• PEKKA National Secretariat began developing a thematic program on political empowerment.</li> <li>• Some 44 PEKKA cadres were involved in 11 musrenbang (development planning deliberative forums) in their respective areas, and 9 PEKKA women were legislative candidates in their own regions.</li> <li>• Development of community video teams where PEKKA cadres were trained to produce their own community videos for Aceh, NTB, NTT and West Java.</li> <li>• Development of 8 community radio stations in Aceh, West Java, Central Java, Southeast Sulawesi and West Kalimantan.</li> </ul> |

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|             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Coordinator was given the opportunity to attend a retreat at the Bellagio Center, Rockefeller Foundation, who later drafted the PEKKA book.</li> <li>• PEKKA delivered a presentation before the AWID International Forum in Cape Town, South Africa, represented by the National Coordinator.</li> <li>• Initial efforts were made to establish a PEKKA Union by conducting a pioneer awareness-building program in Aceh, and the first deliberative forum for PEKKA Unions commenced in West Java and culminated in the launching of the West Java PEKKA Union in Karawang.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>2009</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recipient of the “Best Practice Award” from the Japanese government for being an effective project that succeeded in reaching the poorest communities through funding from Japan Social Development Funds (JSDF). The National Coordinator and PEKKA Union Chairperson were on hand to accept the award in Tokyo.</li> <li>• Establishment of PEKKA Unions in 7 other provinces: Aceh, Central Java, West Kalimantan, NTB, NTT, Southeast Sulawesi and Maluku.</li> <li>• The first National Deliberative Meeting of PEKKA Union boards from 8 provinces was held in Bogor, and established the Federation of PEKKA Unions along with the election of 3 board members. The Federation consists of 9,699 members across 314 villages in PEKKA program locations.</li> <li>• Development of the PEKKA Center in several regions.</li> <li>• Establishment of non-PEKKA women's groups in regions.</li> <li>• Publication of the second and third series of the book “Sebuah Dunia Tanpa Suami” from Aceh.</li> <li>• Helped established Alimat, a national network for learning and advocacy of families in Islam.</li> <li>• An evaluation of PEKKA was conducted by an independent institution, i.e., Women’s Research Institute (WRI).</li> </ul> |

|      |   |
|------|---|
| 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launched a research report on access to justice attended by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who delivered his keynote address, which served as an initial step towards forging cooperation with law enforcement agencies to ensure access to justice.</li> <li>• Received financial support for the program on PEKKA legal empowerment through the World Bank's Justice for the Poor program.</li> <li>• Involvement of prominent male figures who play a decisive role in upholding justice for women household heads, such as village heads, religious leaders and traditional elders through the pro-justice leadership development workshop.</li> <li>• Development of an online data system on access to justice in cooperation with the Religious Courts or Badilag (Badan Peradilan Agama Islam).</li> <li>• PEKKA National Coordinator was the recipient of the Saparinah Sadli Award.</li> <li>• Expansion of PEKKA program locations to 6 other provinces, namely North Sumatera, South Sumatera, East Java, Bali, South Sulawesi and North Sulawesi, reaching 83 locations with support from JSDF through the Sustaining Leadership project.</li> <li>• Concluding stage of the post-tsunami PEKKA Aceh empowerment program. The National Secretariat had to terminate the services of 5 field staff in Aceh.</li> </ul> |
| 2011 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Seminar on access to justice in Jakarta in cooperation with Alimat.</li> <li>• Expansion to 4 new provinces: West Sumatera, South Kalimantan, Banten, and Yogyakarta.</li> <li>• Expansion into DKI Jakarta, mainly at the Thousand Islands.</li> <li>• Cadre training at the national level for new regions.</li> <li>• Completion of the educational and legal program funded through the World Bank Trust Fund.</li> <li>• PEKKA National Secretariat failed to access PNPM Peduli (National Community Empowerment Program).</li> </ul>  |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recipient of the international award for best practice and favorite program among other JSDF projects worldwide. The National Coordinator and Petronela Peni accepted the award on behalf of PEKKA in Washington DC.</li> <li>• Initiated the development of regional secretariats, and recruited administrative and finance staff to assist regional coordinators.</li> <li>• Additional staff for the National Secretariat was necessary, hence the need for more spacious room by leasing vacant space at PPSW office.</li> <li>• A ten-year assessment of PEKKA was conducted by an independent consultant from the World Bank, and a focused group discussion held through facilitation from the PEKKA National Secretariat team.</li> <li>• Received project funding from AUSAID to continue with the legal empowerment program for 4 months in the final quarter.</li> <li>• Development of a new program on PEKKA Community-Based Welfare Monitoring System with support from AUSAID in collaboration with SMERU and TNP2K until 2014.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

2011

### Description of Milestone Project(s)

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Name of Project(s)     | <b>Management Consultant of Widows and Poverty Project</b>  |
| Time of implementation | 2002 – 2004   |
| Location               | 4 provinces (Aceh, Jabar, NTT, Sultra)  |
| Objectives             | To support economic and social rehabilitation of widows and to address the devastating affects of large-scale civil conflict which plunged many families into poverty |
| Target groups          | Women headed household  |

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <p>Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts</p> | <p>Under the initial JSDF grant, PEKKA operated in four provinces, each characterized by a different kind of conflict. Widows elected their own representatives to the program, each of whom received a full month of intensive training in community organising and micro-credit management. The project team also developed a program of photo documentation – teaching the widows to use cameras – and cultural representation as tools for the project’s confidence-building program. There were several challenges faced during implementation. In some areas many members dropped out of the groups because of community pressure.</p> <p>Some were harassed by other villagers who accused them of prostitution or witchcraft. In other areas the resumption of conflict forced PEKKA to delay operations.</p> <p>However in most areas, PEKKA has been an unequivocal success. Baseline and follow-up surveys show that the poverty spiral has been halted. No PEKKA member’s children have been pulled out of school since the project started, and in most groups child enrollments rose. PEKKA micro-credit groups mobilize member savings before releasing any JSDF funds, so members already have their home businesses running by the time the grants arrive. On average, household expenditures rose and PEKKA families appear to eat a better diet than they did before joining the program.</p> <p>The government is also very pleased with PEKKA and has expanded it to three more conflict provinces.</p> |
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|  | PEKKA training methods are now feeding back into the much larger community development projects that the Bank supports, to the point where the project management teams invite the widows' facilitators to join as training advisers. |
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| Name of Project(s)     | <b>JSDF Grant for the Second Support for Female Headed Households in Conflict Areas Project</b>   |
| Time of implementation | 15 October 2004 – 31 December 2008  |
| Location               | 8 Provinces (Aceh, Jabar, Jateng, Kalbar, NTB, NTT, Sultra, Malut)  |
| Objectives             | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and strengthen the organisation, leader and women cadres at the region level to be able to facilitate the local communities;</li> <li>2. Develop and expand community empowerment activity centre as a medium of community empowerment in general;</li> <li>3. Develop “learning class” for the communities related with various social, economic and political problems;</li> <li>4. Develop communities involvement system in the process of resources management, decision making and development resources management controlling in the respective areas to overcome various poverty problems;</li> <li>5. Develop communities and stakeholder forum in the region related with specific communities problems including economic, social and law aspects;</li> </ol> |

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|                            | <p>6. Develop information and communication system to empower the poor communities;</p> <p>7. Develop the support systems in the form education and training centre at national level which will be used to educate and to train; and</p> <p>8. the trainer and instructor for PRIME at regional level.</p>   |
| Target groups              | Women headed household  |
| Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts | <p><u>Changes in the Prosperity Degree of Women Headed Household</u></p> <p>As a program subjected to the poorest social groups aiming at alleviating their poverty, any change in the prosperity degree of women headed household is very important. Here, the women headed household empowerment program contributes in improving the capability of them to independently overcome their economic difficulties. The savings and loan activity and micro finance institution developed within this program are important indicators that can be regarded as positive contribution to the poverty alleviation.</p> <p>The amount of the accumulated capital that could be accessed in two stages of Direct Community Assistance (BLM) reached IDR 10,527,765,442. The savings reached IDR 1,769,402,717, and with circulation among the members in a year increased to IDR 17,290,345,050. It was a significant contribution to the economic condition of women headed household in every program area.</p> |

In addition, business skill that had been given in various trainings, apprenticeship and comparison studies also was an important contribution in helping women headed household to increase their income through businesses they ran both individually and collectively.

However, the increase of their income as a result of their growing businesses did not all at once make them prosperous because the macro economy condition in Indonesia also has impact on their economy. The inflation rate that got higher and higher every year made them unable to overtake it by their increasing income. Meanwhile, other stakeholders who should have had contribution especially to the changes at macro level with their more pro-women policies could not yet reach these special women groups.

#### Changes in their Access to Resources

If there was no empowerment program for women headed household, the poorest people almost did not have access to many resources. They were marginalised in the social system so that they often could not get sufficient information when development resources were given to their areas. Because their status as female family head were not admitted in social structure, it was difficult for them to get access to resources that the society had.

The empowerment of women headed household has contributed to the process of opening of access to resources in the form of information fund, etc. for overcoming problems in their lives. The Direct Community Assistance (BLM) given

especially to women headed household that was more than 50% of total program fund was one of significant contribution to the program. Until the end of 2008, at a minimum fund in the amount of IDR 10 billion had been given as Direct Community Assistance for implementing many activities like economy development, scholarships for children of women headed household, housing financial assistance, health service and procurement of healthy food.

The process of accessing the BLM that demands certain knowledge and skill has made these women trained to access similar fund sources managed by other institutions. Hence, besides fund sources available through this program, the women can also make access to other sources of fund available in their local government and other institutions. Although it was not depiction of all regions of women headed household empowerment program, the progress to such situation has begun to be visible Women headed household empowerment program also has contributed in improving the ability of women headed household groups to develop proposals and to make negotiation with other stakeholders in accessing the available resources. The other important contribution is capacity building among these women to manage efficiently and accountably all resources that they have obtained.

#### Critical Awareness Building

It is very important to immediately make a change in power relationship. Therefore,

through the program of women headed household empowerment, these women are equipped with critical awareness of their existence and the rights as human beings. The contribution of this program is to increase their capacity individually and collectively in articulating their concerns on basis of sufficient knowledge and analysis. Through training and facilitation the women are developed to be able to understand the roots of their problems, elements that can help them overcome the problem. Hence, they are also equipped with technical strategies and skills to do actions. Many dialogues with other stakeholders that have been done by these women prove the real improvement of their awareness.

The most prominent action is, for example, their awareness to make use of the Indonesian legal system to solve problems related to family and marriage like divorce, neglected children, etc. Legal cases that they have settled are indicators of their critical awareness, which in turn can improve the quality of their lives.

#### Women headed household Participation Building

Actively participating in public domain is one of important indicators of positive results of the women headed household empowerment program. As the poorest group in the society, at the beginning, they never participated actively in public domain. Trainings that they have joined, like leadership training, are concrete effort to increase their self-confidence and courage to extend their participation in the society. The emergence and development

of leaders and cadres within these women groups are concrete contribution of this program in improving women participation in public. They are active not only in social and cultural activities but also in practical politics by nominating themselves to be legislators and village heads.

In addition, women headed household group members are motivated and trained to make of their rights as citizens, for instance, by using their votes in Elections of all levels. Collective activities like scholarships for poor children are concrete forms of participation in poverty alleviation.

#### Self-Control over Their Lives

The independence of women headed household to make decision concerning both to their lives and to the lives of the other family members is an indicator that can be used to see how far this program has contributed in improving these women' self-control. Although this program has not yet reached all women, it has given intensive contribution in helping members of women headed household groups enhance their control through various trainings and activities done in all levels. To extend these women mobility, focused empowerment that is done by making activities not only in the areas these women lives but also in other areas at national level, becoming training arena for them to make plan for their lives and to make decision for their own sakes.

Collectively, women headed household have tried to possess control over the management process of resources available in their areas and the decision-

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|  | making process concerning all public interests. In stages, groups of women headed household have begun to initiate communication and information channels in relation to the system of socio-politics and leadership in their respective areas. The collective power that has been formed in more than 425 women headed household groups in grassroots level is part of the effort of strengthening people's control over the developing system. |
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| Name of Project(s)         | <b>Women's Legal Empowerment Phase I (WLE)</b>   |
| Time of implementation     | 2005, 2006, 2008   |
| Location                   | Cianjur (West Java), Brebes (Central Java) and West and Central Lombok (West Nusa Tenggara, NTB)   |
| Objectives                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the legal knowledge and awareness of PEKKA members;</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of local legal institutions (police, prosecutors, religious courts;</li> <li>• and state courts) to provide community legal education on women's rights issues; and</li> <li>• Increase advocacy of women's rights issues.</li> </ul> |
| Target groups              | Women headed household   |
| Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts | <p>1. <u>Enhanced Critical awareness of PEKKA members, particularly concerning women's legal rights</u></p> <p>More than 1,000 people were involved (76% were PEKKA members and 24% are community) in 258 legal discussions within PEKKA and 31 discussions at community level.</p>  |

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|  | <p>These legal discussions have increased the critical awareness of PEKKA members' and the community in PEKKA locations, particularly with regards to family legal issues such as marriage-divorce and inheritance, domestic violence, and sexual assaults. In general, the discussions have changed the community's view on women's rights in the context of family law and increased the community's support to PEKKA members and women in the village in general.</p> <p>2. <u>Enhanced Capacity of PEKKA Members and community in PEKKA Villages in accessing justice</u></p> <p>During 2 years of the program, there were 57 paralegals recruited, 40 of whom were engaged in legal empowerment activities in PEKKA villages across the country. Most paralegals were PEKKA members with educational background ranging from elementary school to high school. Being equipped with trainings provided by PEKKA in topics such as community organising, legal issues, as well as assistance provision and documentation, the paralegals became focal points in PEKKA villages and were active in providing legal information and assistance to women having legal cases. Case studies conducted by Justice for the Poor showed that paralegal opened the way and spearheaded the handling of cases faced by village women. Thus, women's access to justice was increased due to the support of PEKKA paralegals' presence.</p> |
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3. Improved Network between PEKKA and its members with informal network in the village and institutions above the village level

To develop PEKKA's network with local organisations and institutions, PEKKA applied two strategies, i.e. development of regional forum at provincial level and establishment of Multi-Stakeholder Forum in connection to WLE program. These two PEKKA initiatives allowed the village women to develop contacts in local level institutions through legal processes and dialogues at the sub-district, district and provincial levels. Various government organisations and officers as well as legal officials developed their understanding on the issues of women's legal rights in the village through these dialogues. They even provided support and assistance where there were cases faced by village women. Through WLE program, MSF members also helped process birth certificates for the children of PEKKA members who were born from non-legal marriages or who did not have certificates.

4. Enhanced policy advocacy and campaign

Along with the legal and policy dialogues held at various levels, policy advocacy and campaign efforts were also encourage organised to gender-sensitive policy at the local level. One of the activities was the marriage verification program (which is a program to legalise previously non-legal marriages, see Islamic Law Compilation), which was provided

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|  | <p>by Cianjur Local Government, and included extra donor support to facilitate mobile court conducted by local religious courts to reach more targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>5. <u>Improved PEKKA Member's Level of Awareness Of the Legal Institutions</u></p> <p>The paralegal (Kader Hukum), PEKKA Members trained to assist with legal issues faced by PEKKA members are the single greatest source of information to PEKKA members legal about institutions particularly the Religious Courts. According to IALDF Survey on Religious Courts:</p> <p>Access and Equity, 38.4% of PEKKA members say they know about the Religious Courts through the work of the Kader Hukum. In Lombok this rises to 56.5%.</p> |
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### Contact Details of Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**

Association to Support the Development of Peasant Societies

- **Focal Point of the NGO: ASDSP**

Name : Dr Sisaliao SVENGSAKSA

Designation : President

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Vientiane Capital

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Email : [svengpcy@gmail.com](mailto:svengpcy@gmail.com)

### Organisational Profile

- **Date and Year of establishment:**

(Official) 1st registration (14/03/2008) under National Science Council and 2nd Registration (31/05/2012) under Ministry of Home Affairs.

- **Background of Establishment**

In 1986, after the Lao People's Revolutionary Party had adopted the New Economic Mechanism which is the market-oriented economic mechanism to substitute the centralized planning economic mechanism at the Fourth Congress of the Party, the Party had encouraged the technical personnel to work at the grass-root level in order to put this mechanism into practical implementation to ensure tangible results. At that time, I was Deputy Director of the Social Sciences Research Institute under the Ministry of Education. In order to follow the guideline of the Party, I, Mr. Sengdao VANGKEOSAY and a number of managerial staff from other Ministries



had resigned from the Public Service. However, at that time, no regulatory act was available to regulate the operations of the social organisations. We were only organised as an informal voluntary group recognised by the Front of National Construction. At 14 March 2008, this group was authorised to be officially established as “Association to Support the Development of Peasant Societies” by the President of Science and Technology Board. At 31 May 2012, the “Association to Support the Development of Peasant Societies” has again received the official authorisation of establishment from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- **Vision:**

Laosluckier than we have ever thought. This is because Lao agriculture is still backward. Small production for family consumption has not forced “Mother Earth” to accelerate the production in large quantity. Nature has, to a large extent, been maintained in its original form. What we must do is to turn backwardness into opportunity. However, Laos has little time to get prepared for regional integration that takes market and competition rules as economic criteria. In the coming years, many large projects will be developed, such as: hydropower projects, mining projects, roads construction projects, entertainment garden projects and industrial crop cultivation projects. All these projects will bring huge benefits to Laos. However, the negative impacts may not be less than the positive interest. In particular, small producers will become weaker and unable to compete against competitors who are better prepared. The environment may also be further degraded. The uniqueness of culture of the ethnic groups may also be affected.



- **Mission:**

To help small producers in order to enable them to integrate with the flow of changes in the region at the outset and maintain the natural and social environment in a sustainable manner; to enable them to successfully fight with competitors; and to develop the coherence between the traditional value and the new value of the region.

- **Number of staff:**

Eight

- **Programmes/ Areas of work:**

- Period of 1991-1995: for integrated rural Development Project in Kasi District, Vientiane Province.
- Period of 1994-2013: Gabion dam projects Provinces of Vientiane, Luang-Prabang, Xiengkhouang and Savannakhet
- Period of (2008-2010) and (2011-2013):
  - Paksong, Champassack: Organic Tea Production;
  - Sangthong, Vientiane Capital: Organic Rice Production;
  - Perk, Xiengkhouang Province: Tea, Organic rice, Bee keeping, and Propolis production.

- **Achievement:**

Thanks to the ASDSP:

- Several hundred dams gabion can irrigate over 2,000 hectares of rice fields;
- Paksong exports tea to Europe for the first time;
- Laos exports its manufactured food products to Europe for the first time;



- The system of formal micro credit is introduced in Laos. Now, the system is convenient throughout the territory of Laos;
- The rice "little chick" has the Geographical Indications label;
- The honey of Ladbouak (Xiengkhouang) is recognized as the best; and
- The grapefruit of Kasi are recognised as the best.

- **Other information :**

- Description of Milestone Project(s)*

- a. Integrated Development Project in Kasi Zone**

- Location:  
Kasi district, Vientiane Province.
- Time of implementation:  
1991-1995.
- Objectives:  
Fixing semi-nomadic farmers practicing slash and burn farming. Support for farmers to market economy.
- Target groups:  
12 villages.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Kasi exports rice, corn, peanuts, cabbage, melon.  
Kasi recycles 52 professional of irrigation from 15 provinces.

- b. Bio Rice Project**

- Location:  
Sangthong District, Vientiane Capital.
- Time of implementation:  
2012-2013.

- Objectives:  
Introduce farmers of Sangthong District to organic production for their health and for export to the network of Fair Trade. Remove peasants from economy system in autarky to market economic.
- Target groups:  
10 villages.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Farmers sell tea with a higher price, have a substantial income and do not practice  
The group is well consolidated.

### **c. Paksong Tea Project**

- Time of implementation:  
2007-2013.
- Location:  
Paksong District, Champassak Province.
- Objectives:  
Assist tea growers to make organic tea recognized by tea professional.
- Target groups:  
204 families.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Farmers sell tea with a higher price, have a substantial income supplement from the sale of coffee and do not practice monoculture of coffee. The group is well consolidated.





#### **d. Renovate the Exploitation of Wildtea Plants**

- Time of implementation:  
2008-2010 and 2011-2013.
- Location:  
Ban Or Anh and Ban Nhot Piang, Pek District, Xiengkhouang Province.
- Objectives:  
Plantation Shan variety of teare named in the Palace of Emperors of China in the sixteenth century. Remove growing poppies.
- Target groups:  
Peasants living in the region of Phou Sanh Mount.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Farmers have a substantial income.

#### **e. Gabion dam projects**

- Time of implementation:  
1994-2013.
- Location:  
Vientiane Province Luang-Prabang, Savannakhet and Xiengkhouang.
- Objectives:  
Rice field irrigation, Training farmers to be responsible: Do not expect aid from the outside.
- Target groups:  
Rice farmers in mountainous are as good for irrigation by gravity.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Farmers are two harvests per year.



#### **f. Bee keeping and propolis production**

- Time of implementation:  
2011-2013.
- Location:  
Ban Phosi, Perk District, Xiengkhouang Province.
- Objectives:  
Safe, guard and improve the traditional bee keeping.
- Target groups:  
5 village of Ladbouak zone, Perk district, Xiengkhouang Province.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Villagers have a substantial income.

#### **g. Propolis domestication**

- Time of implementation:  
2012-2013.
- Location:  
Ban Phosi, Perk District, Xiengkhouang Province.
- Objectives:  
Make traditional medicines made with honey and propolis waste and local medicinal plants.
- Target groups:  
Villagers of Ban Phosi.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Medications are under experimentation for respiratory throat and stomach ulcer.



#### **h. Constitution of Micro Finance Institution: Credit Cooperative to Support the Small Unit of Production (CCSP)**

- Time of implementation:  
1997-2013.
- Location:  
Vientiane Capital and 8 Provinces.
- Objectives:  
Train small producers to banking system, Train farmers in the management of the family economy.
- Target groups:  
Farmers with the economic projects.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Thank to CCSP, farmers across the territory of Laos have access to formal credit.

#### **i. Constitution of Lao Farmers' Products**

- Time of implementation:  
1996-2013.
- Location:  
Vientiane Capital.
- Objectives:  
Purchase, processing and distribution of products of small producers.
- Target groups:  
Small farmers trained by ASDSP.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Lao Farmers' Products is the first and remains the only company to export manufactured Lao food to Europe.

### Contact Details of the Nominated NGO



- **Name of Nominated NGO:**  
Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia
- **Focal Point of the NGO:** Micro Credit Fincancial Provider  
Name : YBHG Datuk Hajah Zabidah Binti Ismail  
Designation : Managing Director  
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Phone : 603-6274 8810  
Fax : 603-6274 8809  
Email(s) : [ikhtiar@aim.gov.my](mailto:ikhtiar@aim.gov.my)  
Website : [www.aim.gov.my](http://www.aim.gov.my)

### Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**  
17 September 1987
- **Background of establishment**  
Established on 17<sup>th</sup> September 1987 as a Registered Private NGO and regulated by the Instrument of Trust of Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia. Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia or AIM is registered under the Trustee (Incorporation) Act 1952 Revised 1981. We have received Certification of Incorporation on 20<sup>th</sup> October 1988. AIM is governed by the Board of Trustees, comprised of Senior Government Officers and experienced individuals in related fields.
- **Vision**
  - To be a world-class micro-finance institution that is approved by all for the well-being of the community



- **Mission**

- To be a sustainable micro-finance institution by 2012.
- To offer a variety of financial products and services.
- To become an icon in micro-finance operations at International level.
- To develop a more comprehensive program to assist, guide and empower low-income earners, especially the Malays and other *Bumiputras*.
- To achieve the current financing balance of RM5 billion in 2015.
- To improve the quality of services and create an excellent work culture.
- To provide financial and on-going guidance to Entrepreneur Members.
- To empower individuals, increase wealth and distribute the additional wealth to AIM Members through the establishment of AIM Members Cooperative.
- To produce 30% of AIM Members as entrepreneurs by 2015.
- To establish an Entrepreneurship and Micro-Finance Academy in 2012.
- To provide Takaful Protection Scheme through the establishment of Takaful Insurance Company in 2012.

- **Objectives**

- To reduce poverty amongst the poor and low-income household in Malaysia by providing micro-credit financing to finance economic activities that can generate and improve income.



- To create entrepreneurs from the poor and low-income household.
- To provide continuous financial assistance, guidance and training to entrepreneurs from the poor and low-income household
- **Number of staff:**  
2,195 staffs.
- **Programmes/ areas of work:**  
Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia.  
Microfinance – Providing loan to the target group without collateral, guarantor and legal action.
- **Achievements:**  
As at March 2013, AIM disbursed MYR 8,590,170,683.00 cumulatively to 333,119 members. The repayment rate are at 98.97%.

### Description of Milestone Project(s)

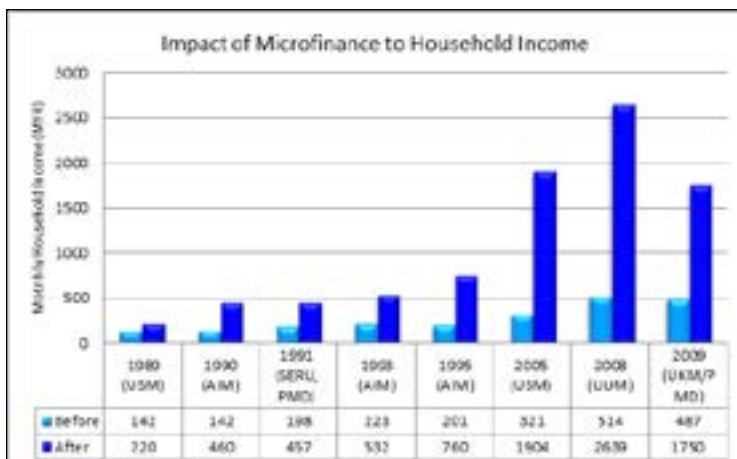
#### a. Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia

Microfinance – Providing loan to the target group without collateral, guarantor and legal action.

- Time of implementation:  
17 September 1987 until present.
- Location:  
Whole Malaysia (including Sabah and Sarawak).
- Objectives:  
The objective of Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia are as complementary agents of poverty eradication programs of the government under the National Development Policy.



- Target groups:  
Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia cover three level of groups in the program. The target group are Hardcore Poor (household income below USD 150/month); Poor (household income below USD 269/month) and Low Income (household income below USD 670/month).
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Microfinance proven as a tool in poverty eradication. It shows the significant increment in income for the loanees.



#### **b. Disaster Management through Welfare Fund**

- Time of implementation:  
2006 until present.
- Location:  
Whole Malaysia (including Sabah and Sarawak).  
Dedicated to AIM's members.
- Objectives:
  - To increase the spirit of cooperation and togetherness among members.



- To reduce members and next of kin's burden when they face problem.
- To reduce members problem relating to destruction of projects.
- To increase AIM's value-added services as part of its retention program.
- To increase members welfare and well-being.
- Target groups:  
95% from existing and active members.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
This fund provide benefits include death donation (khairat), warded (except maternity), chronic disease treatment, destruction of property and the project due to fire or natural disaster and special contribution for those performing the hajj. Size of Fund are USD 21,545,727.00. Total amount for Member's benefit are USD 14,626,755.00.



### Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**

Tambuyog Development Center Inc.

- **Focal Point of the NGO:**

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Website : [www.tambuyog.org](http://www.tambuyog.org)

### Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**

1984

- **Background of establishment:**

Founded in 1984, Tambuyog called the attention to declining fishery resources and unabated poverty in coastal communities through interdisciplinary research, creative information and education campaign, community organising, policy advocacy and constituency building. An important result of Tambuyog's work after more than a decade is the substantial amount of data gathered on the political, social and economic situation in coastal communities, and the status of various aquatic resources and the coastal environment. Linking the biological with social, economic and political analysis,

Tambuyog developed an alternative model or approach to development—community-based coastal resource management (CBCRM).

The CBCRM approach centers on the role of communities in the management of their resources—too often overlooked by government programs—and their rights to enjoy the benefits resulting from their collective action. In Tambuyog’s belief, communities ultimately are the best resource managers because they have the greatest stake in the preservation of resources which they depend on for survival. The gap between the ideal and the present capacities to manage remains, though. But through exchange and synergy of indigenous or local knowledge with scientific investigation, and continuous capacity building and consciousness raising, communities may be able to slowly manifest ownership of the coastal resources. This assertion to “ownership”, “claim”, or “entitlement”—called community property rights—is at the heart of Tambuyog’s vision of empowering coastal communities and marginalised sectors of the fishing industry.

Tambuyog traces its roots in the communities along Lingayen Gulf in Pangasinan. In 1984 a team of University of the Philippines researchers conducted a study on the socio-economic situation of municipal fisherfol. The team saw the need to organize them so as to unite efforts for socio- economic betterment of artisanal fisherfolk. Hence, the name tambuyog, a Pangasinense word for carabao’s horn used then to summon people to a meeting. The tambuyog symbolises the call for unity among fisherfolk communities. Its founding was a response to the situation where efforts in community development were focused mainly on peasants and the agriculture sector, while the issues of the fisherfolk remained at the periphery.



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- **Vision/ mission:**

**Vision:**

1. Tambuyog as a dynamic and leading service provider and advocacy center for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture operating from the local to the regional level;
2. Organized fishers, composed of men and women, enjoying exclusive use of fishing grounds with optimum yield from the sustainable utilisation of capture fisheries and socially and environmentally responsible aquaculture;
3. Empowered, prosperous and interdependent coastal communities with options in life;
4. Socially and environmentally responsible and globally competitive fisheries industry that provides socio economic benefits to Filipinos;
5. Government that is responsive, accountable, and effective in environmental management and sustainable fisheries industry development with stakeholder participation; and
6. Healthy and productive environment.

**Mission:**

Lead the advocacy, facilitate mechanisms for and provide services on the enhancement of community property rights, the creation of community-based social enterprises and effective fishery resource governance, integrating gender for the sustainable development of the fishing industry from local up to international level.

**Goal:** Integration of fishery resource governance and social enterprise development to increase bargaining power and reduce poverty among small fishers towards the sustainable development of the fishing industry.



- **Number of staff:**

Nine

- **Programmes/ areas of work:**

Advocacy and Networking

Tambuyog engages in public and policy advocacy on critical and urgent fisheries development issues such as sustainable fisheries and trade, sustainable aquaculture practice and development of sustainable community standards for market and trade.

Policy advocacy, its institutional strategy on assuming a lead role in national and regional sustainable fisheries trade campaign, contributes to the expansion and consolidation of fisherfolk organisation towards the recognition of sustainable fisheries and trade frameworks and sustainable aquaculture framework by the Philippine government and the fisheries constituents.

Research and Information

Tambuyog continues to make use of the strategy for knowledge generation and facilitation of information flows, building on the gains of previous engagements with governments at the local, national and international level that generated impact on state policy and public opinion on issues related to sustainable fisheries management and trade.

Researches are conducted to aid policy analyses and advocacies on the issues of Resource Management, Community Property Rights and Multilateral/ Bilateral Trade Agreements. Comprehensive studies are done on areas deemed essential to the development of the fisherfolk standpoint on sustainable fisheries and trade. The research agenda for fisheries and trade includes studies on fisheries subsidies, market access, impacts of trade liberalisation and documentation of trade negotiation processes. Other



research work focus on women in fisheries, resource valuation and significant community-based coastal resource management related actions.

Among the latest research publications of Tambuyog are: Fisheries Subsidy Research; CBFMA Research; ASEAN Roadmap Paper; Research on Women's Bangus Fry Gathering; Seaweeds Production and Women in Fisheries; Municipal Fisheries Resource Rent Based Registration and Licensing Framework; Social Protection for Small Fishers; among others.

#### Capacity Building and Trainings

Awareness raising and leadership development is important in strengthening fisherfolk and coastal communities in addressing their situation. Tambuyog conducts capability building activities based on its vast experience on implementing the Community-Based Coastal Resource Management (CBCRM) School, a training program with a comprehensive curriculum on sustainable fisheries development and management.

#### Direct Community Assistance

Services provided under the direct community assistance program are mainly conducted to:

1. Enhanced access of artisanal fisherfolk and other industry stakeholders to technical assistance to be able to improve compliance with national and international fishery product standards;
2. Design and implementation of community-based sustainable aquaculture projects by artisanal fisherfolk and other business entities; and
3. Adoption of appropriate post harvest technologies (cold chain/value added processing) of fishery products by artisanal fisherfolk and other business entities.

Developing the capacity of fisherfolk organisations to engage in business is carried out at the initial stages of research with the development of Tambuyog's expertise. Direct community assistance therefore is expected to result in more economic benefits from resource management and increased household income for artisanal fishers following establishment of community-based enterprises. This is actualised in Tambuyog's services in the form of formal and informal trainings, and provision of technical support in relation to appropriate fisheries technology. Technology transfer in relation to adoption of appropriate post harvest is likewise being provided together with development and establishment of community-based fisheries information systems.

- **Achievements**

Tambuyog has sought to advance the sustainable fisheries and trade paradigm based on the successes of the community-based coastal resource management approach with specific focus on positive linkages between effective fisheries management and flexible trade policies, and transformation of CBCRM into economic benefits and increase bargaining power for small scale fishers.

In pursuing this, the institution has developed its niche in research, advocacy, campaigning and information dissemination at the local, national and regional levels, as cited in the recently concluded program evaluation. It has successfully pushed government to take steps towards effective management (through implementation of fishing industry development plan at the national level and collaboration with local government and organised fishers on resource management initiatives at the local





level) and to adopt a flexible negotiation position at the regional (ASEAN) and global level (WTO).

It has reached out to the commercial fisheries and aquaculture sectors in building common positions on fisheries management and trade, and in developing consensus on standards and certification systems that take into account social and environmental considerations. It also made strides in terms of providing assistance to small scale fishers in realising tangible benefits from CBCRM by facilitating resource management processes and promoting fishery social enterprises at the local level.

Tambuyog through its Deputy Director, Dinna Umengan is currently is the NGO Representative in the National Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (NFARM). Tambuyog also leads the National Agriculture and Fisheries Council (NAFC) as head of the Agri-Fisheries Committee where its Executive Director, Arsenio Tanchuling Chairs the Committee and Co-Chairs the NAFC Budget Committee.

Tambuyog had implemented in the past the Sustainable Coastal Area Development (SCAD), sustainable fisheries and trade (SFT) advocacy program and is still currently doing so, with local coastal resource management initiative translated into local fisheries development plans, CRM plans and local fishing industry development through enterprise building.

It also had vast experience in conducting capability building and enhancement for the marginalised fisherfolk through its CBCRM School which eventually became the Fisherfolk School.

Tambuyog is instrumental in establishing the first South East Asian fisheries network, and is the lead convener

and secretariat of the same in the south east asia region, the South East Asia Fisheries for Justice Network (SEAFish) and the largest federation of marginalised fishers in the Philippines (Kilusang Mangangisda).

Programs and activities on the Sustainable Fisheries and Trade Program of Tambuyog paved the way for serious enagement with the Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) which made a big dent on the fishery policy and advocacy for relevant and appropriate legislations (at the and local and national) that had major influence on fishery trade policies in the WTO and other international trade negotiations. Tambuyog was recognised as a lead fishery organisation, with the government giving Tambuyog an active role in the trade negotiations as its NGO Sectoral Representative.

Tambuyog, as the secretariat, coordinates the initiatives of the Southeast Asia Fish for Justice Coalition (SEAFish for Justice), and works closely with Southeast Asian fisherfolk organisations for fisheries trade issues in the region. It had conducted local consultations with fisherfolk organisations and held national and regional conferences on artisanal fisheries, that defined artisanal fisheries sector and forwarded its development agenda on the WTO trade negotiations.

In the Sustainable Aquaculture Advocacy Project, media work and consultations with the DA are also ongoing to promote the sustainable aquaculture framework developed recently by Tambuyog and several stakeholders in the aquaculture industry as an alternative to socio-environmentally harmful practices of shrimp aquaculture at present.





In the Lingayen Gulf and specific SCAD areas in Bicol, Cebu and Eastern Visayas, enterprise development projects were started and established that contributed to the livelihood of small fisherfolk organisations and their members. Trainings and education work on CBCRM and FARMC formation are continuously done in these areas to strengthen organisational capacity of the municipal small fisherfolk organisations and allied federations for resource management.

Community property rights as its framework for fisheries management, Tambuyog helps in enabling and effecting a positive environment to advance the development agenda of fisherfolk and coastal communities by engaging in public and policy advocacy. Popularisation of fisherfolk concerns and issues are made through its various media publications such as the Lundayan Journal, Dyaryo Lundayan and Monographs. As a resource center, it has a library that fosters learning and facilitates information exchange.

- **Other information**

Partners and Affiliations of Tambuyog Development Center include Alyansa Agrikultura, Freedom from Debt Coalition, Kilusang Mangingisda, NGOs for Fisheries Reform, NGO Forum on ADB, Pambansang Koalisyon ng Kababaihan sa Kanayunan, Philippine Movement for Climate Justice, Jubilee South, Southeast Asia for Fisheries Justice Network or SEAFish.

## Description of Milestone Project(s)



### a. Working Towards Sustainable Fisheries and Trade: An Integrated Approach to the Fisheries Chain (SFT 1 and 2)

The Sustainable Fisheries and Trade Campaign Project was a joint initiative of Tambuyog Development Center in cooperation with its local partners from the fisherfolks and civil society sector and support from Oxfam Novib, to primarily check the negative effects of the increasing pace of trade liberalisation on the already impoverished fisherfolks. The establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon the conclusion of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1994, enjoined the Philippines to adopt an open market policy in the early 1980s and implement a series of Tariff Reduction Programs.

- Time of implementation:  
(SFT 1 and 2) 2003-2007
- Location:  
Fishing Bay Areas in Luzon (Calatagan Bay, Lingayen Gulf, and the Bicol region); Visayas including Tanon Strait (Cebu province and Negros Oriental).
- Objectives:

#### **Sustainable Fisheries and Trade Phase 1**

Goal:

To advance the standpoint of fisherfolk and coastal communities in the development of international rules on fisheries trade

Objectives:

1. To raise the awareness and deepen the understanding of fisherfolk organisations and networks on sustainable fisheries and trade;



2. To popularise analyses and recommendations on sustainable fisheries and trade issues that shall anchor both policy and public advocacy;
3. To build working linkages with other stakeholders in fisheries including the commercial and aquaculture sub-sectors on sustainable fisheries and trade issues;
4. To engage government agencies concerned with fisheries management and trade on specific negotiating points; and
5. To develop partnerships with other non-government and fisherfolk organisations in Southeast Asia towards the drafting of a common position on sustainable fisheries and trade issues.

### **Sustainable Fisheries and Trade Phase 2**

Goal:

Sustainable fisheries and trade paradigm advanced by leveraging on the gains of community-based coastal resources management.

Objectives:

1. Developed consensus among fishing industry stakeholder organisations on effective and gender responsive fisheries management with flexible fisheries trade policies and a comprehensive approach to market access, subsidies and non-trade measures; and
2. Potentials of community-based coastal resources management are transformed into concrete economic benefits and enhanced bargaining power in markets for artisanal fisherfolk including women fishers.



- Target groups
  - Fisherfolk Organisations (Local and National).
  - Local and National Government Bodies, Agencies and Officials.
  - Regional level at the Southeast Asian Region fisheries groups and networks.

- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts

The vital accomplishments of Tambuyog, in collaboration with its local and international partners, in the implementation of the SFT Project 1 and 2 are narrated below. This deals with how the advocacy campaign goals of SFT1 and 2 were achieved in terms of “advancing the standpoint of fisherfolk and coastal communities in the development of international rules on fisheries trade and how the sustainable fisheries and trade paradigm was advanced by leveraging on the gains of community-based coastal resources management”.

Since SFT is basically a trade campaign advocacy program, the significant contributions of Tambuyog on four major areas are:

1. Trade Policy Formulation.
2. Popularisation and Integration of Trade Issues in Local and International Trade Campaigns.
3. Capacity Building of Fisherfolk, LGUs and FARMCs.
4. Incorporating Gender Equality in Trade Issues and Campaigns.

#### Trade Policy Formulation

Tambuyog’s Sustainable Fisheries and Trade Project is about ordinary fisherfolks and their organisations.



It is about building more powerful and effective ways to get their voices heard. Through TDC's conduct of numerous participatory policy researches, launching and co- sponsorships of consultative conferences, roundtable discussions focusing on vital fisheries issues, fisherfolks together with other industry stakeholders, were directly involved in the basic formulation of fishery and trade policies on the local, national and regional level. From 2003 to 2007, a total of 25 major consultations, dialogues and conferences were conducted on important issues such as: Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (FARMCs), women in fisheries and trade related concerns.

From January 2003 to December 2007, TDC has conducted 17 studies on specific fisheries commodities, subsidies, fish importation, investments, women in fisheries trade, sub-sector and value chain analysis. These studies covered critical analysis of socio-political, economic and environmental dimensions. Results of the researches were also presented in formal and informal meetings and discussions with industry stakeholders, policy and decision makers CBCRM practitioners and the media. Results of the researches were published and disseminated either as monographs, journals, primers and booklets.

TDC's membership and active interaction with sectoral alliances and networks have enriched the understanding and formulation of policy alternatives and strategies in policy advocacy and effective launching of campaigns. Fisherfolks' participation in meetings, consultations, and joint researches on



fisheries and trade have sharpened TDC's perception and analysis of vital issues.

Tambuyog's advocacy efforts resulted in its current membership in the different policy advisory bodies affiliated with the Department of Agriculture such as the:

- Task Force Market Access and Fisheries Subsidies;
- Task Force WTO Agriculture Renegotiation;
- Task Force Anti-Smuggling; and
- Task Force on the Development Protocols on the Culture of P. Vannamei.

Advocacy initiatives on trade related fisheries issues resulted in the active membership of Tambuyog in the Department of Trade and Industries:

- Joint Consultative Committee on Non-Agricultural Marketing Agreement (JCC-NAMA)–TDC involvement in the formulation of the government's tariff reduction position in the WTO negotiations, where a list of sensitive fisheries products were presented for non- inclusion in any tariff reduction formula.
- Tambuyog was also a member of the official delegation in the bilateral negotiations under the proposed Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA)–TDC reiterated the policy of applying flexibilities on fisheries products including domestic support and subsidies in trade negotiations.
- Tariff Commission: discussion of ASEAN-Japan negotiations.



- TDC was also involved in the National Agriculture and Fisheries Council's comprehensive discussions and formulation of trade policy proposals, wherein fisherfolks rights and interests were conveyed in the multi-lateral and bilateral trade issues like the WTO tariffs reduction formula, ASEAN integration and RP-China Trade Agreements. TDC participated also in the discussions on trade related issues on NAFC Sub-committees on bilateral assistance: ASEAN-China, ASEAN-India, ASEAN-Japan, ASEAN-Australia/New Zealand.

List of the important policy advocacy gains wherein TDC was significantly involved are:

- Protocols on the Introduction/Importation and Culture of the P. Vannamei (White Shrimp) for aquaculture;
- Anti-Smuggling of Fishery Products (Tuna & Mackerel) for capture fisheries;
- Department of Agriculture Order (DAO) 17 for delineation of municipal waters/boundaries;
- Formulation of conceptual and operational linkages as well as complementary initiatives in relation to the implementation of the Aquaculture for Rural Development (ARD) Program;
- Reinstatement of Community-Based Forests Management Agreements (CBFMAs), particularly in mangrove forest areas; and
- Formulation of municipal fisheries ordinances in the Municipalities of Calatagan in Batangas and Badian in Cebu.



These engagements contributed to the awareness building not only among fisherfolks and allied associations but more significantly to government policy makers on the deleterious effects of trade liberalisation and the need to analyse the increasing demands for fishery products and its effects on the government's policies to increase production.

TDC's efforts to collaborate with various stakeholders in alternative policy formulation have resulted in the development and adoption of Best Practices for Aquaculture and a certification and auditing system that addresses the specific needs of various fisheries commodities based on international industry standards.

Local government units (LGUs) near Calatagan, Batangas and LGUs surrounding the Tanon Strait and have slowly adopted sustainable fisheries and CB-CRM programs, including fiscal governance programs.

### Popularisation and Integration of Trade Issues in Local and International Trade Campaigns

#### Alliance Building

TDC's significant achievement is forging strategic partnership with and support from fisherfolks, their networks and alliances, including NGOs, academic institutions, industry stakeholders, and fisheries experts for the sustainable fisheries and trade campaigns. TDC's critical engagement with government, specifically with the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Trade and Industry, Board of Investments, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources have opened a more favorable



avenue for fisherfolks participation in fisheries and trade policy formulation.

Tambuyog's membership and active participation in deliberations in several government created committees on international trade and fisheries have made TDC succeed in repositioning and carving a niche in national and regional policy advocacy. Tambuyog has gained a status of significant influence and credibility among important government agencies, international development organisations and local advocacy alliances and networks, including commercial fishing associations and federations, that they now consider Tambuyog as an essential partner in trade and fisheries policy formulation and advocacy.

TDC's membership in joint consultative committees on trade and fisheries opened new opportunities for pursuing fisheries development programs and policies and ensuring that threats on the local fishing industry and the economy as a whole are promptly addressed.

The active participation of TDC, in collaboration with fisherfolks/NGOs coalitions and federations, in the formulation, adoption, implementation and monitoring of the Comprehensive National Fishing Industry Development Plan (CNFIDP) has strategic importance since the plan incorporates the CRM and sustainable fisheries development agenda of the fisherfolks into the official plans of the national government.

TDC's membership and involvement in numerous civil society alliances and networks have contributed to the popularisation of fisheries and trade policy



issues to other vital economic sectors in the country and in the Southeast Asian Region. To date TDC's organisational engagements in the SFT campaign total to 178 organisations broken down as follows:

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| National/Regional Fisherfolks Organisations | 15  |
| Local NGOs                                  | 22  |
| Sectoral/Multi-Sectoral Alliances           | 9   |
| Government & Quasi-Government Institutions  | 12  |
| Government Trade Related Committees         | 6   |
| Academic/Research Institutions              | 4   |
| Regional/International Partners             | 8   |
| Fishing Industry Stakeholders               | 10  |
| Local Partners                              | 89  |
| • Luzon Partners – 23                       |     |
| • Visayas Partners – 44                     |     |
| • Mindanao Partners – 22                    |     |
| Political Party List Groups                 | 3   |
| TOTAL                                       | 178 |

TDC's involvement and contributions in the formulation of the Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan (CNFIDP) is recognised as a step in forging strategic partnership not only with government but more significantly with stakeholders from the commercial capture, aquaculture and processing/post harvest sub-sectors in the fishing industry. At inception stage of the CNIFDP, a "Fisheries Development Coalition" is being proposed to build social momentum for the successful implementation of the national fisheries development plan.

Tambuyog's was able to effectively advocate for the protection of artisanal fishers and coastal communities' interests and for sustainable and



equitable development of municipal fisheries through its engagement and active membership in at least eight (8) government fisheries and trade-related task forces, special consultative bodies and committees. Through TDC's credible participation, it has achieved a high level of recognition and credibility that has resulted in regular invitations to join dialogues, consultations and conferences to discuss vital issues and concerns with government and industry stakeholders.

On the South East Asian Region, Tambuyog played a major role in the formation of the SEA Fish for Justice Network which is composed of fourteen (14) members from five (5) countries from within and outside the region namely: CASCO, ELAC, KM, LAFCCOD, PROCESS, Tambuyog and DEVELOPERS (Philippines); KONPHALINDO, KIARA, Nen Mas II, Telapak and WALHI (Indonesia); FACT (Cambodia); Nijera Kori (Bangladesh); ISANET (USA); and Oxfams in East Asia. The network enabled itself to emerge as an institutional spokesperson in international processes affecting fisheries development such as those involving ASEAN, SEAFDEC, WTO and ADB.

Tambuyog has succeeded in establishing a remarkable standing of credibility and reliability among print media practitioners. TDC is viewed as a source of credible data and relevant analyses of fisheries and trade policies and issues. There were a total number of 217 print media, 33 radio and 9 television coverage of TDC's press releases, personal interviews and guestings by national and regional newspapers, national & local radio and television programs from 2003 to 2007.



### Capacity Building of Fisherfolks, FARMCs and LGUs

Tambuyog believes that strong alliances create good campaigns. It recognises that doing it alone will not bring the policy changes that they need and want, and it is making extra effort and investment in building alliances. TDC recognises the fact that advocacy campaigns can be launched more effectively and successfully with collaboration of its affiliate fisherfolks' and CSO networks and alliances and through their combined strength, experiences, skills, contacts, and the reputation of members.

The technical assistance extended to local government units (LGUs), particularly in Calatagan, Batangas and in Sorsogon, on the installation of CRM policies and structures have created a good model for other LGUs to replicate. The institutionalisation of fisherfolks organisations and the FARMCs as co-management mechanisms to spearhead sustainable utilisation of fisheries and coastal resources is a major outcome of TDC's institutional development and organisational strengthening efforts.

The implementation of non-traditional educational program through the "Fisherfolk School" provided formal trainings on CBCRM and sustains leadership training and knowledge transfer on concrete and practical methodologies on sustainable fisheries development.

### Incorporating Gender Equality in Trade Issues and Campaigns

Tambuyog spearheaded the promotion and adoption of an overall policy framework and specific policy actions leading towards effective and gender responsive fisheries management. TDC's firm



adherence and commitment to gender fairness necessitated the conduct of continuous dialogue on gender between member organisations of the various alliances and networks to promote gender equality within the fisheries advocacy campaigns.

Gender is embedded in the VMG of the organisation and has been translated internally into practice through its incorporation into the human resource and development policies.

To highlight its gender concerns in the fisheries sector, TDC has launched numerous trainings and consultations focusing on women fisherfolks. To highlight TDC's gender related activities, we have listed some significant achievements.

In 2003, TDC was instrumental in the formulation of the Women's Agenda in Fisheries of the Women in the Fisherfolks Movement (Kababaihan sa Kilusang Mangingisda). A monograph on "Fisheries and Gender: A Synthesis of Issues and Emerging Perspectives" was published.

In 2004, TDC conducted a Gender Sensitivity Training in the Context of Sustainable Fisheries and Trade was. TDC also provided technical support in the conduct of the Rural Women's Congress and actively participated in the advocacy campaign for the passage of the Magna Carta for Rural Women in Congress.

In 2005, TDC conducted a policy research on "Seaweed Culture, Gender and Trade in Calatagan, Batangas in collaboration with the International Gender and Trade Network.

In 2006, several women in fisheries researches were conducted by TDC to highlight the effects of



trade liberalisation policy of the government has on women particularly on the Milkfish (Bangus) Wild Fry gatherers in the provinces of Batangas and Zambales. A case study was conducted on the women seaweeds producers in Calatagan, Batangas, focusing on the changes in socio-economic conditions/relations of women seaweeds producers.

In 2007, activities we focused in the participation in Oxfam GB gender discussion groups.

TDC efforts to incorporate gender-equality considerations were not only focused in the aims of the advocacy campaign work but also in the way it is carried out. This ensures that the advocacy campaigns will have a positive impact on the power relations between women and men.

It is significant to note that TDC has adopted on its Personnel Manual the gender responsive policies provided under the “Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (R.A. 9262) and the Solo Parents Welfare Act of 2000 (R.A. 8972).

TDC has a designated Gender Point Person since and developed its Gender Program.

#### **b. An Approach to Increasing Bargaining Power and Reducing Poverty of Small Scale Fishers in the Philippines**

- Time of implementation:  
2009 to 2011.
- Location:  
(fishing ground based areas nationwide)
  - Tayabas Bay Area (in Quezon Province covering four Municipalities—Unisan, Padre Burgos, Agdangan and Pagbilao).



- Tanon Strait Area (in Cebu Province covering Municipalities of Badian, San Carlos and Guihulngan).
- Lanuza Bay Area (in Surigao Province covering Municipalities of Cortez, Tandaga and Cantilan).
- Objectives:

The project had an Overall Goal of: By the end of 2011, Tambuyog would have brought about the integration of fishery resource governance and social enterprise development to increase bargaining power and reduce poverty among small fishers towards the sustainable development of the fishing industry through the enactment of national policies and the conduct of local.

Objective 1:

Transformation of fisheries into a viable and sustainable industry with institutions and markets internalising costs.

Objective 2:

Established community based social enterprises owned, operated or managed by fishers and their partners.

Objective 3:

Enhance participation of women in Sustainable Fisheries Development by addressing the gender needs and interests of Women in Fisheries.

Objective 4:

Development of TDC into an organisation with networks that have strong capacity to influence public and private sectors in East and Southeast Asia.



- Target groups: Coastal Communities, men and women fishers and fisherfolk communities and organisations.

- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts

These are the Milestones achieved for the Project:

*Recognition of resource rent corresponding to management and development costs of resources.*

- Influenced and mobilised LGUs, DILG and related government agencies.
- Highlighted resource rent framework towards mainstreaming in sustainable fisheries governance.

*Social protection for small scale fishers covering labor markets, social insurance programs and fisherfolk settlements.*

- Securing tenurial instrument for adoption for fisherfolk settlement in Unisan, Quezon and in Ayoke, Cantilan, Surigao Del Sur.
- Marginalised fishers of Cantilan, Cortez and Carrascal can articulate and be mobilised on anti – mining issues and concerns.
- Social Protection Agenda of Fisherfolk defined.
- Vulnerability Risk and Capacity defined in areas.
- Critiqued the Agri-Agra Law with recommendations of how fisheries sector can benefit from it.
- Facilitated identification of sources of funding and referral to BFAR at the regional level for the establishment of landing/docking area for municipal fishers in Unisan.



*Institutionalised integrated fishery management structure (3 fishing grounds).*

- Co-management structures in areas have identified possible sustainable financing mechanisms for adoption.

Viable community enterprises created in specific fishing grounds.

- Mangrove nurseries are being established in project areas (Tayabas and Tanon);
- Eco-tourism project established in Badian and Ayoke Island;
- Review partnership with local seaweeds producers and traders and explore further the development of public-private-partnership (PPP) for seaweeds industry in Calatagan;
- Research profile of community seaweeds in Central Visayas as expansion area; and
- Established Mudcrab Fattening in Unisan.

*Increased capacity of women in advocacy and fisheries resource governance (3 fishing grounds).*

- Institutionalised gender work in areas.

*Increased revenue generated from diversified sources.*

- Expanded funding sources for institutional financial sustainability.

*Fisheries Governance*

Fisheries contribution to gross domestic product correlated with exploitation value and natural resource accounting.

Tambuyog's Accomplishments Include:

- Recognition of resource rent corresponding to management and development costs of resources.

Major fisheries stakeholders and Tambuyog's partners are already convinced of the importance and value as well as have a deeper appreciation of how resource rent based framework would contribute significantly in sustainable fisheries development. Fisheries development accounting and auditing as a result of ongoing engagement to address management and development costs of pursuing national fisheries industry development brought about venues for understanding of these science-based principles of integrated ecosystems effective resource management approaches.

The Resource Rent Framework have been forwarded and promoted among policy makers and discussed in depth by local government units (LGUs) and the relevant national agencies as policy amendments are being prepared, as a result of being convinced on its relevance and importance to resource management.

There is still ongoing promotion of municipal resource rent based registration and licensing framework at the local and national through local fora and dialogue as the case may be and all possible venue for engagements are offered and maximised, thereby expanding the reach of influence and number of municipalities that will adopt the policy as evidenced by the studies that were concluded.





Relevant policies of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources based as well as relevant issuances were based on the importance of the Registration of Fisherfolk. One important example is the issuance of the Fisherfolk Settlement policy which highlighted and adopted the rationale of the municipal registration of fisherfolk.

The Executive Order on Fisherfolk Settlement based its issuance because of the successful engagement of Tambuyog re registration of municipal fisherfolk with DA-BFAR representatives.

The piloting of municipal registration of women fishers, as a result of the engagement with DA-BFAR representatives, can be considered a major breakthrough with government personnel and representatives who have been traditionally convinced of a gender biased assessment in fisheries.

In promoting the framework for resource rent based municipal registration and licensing system at the local and national levels, gender responsiveness have been achieved more importantly as well.

However, relevant and important identified policy amendments made at the national level are still pending approval and adoption at the local due to limitation of studies with a localised context (i.e. unavailable important data on licensing and registration per fishing ground based and municipal level information). Local data are critically important for actual formulation of appropriate resource rent based registration and licensing formula can be arrived at.

The country's agriculture and fishery sector showed great potential in generating incomes and revenues for the people and the government.

It provided a multitude of opportunities for increased trade and investment for farmers, fisherfolk and business leaders. Thus, to enhance the partnership between the private sector, particularly the farmers, fisherfolk and agribusiness leaders, and the government sector in exploring the growth opportunities in the agriculture and fishery sector, the Congressional Oversight Committee on Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization (COCAFAM) and the Department of Agriculture convened the Food security Conference, "Agriculture and Fisheries 2025: Shared Vision, Shared Journey".

Tambuyog participated actively and pushed forth important policy frameworks and small fisherfolk agenda in this conference that resulted to small victories as the government (PNoy's) current administration adopted them in principle, manifested in prioritising agriculture in its Development Agenda and increasing its National Fisheries Program Budget.

This can be considered a big victory, nonetheless for the fisherfolk, but the challenge of monitoring of its implementation still remains, as defined priorities of the related government agencies do not automatically reflect the municipal fisherfolk and fisheries sector's agenda and identified needs.





- Social protection covering labor markets, social insurance programs and fisherfolk settlements and climate change.

The fisheries stakeholders' perspectives, particularly small fishers groups' on social protection for fishers were firmed up through continued vigorous discussions and consultations. Hence, refinement of the social protection parameters contributed in the development of a social protection scheme being pushed for adoption initially by local governments in the project areas, to finally bring about recognising fishers' claims and rights.

Promotion of adopting a human rights based approach on tenure and security issues for fishers including discussions on the fisherfolk settlement issue, resulted to national government's convening of an oversight committee that finally addressed the issue of fisherfolk settlement (not just as an impact of climate change but also as a social protection agenda).

Further pushed by environmental conditions (i.e. occurrence of increasing disasters) the National Anti-Poverty Council and the Department of Agriculture prioritised the fisheries sector as most vulnerable group and as such need more assistance and became a main concern, aside from the continued push of partner fisherfolks' advocacy efforts.

Relevant policies of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources based as well as relevant issuances were based on the importance of the Registration



of Fisherfolk. One important example is the issuance of the Fisherfolk Settlement Policy which highlighted and adopted the rationale of the municipal registration of fisherfolk.

The Executive Order on Fisherfolk Settlement based its issuance because of the successful engagement of Tambuyog re-registration of municipal fisherfolk with DA-BFAR representatives.

Tambuyog's political engagement were not limited to traditional fisheries co-management bodies, but expanded to gender related groups and concerns such as the Philippine Women Commission, which at this point was developing its Women Empowerment and Development Towards Gender Equity (WEDGE) Plan.

Through partnership in short termed projects, Tambuyog together with its partner fisherfolks groups at the local and national levels validated and redefined a women fishers' agenda that were importantly included in the WEDGE Plan.

More importantly, this translated into the inclusion in the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources National Office's Gender Plan 2012, with provision of its budget as well. Tambuyog's role is thus to monitor implementation of said plan, to ensure gains of women fishers in particular and the fisheries sector as whole, in the following months.

- Adoption of responsible practices in the aquaculture sector in both inland and marine areas.

The conducted case studies on responsible aquaculture served as basis for influencing and increasing the number of small fisher producers



and private sector (in aquaculture) being involved in the processes of developing community standards and the adoption of responsible practices on aquaculture.

Last year, in the Good Aquaculture Practices Forum, dubbed as “Towards Developing the Guidelines on Good Aquaculture Practices: What is to be done?” that gathered various stakeholders of the industry such as the aquaculture experts, scientists, environmentalists, small fishers and business groups renewed their commitment in pushing for responsible aquaculture in the country and put forward positive actions to the current predicament of the fishing and aquaculture industry.

The conceptualisation of the forum stemmed from the context of intensifying aquaculture production as a strategy to ensure continuous food supply that will meet the increasing fish demands given the challenge of overfishing in the capture fishery. This however, poses several threats and serious implications on the resources commonly shared by various users, natural ecosystem and coastal communities if not well regulated.

Occurrence of fish kill incidents in the country had already caused alarm in the country. Tambuyog felt that with the government’s inaction, an urgent response and appropriate action should be put in place to avoid long term damage to the natural environment. This in turn would also make fish supply sustainable, safe and steady, given the complexity of aquaculture and the extent of issues surrounding it, including aquaculture’s impact on capture fisheries, the environment and



other resource users in production sites, as well as on the existing policies applied to aquaculture. The following points/ concerns and recommendations were raised by stakeholders:

Specifically on FAO 214 and Draft Philippines GAQ:

- There is a need to amend the existing FAO 214 or Code of Practice for Responsible Aquaculture to include penal provisions and provide teeth for strict implementation of the law;
- Phil GAQ is essentially an upgrading of FAO 214, but then, there is a need to include penal provisions (i.e. fines, imprisonment) for non-compliance and violations to make it more deterrent as well as a clear monitoring system for implementation/enforcement;
- Current draft Phil GAQ is too broad and there is a suggestion to set guidelines on a per category or segment basis (segmentation/categorisation);
- FAB concern on Code of Conduct for Responsible Aquaculture vis-à-vis setting Minimum Standards for GAQ (voluntary regulation);
- NGO recommendation of having a combination of both state regulation and market certification;
- Aquaculture regulation to include hatcheries, nurseries, and grow-out farms;
- For the TWG on Phil GAQ to reconvene and involve other stakeholders representative to



review the FAO 214 and consider forum outputs in the finalization of the draft Phil GAqP;

- Issuance of an Administrative Order upon approval and finalisation of the draft Phil GAqP which will also be harmonised with the ASEAN GAqP;

#### On Institutional Capacity Strengthening

- Establishing clear jurisdictional accountability and regulatory mechanisms in protected areas and other areas with special bodies (e.g. LLDA);
- Formation of a Quick Response Team who shall respond during emergency situations (i.e. fish kills);
- Need for a localised response system (to involve local operators) and distinguishing levels of response from national down to the local;
- Strong National government and LGU coordination on continuous environmental monitoring and enforcement of aquaculture regulations;
- NGAs support to LGUs in terms of policy regulations and capability building;
- Establishment of a sustainability-environmental fund (i.e. proceeds from fees/ taxes);
- The role of technology in promoting GAqP (e.g. hatchery enhancement, development of alternative feeds which are environment-friendly and responsible);
- Strong and sustained IEC of policies and regulations among the stakeholders;



### Other Relevant Concerns

- Capture Fisheries and Aquaculture Management interconnection taking into consideration the impacts of climate change (since current aquaculture is heavily dependent on capture fisheries);
- Popularisation of existing studies/literature on aquaculture regulation;
- BFAR-IFAD concern on stakeholders collaboration and cooperation in convincing LGUs and operators to adopt science-based aquaculture technologies and in promoting GAqP;
- Proper use and reporting of statistical fisheries data so as to not create varied interpretations on government data (i.e. separate seaweeds production in the total fisheries production);

These concerns (as mentioned above) were to be endorsed by NAFC to DA-BFAR for appropriate actions. To date, the NAFC Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture has already approved and endorsed the recommended action for DA Secretary's actions.

A Technical Working Group or TWG on Organic Aquaculture (i.e. Vergara) was formed and initiated by BFAR through the prompting of NGOs like Tambuyog and small fishers groups to ensure research and development on organic aquaculture and study completion that will benefit small scale producers in aquaculture. This is an attempt towards internalising environmental costs, even as a full policy and regulation is yet to be



approved. Tambuyog, represented by Ms.Dinna Umengan, sits as TWG member.

The working group looks into the positive and negative effects of the commercial feeds, thus, promoting organic and natural feeding, technology development on converting excessive fish trap as feeds into sustainable organic feeds in aquaculture ponds.

Part of the concerns of the TWG is to address market linkages and collaborative work of big aquaculture players with small producers, aligning the government thrusts on organic farming and local development of fishing industry through aquaculture support. These remain as challenges in Tambuyog's engagement at the local and national, as training needs have been identified for small fishers' capacity development on sustainable aquaculture.

Thus, fisheries budget are being lobbied with more support going to trainings on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture with actual capital inputs provided for stakeholders willing to engage in sustainable small aquaculture initiatives.

- Access to capital and infrastructure for small scale fishers.

Being positioned in critical positions like different management bodies and Interface Bodies, Tambuyog is maximising opportunities to hone its influence towards developing the local and national fisheries sector with sustainable development frameworks.

Concretely manifested in its regular engagements with representatives of government agencies,



who were for a long time convinced of a market-driven economy that pushes the industry to give more importance to commercial fishery sector rather than the municipal fishers (which had been proven over time as contributing more in terms of production data at the expense of an overfished marine and water resource, emphasis on prioritising infrastructure development for small scale fishers in the wake of the current BFAR's thrust on implementing integrated law enforcement.

New context and opportunities brought about by new administration was more keen for national engagement by Tambuyog, given the "opening" and democratic space provided, as such shift from local to national advocacies that is pushed by the fact of the fifty percent cut on the program budget by 2011.

Budget planning processes are critical venues for introducing appreciation for capital inputs and infrastructure development for small scale fishers. Tambuyog, for its part, engaged the National Fisheries Budget processes and won for small scale fishers an additional 500 million pesos.

The challenge now is ensuring this additional budget goes to much needed infrastructure development of local fishing industries (i.e. village level docking areas, market centers and integrated post harvest facilities that can actually be used by small fisherfolk).

Focusing on the national advocacy from local, amendments and adoption of more encompassing



national policies were targeted towards securing and easier local policies adoption.

- Institutionalised integrated fishery management structures.

Overfishing, as a phenomena was finally recognised and accepted as a national situation and a main problem in fisheries by the BFAR and its related agencies, which for a long time (under former President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo's administration) denied as an ongoing condition of the marine resources. This admission plays a lot of difference in attending to the degraded resource condition and applies more appropriate approaches and intervention for resolution.

However, with the acceptance of overfishing, the push for “importation” became a justification to address overfishing. This is the stance of DA and BFAR in their effort to intervene in decreasing production rate of fishery resources and the accommodation of foreign investors through engagement in market. Small scale fishers and civil society groups believe otherwise, and put forth the importance of integrated fishery management of which the Comprehensive National Industrial Fisheries Development Plan (CNFIDP) had embodied.

These spells out into where local fishing industries being developed further with infrastructure support and capital input, adopting policies on tenurial arrangements benefitting people’s and fishers’ groups with emphasis on community property rights rather that individual property claims (as has been always the case), and

reversion of abandoned, under-utilised coastal areas.

Although DA-BFAR agrees with this knowledge, and the CNFIDP's review is being prioritised by the BFAR, much remains to be seen re actual implementation and its accomplishments. As such, Tambuyog continues to pursue prioritization of tenurial arrangements of the AUU FLAs to small fisherfolk and community organisations (in other words, implementing the the reversion of the AUU for small scale fishers' benefits).

Continued efforts on local fishery management and data gathered on best practices on co-management and fishery resource governance of project areas served as information to convince and influence policy makers at the local and national to push for appropriate and doable co-management structures (and provided with sufficient support). An example of which, an ongoing FARMC re-organisation efforts and capacity building to ensure substantial fisheries laws adoption in project areas.

Local governments are now convinced of their needed support from small scale fishers organisations and supporting NGOs (like Tambuyog) in their coastal resource management activities and lessons from studies (CEP, resource rent, fisherfolk settlement, responsible aquaculture) that clear collaborative work are initiated and adopted through memorandum of agreements (MOA) between and among these groups.





### *Social Enterprise Development*

- Viable community enterprises created in specific fishing grounds.
- Increase in household income (involved in social enterprises).
- Strengthen the position of fishers in their right to fishing area.

Community enterprises are ensured to be established in management areas as it also has as its basic bottom line of sustainable fisheries and resource management. This means aquasilviculture and other community enterprise to be established are within areas with tenurial instruments (MPAs and CBFMAs). Lessons are being documented for best practices sharing.

Issue on community property rights (unresolved CPR issues) are still raised which became challenging to the sustainability of community enterprises, as property claims get in the way for sustained production.

Disaster area identified and was moved to areas that later on became heightened struggle for community property rights; UNDP is awaiting ordinance on abandoned fishponds, but DENR wanted to include IUU in the process for ordinance adoption as such taking longer time.

Strengthened their claims over fishing rights, as engagement and struggles were more visible and upfront

### *Gender and Fisheries*

Percentage of women in leadership positions in small scale fisher organisation as well as the percentage



of women in managed areas with formal tenurial instruments.

- Increased capacity of women in advocacy and fisheries resource governance.
- Increased access of women in coastal communities to reproductive health services and adult education.

In addressing strategic gender interests and practical gender needs, Tambuyog worked towards enhancing the participation and entitlements of women fishers at different levels of engagement in traditional and non-traditional organising approaches.

Increased participation and entitlements was done through ensuring inclusion of women fishers' agenda in all aspects of planning and decision making in local engagements and eventually level up at the national arena through engagement with women's groups and organisations as well as national agencies non-traditionally responding to the fisheries sector (i.e. Philippine Commission on Women). This has been critical in enabling women fishers to perform their role, as they themselves define, in fisheries resource governance, in developing their communities and in ensuring the welfare of their households.

Tambuyog's political engagement were not limited to traditional fisheries co-management bodies, but expanded to gender related groups and concerns such as the Philippine Women Commission, which at this point was developing its Women Empowerment and Development Towards Gender Equity (WEDGE) Plan. Through partnership in short termed projects, Tambuyog together with its partner fisherfolks groups at the local and national levels validated



and redefined a women fishers' agenda that were importantly included in the WEDGE Plan.

More importantly, this translated into the inclusion in the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources National Office's Gender Plan 2012, with provision of its budget as well. Tambuyog's role is thus to monitor implementation of said plan, to ensure gains of women fishers in particular and the fisheries sector as whole, in the following months.

The piloting of municipal registration of women fishers, as a result of the engagement with DA-BFAR representatives, can be considered a major breakthrough with government personnel and representatives who have been traditionally convinced of a gender biased assessment in fisheries. In promoting the framework for resource rent based municipal registration and licensing system at the local and national levels, gender responsiveness have been achieved more importantly as well.

The traditional orientation of Co-Management bodies is based on production. Thus, limiting the women's participation (i.e. FARMC), because women are not counted in the production cycle (of a market-driven economy) as they serve only as extensions of their male counterparts.

The challenge is in reforming these management bodies with a "care economy framework" that will greatly change the way things are done in the councils, management bodies etc. (i.e. planning, conceptualising, implementing, principles and guidelines).

Creating a gender responsive environment through creating venues for her active and qualitative



participation (i.e. decision-making, planning and implementing) in these co-management bodies and fishers' organisations by not only encouraging them in actual attendance in meetings but by building capacity and appreciation of self-worth, as they rediscover that organisational work is actually personal and can be construed as a positive family value. This is being done in the work involving registration of women as municipal fishers, as appreciation for their worth and contribution as part of the family, as part of the coastal community and as equally important beings with rights and claims in fisheries development.

### **c. Fisherfolk School**

- Time of implementation:  
2005-2008.
- Location:  
Tanon Strait in Cebu province with 20 Municipalities.
- Objectives:
  - Objective 1: To enhance the core competencies of thirty (30) fisherfolk leaders in Community Based Coastal Resources Management (CBCRM).
  - Objective 2: Conduct of Local Advocacies both as learning experience and as advancing CBCRM.
  - Objective 3: To Forge Stakeholders Unity in Developing Local Fisherfolk School.
- Target groups:  
Fisherfolk Organisations in Tanon Strait.



- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**

Upon implementation of the project, the municipalities along Tañon Straits benefited and developed programs towards sustainable coastal resource management. These are the Outcomes:

- Designed and implemented fishing ground-based education program.
- Developed thirty (30) fisherfolk leaders as local environment and coastal resource management educators.
- Facilitated community mobilisation in CBCRM activities.
- Facilitated deeper understanding of fisheries and related issues.
- Partnerships forged with stakeholders at the local and national level on the development of local fisherfolk schools.
- Documented learnings and shared among stakeholders through the Fisherfolk School and Education Conference.

Fisherfolk leaders participated in the fishing ground-based education program developed their core competencies in CBCRM i.e. sustainable fisheries and trade orientation, fishery development planning, local governance, fisherfolk leadership, organisational development and community enterprise development. This means the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to make them effective advocates and organisers, organisational project managers, fishery development planners and coastal community leaders.



Fisherfolk organisations benefited through the intensive training undergone by their key leaders. These redounded to their organisations in terms of their resource management, organisational development and community enterprise initiatives. The coastal community benefited indirectly through the increased capacity of fisherfolk leaders and organisations to analyse, articulate and work towards the resolution of community issues. Ultimately, the project impacted on the cash and non-cash income of fishing households because of the increased benefit from resource utilisation through more effective resource management.

More effective CRM resulted from the more active participation of fisherfolk, through their leaders and organisations, as direct resource users. The training approach were replicated and extended in other fishing grounds in the country but not yet institutionalised.

The Fisherfolk school history impacts:

- 1992-1994 – started as a Environmental Education with seminars on Environmental Awareness and Leadership Development.
- 1995-1997 – CERD and Tambuyog Development Center (TDC) partnered together to come out with a 21-day Cader Development Training on CBCRM which was attended by NGOs and POs coming from the national level with Cebu as their venue.
- In the latter part of this period, a 7-day training was developed. Called “pito-pito” this includes a 7 modules/training and conducted in 7 days. Immediately after which an evaluation was conducted and among others, called for the



shift from CADRE development to the Resource Management Concept.

- 1998-2000 – TDC proceeded alone in developing a 15-day – 15 participant training on Resource Managers for People Organization’s leaders and members. Aptly called “KINSE-KINSE” (15-15) the breakdown of the training is as follows:
  - a) First 15 – with topics in CBCRM Orientation, PRA and Resource Management planning.
  - b) Second 15 – topics on Organisational Development, Social relations and Leadership.
  - c) Third 15 – topics are trainers training on advocacy and para-legal.
- 2001-2002 – A second evaluation was done in the latter part of year 2000. together with an alumni conference, activities on localisation of school and mainstreaming of extension work with academe, training activities continued with OXFAM providing bridge funding.
- 2003-2005 – the program continued with the project being funded through the SFT project funded by NOVIB.
- 2006-present – TDC applied for and secure funding from Toyota Foundation putting into place the evaluation recommendations with the area focusing in Tanon Strait.
- Tambuyog was successful in establishing an Alternative Learning System for Capacity Building for Fisher Leaders in Fisheries Management with the following elements:
  - (i) Identifying Areas and Leaders for Inclusion.



- (ii) Area Management Arrangements with Stakeholders critical to the success and long term sustainability of the school.
  - (iii) Identification, Selection and Monitoring of Students.
  - (iv) Identification, Selection /Hiring and Monitoring of Mentors and Local Professors
  - (v) Modular Approach to the various topics in Fisheries Management.
  - (vi) Initial Monitoring System for Participants.
- **Mission**

The school is an offshoot of TDC efforts to put up a capacity building institution for CBCRM practitioners. Originally conceptualised and implemented with several NGDOs, this project sought to complement TDCs efforts in doing Direct Assistance work in Cebu. Tambuyog articulated the role of the school in the over-all work in CBCRM. This also meant situating the school in the over-all context and work of CBCRM and the particular situation the school seeks to influence by capacitating the leaders in Tanon strait.
  - **Marginalised**

Initial data indicates that the school is able to target the marginalised leaders of the fishing communities.
  - **Mentors and Methods**

The school has put in a combination of resource persons as well as local mentors approach to enlightening the participants. It is worth noting that the school has organised local mentors/



professors. On the methods, the learning by doing approach has helped in crystallising the learnings of the participants. Roles have been defined between the local professors, the two mentors and the project coordinator. There is a need to formalise the delivery of the course through detailed course and modular designs based on standards either of TESDA or of BALS.

- Measurements, outcomes, learning competencies developed  
The school has been able to establish initial methods of measuring outcomes and learning competencies using the “HASK” approach or Habits, Attitudes, Skills and Knowledge approach. From what was initially developed, there is a need to further systematise and standardise the documents developed for this approach.

### Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**

The Straits Times School Pocket Money Fund (SPMF)

- **Focal Point of the NGO:**

Financial assistance of monthly school pocket money to children and youth from low income families and the social and educational development of these children and youth.

Name : Mr Han Fook Kwang

Designation : Chairman, SPMF Board of Trustees

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Fax : 63198286

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Website : [www.spmf.org.sg](http://www.spmf.org.sg)

### Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**

14 November 2011

- **Background of establishment:**

SPMF was initiated by Singapore's largest newspaper, The Straits Times, as a community project in 2000 after it came to the paper's attention that many children from low income families had no money for their most basic needs such as to buy food during recess. SPMF was launched on Children's Day in 2000 to help these needy children who because of their financial problems may not be attending schools regularly. SPMF received its charity status in November 2011 and has been granted an Institution of A Public Character since January 2012. Governed by a board of trustees, SPMF's mission is to





reach out to every child in need and provide them with the resources to do well in school - and beyond.

**SPMF Board of Trustees comprises:**



**Chairman:**

Mr Han Fook Kwang,  
Managing Editor  
of English/Malay  
Newspapers Division,  
SPH

**Treasurer:**

Mr Gerard Ee,  
Chairman of the  
Council for Third Age

**Secretary:**

Ms Sumiko Tan, Associate Editor, The Straits Times

**Board Members:**

Mr Han Jok Kwang, CIO, Venture Corporation

Mr Sia Cheong Yew, media consultant

• **Vision/ Mission:**

SPMF Vision: Give every child a promising future.

SPMF Mission: To reach out to every child in need and provide them with the resources to do well in school – and beyond.





- **Number of staff:**  
Three.
- **Programmes/ areas of work:**
  - Disbursements of school pocket money to children and youth from low income families.
  - Weekly SStep-Up coaching sessions on English language and current affairs knowledge.
- **Achievements:**  
Over 105,000 cases of children and youth received school pocket money from SPMF since the project inception by The Straits Times in October 2000.

### Description of Milestone Project(s)

#### **a. Financial assistance through school pocket money disbursements**

- Time of implementation:  
The community project was initiated by The Straits Times in October 2000.
- Location:  
As at March 2013, SPMF has 68 appointed SPMF disbursing agencies in Singapore. These disbursement agencies are the National Council of Social Service Singapore network of family service centres, Children’s Homes and special schools. By disbursing the fund through the social service agencies, we are able to help the families in need in other ways. Beyond providing financial assistance to these children and youth, the social workers see SPMF as a “door” into the families to engage them and provide social support in other areas of need.



- Objectives:  
SPMF primary objective is to provide financial support to children and youth in need to pay for school-related expenses, like buying a meal in school and paying for their bus fares.
- Target groups:  
School going children and youth from primary to secondary schools and post- secondary education in junior colleges, Polytechnics and Institute of Technical Education. The children and youth come from low income families with monthly net per capita income of not more than \$450.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Over 105,000 cases of children and youth received school pocket money to enable them to continue to attend schools regularly since the project inception from October 2000. An average of S\$5m is disbursed yearly reaching out to an average of 10,000 cases of children and youth, since 2000.

#### **b. SStep-Up Coaching Programme**

- Time of implementation:  
In March 2012, SPMF launched SStep-Up, a coaching programme to boost the English skills and current affairs knowledge of upper primary school children.
- Location:  
Selected family service centres and Children's Homes.
- Objectives:  
Coaching programme to boost the English skills and current affairs knowledge of the upper primary school SPMF beneficiaries who are preparing for the national examination – Primary School Leaving Examinations.

- Target groups:  
Primary School Children who are in Primary 4 to 6.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
The volunteer-coaches from Junior Colleges and tertiary institutions coach the children and score them on the desired learning outcomes and learning habits.





### Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**

The Net Foundation

- **Focal Point of the NGO:**

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Website : [www.netsurin.org](http://www.netsurin.org)

### Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**

19 November 1986

- **Background of establishment:**

The NET Foundation is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that on rural community development in the northeast of Thailand. In 1981, the founding members first initiated a small integrated rural development operation on the border of Thailand with Cambodia in the Thai province of Surin. The project was called “Toward Self-Reliance in Northeast Thailand: Integrated Village Development along the Thai-Kampuchean Border of Surin Province-NET”. The project covered 52 villages, lasted from 1981 until 1988, and was supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).



Towards the end of the project in 1986, many people involved in the project agreed that what they had learned was valuable and transferable. They therefore decided to establish the NET Foundation in Surin Province on 19 November 1986. Today, the Foundation is registered as the 657<sup>th</sup> organisation on the Ministry of Finance's list of domestic charitable foundations.

- **Vision / mission**

The NET Foundation is an association which specialises in educational development for rural people in order to enhance social equality and their opportunities.

**Mission of the foundation**

1. Enhancing capacity of civil society and network towards self-development and local development.
  - Strengthen community self-reliance .
  - Reduce discrimination and respect for human dignity.
  - Recognise community rights.
  - Reinforce learning.
  - Create cooperative networks.
2. Enhancing capacity of foundation to meet effectiveness and worthiness for society

- **Number of staff:**

Fifty four

- **Programmes / areas of work**

- 1). Special Affairs: The function of this division is to link domestic and international development projects under one roof and coordinate work in finding natural and financial resources. This branch also conducts public relations for the Foundation.

- 2). Development Division: This division is responsible for energy and natural conservation research, and is also responsible for development of programmes in the prevention of HIV, health care and other work in strengthening the community and networks.
- 3). Institute for Promotion of Learning Management on Community Development-IPCD: This division is in charge of training new recruits and rural community members. Another responsibility is to evaluate the performance of other divisions and provide counselling for HIV-positive patients.

- **Achievements**

- Self-management community organisations and strong network in the project areas that realise on their own rights and community's rights.
- Establishment of community fund that promote saving activity, provide community welfare services, supply income and promote occupation for the community members.
- Encourage community management on natural resources, environment and energy for self-reliance.
- Knowledge management and participatory transformative learning process through training on community development both in country and overseas.

### *Description of Milestone Project(s)*

**a. Toward Self-reliance in Northeast Thailand: Integrated Village Development along Thai-Kampuchean Border of Surin Province-NET**

- Time of implementation:  
1981-1987.



- Location:  
52 villages in Kap-Choeng, Bua-Shet, Sung Kha districts.
- Objectives:
  1. To initiate a primary healthcare programme and primary and adult education, to improve agricultural production, and to support occupational activities.
  2. To reinforce villagers' participation in planning, designing, prioritising and implementing projects.
  3. To reinforce an appropriate model and structure of cooperation among the government sector, private sector and villagers.
  4. To give NGOs in Thailand more experience in self-reliant projects and support the use of local products to maximise gains.
- Target groups: 52 villages, at least 5,000 villagers.
- Outputs/outcomes/impacts:

By assigning one worker per village, villagers' living conditions were improved in every aspect: healthcare; occupation, especially integrated farming and livestock; handicrafts; saving groups; village welfare; local trading; rice banks; fertiliser banks; and revolving funds to support family finances. The project also created development workers in rural development.

#### **b. Participatory Community Development Project-PCD**

- Time of implementation:  
1988-1993.

- **Location:**  
47 villages in Kap-Choeng, Bua-Shet, Sung Kha, Muang, SaNom, Lumdhan, Srikhoraphom and Chom Phra districts and also in farmer network area in Saluckdai, Trasang and Tangjai sub-districts, Surin province.
- **Objectives:**  
The project emphasised the long-term goal of self-reliance by encouraging the establishment of community organisations and village networks, supporting occupational activities, training for women and improving healthcare.
- **Target groups:**  
47 villages, 3 networks, at least 5,000 people.
- **Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:**  
Implementation strengthened community organisations and expanded the operational area. In some areas, group management was robust. Village funds helped provide welfare for the impoverished. In other areas, collective farming began. This helped allocate resources to the impoverished. In some cases, saving groups developed into saving cooperatives which increased the benefits for villagers.

**c. Human Capacity Building and Human & Community Rights Protection.**

(HIV prevention project, community management for alternative energy, natural resources and environmental project).

- **Time of implementation:**  
1993-present.



- Location:  
In 9 provinces in the northeast of Thailand. (Surin, Srisaket, Ubonratchathani, Mukdahan, Nakorn Phanom, Udon Thani, Loei, Nongkhai and Khon Kaen).
- Objectives:
  - HIV/AIDS project, to promote the understanding of HIV, created more channel for healthcare services and also adjusted the public attitude on living with HIV infectors, collaborate with government agencies to establish mechanism to raise awareness of people about HIV/AIDS.
  - Alternative energy Project, to promote understanding of energy, supporting alternative energy and planning community energy use and management base on community needs.
  - Environment Project, to restore and conserve resources, management of community forest, revive soil condition and water resource.
- Target groups:  
In 9 provinces, at least 10,000 people.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:
  - HIV/AIDS project, various target groups have appropriate knowledge and aware of how to protect themselves including coordinated mechanism are established that provide accessibility of health services in every levels, community to country.
  - Energy Project, the project successfully joined with Sustainable Energy Project, Appropriate Technology Association. This has become a model for community planning nationwide. Community learns how to use and manage existing renewable resources through participatory research and



work in cooperate with both civil groups and government agencies.

- Environment Project, the target community realised the importance of some of the most important resources such as soil, water and woods base on consideration of use and management by theirs ownership and responsibilities.

## Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**

Center of Agricultural Extension Volunteers (CAEV)

- **Focal Point of the NGO:**

Name : Center of Agricultural Extension  
Volunteers (CAEV)

Designation:

- Executive Director : Dr. Bui Quang Toan
- Administrator : Mr. Nguyen Van Kha
- Chief of technical staffs : Mr. Pham Tai Thang
- Chief of accountants : Mr. Hoang Viet Muoi

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Website : [caev-vietdhrro.org.vn](http://caev-vietdhrro.org.vn)



## *Organisational Profile*

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The Center of Agricultural Extension Volunteers (CAEV) was founded by the Resolution No.337 NN/TCCB/ QD on 21 November 1991 of the Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry to be fully non-government and non-profitable working directly with farmers at grassroots level in those fields of agricultural technology extension, rural development, hunger eradication and poverty reduction.

The center has a 10-members invited sponsored council chaired by Prof.Dr. Tran An Phong .

- **Vision, mission and goals:**

- A rural society where farmers aware well-enough their role in making their own lives better and better, reserving their natural resources and environment more and more sustainability.
- A rural area which every one including indigenous and minority people have the right of equally access to social justice, gender equality and equity, social and economic well-fare. People's traditional knowledge, experiences, cultural heritage and identities are respected and preserved.
- An agricultural production guarantees people's food sovereignty and security which is produced through biodiversity and community based-infrastuctures promoting family based agricultural production systems rather than the input intensive and export-oriented production.
- An agricultural extension system responds to the needs of small farmers and producers and their communities with applicable technologies and affordable input. The system must be participated fully by farmers nurturing farmers' initiative and their

spirit of self-help, enhancing their capacity to find out appropriate techniques for themselves.

- **Number of staffs:**

For the time being CAEV has 198 regular members and 3.250 collaborators in throughout the country and abroad.

At the beginning CAEV had 58 founding members. They were agronomists, rural economists, agricultural extensionists, rural development planners, rural policy makers, rural economic surveyors, agricultural land-use planners, agricultural school teachers and farmer leaders who all signed in the application form to be handed to the government office then asking for the permission to form the first NGO in agriculture.

- **Areas of working :**

1. Rural household and community based surveys to identify the specific needs of making specified curriculum of farmer and villager trainings. The surveys and evaluation of existing situation help for organising suitably training courses at grassroots level.
2. Training extension workers and farmers which has two main components:
  - a) Curriculum buildings and developments which based mainly in the really needs of local farmers and existing situation at grassroots level.
  - b) The curriculum made are also divided into different levels: for farmers, local leaders and for local extension workers.
  - c) Training courses conducting are mostly as field school practices in the fields or in the animal shelters. Training courses are also divided into





different levels of participants: village trainers, local extension workers, local village leaders and farmers.

- d) Field demonstration piloting sites which constitutes helping selected farm households who were participants of specific training courses conducted to apply the technique extended in their own field or garden. These piloting sites will be seen by other farmers in the village or in the other villages nearby.

- **Networking :**

In 1996 CAEV was the first NGO and CSO of Viet Nam being invited to join the Regional network of Rural human resource development of 10 countries of SouEast Asia namely AsiaDHRRA.

Since 1999 with CAEV as coordinating member the National Network of Human Resource Development for Rural areas of Viet Nam (VietDHRRA) came into being. Started with 9 regular members such as Farmer Union (VNFU), Women Union (VNWU), Youth Union (VNYU), Co-operative Alliance (VCA), Gardening Union (VACVINA), Vocational Center of Agriculture and Rural Development (VCARD) up to now VietDHRRA has 19 regular organisation members which are all well-known as NGOs and CSOs coming from all parts of the country.

- **Achievements:**

For the past 21 years CAEV has fulfilled its given tasks of completing 37 different projects all at grassroots level with farmers fully participation. These projects' contents mainly consists of rural community development in poor and remote areas of indigenous people, rural human resource developments for poverty alleviation and hunger eradication, capacity building at

grassroots level for the farmer participated extension (FPE). These project have been implemented at 23 different provinces among 63 provinces and cities of the country.

Thousands of local extension workers have been trained intensively by CAEV through implementing extension projects. Many hundreds of thousands of farmers mainly householders have been trained repeatedly to become technically well-performed farmers in their hamlets and villages.

Thirty six typically technical models have been developed and applied successfully by more than 2950 farm-households of 37 piloting villages in 17 provinces, most of them have been existing years by years, so far. Most of these models and piloting sites were documented and popularised through local and national public media like newspapers, radio broadcasting stations, television and pamphlets.

Many communities of ethnic minority farmers have successfully eradicated hunger and poverty become well-known examples like Tra Kim village of Khermer people in the Mekong delta, Poawn A Hamlet of Ede people in Central Highlands or Phuc Thanh village of Tay, Sandiu and Kinh people in the north mountainous region.

CAEV takes pride in the event that representative of Tra Kim village (of Khemer people) was selected to make report at the VIII National Patriotic Congress in Ha Noi August 2001.



## Description of Milestone Project(s)

### **1. Rural community development for poverty alleviation and hunger eradication**

- Time of implementation:  
1993-1996.
- Location:  
Nong Cong, Thach Thanh and Ha Trung districts of Thanh Hoa Province.
- Objectives:  
Set up “Farmer helping groups” in applying VAC combined technique to raise households’ incomes.
- Target groups:  
Poor and very poor household farmers.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
Models were set up and popularised in the three districts.

### **2. Agricultural Co-operative development for community based poverty alleviation an hunger eradication.**

- Time of implementation:  
1994-2012.
- Location:  
Thai Nguyen, Quang Ninh, Hoa Binh, Khanh Hoa, Dac Lac, Dong Nai, Tay Ninh and Tra Vinh Provinces (8 provinces in 7 Agro-economic regions of the country).
- Objectives:  
Applying the 7 principles of ICA (International Co-operative Alliance) to help for the transferring the old type of co-operative in rural areas in Viet Nam into the new type co-operative following 7 principles of ICA.



- Target groups:  
Poor and very poor farmers in all rural areas of the 7 Agro-economic region of the country.
- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:  
8 models of co-operatives following ICA principles were successfully set up : Phuc Thanh, Yen Sinh, Lien Son, Ninh Tay, Chu Pua, Tho Lam, Phuoc Ninh and Bau Son, 4 of them are ethnic minority groups. Localities took these as examples for their campaign launched namely “Co-operative transformation” from 1995 until now.

### **3. Human resource development for the realizing of FPE (Farmer Participated Extension) approach responding to the needs of poor and small farmers for poverty reduction**

- Time of implementation:  
1996-2001.
- Location:
  - Lao Kai, Thai Nguyen, Nam Dinh, Ha Tinh, Khanh Hoa, DaLaç, Tay Ninh and Tra Vinh provinces.
- Objectives:  
Building up household farmer models of fully participation in applying their preferred techniques to make their own household economic improved, therefore helping other households near by to be units of Family farming network of the communities/ villages.
- Target groups:  
Poor and very poor farmhouse-holds, especially indigenous farmers (Mong, Nung, Muong, Tay, Ede, Bahna, Racley and Khemer).



- Outputs/ outcomes/ impacts:

Local leaders and local extension workers have been trained, Farmhouse-holders and selected farmers have been trained and drilled to set up household models of 36 different types of family farming techniques (including VAC) as reported by Phuc Thanh, Tra Kim, Poan A, Giao Hai, Tan Tho, Quang Dong and Suoi Da villages.



**Pictures taken at CAEV's project sites:**



CAEV staffs are on the way to villages.



Meeting with farmers in Tra Kim village.



Training materials are ready for farmers' courses.



Farmer training for Nung people in Muong Khuong Lao Kai.



Farmer training in Quang Dong Ninh Hoa Khanh Hoa Province.



Local leader training in Ky Anh Ha Tinh.



Local leader training for Ede people in Poan A Krong pac Daclak.



Intensive rice field in Phuc Thanh co-op Thai Nguyen Province.



The field of bitter melon with nylon covered in Tra Kim village Tra Vinh Province.



Dien Truc bamboo for bamboo shoots grown in Poan A village Krong pac Daclak Province.



Pig productive breeding in Phuc Thanh co-op.



Cow intensive rearing in Poan A Village.



