



**The NGO Profiles:
The Second ASEAN Leadership Award on
Rural Development and Poverty Eradication**



one vision
one identity
one community



The NGO Profiles: The Second ASEAN Leadership Award on
Rural Development and Poverty Eradication

The ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta

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FOREWORD

Over the last two decades, ASEAN's strong economic growth has led to the significant reduction in the number of people living below the poverty line in the region. With the realization of the ASEAN Community by the end of 2015, it is fitting to highlight ASEAN's remarkable success in attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) this year, particularly in lifting people out of extreme poverty and achieving convergence in many MDG indicators.



ASEAN's journey towards a truly people-centred, people-oriented Community has been enriched by the valuable contributions of outstanding non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the region. As partners in ASEAN Community building, these NGOs have helped alleviate poverty and raise living standards by providing greater opportunities and access for the communities where they operate. Wide-ranging assistance includes training on governance and financial management, on entrepreneurship and livelihood, to the implementation of community development initiatives that ensure food security and environmental sustainability among others. With inclusive and participatory approaches, these NGOs have empowered men and women, youth and the elderly, and the vulnerable and disadvantaged, to take charge in building their lives and communities.

Through the Second ASEAN Leadership Awards on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication, ASEAN recognizes the significant role of the exemplary NGOs profiled in this publication in championing the cause and welfare of our peoples, enabling them to flourish and become productive members of our Community. As ASEAN continues to work towards inclusive economic growth and

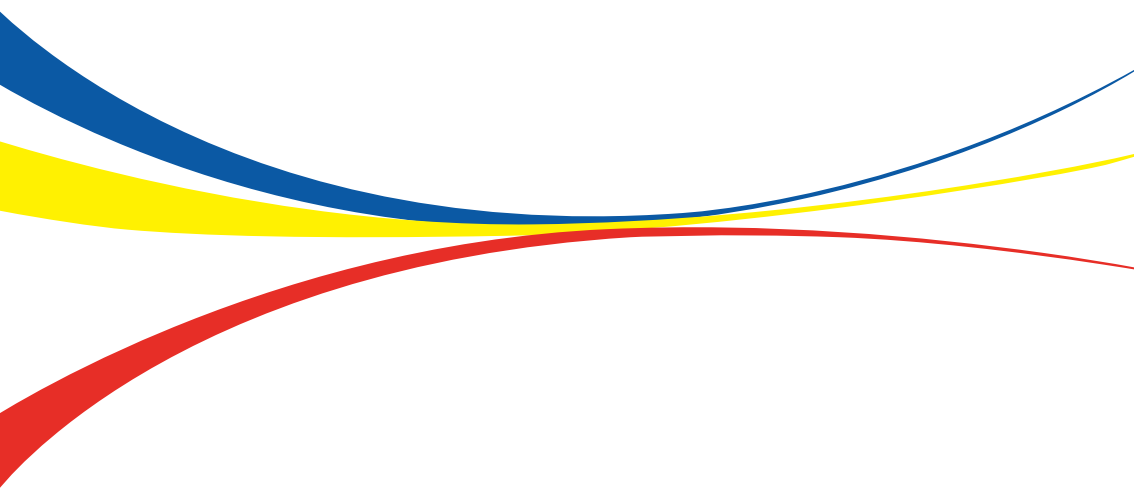
balanced urban-rural development, it is envisaged that this publication would inspire all stakeholders to continue to contribute actively in building inclusive and sustainable communities in the ASEAN region by 2015 and beyond.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L. Minh', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

LE LUONG MINH
Secretary-General of ASEAN

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**Brunei
Darussalam**

Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

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Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**
Registered on the 6 April 1985
- **Background of establishment:**
 - The Council of Women of Brunei Darussalam (CWBD) was officially registered on 6 April 1985. The first General Meeting was officially launched on 6 July 1986 by Her Majesty, Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Hajah Saleha binti Al-Marhum Pengiran Pemancha Pengiran Anak Haji Mohamed Alam, the Patron of the Council.
 - The Council takes a leading role and acts as the national body in representing the views of women of Brunei Darussalam. Its main aim is to enhance the status of





women in all fields especially in education, economy, welfare, culture and social.

- To date, the CWBD has 13 members consisting of associations and welfare bodies representing the interests of a wide cross-section of women from all levels and line of work. These associations are;
 - PERTIWI ASSOCIATION
 - WOMEN INSTITUTE OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM (WI)
 - GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
 - WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF WIVES OF OFFICERS AND STAFF OF ROYAL BRUNEI ARMED FORCES (BAKTI)
 - WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF WIVES OF OFFICERS, OFFICERS AND STAFF OF THE BRUNEI GOVERNMENT (BISTARI)
 - WOMEN WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM (PKP)
 - BRUNEI MALAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION (PGGMB)
 - WOMEN GRADUATES ASSOCIATION (PSW)
 - CONFEDERATION OF WOMEN WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF TUTONG DISTRICT (PERGANITA)
 - WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN OF LAMBAK KANAN NATIONAL HOUSING (BAKANITA)
 - WOMEN SECTION IN YOUTH ASSOCIATION OF KAMPONG LAMBAK (PERBEKAL)
 - WOMEN ASSOCIATION OF KAMPONG JUNJUNGAN (PEWAJA)
 - NURUL ISLAM ASSOCIATION (PNI)
- MWNBD become a member of the women caucus Southeast Asia in 2010. The group is a coalition of women caucus rights of women in Southeast Asia.
- MWNBD governed by an executive council elected in the Annual General Meeting, held every two years. The conference is chaired by the president, assisted by three vice-president. It also has an honorary secretary and two assistant secretaries; and a honorary treasurer who is assisted by two assistant treasurer.



- Each affiliated association is represented by two representatives regularly attending all the meeting of the board of administration held at least once in two months.
- Office management and financing of the activities carried out are the result of the annual fees of all that is due to join the association as well as from contributions of various parties, whether in the form of money or goods, fundraising and government support.
- **Vision / mission:**
 - To uphold the national aspirations of the Malay Islamic Monarchy in all the activities of CWBD;
 - To unite and strengthen women force through women's organizations, welfare bodies and individuals;
 - To act as the national body which represents women of Brunei Darussalam;
 - To improve and upgrade the status of women in all fields particularly in education, economy, welfare and social, culture and community development;
 - To encourage women to realize and undertake their responsibilities towards the community and nation;
 - To handle family and community issues;
 - To be a centre for collecting and disseminating information concerning women and families;
 - To provide a forum for the exchange of views, experiences and discussion especially on issues related to women, children and families;
 - To strengthen the relationship among women regardless of race, religion and status;
 - To cooperate with the government in all fields particularly in the development of Brunei Darussalam;
- **Number of staff:**
Not Available
- **Programmes / areas of work:**
 - To improve and upgrade the status of women in all fields particularly in education, economy, welfare and social, culture and community development;
 - To encourage women to realize and undertake their responsibilities towards the community and nation;

- To handle family and community issues;
- To be a centre for collecting and disseminating information concerning women and families;
- To provide a forum for the exchange of views, experiences and discussion especially on issues related to women, children and families;
- **Other information:**
 - REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIP
 - ASEAN Confederation of Women's Organisations (ACWO)
 - International Council Of Women (IWC-CIF)

Description of Milestone Project(s)

a. Financial Literacy Workshop

- **Time of implementation:**
5th June 2015
- **Location:**
Park View Hotel, Jerudong, Brunei Darussalam
- **Objectives:**
 - In efforts as the implementation agent, MWMBD took the initiative to hold a workshop on Financial Literacy / Literacy Islamic finance to provide the knowledge and skills so that families will be more wise on managing their financial and family affairs as well as reduce the risk of falling into debt.
 - Every individual regardless of financial status or financial standing must have the knowledge that makes them able to administer the finances well, prudent and orderly manner. To raise awareness in the community to a high level, knowledge and science of 'financial literacy' must be introduced, it is possible to cope with problems like debt that may arise from such factors as consumerism culture of buying too many things that are not necessary, access to loans and credits and use easy credit offered by financial institutions and banks.



- **Target groups:**
This workshop is also open for groups of children aged 9-12 years in families of members of the association of women who joined the council, to implement and strengthen a culture of saving pocket money given by parents / guardians, and improve their knowledge and skills of selling and buying and to make it easier to understand. It is also expected that policy makers MWNBD, Education Ministry will consider introducing the syllabuses related to Islamic financial literacy so that it is absorbed more aggressively into the curriculum.
- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts**
Not Available

b. ASEAN Women's Day

- **Time of implementation:**
July of every year
- **Location:**
Local distribution
- **Objectives:**
 - CWBD started to commemorate the ASEAN Women's Day which on the 5th July 2010. That year CWBD held a workshop on Handling Violence Against Women, and as a follow up a Counseling Course for the organization's key personnel in the following year. In 2011, we celebrated the ASEAN Women's Day by organizing an ASEAN Awareness and Advocacy Skills' Workshop and a CEDAW Awareness forum in 2012.
 - CEDAW Awareness Forum.
 - An awareness forum on CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) was held in conjunction with ASEAN Women's Day in July 2012 to February 2013 to cover all districts as a national roadshow program. The participants were representatives of local villagers, including the Heads of Villages, relevant government agencies, women's bureau and NGOs.
 - Health talk on Osteoporosis.



- This talk was held in July 2013, especially members of the 13 organizations under the CWBD, with the cooperation of the health Promotion Centre of the Ministry of Health, Brunei Darussalam. This is part of a health awareness program for members of CWBD.

- **Target groups:**

Not Available

Photo(s), Video(s) and other Documentation(s) of Projects

Not Available

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
Paper on Selection Process for the Second ASEAN
Leadership Award on
Rural Development and Poverty Eradication



Introduction

As agreed at the 8th SOMRDPE in Brunei Darussalam in 2011, the NGOS/CSOs that are eligible to receive the Awards should fulfill certain general criteria. These criterias will be determined by the respective ASEAN Member States and are applicable at national level.

With regard to this, Brunei Darussalam selection process was carried out in accordance with the criterias applicable at national level.

Brunei Darussalam's Selection Process

1. Preliminary selection was conducted through in-depth discussion and meetings chaired by the leader of SOMRDPE with the Department of Community Development (DCD) as the Committee for SOMRDPE.
2. Accordingly, to achieve the objective of selecting the eligible NGO to receive this award, DCD submitted a request to Registrar of Associations (ROS) for all associations registered with ROS. Apart from this, DCD also submitted a request for NGO nomination to a number of associations which were identified as being active in playing their roles to the community. The nominations were shortlisted to five nominees for final selection.
3. Following the discussion and meetings, a collective agreement was reached by the leader of SOMRDPE and DCD to nominate The Council of Women of Brunei Darussalam (CWBD) for the award. This selection was based on the achievements and impacts on the community of Brunei Darussalam as a whole which met the criterias, as follows:



- a. Long length of establishment of CWBD and is active throughout their establishment since 1985 until present.
- b. CWBD's outreach not only to the poor but also to all vulnerable groups including women, children, elderly, family, and the disabled persons. Their outreach is nationwide in all four districts in Brunei Darussalam.
- c. Contribution and efforts to rural development, poverty eradication and entrepreneurship development, education and capacity building.
- d. Carrying out Financial Literacy awareness programmes with the aim of providing the knowledge and skills to uplift poverty within the community.

Prepared by:
The Department of Community Development
Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
Brunei Darussalam
as the Committee for SOMRDPE



Cambodia



Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

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Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**
1964 (Come to work in Cambodia in 1979)
- **Background of establishment:**
Australian Catholic Relief (ACR) was established by Caritas Australia began in 1964 as the Catholic Overseas Relief Committee (CORC) and Currently known as Caritas Australia and in Cambodia is named ACR/Caritas Australia (ACR/CA) In Cambodia ACR/CA was established in 1979 after the Khmer Rouge regime by Mss. One sta Carpene. Since the year 1997 ACR/CA has been managed by Cambodian staff. ACR/CA is part of Caritas Australia and received fund supports from Caritas Australia.
- **Vision:**
A just and fair world, a world in balance at peace and free of poverty. A world the Church in Australia helps build. Where all human beings can live in dignity and communities are architects of their own development.
- **Mission:**
Children, women and men most vulnerable to extreme poverty and injustice are rich in the eyes of Jesus, whose life and compassion inspires ACR/Caritas Australia.



- **Number of staff:**
12 local staff and 1 volunteer expatriate staff from AYDA
- **Programmes/areas of work :**
Sustainable Change with Dignity Program (SCDP). The program covers the areas of Food Security, Agriculture, Saving & Credit, Income Generation, Water & Sanitation, Small Infrastructure,
- **Achievements:**
 - 1979-1988: **Emergency Program** - Provided relief assistance to the people who survived the Khmer Rouge regime.
 - 1988-1996: **Reconstruction and Integrated development Program** - focused on improving the agriculture sector in Takeo province and a agriculture extension program in 12 provinces in order to increase agricultural products. The program collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture.
 - 1997-2002: **Local Initiative Support Program** - building capacity of Cambodian Non- Government Organisation in Kratie, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Thom provinces.
 - 2002 - Currently: **Sustainable Change with Dignity Program** - focussing on 3 projects including Integrated Community Development, HIV/AIDS and WASH project in Siem Reap, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu and Slum area of Phnom Penh.

Basic need support

ACR/CA provides basic needs to the poorest of the poor and marginalized people including packages of food, sleeping material, and material for repairing the house.

- More than 2,000 families have proper shelters,
- More than 15,000 people including people living with HIV/AIDS, poorest of the poor, OVC, elderly received packages of food, sleeping material.

Increased food security and economic development

Through financial support and skills training the communities have been able to practice agriculture cultivation, livestock and income generation. Rice banks and cow banks have been were established for extra income and food support.

- More than 5,000 people have been trained in agriculture and small business skills,

- More than 2,000 families received financial support to carry out livelihood activities,
- Rice banks have been established where people can access rice from rice banks, during times of drought,
- More than 200 families have received cows from the program,
- Communities have businesses and are able to increase food and income.

Saving Group

Self Help Groups were established in the villages in order to promote solidarity, saving money and to secure of community financial. More than 100 SHGs have been established and benefited to more than 2,300 families.

Promoted safe water and hygiene

Water filters, water jars, water tanks, ponds and latrines have been provided to households as sources to enable the communities access to safe water and thus create better hygiene and reducing indirect healthcare costs.

Social welfare

An equity fund has supported the poorest people to access health services at public hospitals. School material and uniforms were provided to children of poor families enable them to access education. Every year more than 2,800 children from poorest families received school material and uniform and they are able to school.

Youth development

Youth from poor families in urban slum receive educational and emotional support and life skill training.

Capacity building and awareness raising

Awareness raising on HIV/AIDS, hygiene, gender issues, organic laws, the environment, Disaster Risk Reduction were provided in a wide range to beneficiaries of the communities. Women are encouraged and provided with opportunities to participate and make decisions.



Small infrastructure construction

Ponds, small irrigation systems, school buildings, water gate, culverts, and rural roads were constructed for the communities.

Description of Milestone Project(s)

a. Integrated Community Development (ICD)

- **Time of implementation:**
Started in 2007 and continuing
- **Location:**
in 5 provinces/city including Siem Reap, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu and urban slum of Phnom Penh.
- **Objectives:**
Empower the poorest of the poor to positively change their personal circumstances through self-reliance and community solidarity.
- **Target groups:**
Poorest of the poor and most marginalise people in rural and urban

Objectives 1: Empower the poorest of the poor to positively change their personal circumstances through self-reliance and community solidarity.

- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**
 - House repairs** - Beneficiaries have a safe place to live, providing a fundamental need of secure housing. This reduces stress on families as well as infection and disease.
 - Provide food** - The provision of food assistance significantly reduces the food shortage of the vulnerable group, particularly women, children and elderly. This significantly increases the nutrients consumed by children. This food allows families to focus on income generation activities.
 - Agricultural Training** - Participants are motivated to grow vegetable and how to prepare the garden Site and soil, choosing seeds which are suitable with land and using fertilizer and caring for vegetable during the growing season. The majority of the farmers have successfully grown vegetables and raised chicken

sand improving food security and nutrition for households, in particular poorest families.

Provide Cholera Vaccination for chicken - It has provided better health for chickens.

Provide additional chickens and diversification seed crops to beneficiaries - The families were introduced to agricultural techniques and knowledge in adequate ways in raising chickens and growing vegetable. Resulting in increased income generation for family activities such as reducing expenditure in purchasing food and improving social welfare and increasing food security.

Support youths in home gardening and fish raising - It is observed that they gain a sense of self-worth and value through positive activity.

Set up Drip Irrigation System - Drip irrigation system in applicable for the areas where water sources are limited.

Small Business training - The training provides supplementary knowledge on small business to the poorest of the poor receiving technical support for setting up small business. The participants have success in running businesses and increased income generation.

Provide small grant support to increase livelihood development for poorest of the poor - The grant has been invested for livelihood development such as small business, farm cultivation, and livestock activities. The financial support given allows them to extend their existing and potential businesses which increase livelihood development.

Provide training on life skill to youths - Youths are able to identify their short and long-term goals, have increased self-esteem and are able to overcome obstacle in achieving their goals. Youths learn better ways of communication with other people. Youths gain knowledge about solidarity and how to work together in their community. They are able to form a group and share the role and responsibility in raising awareness in the community.

Counselling to youth - Youth members find proper long term solutions, to the problems they encounter.

Provide vocational skill training to unemployment youths - providing them income Youth Development of handcraft





products- They are able to generate income from the skills they have trained and partly support their studies and assist family expenses.

Facilitate youth group discussions - Youths are able to explore problems that affect their future and they gain a sense of self-worth and value through positive activity as well as safe migration.

Youth involved in community development - Through education of safe migration, they understand the issues of safe migration. Youths have stronger capacity and act the role in community in providing awareness. It is observed that they have become agent of change in the community.

Provide sleeping material - The distribution of sleeping materials contributes to improving the poor's wellbeing and dignity. They are able to prevent malaria and other infectious diseases by using mosquito nets.

Facilitate Weaving Group - Weaving group members gained knowledge/skill on weaving and can generate income for living.

Provide funeral support poorest of the poor and elderly - Families are able to hold funeral for their members without being forced into a cycle of debt.

Strengthen and support existing Self Help Groups and establish new group - The meetings are not only to collect money and provide loans to members but the meeting provides social harmonization and resolves disputes between members. SHG promotes hope, solidarity and empowerment for the poorest of the poor. Democracy has been promoted and power has been provided to members. Members discuss about the income generation activities and challenges as well as shared the potential solutions addressing raised problems. Also, each group member has borrowed saving capital with appropriate interest rate for their own purpose.

Organize Awareness raising on Gender, Domestic Violence, and Human Rights - Participants understood about gender equality as well as some solutions to be addressed. They are also able to reduce the domestic violence and share what they have learnt to family members, friends and their neighbors.



Objective 2 : Promote child protection and children’s wellbeing

- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**

Organize Child Support Group - With the assistance supported by project, child support group gathering together discuss about child related issues such as child labour, child drop out of school, child abuse and exploitation.

Child Protection Network Meeting at commune level - Routine meetings organized by Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC) at the commune level. Through this organization meeting the mechanism of child protection has been strengthened. All relevant competencies are invited for a meeting and obstacles will be solved.

Distribute school uniform and school learning materials to poorest students - The distribution of school uniform and school materials promotes education and increased children’s enrolment in school, while child dropout rate has decreased.

Conduct child right awareness raising - Participants gather basic information regarding fundamental rights of children, child abuse and exploitation. Furthermore, they are expected to prevent and protect their children from child labour and sexual exploitation.

Objective 3: Strengthen the institutional and program capacity of local community organizations supporting them to more effectively serve and represent the Cambodian people

- **Outputs/Outcomes/Impacts:**

Conduct awareness education on land title - The training increases the understanding of the importance of land title. They have learnt about the principles of land law, secure property rights, and important of registration. It helps to reduce the level and livelihood conflict among neighbors.

Conduct awareness on fishery law - The community people are aware of fishery law and they can identify conservation areas and public areas as well as awareness on prohibition season for fishing.

Strengthen Capacity of Elderly Committee - With the providing of technical support and building them capacity, elderly committees are registered and recognized by Provincial Department of Social Affairs.

Strengthen management of Community Forestry Committee (CFC). - CFC plays an important role in protection and management of the forest. Ensures that a sense of ownership of their environment is developed. It has increased number of trees and wildlife, while the community people can get non-timber forestry products such mushroom for consumption and income.

Organize Public Forum - Participants gather information what commune council has done for community development, meeting public interest and what community should participate in development process.

Provide Training on Drip Irrigation System Training - Partner staff learnt new skills on installation of drip irrigation system for home gardening. They also learnt about technique of developing home gardening, how to use appropriate fertilizer, and pest control.

b. Wash Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

- **Time of implementation:**
Started in 2014 and Continuing
- **Location:**
In 5 provinces/city including Siem Reap, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu and Urban slum in Phnom Penh.
- **Target groups:**
Poorest of the poor and most vulnerable people in rural and slum
- **Objectives:**
Work towards ensuring access to health care, safe water and sanitation of the poorest of the poor.
- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**
Conduct awareness education on health care, water and sanitation - Participants are more aware of the importance of vaccinations, pregnancy care, and common diseases and importance of body hygiene; keep the home stead clean, drinking clean and boiled water.

**Refer patients to access the health center services -**

There is the provision of transportation fees to poorest patients to allow people to access health care at public services. Patients can get a comprehensive and structured identification and explanation from doctor. With the support, patients are treated on time and they have recovered from diseases as well as reduced family expense.

Provide hygiene materials to poorest families - The distribution of hygiene materials promotes body hygiene and well-being. This also raises awareness on health care.

Distribute water filter and water jar - After receiving water filters, beneficiaries are able to access clean water that prevent water borne illness.

Construct latrine for PLHIV, OVC and poorest of the poor families - Hygiene and sanitation in family is promoted. It has improved health of families through the regular use of well-maintained sanitation facilities.

Provide concrete water tanks - They have access to clean water and able to collect water for use throughout the dry season.

Provide pumping wells and open wells to poorest families - Providing source of water for drinking and agricultural purposes, therefore, the problem of drinking water has been solved and growing vegetables for food and income. It has saved time for women and children to collect water from long distance, and increased their safety.

Organize Waste Collection Campaign - The community actively participates and commits to keeping their community and surrounding environment clean with good sanitation.

Collaborate with other NGOs to promote hygiene in slum village - The following was agreed :

1. Provide emergency support to the people who are not able to get treatment.
2. Strengthen the understanding on health care and hygiene to the community through awareness education.
3. Suggest leader to invite community to involve in village development plan/activities.

c. Hiv/Aids Supports and Prevention



- **Time of implementation:**
Started in 2007 and completed in December 2014
- **Location:**
In Siem Reap province
- **Target groups:**
People living with HIV/AIDs and their families

Objectives : HIV/AIDS - Reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and assist people living with HIV and their families to live with dignity and free from discrimination.

- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts**

Conduct awareness education and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS awareness - Participants get more understanding on HIV and AIDS treatment and prevention; it builds their confidence; and ability to transfer knowledge to family members in particular young people to prevent contracting HIV and AIDS. They have awareness that HIV/AIDS is a common issue for all and all should be responsible to reduce HIV/AIDS transmission and discrimination for those HIV positive. Moreover, participants also know the importance of blood testing if they are suspicious.

Organize Happy Program - The organization of Happy Program has promoted harmonization of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) in community particularly those who are HIV positive.

Strengthen and Support Self-Help Groups of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) - The regular meetings conducted by SHG members have had substantial impact on their lives. Through meetings they have become a strong network discussing about their socio-economic and health status and problem solving in their group. These groups have promoted self-confidence and self-reliance and communication.

Provide support for emergency and funeral of PLHIV - The provision of emergency support to patients who had stayed in a hospital helped to reduce family expenses. The family is able to hold a funeral without being forced into a cycle of debt.

Provide sleeping and hygiene materials to PLHIV, OVC and Caregivers - The provision of hygiene materials reduces the transmission of harmful germs and prevents healthcare

associated costs due to minimising infection. It has promoted well-being and better living condition for PLHIV and OVC.

Provide food support to PLHIV, OVC and Caregivers - It provides immediate and possible access needs to beneficiaries. It also increases nutrition, energy and mental development. It has provided an opportunity for children to access to school and parents can concentrate in engaging in livelihood development.

Repair house for PLHIV and OVC - The contribution of some materials to repair house for PLHIV and OVC help to reduce vulnerability of PLHIV and OVC from unsafe environment. They have secure housing and feel comfortable for sleeping.

Provide small grant support to PLHIV and OVC - After selecting an appropriate business with the guidance from the project staff, small grant support was provided. It has contributed to improve livelihood activities of PLHIV and OVC. They have increased household income through small grant after they had a combination of financial and technical support from the project.

Referred PLHIV and OVC to access TB, ARV, STDs, OIs, blood testing at Health Center Service - The project supports transportation and encouragement to access the closest health center and public hospital. The impact of referring PLHIV and OVC to health services is to provide comprehensive support across continuum care for those who require medical attention due to related disease and conditions as well as need to follow up treatment by professional doctors.

Conduct home visited to PLHIV and OVC - Home visit assists PLHIV and OVC with the best possible support for them and strengthen early intervention health services.

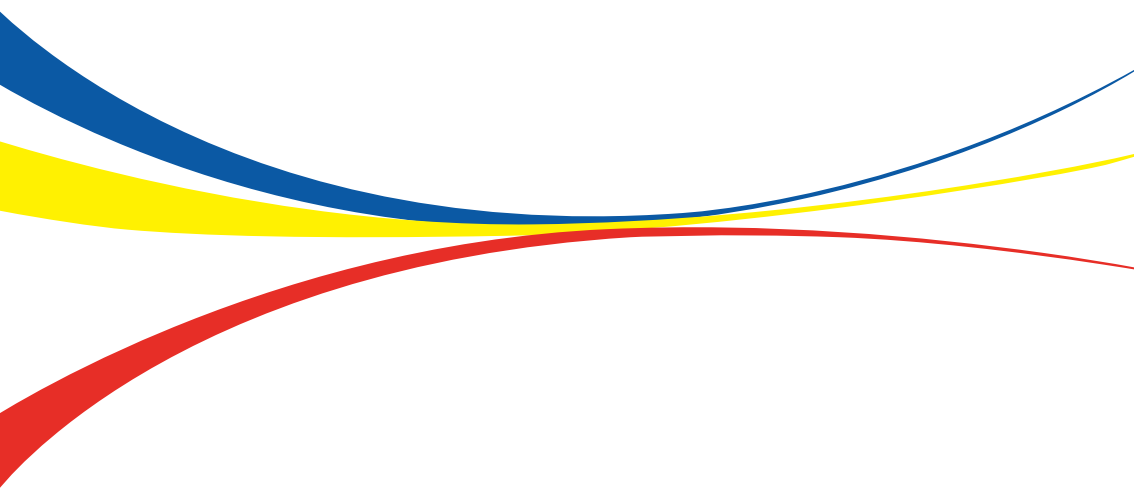
Organize stakeholders meeting in order to strengthen networking - Good relationship between project and local authorities built. This meeting provides to seek the cooperation and support from local authorities regarding development.

Organize exposure visit for PLHIV, OVC and Caregivers - The participants are motivated to adopt new skills and techniques regarding animal vaccination, vegetable growing, looking after and harvesting.

Photo(s), Video(s) and other Documentation(s) of Projects

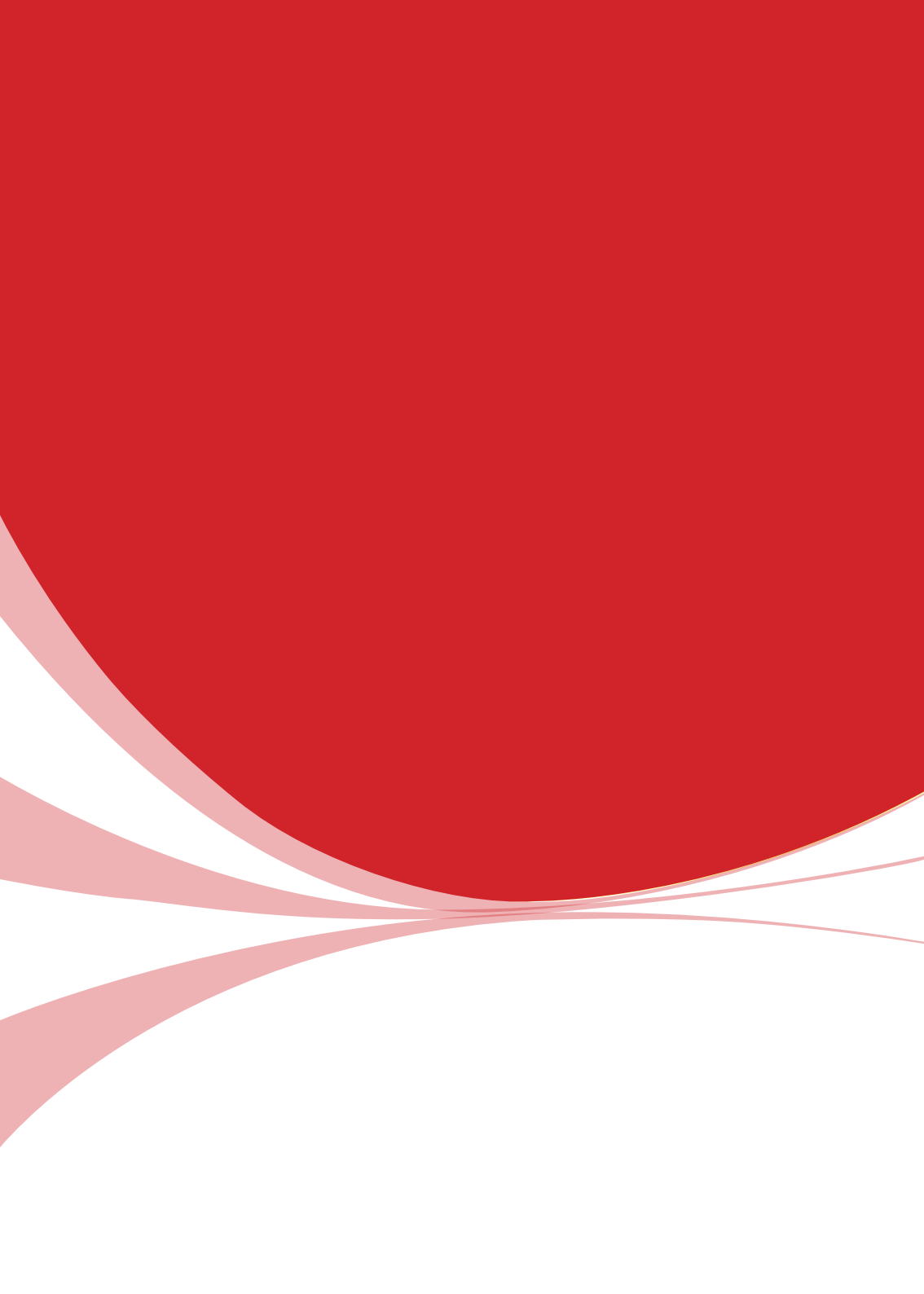
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The image features a white background with several thick, curved lines in red, blue, and yellow. These lines sweep across the bottom and left sides of the frame, creating a dynamic, abstract composition. The red line is the most prominent, curving from the bottom left towards the center. A blue line follows a similar path but is positioned slightly higher. A yellow line is also present, curving from the bottom left towards the center, positioned between the blue and red lines. The overall effect is one of movement and energy.

Indonesia



Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**

Yayasan BITRA Indonesia

- **Focal Point of the NGO:**

Name : Wahyudhi
Designation : Chairman of Board/Executive Director
Address : Jln. Bahagia By Pass No. 11/35
Medan 20218
Phone : 62-61-7876408
Fax : 62-61-7876428
Email(s) : bitra@indosat.net.id
Website of the NGO: <http://www.bitra.or.id>

Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment :**

Established 1986 and registered as Foundation dated January 31, 1990

- **Background of establishment:**

Respected development of human resources in the most important aspect in the struggle to advance a nation. BITRA Indonesia has been established with a strong concern for the poor, weak, alienated and unfortunate community. BITRA Indonesia or The Activator for Rural Progress, is a private, nonprofit organization which is concerned with community development. It was founded in Medan , North Sumatera-Province, Indonesia to focus on agricultural concerns to build strong rural communities that will decrease urban migration. Thus, current activities are related to the development of agriculture and agricultural communities. BITRA's basic philosophy is to side with poor, unsuccessful, weak or marginal communities in order to assist them in improving their situation.

Those basic philosophies has become strong reasons to be established.

- **Vision / mission** :

 1. **Vision:** Critical people organized, empowered, independent, and equitable that reflects diversity.
 2. **Mission:**
 - Developing critical education in order to increase capacity and community empowerment.
 - Encouraging and fighting for the independence of the people through the people's economy.
 - Encourage and fighting for the emergence of policies that favor the marginalized and prepared in a participatory
 - Build and strengthen strategic alliances in social movements, political movements, economical movement to encourage the pro-people policies at local and national level.
 - Developing and managing knowledge-empirically derived knowledge to promote the development of critical public awareness, policy advocacy and economic empowerment
 - Developing Bitra into a trusted organization (credible) as a facility for learning issues and strengthening public policy advocacy.

- **Number of staff:**
20 (twenty) staffs
- **Programmes / areas of work:**
Areas of work:
 1. Agricultural Program
 2. Policy Advocacy
 3. Small and Micro Enterprise
 4. Research and Development
 5. Information, Communication and Technology**Programmes**
 1. Training and workshops on entrepreneurship skills and small enterprise development;
 2. Support and development of common partnership ventures;

3. Support and advocacy of marginal communities in solving their primary problems;
 4. Research and studies on rural and marginal community problems;
 5. Publication and dissemination of useful information to the society;
 6. Seminars, workshops and other forms of meetings among various NGOs, universities, government and society.
- **Achievements** :
 1. During 2008-2014 several achievements by BITRA :
 - Established and developed 70 Credit Union groups at village level in 3 districts in North Sumatera, Indonesia with cumulative savings of IDR. 13 billion.
 - Has successfully to perform conservation for critical land in 3 riverbanks area in the form of planting 30.890 trees in the conservation area of 165 hectares and developed/ implemented polyculture plantation concept at 205.5 hectares with a variety of plants that are quite diverse and economically valuable.
 - BITRA with its local people groups succeeded in initiating the birth of 3 Village Regulation about Protection and Border Management of River in three villages and 3 District Local Regulations at district/regency levels on three issues (Organic Farming, Riverbanks and Agriculture Land Protection).
 - Successfully joint with local people to establish 6 people organization movement at district/province level (farmers, traditional healers, home base workers and micro credit union)
 - Successfully developed an integrated organic farming system with cattle in 10 villages in North Sumatera Province.
 - Success to manage in building marketing system of agricultural products in groups, including organic rice marketing, cocoa beans and rubber.
 - Managed to build 11 central of alternative treatments in 11 villages.

- Has laboratory located in head office to produce herbal medicines as the treatment and healing tools. Herbal medicines manufactured in hygienic and meet production standards set by the government.
- 2. Overcoming difficulties watering for rice paddy farmers with irrigation pumps in the village Ibus-Ibus, Serdang.
- 3. Optimizing "sleeping land" of 1000 hectares become productive land for rice paddy farming in the village of Bogak and Pematang Kuala, district of SerdangBedagai, North Sumatera-Indonesia.
- 4. Encourage the establishment of Batang Gadis National Park in Mandailing Natal district about 108,000 hectares through Bitra consortium involve Walhi, Conservation International, Pusaka Indonesian and Samudra Foundation ,North Sumatera-Indonesia.
- 5. Accompanying communities affected by the construction of Kuala Namu International Airport, Kuala Namu village, Deli Serdang North Sumatera-Indonesia.
- 6. Encourage the participation of rural women in participatory planning in 11 villages in the district of SerdangBedagai, North Sumatera-Indonesia.
- 7. Policy advocacy (the local regulation) that protect the interests of farmers, namely the Local Regulation on Organic Agriculture and the Local Regulation on Control of conversion of agricultural land for other purposes outside of agriculture,North Sumatera-Indonesia.
- 8. Doing a number of studies with the object of agricultural research, rural, populist economy and history of land disputes involving people with estates, North Sumatera-Indonesia.
- 9. Capacity building and accompany small and medium entrepreneurs and established the Regional Forum of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME forums) North Sumatra.

Description of Milestone Project(s)

a. Mitigating climate change impact by way of conservation activities, economic development and empowering people's organizations

- **Time of implementation :**
November 2011 – October 2014
- **Location :**
North Sumatera, Indonesia
- **Objectives :**
 1. Critical land located on the SeiUlar River, the Sei Deli River and the SeiWampu River watershed are rehabilitated and conserved by the communities, North Sumatera.
 2. Farmers increases their economic conditions in the project area.
 3. The local communities in the project areas have the access to a safe and effective health care as an alternative medical treatment.
 4. Civil society plays more active role in the social transformation.
- **Target groups :**
Farmers in rural areas, poor women in rural.
- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**
Impact: Both of the risks of climate change impact and poverty number is reduced in some number of villages within North Sumatera, Indonesia
Outputs:
 1. Trees grow notably on 150 hectares of critical land in three districts in North Sumatera, Indonesia.
 2. There are 3 village regulations for 3 watersheds governing the catchment conservation three districts in North Sumatera, Indonesia.
 3. Farmers in 10 villages apply an integrated farming (being part of the strategy of climate change adaptation) i.e innovative farming management and

techniques for sustainable farming three districts in North Sumatera, Indonesia.

4. The provision of small credits is taking place within 30 newly established and 40 existing "Credit Union" groups which accumulate capital three districts in North Sumatera, Indonesia.
5. Some marketing strategies for agricultural products produced in the target villages that according to the farmers' statements (25% of the target population) raise their income three districts in North Sumatera, Indonesia.
6. Several alternative health centers in the 10 target villages conduct community service three districts in North Sumatera, Indonesia.
7. Herbs as alternative medicine is safe and up to the national health standards three districts in North Sumatera, Indonesia.

b. Name of Project(s)

- **Time of implementation:**

2009 - 2013

- **Location:**

Serdang Bedagai Regency, North Sumatera-Indonesia

- **Objectives :**

Strengthening the participation of women and the poor in development planning in Serdang Bedagai regency, Indonesia.

- **Target groups:**

Women groups and Poor families in 10 villages

- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts**

1. Women groups in ten villages have participated in the bottom up Development Planning Assembly (Musrenbang) from the village to the regency level.
2. The local government has opened up space for women groups to participate in development activities at the village, sub-district and regency level.

3. The local government has developed cooperation with Bitra to improve the participatory process of the Development Planning Assembly (Musrenbang).
4. There are 33 cadres who have the ability to assist women in identifying their interests and needs to be discussed in the Musrenbang.
5. There are 22 village officials who have the ability to make the planning processes responsive to the needs of the poor and women.
6. There are 22 members of the Village Government (BPD) who have the ability to formulate village regulations (Perdes).
7. There are poor families who have the ability to identify their needs and bring them up in the Musrenbang.
8. There are 22 village officials who have the ability to develop the village government budget.
9. There is a model village for integrated planning.
10. A decree from SeiJenggi village leader regarding the formation of Village Development Plan Working Group.
11. Women cadres' network has been established as a forum of learning and sharing experiences among the villages.

c. Integrated rural development, environment integrated rural development, environmental protection and strengthening of democracy in North Sumatra

- **Time of implementation:**

November 1, 2008 up to October 31, 2011

- **Location:**

District of Deli Serdang, District of Langkat, District of Padang Lawas Utara (Paluta) & Padang Lawas (Palas), South Tapanuli, District of Serdang Bedagai (North Sumatera, Indonesia)

- **Objective:**
The improvement of people socio-economy status in such way that the gap is reduced and the increase of public participation in the decision making process.
- **Target groups:**
Farmers in rural areas and poor women
- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**
Output:
 1. The improvement of the knowledge and skills of the grassroots groups in developing the available economic potentials;
 2. The development of a number of initiatives that can promote the economic status improvement of villagers and farmers;
 3. The improvement of the knowledge and comprehension of the grassroots groups and the staffs in carrying out the advocacy and promotion of democracy to strengthen the community and a better democracy;
 4. The development of the mobility level, the management, the negotiating and lobbying skills, the facilitation of people organizations to support the quality, quantity and autonomy of people organizations;
 5. Campaign is made on the issues that can trigger the increase of democratization awareness, protect a conducive living environmental, and change the agrarian policy at the local level;
 6. The increase of people participation at different level in supporting the political policies that protects the interests of villagers and farmers;
 7. There is room for people involvement in the formulation and enactment process of policies in favor of villagers and farmers;
 8. The establishment of an integrated system of information, technology and documentation to

support the effectiveness of the advocacy works and community changes.

Outcome:

1. The improvement of villagers and farmers' economic status in different levels through a number of activity approaches being developed;
2. The strengthened and improved capacity of people in developing public participation inclusively, men as well as women, and in influencing the formulation and implementation of the policies of the regional government and other strategic parties.

Photo(s), Video(s) and other Documentation(s) of Projects

Please visit us in following address

1. <http://bitra.or.id/2012/penelitian/>
2. <http://bitra.or.id/2012/category/gallery-photo/>

INDONESIA

Paper on Selection Process for the Second ASEAN Leadership Award on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication

Referring to the letter form ASEAN Secretariat requesting SOMRDPE Indonesia to propose one of NGOs from Indonesia, which concern to poverty reduction and community empowerment, Focal Point SOMRDPE Indonesia conducting selection process to choose one NGO that would representing Indonesia to achieve Awards in ASEAN Leadership Awards.

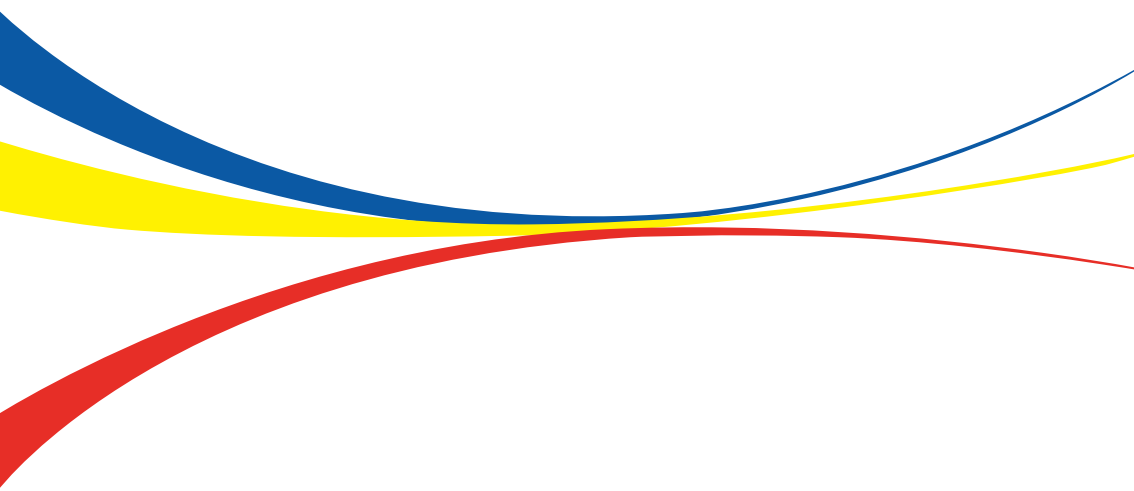
Preliminary selection was conducted through an in-depth discussion by the assessment team set up by the SOMRDPE Focal Point. This was to shortlist NGO's excelling in the field of village development and poverty eradication. The team decided to choose 5 (five) NGOs that was assessed through secondary data and information, such as electronic data information from website, on-line news and newsletters.

The shortlisted nominees were then invited to present their roles and achievements in the said fieldwork. Based on the presentation and the assessment team's field knowledge, the nominees were graded within the scope of the 4 criteria, which are institutional capacity, network, innovation and sustainability. The assessment team then held an internal meeting to finalize the results.

The assessment team itself consisted of government and non-government assessors to maintain an unbiased and fair process. Results of the assessment were then reported to the SOMRDPE Focal Point of Indonesia and the ASEAN Secretariat.

ASSESSMENT RESULT OF NGO AWARDS

Criteria	Weight (25%)	Bina Desa	Bitra Ind	Score		
				IDEA	MBM	PEKKA
A. Institution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human resource capacity - Institutional Capacity - Accountability - Governance - Consistence of Vision and Mission 	(25%)	55	58	53	57	60
B. Innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breakthrough and Solution towards problems in Vilages - Real contribution to village development and poverty reduction. - Transformation and Lesson Learned. 	(25%)	53	60	63	57	64
C. Network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National - Internasional - Government 	(25%)	47	47	40	45	47
D. Sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainability of Innovation and activities - Institutional sustainability - Self-reliance of facilitated community 	(25%)	53	60	55	60	49
Total Score	100%	208	225	211	219	220





Lao PDR

Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**
Poverty Reduction Fund Project (PRF)
- **Focal Point of the NGO:**

Name : Dr. Hatthachan Phimphanthavong
Designation : Head of Monitoring and Evaluation
Address : Government's Office Nahaidiao Rd,
Sisavathtai village, Chanthabuly
district, Vientiane Capital
Phone : (856-21)-261480,
Mobile : +856-2028149051
Fax : (856-21)-261481
Email(s) : hatthachan@hotmail.com
Website of the NGO : www.prflaos.org

Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**
31 May 2002 and became effective in February 2003.
- **Background of establishment:**
The Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) was established by a Prime Ministerial Decree 073/PM in 2002, as an autonomous organisation attached to the Government's Office. PRF program is the Government of Lao PDR's key initiative to reduce poverty and eradicate mass poverty by 2020. In the first phase or PRF I from 2003-2010, in light of the positive results achieved by PRF to date, the GOL¹ has decided to continue the initiative by launching an expanded second phase (PRF II) beginning in mid-2011 and ending in December 2016.
- **Vision:**
"A Brighter Future for all through Community Driven Development".

¹ GOL stand for the Government of Lao PDR.

- **Mission:**
PRF's mission is to support and establish sustainable local capacity, procedures and systems that are aligned with the Government of Lao P.D.R's decentralization policy and poverty reduction targets.
- **Number of staff:**
254 (31% are women).
- **Programmes / areas of work: rural / community development Achievements:**
PRF I (2003-2010), 3,179 sub-projects had been implemented into 2 main areas (Infrastructure and Training) and covered 5 sectors i.e. (1) Education, (2) Health, (3) Public Works and Transportation, (4) Agricultural Infrastructure and (5) Capacity Building. All of these are crucial contributions to community livelihood improvements in target areas, which also empowers the community to be in charge of their own development. Up to date (December 2014), PRF II has supported the implementation of 988 sub-projects in around 850 villages (44% of the total number of villages covered by the project) have benefited from PRF II interventions up to date in the form of small scale infrastructure support. Beneficiaries – women, ethnic group in remote areas. Whereby communities themselves decide on how resources are allocated, manage sub-project funds, implement, operation and maintenance sub-projects, PRF encouraged high number of women, ethnic minority groups, poor villagers to participate development process, through the concept that “From the people, by the people and for the people”. PRF is now during the implementation of Cycle 12 (2014-2015) where more than 400 sub-projects will be supported in target villages of 10 provinces from north to south. Since the beginning of PRF II (2012), the Government has made its contribution to the implementation of PRF with a total amount of 16 billion kip or 2,000,000 USD.
- **Other information:**
PRF II's enhanced guidelines and processes aim not only to improve Sub-Project benefits to the poorest, marginalized

ethnic communities, and especially, women but also to improve the quality, effectiveness and sustainability of infrastructures, training and other community assets developed by a Sub-Project. PRF II:

- Increases decision making at the local community levels increasing community empowerment plus, opportunities for greater vulnerable groups' participation and better cooperation with local government and other organisations.
- Supports and facilitates Kum bans over a series of Sub-Projects so they have greater continuity and impact.
- Incorporates long term planning to support better targeted Sub-project development and alignment with local government development plans.
- Increases transparency through better targeted IEC, especially at the community level, and an improved, more flexible Feedback and Resolution Mechanism easily accessible by all stakeholders wanting to report irregularities or problems through 8 different channels which are (1) FRM committees at the community level, (2) feedback boxes located in every village participating in PRF Sub-Projects, (3) PRF Toll free hotline 161, (4) PRF PO Box, (5) Dedicated email (prf.frm@gmail.com), (6) Website (www.prf.org), (7) Regular meetings at all level during PRF Cycle implementation and (8) Annual meetings in selected villages.
- Integrates gender mainstreaming through a Gender Action Plan.
- Improves Sub-Projects safeguards through policies for pest management, ethnic minorities, social-environmental, and resettlement.
- Integrates disaster risk reduction and mitigation criteria into project designs.
- Increases routine monitoring and evaluation plus, special studies to assess results and impacts.

Description of Milestone Project(s)

a. Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) (Component 1)

- **Time of implementation:**
31 May 2002 and became effective in February 2003.
- **Location:**
10 provinces, 42 districts, 278 kum ban², 1,951 villages.
- **Objectives:**
Improve the access to and the utilization of basic infrastructure and services for the project's targeted poor communities in a sustainable manner through inclusive community and local development processes (Community Driven Development).
- **Target groups:**
poor communities in poor kum ban.
- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**
Improved access to basic services, improved livelihoods and nutrition gain .

b. Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) (Component 2)

- **Time of implementation:**
31 May 2002 and became effective in February 2003.
- **Location:**
10 provinces, 42 districts, 278 kum ban, 1951 villages.
- **Objectives:**
Empower community to participate in the identification, prioritization, implementation, management monitoring and maintenance of their priorities (sub-projects)
- **Target groups:**
communities in target kum ban (women are encouraged to participate).

²Kum ban means sub-district or group of villages



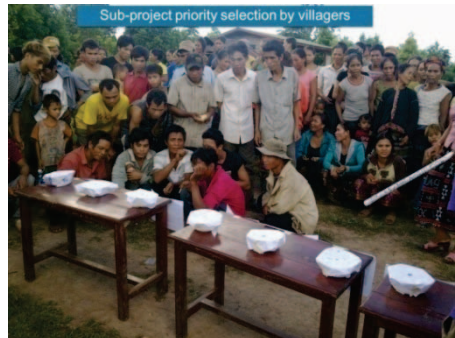
- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**
communities able to plan, implement, manage, monitor and maintain their own priorities.
- c. **Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) (Component 3)**
- **Time of implementation:**
31 May 2002 and became effective in February 2003.
 - **Location:**
10 provinces, 42 districts, 278 kum ban, 1951 villages.
 - **Objectives:**
Build capacity of local authorities and line sectors in applying the Community Driven Development Model and use of participatory planning at the grass root level.
 - **Target groups:**
Local authorities and line sectors in target districts where PRF is working.
 - **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**
Good cooperation from local authorities, their involvement contributes to the success of the implementation since they receive trust from the communities.
- d. **Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) (Component 4 – Livelihood Opportunities Nutritional Gains - LONG)**
- **Time of implementation:**
since 2012
 - **Location:**
2 provinces (Savannakhet and Huaphanh), 4 districts: Hiem and Xone in Huaphanh province, NONG and Séphone in Savannakhet province.
 - **Objectives:**
To pilot an innovative community driven development (CDD) program in four poverty reduction priority districts in Huaphan and Savannakhet Province, enabling rural households in project target areas to improve their livelihoods and well-being through group based activities.



- **Target groups:**
Local in target districts where PRF is working
- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts**
The expected higher-level outcome from LONG pilot is improved livelihoods and wellbeing of 26,000 households in four poverty reduction priority districts within Huaphanh and Savannakhet provinces. LONG project has achieved 100% physical progress and 99.98% financial progress. Project intervention has reached in all 85 target villages of 4 districts achieving 100% targeting for the outreach. Against the target of 260 SHG, LONG has established 306 SHG. Against the target of 2,600 households and 15,600 people, LONG has benefited 4,405 households covering 26,430 people under livelihood activities. It has become possible because of the growing interest of the community for the CDD approach and dedicated work of the LONG project team. Project has given proper emphasis on the gender mainstreaming as against target of 50%, the outcome is higher which is 75% members of SHG are women.

Photo(s), Video(s) and other Documentation(s) of Projects

“Some pictures about PRF activities”



For further information related report, manual, and activities,
please visit our website:

www.prflaos.org

LAO PDR

Paper on Selection Process for the 2015 ASEAN Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Leadership Award Nomination

Referring to the official letter from the ASEAN Secretariat on the selecting one of the best NGOs projects from Lao PRD in the field of rural development and poverty eradication. The selection procedure was done in accordance to the guideline of the ASEAN's criteria. Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF), a project with more than 10 years experience working in the area of rural development and poverty, is considered an outstanding project of the area. The project is implemented through the community driven development approach, whereby communities themselves (by encouraging high number of women, ethnic minority groups, poorest villagers, etc) will decide on how resources are allocated, they will manage sub-project funds, implement, operation and maintenance sub-projects. The following steps are taken to select the best nominee:

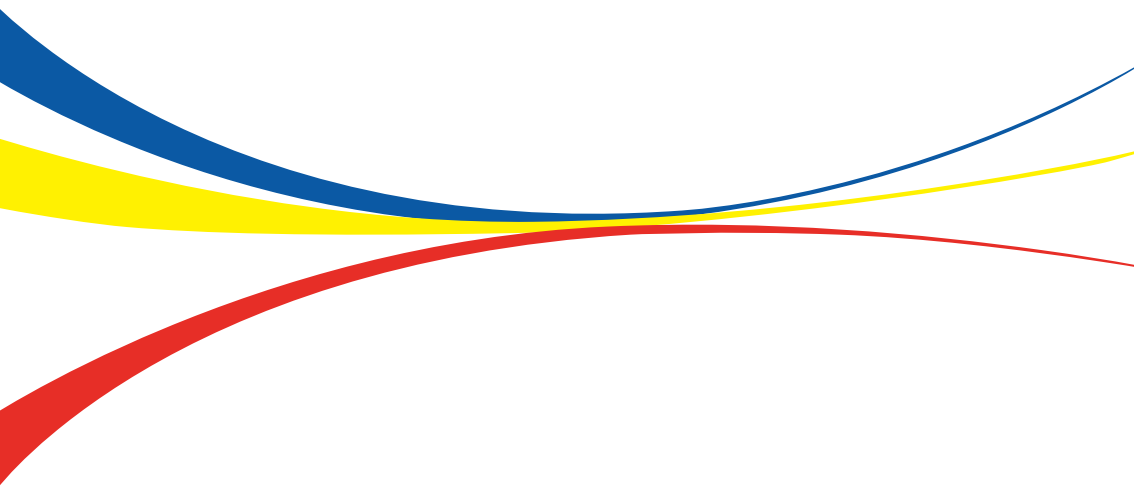
1. ASEAN sect informs all state members to nominate one of Lao PDR's NGOs /CSO for the 2015 ASEAN RDPE Leadership awards. Profile templates were then distributed to all potential rural development projects in Lao PDR to complete.
2. Set up and appoint the committee (The taskforce committee consists of 12 representatives from line Ministries in Lao PDR).
3. The nominees are assessed through the identified ASEAN's criteria.
4. Invite all concerned organisations to participate in seminar workshop/discussion.
5. NGOs /CSO submit their proposal or their performances for consideration during April-May 2015.
6. The nominees are shortlisted from 15 to 3, then the shortlisted nominees then presented work and achievements in the mentioned field work, they were graded within the scope of criteria and the final decision was made where PRF is nominated (May 2015).
7. Report to the Government (The Government's office) and request for approval.

8. Inform the winner, propaganda via TV, Radio, Newspaper and other media, in referring to the Official Letter No. 852/GOL, dated 29 May 2015.
9. Submit the nominee to ASEAN sect with project profile.

Notice: The Awards are for NGOs/CSOs in Lao PDR with outstanding achievements and contributions to the rural development and poverty eradication through sustainability manner.

Contact person:

Dr. Hatthachan Phimphanthavong, Head of Monitoring and Evaluation.
E-mail: hatthachan@hotmail.com





Malaysia



Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**
Angkatan Zaman Mansang (AZAM)
- **Focal Point of the NGO:**

Name : Datu Aloysius J. Dris
Designation : Chief Executive Officer
Address : Angkatan Zaman Mansang Sarawak
(Azam Sarawak) Kompleks Azam, Jalan
Crookshank, 93000 Kuching, Sarawak
Phone : +6082 411799
Fax : +6082 258372
Email(s) : dris@azam.org.my
Website of the NGO: www.azam.org.my

Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**
26 March 1983
- **Background of establishment:**
Angkatan Zaman Mansang Sarawak (which means a “Movement for Progress”) is a non-profitand non-governmental organisation, which seeks to facilitate development efforts in Sarawak through promotion development communication. Established in 1983, AZAM aspires to become a catalyst of development in Sarawak by serving as a facilitator in implementation of development programme as the various levels. AZAM’s target group comprise community leaders, rural communities, youths and women, front liners and government servant, media practitioners, school children and the general public.
- **Vision / mission:**
Vision: “Towards greater people participation in development”(for a developed and continuously progressive Sarawak).
Mission: “To promote development communication in Sarawak” (for an informed and participatory and participatory development)





- **Objectives:**
 - To contribute to national efforts to promote development consciousness and participation among the people, AZAM strives to achieve the following objectives:
 - To help motivate the people to play an active role in development;
 - To promote understanding of government's policies and programmes among the people;
 - To assist the government in its nation-building programmes through promotion of understanding among the people by means by better communication and social interaction
- **Number of staff:**
20 persons
- **Programmes / areas of work:**
AZAM's core business is communicating current development information and knowledge Areas of Works especially on Sarawak's current development policies and agenda, opportunities and challenges and population distribution with a considerable size of it still found in rural areas.

This effort is undertaken through various forms of communication, consultative deliberation and human capacity development/ community development activities, The main subject matters are socio-economic concerns.

With target groups including community leaders, grassroots communities (youth, women, etc) government front liners, policy-makers, members of the civil society, media practitioners, the relevant groups of professionals and academicians, AZAM's current activities are essentially in the following forms:

- Seminars, workshops, roundtables, forum, dialogues and lectures;
- Publications, radio programme, online TV;
- Community development activities especially for rural communities
- Youth development programme;
- Toastmasters Club

AZAM's activities focus is usually on the state's current development agenda such as the current development plan-



SCORE, social development, economic development programmes and policies, on the influence and impact of information and communication technology (ICT), leadership capacity building, cultural heritage preservation, environmental preservation awareness, engaging with the youth in development efforts, bridging the gaps between urban and rural communities, youth entrepreneurship, capacity building for media practitioners and many others.

AZAM's partners/collaborators cover government agencies (both federal and state), the corporate sector, the civil society, media organisations, and academe. AZAM's professional networking also includes international institutions such as the relevant UN agencies, the Embassy, and the Commonwealth.

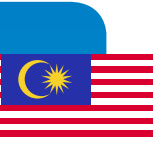
- **Achievements:**

(The present)

Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE)

Among AZAM's latest achievements have been in its contribution to the state's efforts to enhance awareness on its main development agenda today i.e. SCORE among the various stakeholders through its partnership activities with the State Government and Sarawak Energy Sdn. Bhd. SCORE is Sarawak's current agenda designed to bring Sarawak to the next level of development in the next decades. Ensuring the development stakeholders in the state particularly local communities are kept well informed and educated on the related policies and programmes is crucial, AZAM is presently at the forefront in working with the project proponents in facilitating the dissemination of information on the related projects and concerns through AZAM's seminar's, publications, newspaper articles, radio programme and various online platforms. One such effort is in contributing to build the capacity of the indigenous communities displaced by the Murum hydro-electric project under the resettlement programme.

More than 1,000 people are involved in this resettlement programme, and AZAM is committed to work together with the Sarawak State Government, the Sarawak Energy Berhad and other relevant stakeholders to engage with the community to provide the needed support and guidance of them to adapt successfully to their new life at the resettlements. An important



part of the effort by AZAM is providing capacity building to the community leaders and village committees, to their and to their women and children in general.

Rural Community Development Programme

Community Leaders

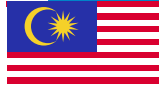
AZAM's past rural community programme since the 1980s focused mainly on working with state agencies in engaging with community leaders in discussion (seminar, workshop, dialogues) on current development issues. Series of leadership and organisational skills training were also organized to develop the leader's capacity to upgrade the socio-economic status of their villages and communities. Through such programme, AZAM has reached thousand of community leaders.

Bridging Digital Divide

In the mid-1990s, AZAM spearheaded a rural Information and Communication Technology (ICT) awareness programme for various district in Sarawak. Apart from generating general awareness on ICT among the population especially schoolchildren and youth at the time programme, which ran for about 2 years, was also to bridge the digital divide between Sarawak's rural and urban communities. Besides IT awareness talks and demonstrations, the programme also initiated the setting up of rural IT corners in the local community's areas through the collection of computer contributions from local politicians. This programme was eventually emulated by other institutions including the corporate and government sector.

Women Development

AZAM's main rural community development in the 90s and from 2000-2010 also covered women's developments activities in social and economic activities, mostly in collaboration with the relevant state agencies, and local NGOs. Apart from capacity building activities for rural women leaders, such programme also focused on developing rural women's entrepreneurship.



Youth Development (The present)

AZAM's 2- prong youth development programme called Young Souls & City and a rural youth outreach programme was introduced in 2012.

The rural youth outreach programme is a capacity building programme that seeks to engage with rural students and youth through motivation and, enhancing awareness among them on education, training/career opportunities, leadership and on their role in development. The programme is to help enrich their informal learning experience through exposures to information and knowledge outside of their classroom which they may not have accessed to, due to their relative isolation to major urban or knowledge centers.

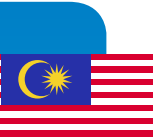
This programme has thus far reached several thousand and youths in several rural district in Sarawak.

A unique feature of this programme is that among the key facilitators are youth volunteers from the urban centres of Sarawak which is an attempt at bridging the urban-rural youth's social interaction.

Rural school children capacity building

In the 80s through the mid-1990s AZAM carried out several series of school lecture programmes on development to enhance development consciousness among secondary school children. Development writing competitions were also organized for student.

In the 1990s, AZAM introduced a school children outreach programme called the AZAM Young Communicators Club, focusing on self development and communications skills. This is to help expose them to skills learning and self development skills not taught in school to provide them with an all round self development. It is also to provide the participants who were mainly from rural areas, to be on par with their urban counterparts who have greater access to such skills learning. The participant's age ranged from 11 years old to 13 years old, some of whom were boarding /hostel student, whose homes are in very remote areas.



International networking

Although a state-based NGO, through the years, AZAM has maintained a very positive working relationship with international institutions such as the UNDP and UNESCO. Commonwealth bodies and American and German partners which had allowed AZAM to provide avenues for the channeling of activities that had benefitted local communities through the granting of international funds for various capacity building and community development activities in Sarawak. Additionally there has also been the transfer of knowledge by visiting international speakers/experts/trainers to local youths, women and professionals through workshops and lectures organized.

Among such programmes are the women's empowerment programmes, encouraging volunteerism among rural women in the development of their community, founded by the US Government grant (Ambassador's Grant). Among the target groups were longhouse women in Baram, northern Sarawak. Other women's empowerment projects focused on rural women's entrepreneurship through cottage industry skills training, training in small business management, through partnership with the state's Women's Bureau and other relevant women's institutions in Sarawak.

AZAM also contributed to a rural coastal community environment preservation project in western Sarawak (Sematan) under a UNDP funds programme. The project was to preserve mangrove plants by encouraging alternative livelihood among the mostly fishing community, in crab rearing. Also under a UNDP grants project, AZAM partnered with a state agency and Sarawak Development Institute in a rural community project in building the capacity of local village communities to practice an "open and closed" season to prevent over fishing of a protected fish species (terubok) in central coastal area of Sarawak (Mukah). This effort has contributed to the introduction of a state law on the enforcement of the "open and closed season.

Photo(s), Video(s) and other Documentation(s) of Projects

Not Available

MALAYSIA
**Paper on Selection Process for the Second ASEAN
Leadership Award on
Rural Development and Poverty Eradication**

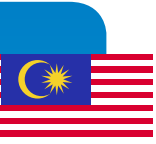


OBJECTIVE

1. The Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (MRRD) Malaysia acts as the focal point for ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (AMRDPE) and Senior Official Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE), and has been entrusted the responsibility of identifying the most qualified NGO to receive the ASEAN Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Leadership Award and to be the Focal Point representation Malaysia for Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) / Civil Society Organisation (CSO) for the ASEAN Forum On Rural Development And Poverty Eradication (RDPE) which will be held in Lao PDR in October 2015.

BACKGROUND

2. The convening of a regular ASEAN Forum on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (RDPE) is called for in the Strategic Thrust 11 of the Framework Action Plan on RDPE (2011-2015) which was adopted at the 7th ASEAN Ministers Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (AMRDPE) held on 2 November 2011 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam.
3. As stipulated in the Strategic Thrust 11 of the Framework Action Plan on RDPE (2011-2015), the Forum is aimed at providing a platform for dialogue and sharing information among GOs and NGOs/CSOs towards closer relations and cooperation on shared RDPE agenda. The Forum is also aimed at supporting the priorities and work of SOMRDPE, and the NGO/CSO Focal Points participating in the forum shall be determined by the SOMRDPE Focal Points.
4. In this light, Malaysia has gone through a selective and comprehensive process of identifying the most suitable and qualified NGO to receive the ASEAN Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Leadership Award and to be the Focal Point



representation Malaysia for Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) / Civil Society Organisation (CSO).

MALAYSIA'S SELECTION PROCESS

5. The selection process was focused on identifying one NGO/ CSO that has been working on issues concerning the development of rural areas or poor/low-income communities, poverty eradication, small farmers and fishers, and other priority areas of the Framework Action Plan on RDPE (2011-2015) that are considered relevant.
6. Accordingly, to achieve this objective, MRRD submitted a request or NGO/ CSO nomination to all Secretaries of States with the biggest number of poor rural communities in October 2014, to identify eligible and potential NGO / CSO that has addressed issues related to rural development and poverty eradication.
7. The Ministry received a total of 8 nominations of NGO / CSO from the states. Two (2) sessions of meetings were held on 5 November 2014 and 13 January 2015 with the State Governments and nominated NGO/ CSO, in relations to screening and identifying the most qualified NGO / CSO. NGO / CSO nominated were also asked to present their roles and achievements thus far.
8. Following the series of meetings, a collective agreement was reached by the top management of the Ministry and was endorsed by the Minister of Rural and Regional Development on 17 March 2015, where the most outstanding NGO/ CSO **Angkatan Zaman Mansang (AZAM)** was selected based on the criteria as follows :
 - Involvement in community empowerment, especially through developmental activities in the rural areas, in particular to raise awareness of local communities about the potential and capability of the communities themselves to develop and advance the rural areas.
 - Dissemination and sharing of crucial information on the assistance and efforts offered by the government to the people, and this information can be used to benefit the community. The NGO was also seen to be highly successful in the development of income generating activities targeting the most needy target groups of the poor in rural areas.
 - Directly involved with the capacity building of rural communities by empowering local communities and other development stakeholders with information and knowledge on



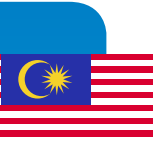
current development policies and programs of the local and federal government.

- Bridging digital divides between urban and rural communities through the Rural IT Awareness Program in a number of rural districts throughout Sarawak. A part from awareness talks and demonstrations on IT, the program initiated rural IT centers/clinics through a collaboration with local authorities, with computers donated by politicians and local industry players, which was eventually emulated by others including corporate and government organisations.
- Implementing School Children Capacity Building and Youth Outreach/ Development Programs
- Strong international networking where AZAM has partnered with various international institutions in collaborative activities such as the UNDP, UNESCO, the Commonwealth and US Embassy

9. The NGO/ CSO Profile of **Angkatan Zaman Mansang (AZAM)** is as attached in **Annex A**.

SUMMARY

10. Malaysia has taken a transparent and systematic approach in the selection process of the NGO. As ASEAN integrates as envisioned through ASEAN Community 2015, Malaysia realizes the importance of having in place a strong platform for dialogue and sharing information among the Government and NGOs/CSOs, in the efforts to achieve closer relations and cooperation on the shared RDPE agenda.
11. Changing times will bring about changing needs. Hence, there will always be continuous new priority areas pertaining to poverty reduction and rural/community development that need to be addressed collectively. This should be taken up and responded by SOMRDPE at the national levels, elevated even more with strong networking and collaboration between the Government and NGOs/CSOs.
12. The effort to identify NGO/ CSO to be nominated for the ASEAN Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Leadership Award,



and to be the Focal Point representing Malaysia for Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)/ Civil Society Organisation (CSO) through the ASEAN Forum on RDPE, is a step in the right direction.

**Ministry of Rural and Regional Development Malaysia
March 2015**

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Myanmar



Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**
Network Activities Group (NGO)
- **Focal Point of the NGO:**

Name : Mr. Bobby
Designation : Chief Executive Officer
Address : No. 1A/11, Machida Housing, Ward 11,
South Okkalapa
Phone : 95 1 570590, 95 9 8553185
Fax :
Email(s) : ceo@nagmyanmar.org
72.bobby@gmail.com
Website of the NGO : www.nagmyanmar.org

Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**
03 May 2008
- **Background of establishment:**
NAG was founded in May 2008 with the name of Nargis Action Group in order to respond Nargis Cyclone affected victims in Delta Myanmar. Officially registered as Non-Government Organisation with the name of Network Activities Group in 27 October 2008.
- **Vision / mission:**
NAG vision is a society which is peaceful, prosperous and sustainably developed.
Our mission is dedicatedly working for the emergence of a society of Myanmar people which is sustainably developed and prosperous.
 - In so doing, the main approaches of NAG are building the capacity of the people and community-based and civil society organisations, creating economic opportunities, and promoting good governance in target issue areas.





- By so doing, important decisions and effective implementations towards sustainable development of poor and vulnerable people are expected to be achieved.

- **Number of staff:**

NAG currently has a total of 196 staff, of which 20 staff based in Head office and the rest 176 staff are working directly with community who we serve.

- **Organization:**

NAG works with farmers, fishers, livestock holders and landless communities on Livelihood, Food Security, Natural Resources Management with special focus on Governance. NAG supports such livelihood groups to become Organisations and Associations, linking with Departments for extension services & trainings, bringing private sectors to the specific value chain and working closely with Parliaments, Local & Regional Governments for amending and developing laws, rules and regulations that are affecting their future destiny.

Geographically NAG's programs and projects covers Magway, Sagaing, Ayeyarwaddy, Shan, Kayin, Mon, Bago and Yangon (States and Regions) with its eleven field offices and nearly two hundred full time professional staffs. NAG is one of the leading National NGO with good track record in mobilizing community, building CSO, supporting Local Government and Departments and bringing private sector for finding durable solutions for Rural Development in Myanmar.

- **Achievements:**

Some tangible results are:

- Organized Fisher Development Association and Regional Fishery Network, improved fishing right access by small scale fishers, facilitated development of Ayeyarwaddy and Rakhine Regional Fresh Water Fishery Laws and promotes co-management arrangements for fishery resources management.
- Non Irrigated Farmers in the Dry Zone of Magway secured better negotiation power and improve farm gate price for

- Seasmeby using quality seeds, employing improved agriculture methods and collective marketing.
- Developed community livestock extension model for small scale goat raising farmers in the Dry Zone that increase productivity of small holder famers and sought private sector agreement in selling goat through collective process.
 - Communal land in KayinState,used to depend by community for their livelihood, fodder, food and fuel, is currently under high risk by encroaching Business scale Rubber Plantation. NAG has transferred 500 Acre of land to community under Community Forestry Instruction for 30 years period.



Description of Milestone Project(s)

a. Improving governance in the fishery sector as an entry point for enhanced small-scale livelihood security and the capacity of non-state actors to engage in rights-based advocacy.

- **Time of implementation:**
January 2011 to April 2014
- **Location:**
Pyapon and Daedayae townships, Pyapon District, Ayeyarwaddy Region.
- **Objectives:**
Improved governance in the fishing sector improves income and sustainability of fishing livelihoods at community level for small fishermen and associated livelihoods in Pyapon and Dedaye and demonstrates the positive role of NSAs in facilitating pro-poor change.
- **Target groups:**
Department of Fisheries, Myanmar Fishery Federation (MFF), 137 Community Based Organizations: 45 Fishers'



Groups, 15 Collectors Groups, 45 Fishing Development Committees, 45 Processors' Groups.

- **Final Beneficiaries:**

2,500 men and women fishers in Ayeryarwady Division, Dedaye and Pyapon Townships. 2,500 fishing-industry workers

- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**

Outcome:

Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations and fishing communities to engage more productively in the fisheries sector in southwest Myanmar.

Output 1:

Organisation of Fisherfolks around identified priority issues supports access to fishing rights.

Output 2:

Fish production, marketing chains and alternative/complementary income opportunities are enhanced for the benefit of small producers

Output 3:

The capacity of NAG to influence positive change in structural blockages is enhanced and as recognized by other NSA, increases their confidence to tackle local governance issues.

Summary of the Project

Cyclone Nargis pushed many fishers further into poverty and debt through the loss of productive assets, reduction in labor demand, stopped home-based micro-enterprises and downturn post harvesting and marketing, affected to informal credit supply chain and tremendously disturbed logistics system. The Improving Fishery Governance System (IFGS) in Delta project aims to sustainable livelihood developments of fishing folks and their community in Delta, applying governance approach. The pilot project was funded by Oxfam GB and implemented by NAG since 2009 June. Based on experiences and lessons, the project is scaling up for three years project *“Improving governance in the fishery sector as an entry point for enhanced small-scale livelihood*

security and the capacity of non-state actors to engage in rights-based advocacy” funded by LIFT program.

Main Issues around small scale fishers in Delta are limited, unofficial, long transactions involved in fishing right access, monopolized and bonded fish markets thorough fishing right chain, limited capacity to understand rights and responsibilities around fishery including fishery laws, rules and regulation, lack of representation for small scale fishers and overlooked by Policy Makers, and finally seasonal nature of employment and income opportunities. Given that obstacles are largely governance related, and so the activities are designed to operate at multiple levels (community, township, regional and national) and at crucial points of potential leverage (fishing communities, fisheries associations, Department of Fishery, Regional Government, Regional Hluttaw and Private sector) and attention paid to improving knowledge of rights and the ability of small fishers to negotiate for these issues around them.

The project focus on organizing the individual fishers into constituted fishing groups and build up their capacity through knowledge transfer program, then, establish the linkages to construct the stronger collective power becoming strong negotiating positions to their fundamental rights. Provision of business skills based on market analysis and developing various aquaculture models aiming for small scale fishers especially for women supported the growth and strength of alternative income opportunities. Collective engagement in fishing rights through tender process, common fishing ground, joint venture with private sector expanded space for small scale fishers access to fishing right issues. Close collaboration with Department of Fishery, Regional Government and Parliament Members on Policy Issues built confident and recognition of Fisher Development Association - FDA (fishers from project area and non-project areas). FDA together with the support of the project closely engaged and provided inputs to Regional Fresh Water Fishery Law, Equitable Fishing right access, Voluntary Guideline on Small Scale Fishers (FAO), and initiating Co-Management model relevant to Delta context.



**b. Building Resilient Livelihoods in Dry Zone**

- **Time of implementation:**
May 2011 to June 2014
- **Location:**
Min Bu Township, Magway Region
- **Objectives:**
Membership organizations in the project area have the capacity to lead inclusive and equitable community-driven improvements in food and livelihood security and provide evidence of a sustainable, effective and integrated model for replication.
- **Target groups :**
 - 39,000 people, 7,800 vulnerable households in Minbu and Thazi
 - 63 villages
 - 63 Membership Organization and its sub committees
 - Poorest of the people, Landless, Small Scale Farmer, small scale livestock keeper, Landless/Land-poor labours,
- **Outputs/Outcomes**
 - Outcome:**
Well-being, resilience and equity of women, men and children in Mandalay and Magway Divisions are sustainably improved.
 - Outputs:**
 1. Membership organisations are fully functional, responsive and have the ability lead on access to value-added resource inputs and services according to the livelihood priorities of farmers, labourers and livestock keepers.
 2. Direct agricultural production support used by target beneficiaries increases the quality and quantity of local food products and producers benefit from seasonal variations in price.

3. Membership organisations provide benefits to producers, increasing effective access to private sector suppliers and service providers.
4. MOs have an improved understanding of and capacity to manage risk at a community level and able support particularly vulnerable groups to improve reliability of their income.
5. Evidence from the project is used to influence local and national practice and create an enabling environment.

Summary of the Project

The Building Resilient Livelihoods in the Dry Zone project is based on a thorough situation analysis, the combined experience of Oxfam GB and Network Activities Group, and an extensive consultation process with communities and authorities.

“The project is highly relevant as it addresses some of the most urgent problems in the Dry Zone. It also answers to the needs of the local target groups, in that it builds capacity and empowers villagers to be the driving forces behind the development of their communities. The project is also relevant from a gender perspective...” (Final evaluation report)

The project aimed at tackling the main problems facing poor and vulnerable communities in the Thazi and Minbu townships, namely:

- Low levels of production, with a degradation of the resource base associated with the impact of climate change.
- Limited access to affordable credit leading to risky and unsustainable levels of indebtedness.
- The landless and the land-poor have few alternative livelihoods opportunities.
- Poor women are at particular risk in an unequal society where work, credit and leadership opportunities as well as asset control are mostly to the advantage of men.
- Limited existence and capacity of community organisations to improve livelihoods for the members in the communities.

The project centered on establishing community-driven membership organisations. The 64 membership organisations created, encourage collective actions across different livelihoods to





promote mutually interdependent economic and social links in a sustainable manner. At the end of the project practically all membership organisations committees have acquired the capacity to lead in agricultural production and community development, supporting farmers, labourers and livestock keepers. The organisations managed risks at the community level to support vulnerable groups.

The majority of membership organisations have evolved into the leading entities in the village development work. Through them negotiations with input providers, traders and authorities are carried out. Purchasing prices for inputs, selling prices for produce of the villages as well as terms and conditions have improved dramatically for farmers and livestock owners. Many membership organisations have negotiated credits from both private traders and Government institutions for the purchase of machinery and inputs. Line departments assist villages with technical trainings and advice. A number of membership organisations have submitted proposals and received funding for infrastructure and renovation projects in the villages. Even traders benefit, e.g. through the membership organisations sesame producers have been trained to clean their product and subsequently been paid a higher price. Sesame produced in Minbu is now sold at the same price as the Magway sesame, traditionally seen as a higher quality product.

The membership organisation has proven to be an excellent structure for local development. It engages the population; it gives a democratic structure to village development and provides a forum where everybody's voice can be heard; it has had a considerable positive impact on food production and income generation; and it has allowed villages to interact with authorities and provided a good example for the authorities how they can assist in the development work.

The project met 17 indicators out of 21 and was assessed as successful in the final evaluation. The project activities and the membership organisations managed to adapt to the social and political contextual changes taking place in Myanmar. While

historically little contact has existed between the population and local authorities based on the lack of trust for the government and the population not being aware of their rights, it is expected that the membership organisations will continue to thrive and engage with the new decentralized Government structures, voicing the needs of their communities and holding them accountable for supporting development initiatives, improving the situation also from a democratic perspective.



c. Reducing Economic Vulnerability through an Equitable/ Inclusive Approach to Livelihoods (REVEAL)

- **Time of implementation:**
March 2011 to March 2015
- **Location:**
Ayartaw Township, Sagaing Region,
- **Objective:**
To improve livelihoods and reduce economic vulnerability of food insecure households in 30 of the neediest Dry Zone villages in Ayartaw Townships and Ma Hlaing Township through inclusive community-based interventions.
- **Target groups:**
180 numbers of Village Development Committees and sub committees, 1350 marginalize farmer beneficiaries, 960 landless and small business beneficiaries, 217 People with disability, 1022 older peoples, women headed households, migration people.
- **Outcomes/Impacts:**
Contribute to the achievement of Myanmar's agricultural and economic policy frameworks, which identify self-sufficiency in food production and food security as key objectives through increased opportunities for rural households, including households with older people, persons with disabilities, women and other vulnerable groups to achieve secure and sustainable livelihoods and better nutrition and hygiene by 2013.

**Outputs:**

- **Output 1:** community capacity strengthened for integrated development
- **Output 2:** increased agricultural production and household incomes
- **Output 3:** increased skills and knowledge increasing household incomes from livestock and small business
- **Output 4:** community mechanisms enhance to improve hygiene and nutrition
- **Output 5:** community resilience enhanced for natural resources management and disaster risk reduction
- **Output 6:** stronger capacity of local organizations to influence livelihoods policy and practices in the Dry Zone.

Project Summary and background

This intervention seeks to contribute to Myanmar's agricultural and economic policy frameworks which identify self-sufficiency in food production and food security as key objectives¹. The REVEAL (Reducing Economic Vulnerability through an Equitable/Inclusive Approach to Livelihoods) Consortium, through its activities, seeks to improve livelihoods and reduce the economic vulnerability of food insecure households, particularly those housing older people and people with disabilities (PwD), women and other most vulnerable groups, through inclusive community based interventions in 30 of the neediest food insecure villages in Ayartaw Township (Southern Sagaing) and Mahlaing Township (Mandalay Division) in the semi-arid central Dry Zone of Myanmar.

At national level Myanmar has accomplished surplus production of food², however due to the geographical differences there are pockets of food deficit areas which include some parts of the central Dry Zone. The two main constraints to year-round

¹Special Report - FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Myanmar 22 January 2009

²Food Security and Natural Disasters: Country Status Paper April 2009

household food security in the Dry Zone are: 1 - the inability to grow sufficient crops, whether through (a) inadequate access to land due to population pressure or absence of clear land policy; (b) land degradation due to erratic rainfall, inadequate soil/water conservation practice, or forest clearance; (c) insufficient purchasing power for agricultural inputs; or (d) lack of credit and limited access to markets due to limited product diversification or lack of product chains, and 2 - (a) insufficient income sources to purchase food at markets due to lack of demand for labour; or (b) poorly functioning markets which can deliver food at affordable prices³. Poor transportation infrastructure and post-harvest storage facilities are also major constraints.

The Dry Zone, which receives only 500mm-1,000mm of erratic rainfall between the months of May and October, is one of the most densely populated areas of Myanmar, causing further stress on a limited supply of water for both irrigation and domestic use. Conversely, flooding, due to extremely intense rainfall during the brief rainy season, is also a common phenomenon causing land and soil degradation and crop failure. Environmentally sustainable means of water harvesting and conservation, whether through new technology or re-establishing traditional methods where appropriate, are necessary in order to reverse the process of encroaching desertification, along with replenishing soil nutrients and organic matter in order to increase water-retention capacity so the land becomes more resistant to drought and produces a higher crop yield.

The project commissioned assessment in December 2009 carried out in the two Townships showed that 50% of farmers in the target areas farm less than 5 acres, making them more vulnerable in the event of crop failure, and those interviewed reported that the 2009 crop yield is down 60% from 2008 due to insufficient water and other inputs. The prevalence of small-scale farmers and only one crop season, combined with few income generating opportunities,

³Special Report - FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Myanmar 22 January 2009





limits demand for labour which causes substantial seasonal out-migration. In KyineYwar 71% are small farming households, 26% of men and 28% of women are seasonal migration workers, there is a corresponding high rate of 25% out-of-school children in the village.

Livestock rearing and small cottage industries are common practice in many villages, particularly for the landless which is as high as 58% in some villages of households⁴), as well as being supplementary activities for farming households, however limited access to markets and credit have inhibited growth potential and interviewed householders report that they earn only enough for 75% of their daily living requirements. Insufficient fodder and grazing land and limited animal care services further inhibit a growth in livestock.

The Myanmar Agricultural Development Bank (MADB) is the main source of institutional credit for small-scale farmers and is reportedly⁵ facing difficult issues with insufficiency of funds to meet the demand for agricultural credit, mismatches in the funding-lending structure and geographical constraints. This situation leads residents to borrow from informal lenders with interest rates as high as 10% per month, perpetuating a cycle of indebtedness.

1,022 older people and 217 people with disabilities (PwD) were identified as particularly vulnerable through the assessment. 75% of PwD and 85% of older people interviewed reported economic dependence on family members. 85% of women interviewed cited; lack of capital and other inputs' limited job opportunities and lower wages than men for their low economic status. In turn, they blamed their economic problems for poor health and nutrition.

The key challenges for the REVEAL project can be summarised as follows:

⁴Help Age assessment December 2009

⁵Special Report - FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Myanmar 22 January 2009

- Building community capacity sufficiently to capitalise on their own human resources;
- reducing economic vulnerability and increasing incomes;
- improving soil and water conservation through DRR/climate change adaptation strategies;
- improving purchasing power, and access to realistic credit, markets and government services, and;
- improving hygiene practices and increasing nutritional status of the target population.



The REVEAL Consortium members share the same development philosophy that embodies the values of inclusion, equity, people’s participation, transparency, and accountability. We also seek to learn from one another about best approaches.

The INCLUSIVE APPROACH ensures that all members of society have the right to participate in their own personal development as well as the development of their communities. While the easier path is often separating those who might need special accommodations or special projects that target them, we believe that enabling (and ultimately expecting) their membership in community organisations and networks results in a more cohesive and collaborative community.

The CAPACITY & CONFIDENCE ENHANCEMENT APPROACH builds capacity and competence, in both individuals and communities, to achieve results for themselves. Equipping people and groups with knowledge, skills, and attitudes, builds confidence and empowers community members to take control of their lives. Actively involved in all aspects of their development, villagers assess their needs and then develop, implement, monitor, and evaluate Integrated Community Action Plans (ICAPs).

The INTEGRATED APPROACH considers that various lines of action interlink with and affect other areas. Environmental issues, Age, Disability, and Gender Friendliness and Disaster Risk Reduction/climate change adaptation are integral parts of all lines





of action taken. As a result, this initiative is tailored for positive impact on multiple aspects of community life. We also look to promote strong linkages to government and other agencies in order to ensure communities access resources that promote strengthening of livelihoods and improved quality of life.

Photo(s), Video(s) and other Documentation(s) of Projects

Not Available

MYANMAR
**Paper on Selection Process for the Second ASEAN
Leadership Award on
Rural Development and Poverty Eradication**



The ASEAN Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Leadership Awards is a regular activity of ASEAN Senior Official Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE) under the Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (2011-2015). The Awards is convened once every two years in conjunction with the biennial ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (AMRDPE).

Objectives

The objectives of the ASEAN Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Leadership Award are as follows:

- a) The Award aimed at recognizing the roles, outstanding achievements and contributions of non-governmental organisations (NGOs/CSOs) in ASEAN Member States to the rural/community development and the livelihood and poverty reduction of local communities.
- b) The Award is expected to encourage the NGOs/CSOs to continue and strengthen their work and contributions to rural/community development and poverty eradication in their respective countries and, in a broader context, to the ASEAN Community building by 2015.
- c) The Award is also expected to promote inclusiveness through closer cooperation and partnerships between the Governments and NGOs/CSOs in developing rural areas/communities and eradicating poverty in ASEAN Member States.
- d) In the spirit of promoting a people-oriented ASEAN, the Award will promote ASEAN awareness amongst the NGOs/CSOs and bring ASEAN closer to people's heart.


Eligible Participants

The Awards are for NGOs/CSOs (Officially registered by Ministry of Home Affairs) in Myanmar with outstanding achievements and contributions to the rural/community development and poverty reduction in Myanmar.

Criteria of the Award

The NGOs/CSOs that are eligible to receive the Award should fulfill the following criteria:

- 1) The eligible NGOs/CSOs are national or local organisations with sufficient experiences (at least three years experiences) in rural/community development and poverty eradication efforts in Myanmar. Voluntary welfare agencies that care for the poor, needy, and disadvantaged population could be nominated for the Award.
- 2) The eligible NGOs/CSOs are able to submit to the SOMRDPE in Myanmar (Department of Rural Development (DRD) under the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development) a certain number of outstanding projects that showcase significant contribution to the rural/community development, disadvantaged population, and poverty eradication efforts in Myanmar. The scale of the NGO projects may be nation-wide or cover a certain number of districts/villages (more beneficial coverages in terms of geography and people is preferable).
- 3) The eligible NGOs/CSOs should submit adequate documentation to the DRD which shall provide the following information:
 - a) The organisational profile which outlines the background of establishment, programmes, organisational structure, experiences and achievements.
 - b) Description of the projects dedicated to rural/community development and poverty eradication efforts in Myanmar, and the project impacts to the target communities.

- 
- c) The NGOs/CSOs are welcomed to submit photos, videos and other documentation related to the implementation of the projects.
- 4) One or two representatives from the awarded NGO/CSO are able to attend the Award Ceremony for receiving the Award. However, the awarded NGO/CSO shall bear own-expense for the travel and other costs to attend the ceremony.
- 5) The awarded NGO/CSO shall be responsible to send a good representative who can speak English fluently to the ceremony to give a video or PowerPoint Presentation regarding its project (s) outline, concept, implementation and outstanding achievements.

Timelines

- The deadline of the application is **9th March 2015** and the application form (enclosed herewith) should be submitted to the focal persons of DRD and respective NGOs/CSOs Groups via email **no later than the deadline.**
- Pre-selection meetings for short listing NGOs/CSOs will be held by the respective NGOs/CSOs Groups by their schedules, and short list of NGOs/CSOs shall be submitted to DRD by **13th March 2015.**
- The final selection meeting for nominated NGO/CSO will be held on **16th March 2015** in Yangon and all NGOs/CSOs who are in the short list of respective NGOs/CSOs Groups shall make presentation about their organisations including profile of organisation, description of the projects and project impacts and photos, videos and other documentation related to the implementation of the projects at the meeting.
- The nominated NGO/CSO will be announced by the Selection Committee during the workshop.

Focal Persons of DRD

1. U Khant Zaw, Deputy Chief Engineer
(email: kzaw.dda@gmail.com)
2. Dr. Tun Lwin, Director

(email: tunlwin@yahoo.co.jp)

3. U Ye Khaung, Deputy Director
(email: yekhaungkalar@gmail.com)

Focal Persons of NGOs/CSOs Groups

1. Food Security Working Group (FSWG)

- Dr. Ohnmar Khaing, FSWG
(email: fswg.coordinator@gmail.com)
- U Bobby, Network Activities Group
(email: 72.bobby@gmail.com)

2. Myanmar People Forum Leading Committee

- U Kyaw Lin Oo, Myanmar People Forum Working Group
(email: ukyawlinoo@gmail.com)

3. Myanmar NGO Network

- Dr. Khin Maung Win, Community Development Association
(email: drkhinmwin@gmail.com)
- U Ngwe Thein, Capacity Building Initiatives
(email: cbidirector@cbiinmyanmar.org)

4. Other Organisations

- U Myint Maung Htun, Myanmar Business Executives
(email: myinmghtun@gmail.com)
- Dr. Kyaw Thu, Paung Ku
(email: kyawthutiger@gmail.com)

The Philippines

The image features a vibrant yellow background. In the lower-left quadrant, there are several overlapping, curved lines in blue, red, and white, creating a dynamic, abstract shape that resembles a stylized wave or a modern logo element. The text 'The Philippines' is positioned in the upper-right area, oriented vertically.

Contact Details of the Nominated NGO



- **Name of Nominated NGO:**
Pambansang Kilusangmga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)
- **Focal Point of the NGO:**

Name : Raul Socrates C. Banzuela
Designation : National Coordinator
Address : Room 207, 59 C. Salvador St. Loyola Heights, Quezon City
Phone : 632 434 2079
Fax : 632 434 2079
Email(s) : pakisama.natl@yahoo.com,
raulsocrates@yahoo.com
Website of the NGO : www.pakisama.com

Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**
February 17, 1988
- **Background of establishment:**
Pambansang Kilusangmga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA) traces its roots to the series of grassroots consultations conducted in 1986, right after the EDSA Revolution. It was conducted in 70% of the provinces in the country and participated in by more than 10,000 peasant leaders. It aimed at formulating a genuine agrarian and aquatic reform program. It was in this series of grassroots consultations and in the culminating national consultation held in August 1986 that the need for a strong national alliance that will push for genuine agrarian and aquatic reform, rural development, and the protection of peasants' rights was recognized. The participating peasant groups as a response to this need organised the PAKISAMA.



- **Vision / mission:**

VISION

We envision the creation of humane, gender-sensitive and environmentally sound rural societies where people control and own the basic means of production and exchange, critically and actively participate in governance, protect and care for the environment, and live the values of authentic humanism; these rural societies shall form part of and be directed to a Philippine society characterized by justice, freedom, democracy and national sovereignty.

MISSION

Our mission is to empower the Filipino peasantry by building a strong and credible national peasant federation that leads in the advocacy for and implementation of genuine and sustainable agrarian and aquatic reform and rural development, and equality of men and women. This will respond to our present and historical problem of poverty and injustice.

GOALS

PAKISAMA aims to empower the peasant sector by: Organizing, federating and consolidating peasant groups that would pursue agrarian and aquatic reform and sustainable rural development; Developing and strengthening their socio-political consciousness and economic base; Providing a vehicle for peasant participation and involvement in planning, policy formulation and implementation of government policies in the interest of the sector; and Linkaging and networking with other POs, NGOs, GOs/LGAs and like-minded individuals and groups.

- **Number of staff:**

Thirty Three (33)

- **Programmes / areas of work**

1. **Asset Reform Implementation**

Since its inception, PAKISAMA has joined the struggle for the advocacy and implementation of agrarian and aquatic reform

programs. It supports and encourages agrarian reform communities to non-violently claim and defend their land rights.

2. **Sustainable Agriculture and Aquatic Development (SAAD)**

PAKISAMA believes that agricultural development should also consider environmental sustainability. Thus, PAKISAMA actively promotes sustainable agriculture and aquatic development practices among its member-organisations. The confederation trains, orients, and mentors farmers, rural women, youth fishers, and indigenous peoples in the practice of SAAD. PAKISAMA also actively links and networks with other agencies which can help promote SAAD through information dissemination, forums, and training services for peasants. PAKISAMA promotes local policies that support sustainable agriculture and aquatic practices.

3. **Gender and Organisation Development**

PAKISAMA continues to develop its membership through various organisational development interventions following a systematic organisational diagnosis. Additionally, PAKISAMA believes that women, especially rural women, should also be actively involved in agricultural development to make it gender inclusive. PAKISAMA develops and monitors projects to ensure the growth and increased capacities of existing member-organisations by assisting its members in project development, resource mobilization, enterprise development, leadership and cooperative development, cluster organizing, monitoring and evaluation of sustainable development projects. PAKISAMA has 55 member-organisations in 45 provinces of the country.

4. **Good Governance and Policy Advocacy**

Over the years, PAKISAMA, in cooperation with other organisations and sectors, has conducted numerous campaigns that have helped to raise and sustain public awareness and support of land reform and other policy issues.





Furthermore, PAKISAMA currently sits in several strategic national and local government committees and structures as the farmers' representative and uses this opportunity to create more impact in its advocacy work within the government bureaucracy. PAKISAMA develops and monitors projects that would ensure local, national, and international laws and policies of government, civil society, and business organisations are supportive to the growth and development of the peasants, especially addressing their needs for land and aquatic tenure, sustainable agriculture and aquatic cultures, and market for their products.

Salient campaigns under this program include the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law, the Fisheries Code, the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act, and other asset reform measures including the recovery and utilization of the Coconut Levy Fund and Sugar Amelioration Fund for the small coconut farmers and sugarcane farmers respectively, the review of ASEAN Charter and other trade agreements, the moratorium on the implementation of bio-fuels act, climate change mitigation and adaptation, monitoring of government policies and budgets in agrarian reform and agriculture, and pushing for meaningful electoral, political, bureaucracy, and constitutional reforms.

5. **Cooperative Business Enterprise Development**

PAKISAMA is now giving more attention to assisting farmers to develop their acquired land and to increase the value of their farm products through processing and better market linkages and bargaining power. PAKISAMA provides business development services such as conduct of business enterprise assessment, business planning, conduct of feasibility studies, value-chain analysis, market study, saving mobilization and agri-finance linking, and other activities to enhance capacity of member organisations to run their cooperative agri-business enterprises.



- **Achievements**

PAKISAMA since 1986 was prominent in several national and international campaigns for agrarian reform and rural development. After a successful campaign with the broadest coalition of national farmers federations and civil society organisations in enacting the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) in 1988 to cover 10 million hectares of agricultural land for distribution to some 7 million farmers, PAKISAMA in 1989 pioneered and eventually mainstreamed in 1992 the Tripartite Partnership for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (TriPARRD) Program. The program mobilized agrarian reform farmers with key national NGOs, academe, and government agencies in all stages of agrarian reform implementation including a systematic development of agrarian reform community cooperatives in full value-chain services to members, enhancing their capacity to produce better and healthier crops and live stocks through the practice of integrated, diversified, organic farming systems, processing them to add value, and to gain greater market power.

With CARP about to end in 1997 yet only half of the coverable land had been distributed, PAKISAMA served as co-catalyst, co-conceptualizer, fundraiser, networker, campaign coordinator, media liaison, and field organizer of one of the most historic land rights campaigns such as that of the Sumilao farmers which span 20 years, conducting non-violent dramatic direct actions such as hunger strike and cross-country marches, educating the Filipino people and mobilizing various civil society institutions including the academe, media, and church institutions locally, nationally and internationally in successfully pushing two administrations in passing the law extending and reforming CARP, making it possible for government to program the distribution and development of the remaining 4 million hectares of private and public lands to some 3 million farmers.

PAKISAMA was also instrumental in the passage of the 1988 Fisheries Code and the National Organic Agriculture Act in 2010



and has been in the forefront in pushing for their meaningful implementation. Has piloted in ten provinces and is now in the process of mainstreaming its program of building agri-based cooperative enterprises in the country.

- **Other information**

PAKISAMA has 55 member organisations from 34 provinces nationwide;

- Luzon – Batanes, Isabela, Aurora, Nueva Ecija, Quezon, Rizal, Batangas, Laguna, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Sorsogon, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan
- Visayas – Antique, Aklan, Iloilo, Capiz, Samar, Negros Occidental, Bohol, Leyte
- Mindanao – Dinagat Island, Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Davao, South Cotabato.

PAKISAMA is an active founding member of the Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA) and an active member of the International Land Coalition (ILC). PAKISAMA works in partnership with PhilDHRRA, a national NGO network and is a member of ARNow!, an NGO network campaigning for agrarian reform and rural development. It is currently supported by agri-agencies such as Agriterra, CSA, We Effect, PEF, FSSI, and Asia DHRRA, and Fondation de France. It is supported by several other international and national agencies such as the FAO, IFAD, and its leaders are represented in the Land Bank of the Philippines, the Philippine Agri-Fisheries Council (PFAC), and the National Organic Agriculture Board (NOAB), and in the Global Agriculture Food Security Program (GAFSP).

Description of Milestone Project(s)



Sumilao Farmers Cooperative Non-Violent Protest to Benefit from Agrarian Reform

- **Time of implementation:**
20 years of non-violent protests from 1990 to 2010
- **Location:**
Village of San Vicente, Municipality of Sumilao, Province of Bukidnon, Mindanao in the Philippines
- **Objectives:**
The active non-violent campaign sought for 137 Sumilao farmers to have access to the 144-hectare land in San Vicente, Sumilao, Bukidnon that they and their ancestors have been tilling for generations.
- **Target groups:**
PAKISAMA chose to support the plight of the 137 farmers from the indigenous tribe of Higaonon from San Vicente, Sumilao, Bukidnon because their case was a clear manifestation of the powerlessness of small farmers against big landowners and corporations and dramatized the dismal status of CARP implementation. Their story had the potential to generate broad public opinion on the state of land reform in the country.
- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**
Around 1990, 90 percent of the approximately 150 households of San Vicente were landless and around 90 percent of the approximately 250 adults worked as labourers on farming estates that were owned or leased by corporations such as Dole, del Monte, or San Miguel Corporation. A group of 137 Higaonon applied to the CARP, in order to obtain land ownership certificates for the lands that their ancestors once controlled. In 1995, the government awarded them land titles, but withdrew them as the former landowners appealed.

Access to land – In 1999 and 2003, the farmers obtained 66 hectares from the Carlos Estate, while in 2008 and 2010 they obtained 147 hectares from the San Miguel Corporation. The



DAR provided a production loan of two million pesos, while the church and Xavier University assisted the community with technologies and inputs.

Increased public awareness – Their actions inspired other citizens, and in particular farmers, to stage similar protests against the faltering implementation of the CARP, and other environmental campaigns (e.g. Banasi Farmers in Calatagan, Batangas, Laiban Farmers against planned construction of Laiban Dam in Sierra Madre, Aurora Farmers against APECO, and recently, coconut farmers who successfully called for the passage of an EO for the use of 71B coco levy fund).

From an economic point of view, the nonviolent approach of the Sumilao farmers had a high return on investment. Seven years of intensive campaigning (i.e. 1990, 1997 - 1999, and 2007-2010) cost an estimated 8 million pesos (3 million pesos of funding and 5 million pesos of in-kind contributions), while it yielded land titles for 213 hectares. The 20-year campaign had many other positive effects for the community: improved organisational capacity, strong social cohesion, increased understanding of their rights, and increased access to various public and private goods and services.

The Sumilao campaign contributed to the enactment of new legislations on agrarian reform: an extension of the CARP in 1998 and a new reform program (CARPER) in 2009, with a government budget of respectively 50 and 150 billion pesos for the acquisition and redistribution of big private landholdings.

Key Success Factors

- 1) Perseverance of the Sumilao farmers in their non-violent protest – this helped them get support from powerful civil society institutions, including the church. In, the Sumilao farmers were well respected for the persistently non-violent character of their actions. According to a Social Weather Stations Survey, 46% of Filipino adults were

aware of the 1997 hunger strike and 90% of them approved of the action.

- 2) Network of support groups - The Sumilao farmers and their allies had broad national and international networks of dedicated lawyers, community organisers, media writers, and fundraisers. This network was essential in attracting further support from the church, academia, media, and even government institutions.

Unfortunately, the success also came at a high human cost, as four people lost their lives: two lawyers of the Sumilao farmers died in a plane crash on their way to meet the farmers, one farmer committed suicide, and the farmer leader Renato Penas was assassinated.

Impact Sustainability

PAKISAMA has three major strategies to ensure impact sustainability. First, **generational sustainability**. It is emphasizing the development and involvement of young farmers/fishers who love farming/fishing and see it as a viable livelihood. Currently, PAKISAMA is identifying and training young farmer technicians on integrated diversified organic farming system and in establishing cooperative business enterprises. In 2014, it formed the PAKISAMA Young Farmers Association.

Second, **gender sensitivity**. Women have proven their capacity to manage not only the home but also agricultural cooperative enterprises. More and more women are and should be taking charge. PAKISAMA staff has almost equal number of women and men.

Finally, **financial viability**. Much of the work now of PAKISAMA is to ensure every farmer member becomes successful agri-entrepreneur, and every member cooperative is earning from its various services to members enough to sustain core operation expenses and grow the businesses. With financially viable member cooperatives, PAKISAMA is also able to sustain its operations and reach out to greater number of farmers and fishers.





Participation

PAKISAMA is currently using the Farmers Advocacy Consultation Tool (FACT), a tool it learned from Agriterra, a Dutch Agri-Agency, in doing systematic farmer members consultations, participatory researches, proposal development, and lobbying (i.e., stakeholder analysis, advocacy planning, execution, monitoring, and evaluation).

Member cooperatives and associations nationwide meet every three years in a **Congress** to deliberate and approve the next three year strategic direction and elect the new set of officers of PAKISAMA. Every year, assemblies of members in three island regions of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao are held to deliberate on various organisational, membership and policy issues.

The 15 member **National Council** meets at least annually to deliberate and approve the annual plan and budget, sets advocacy, organisational, personnel and financial policies and elects among themselves the **National Executive Committee** composed of the President, Vice President and Chairsof Various committees (Programs, Human Resource, Finance and Audit) and appoints the Secretary who acts as the National Coordinator of the professional Secretariat, and the Treasurer who is also a professional capable to do finance oversight.

Photo(s), Video(s) and other Documentation(s) of Projects

Not Available

PHILIPPINE

Paper on Selection Process for the Second ASEAN Leadership Award on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication



I. Description

The ASEAN Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Leadership Awards has been agreed by the Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE) as part of its Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (FAP on RDPE) 2011 – 2015.

The ASEAN NGO Leadership Awards aims to recognize outstanding achievement and contribution of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) towards rural development and poverty eradication (RDPE). This is also to encourage NGOs to continue to strengthen their contribution in RDPE and promote collaboration between the NGOs and GOs.

II. ASEAN Criteria for the NGOs/CSOs eligible to receive the Awards

The ASEAN has agreed on the following general criteria for the Award recipients:

- The eligible NGOs/CSOs are national or local organizations with sufficient experiences (depending on the country requirement) in rural/community development and poverty eradication efforts
- The eligible NGOs/CSOs are able to submit to their respective SOMRDPE Focal Points a certain number (depending on the country requirement) of projects that showcase significant contribution to the rural/community development, disadvantaged population and poverty eradication efforts in their respective country
- The eligible NGOs/ CSOs should submit adequate documentation to their respective SOMRDPE Focal Points which shall provide, but not limited to, the following information:



- Organisational profile which outlines the background of establishment programmes, organisational structure, experiences, and achievements
- Description of the projects dedicated to rural/community development and poverty eradication efforts in the country, and the project/program impacts to the target communities
- Submission of photos, videos and other related documentation to the implementation of the projects/programs are welcomed

III. Philippine Process for the Nomination Awards

- AMRDPE/ SOMRDPE Philippines, through NAPC, developed a nomination and selection process for the said Awards.
- NAPC released the Award Guidelines and Nomination Form last February 9, 2015.
- The call for nominations was extended until August 2015 due to lack of submission for the Awards.
- By August 2015, the AMRDPE/SOMRDPE Philippines received three (3) NGO applications for the awards:
 - Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc. (FSSI)
 - Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)
 - Global Academy Institute of Technology Foundation, Inc. (GAITF)
- On August 28, 2015, a Selection Committee was constituted. It was headed by the Office of the Vice-Chair of the Basic Sectors and comprised 3 representatives of the Farmers and Rural Land Workers, Artisanal Fisherfolk, and Formal Labor and Migrant Workers Basic Sectors.
- The Committee selected the nominated NGO for the ASEAN Awards based on a set criteria.
- Without objections from the Minister and Senior Official for Rural Development and Poverty Eradication, the NGO will be nominated for the ASEAN Awards.

IV. Nominated NGOs and Criteria for the ASEAN Leadership Awards

The NGOs that submitted applications include the following:

- Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc. (FSSI) nominates itself
- Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA) nominates Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)
- Global Academy Insitute of Technology Foundation, Inc. (GAITF)

The Criteria used to assess the NGOs are as follows:

- Impact on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication
 - The NGO has contributed to the decrease in poverty incidence.
 - There is some evidence of rural development in the target communities (economic growth, industry development, transportation networks, infrastructure development etc) that may be attributed to the NGO.
 - This contribution covers a significant number of household beneficiaries.
 - There is some evidence that social outcomes have improved in health (IMR, MMR, mortality, etc), education (participation rate, dropout rate, etc) and labor (employment rate, underemployment rate) that may be attributed to the NGO.
- Sustainability of Impact
 - The impact of the program is sustainable and exhibits the following characteristics:
 - The program has an (implicit or explicit) exit/ graduation strategy (or a plan to increase beneficiary indepedece from the program)
 - The impact of the program was sustained when the program was stopped.
 - The impact of the program may be sustained after one household generation.
 - The impact was sustained despite a change in the community leaders, NGO management/ leadership,





National and local government employees (non-elected), Elected local/ municipal leaders and/or Elected national leaders.

- The NGO has helped the community/ households to respond and cope better during an economic shock and/or a natural disaster
- Quality of Stakeholder Engagement
 - The NGO involved various stakeholders, such as the community, the local government, the national government and the private sector, in its programs.
 - The stakeholders, especially the community or beneficiaries, are actively involved in the planning, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the program.
 - The community and/or beneficiaires are effectively empowered after the program intervention

V. ASEAN Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Leaders Award Nomination

The Philippine NGO nominated for the ASEAN RDPE Leadership Awards is **Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)**.

The Nomination, together with the NGO Profile Template, will be sent to the ASEAN Secretariat.

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Singapore



Contact Details of the Nominated NGO



- **Name of Nominated NGO:**
Lions Befrienders Service Association
- **Focal Point of the NGO:**
Services for elderly to enable them to age in place within the community, to lead more meaningful and enriching lives.

Name : Dr. Chewy ChorKhoon
Designation : Executive Director
Address : Blk 130 Bukit Merah View #01-358
Singapore 150130
Phone : +65 66814960
Fax : +65 62731500
Email(s) : drcheyck@lionsbefrienders.org.sg
Website of the NGO : <http://www.lionsbefrienders.org.sg>

Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**
1995
- **Background of establishment:**
Lions Befrienders Service Association (LBSA) was founded in 1995 by the Lions Clubs of Singapore and became a District Programme of the Lions Clubs International District 308-A1 in 1999. LBSA has been a registered charity since 1997 with an Institution of a Public Character (IPC) status. To date, LBSA has 20 years of experience working with the community to provide friendship and care for poor, needy, disadvantaged and vulnerable seniors. The services by LBSA have enabled the seniors to cope with the demands of daily living, enabling them to age-in-place within the community for as long as possible, also to lead more meaningful and enriching lives. Today, LBSA is one of the key non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Singapore which focuses on providing eldercare related services. LBSA has 65 full-



time staff and more than 1,100 volunteers befriending 5,500 seniors in Singapore. LBSA unveiled its renewed vision, mission, core values and tagline in 2013, and chartered new directions for the organization to ensure that it remains relevant to the changing needs of the society

- **Vision / mission:**
Vision: A nation where every senior is active, healthy and happy.
Mission: To provide friendship and care for seniors to age in place with community participation, enabling them to enjoy meaningful and enriching lives.
- **Number of staff:**
65 full-time staff
- **Programmes / areas of work:**
 - Providing befriending service by training and matching volunteers to lonely and needy seniors who may not have the resources to take good care of themselves.
 - Running Senior Activity Centres (SACs) to promote integration of the seniors living in the identified rental flats within its service boundary by engaging them in a wide array of activities and keeping them plugged to a social network.
 - Providing Senior Activity Centre (Cluster Support) services which comprise of individual case management and more intensive monitoring and follow-through of the seniors' total well-being.
- **Achievements:**
LBSA was accorded the merit award by the National Volunteer & Philanthropy Centre (NVPC) for Best Volunteer Management System at the 2002 National Volunteerism Awards, in recognition of its volunteer management practices. It also received the National Volunteerism & Philanthropy Awards 2009 (Non-Profit Organization Award for Volunteer Management), also awarded by NVPC, to honour those who have set excellence benchmarks in encouraging the spirit of giving in Singapore. In 2010 and 2011, NCSS conferred the Outstanding Voluntary Welfare Organization

(VWO)¹ Award 2010 (Collaboration) and Outstanding VWO Award 2011 (Innovation) on LBSA to recognize its synergistic collaboration with extensive community partners and efforts made to leverage on technological advancements.



- **Other information**

Description of Milestone Project(s)

a. **Befriending Service**

- **Time of implementation:**

The programme was initiated by the then Ministry of Community Development in 1982 and officially handed over to the Lions Clubs of Singapore in July 1995.

- **Location:**

The programme is island-wide.

- **Objectives:**

Volunteers are trained and matched to lonely and needy seniors who may not have the resources to take good care of themselves. Through such visits, befrienders provide social and psycho-emotional support to seniors.

- **Target groups:**

Most of the seniors under the care of LBSA are recipients of government assistance in Singapore as they have a per capita income of under S\$450. Approximately 84.5% of the seniors served by LBSA live in one or two-room rental flats under the Singapore public housing scheme. These flats are meant to cater to needy citizens, and 45% of them rely on the government's assistance to support their daily living expenses. Many of them are considered as vulnerable as they do not have family support and are at risk of social isolation.

- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**

Through weekly home visits and phone calls, Befrienders (i.e. volunteers) build meaningful relationships with the seniors to empower them to make positive connections and to live well and independently within their community. Befrienders also

¹ NGOs/ CSOs are more commonly known as Voluntary Welfare Organisation (VWO) in Singapore.



conduct activities at the void decks (i.e. ground level) of rental blocks to encourage participation from the seniors. Befrienders have also gone door-knocking in the hope of reaching out to more seniors, especially those who may be homebound. More than 1,000 volunteers befriend 3,000 seniors in Singapore.

b. Senior Activity Centre (SAC)

- **Time of implementation:**

In 2000, LBSA widened its scope of services with the official opening of its first Senior Activity Centre (SAC).

- **Location:**

LBSA runs a total of 6 SACs island-wide.

- **Objectives:**

The SACs promote integration of the seniors living in the identified rental flats within its service boundary by engaging them in a wide array of activities and keeping them plugged to a social network. SACs also act as a source of contact to facilitate access to services by establishing networks and linkages with external parties such as community-based agencies (Family Service Centres) and grassroots organisations (e.g. Community Development Councils), thus enabling the seniors to continue living within their community for as long as they can. Examples of centre activities include morning exercises and games sessions, which helped to keep the seniors physically and mentally active.

- **Target groups:**

Seniors staying in identified HDB rental blocks near the SAC.

- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**

The total number of activities organised for the seniors in FY13/14 was 201, an increase from the 165 activities in the previous year. The total participation rate in centre activities also rose from 83,911 to 140,026 over the course of a year.

To date, LBSA's Senior Activity Centres have served more than 3,300 low-income seniors residing in HDB rental flats by providing a warm and familiar environment where they can take part in activities, make new friends and seek help when necessary.



c. **Senior Activity Centre (Cluster Support)**

- **Time of implementation:**

In 2013, LBSA started providing SAC (Cluster Support) services.

- **Location:**

There are 2 SACs (Cluster Support) at Bendemeer Road and Mei Ling Street.

- **Objectives:**

This service provides individual case management and more intensive monitoring and follow-through of the seniors' total well-being. By working closely with community partners such as hospitals, other NGOs and community organisations, the multiple lines of assistance allows for a more holistic and targeted approach to meet the seniors' various needs. For example, staff will keep the seniors informed on and help them apply for the various assistance schemes.

- **Target groups:**

Seniors staying in identified HDB rental blocks near the SAC.

- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**

Currently, 149 seniors are under the care of Lions Befrienders' case managers and case assistants, aided by 26 Caring Assistance from Neighbours (CAN) carers who assist in making home visits of up to three times a week.

Photo(s), Video(s) and other Documentation(s) of Projects

Not Available



SINGAPORE

Paper on Selection Process for the Second ASEAN Leadership Award on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication

Purpose of Paper

1 The purpose of this paper is to provide information on the evaluation criteria and selection process for the 2nd ASEAN Leadership Awards on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (RDPE) for the nomination from Singapore.

Background

2 The ASEAN Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Leadership Awards aims to recognize the roles, exemplary achievements and contributions of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or civil society organisations (CSOs) in ASEAN Member states to the rural/community development and livelihood, also poverty eradication of local communities. Eligible NGOs/CSOs are national or local organisations with sufficient experience (depending on the country requirement) in rural/community development and poverty eradication efforts in their respective countries and/or local communities. In Singapore’s context, which is that of an urbanized city state, NGOs/CSOs that care for the poor, needy, disadvantaged and vulnerable population would meet these criteria to be nominated for the award.

Criteria

3. The National Council of Social Service (NCSS) is the agency in Singapore that leads and coordinates the social service sector in Singapore. NCSS has assisted to identify and nominate potential nominees on a set of defensible criteria:

a. Organisational Health

i) Service and/or governance issue

Nominated NGOs should not have any existing significant service and/or governance issue.

ii) Financial Sustainability



NGOs have proven track records and established financial means to sustain their operations. In Singapore, NGOs which address critical or strategic needs are likely to obtain recurrent funding from the government or community funders.

b. Organisational Impact

Assessment of the scale and significance of the impact of the NGO's service scope and its contributions/ achievements in Singapore, such as the impact to the people it assists, and extent of its reach, i.e. at national level, or limited to a local community.

c. Cross-Sectors Partnerships

The Singapore government advocates strongly for cross sector collaborations among the private, people, and public sectors (3P). NGOs that have demonstrated strong 3P partnerships with other stakeholders such as the government, private corporations, local community organisations and other NGOs will be considered more favourably.

Selection Process

- 4 The following steps were undertaken for the selection process:
- a. Based on the above-mentioned criteria, three NGOs operating in Singapore were shortlisted.
 - b. Information on significant contributions of the NGOs was gathered as supporting information. The information was summarised and categorised according to the three criteria (impact, sustainability and cross-sectors partnerships). Details were included as separate write-ups for each NGO.
 - c. It was on this basis that NCSS recommended Lions Befrienders Service Association (LBSA) for the nomination of the 2nd ASEAN RDPE Leadership Awards.
 - d. The information on the three NGOs and NCSS's recommendation was submitted to the Ministry of Family and Social Development (MSF) for approval. MSF endorsed NCSS' recommendation to nominate LBSA.



- e. NCSS then contacted LBSA to seek their agreement to be nominated for the Awards. LBSA agreed to the nomination and submitted the required supporting write-up to facilitate the nomination process. The write-up included their organisational profile and description of the projects and impact to the Singaporean community.

Conclusion

5 The criteria and selection process as stated above helps to ensure that the nomination of Lions Befrienders Service Association (LBSA) for the 2nd ASEAN Leadership Awards on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication is well thought through and clearly documented.

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Thailand



Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**
Promotion of Human Resources for Community Development Foundation: PHRCDF (Kwae Robom-Siyad Development Project)

- **Focal Point of the NGO:**

1. **Name** : Ms. Nantawan Harndee
Designation : Project Coordinator
Phone : 086-981-8220
2. **Name** : Ms. Plupetch Siluang-orn
Designation : Central Office Coordinator
Phone : 081-431-6690

Address:

Bangkok Office:

Promotion of Human Resources for Community Development Foundation, 2/79 Chalermasuk Nivet 9 Village, Ramintra Soi 14, Jorakhaebua Sub-district, Ladprao District, Bangkok 10230

Phone : 02-510-6494

Fax : 02-519-4762

Chachoengsao Office:

60 Moo 6, Baan Yangdaeng, Koo Yaimhee Sub-district, Sanam Chaiyakhet District, Chachoengsao Province 24160

Phone: 086-981-8220

Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**
1980
- **Background of establishment:**
Kwae Robom-Siyad Development Project was founded by Mr. Khasem Petchnatee, former reconstructor of Thai Rural

Reconstruction Movement, who recognized serious problems occurring in Kwaе Robom-Siyadarea. Over 60 per cent of small farmer households in Kwaе Robom-Siyad Community were encountered with impoverishment, high interest rate from informal debt, lack of land ownership, sanitary and health problems. Students were also faced with school food shortage. Mr. Petchnatee, as a project coordinator, cooperated with households, temples and schools in the community to tackle with such problematic issues with an intention to improve the living condition of the impoverished, particularly the children, using the self-reliant and people centric principles. All the parties cooperatively studied the problems and formulated plan/activity which led to the establishment of Kwaе Robom-Siyad Development Project in 1980.

The project has been supported and funded by several public and private organisations from both Thailand and foreign countries, for instance, the Terre des Hommes from Germany, the Canadian-Thai Local Development Assistance Program (LDAP) and Community Aid Abroad/Freedom from Hunger (CAA/FFH) from Australia.

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is a project's current supporter for its budget management and pilot scheme on sustainable agricultural development for small farmers from 12 communities in Chachoengsao Province. In addition, the project aims to develop cooperative mechanism for national agricultural network, promote international standardized organic farming system and fair trade, and develop green market in urban and local areas.

- **Vision / mission**

Kwaе Robom-Siyad Development Project has its vision to promote people-centric development and encourage sense of ownership among people living in the community through varied activities as follows;

- To promote learning process to encourage community consciousness and potential for community collective problem solving

- To encourage women and men's role in community sustainable development process
 - To develop community bank for self-reliance and promoting community sustainable development
 - To strengthen community institution and policy mobilizing network
 - To coordinate with governmental, private and academic institutions to promote people' participation in sustainable community development
- **Number of staff**
Project staff: 2 persons
 1. Ms. Nantawan Harndee (Project Coordinator)
 2. Ms. Piupetch Siluang-orn (Central Office Coordinator)

Volunteer: 27 persons (Male: 6 persons, Female: 21 persons) from 12 Savings Groups
 - **Programmes / areas of work**
 1. Areas in Chachoengsao Province including:
 - Koo Yaimhee, Lad Krating and Ta Kradarn Sub-districts, Sanam Chaiyakhet District
 - Ta Takieb Sub-district, Ta Takieb District
 - Nhong Haen, Khao Hinson and KohKhanun Sub-districts, Phanom Sarakham District
 - BeungNamrak Sub-district, Bang Nampriew District
 2. Areas in Prachinburi Province including:
 - Khao Maikaew, Nonsri and Prachantakam Sub-district, Kabintraburi District
 - **Achievements**
 - Having become a learning space for private developer, governmental agencies and villagers in Thailand and from foreign countries.
 - Having become a model for sustainable community development with people-centric principle and participation at community, local and provincial levels.

Description of Milestone Project(s)

a. Savings for Development Group Project

- **Time of implementation:** -
- **Location:**
Chachoengsao Province
- **Objectives:**
To encourage self-reliance of the local agricultural communities
- **Target groups:**
1000 members from 12 groups in 13 communities
- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts**

Savings for Development Group Project is a mechanism to promote and develop the administration, fundraising and welfare systems of the 12 savings groups from 13 communities. It aims to reinforce the local agricultural communities in self-reliance in terms of economy and healthcare. The project currently has 10 million-baht circulating fund with 1,000 members.

For overall group's administration, the Central Savings Group is a supportive mechanism working on fundraising and strengthening financial management system of all 12 savings groups. Moreover, it works to promote sustainable development, alleviate poverty and debt, and protect community area for community food security. The Central Saving Group has 1 million-baht circulating fund at the present.

b. Sanam Chaiyakheth District Organic Farming Promotion Project.

- **Time of implementation:**
Since 2001
- **Location:**
Chachoengsao and Prachinburi Provinces
- **Objectives:**
To improve organic agricultural production system

- **Target groups:**

140 members from

- 1) Chachoengsao Province

- Koo Yaimhee, Lad Krating, Ta Kradarn and Tung Phraya Sub-districts, Sanam Chaiyakhet District
- Ta Takieb Sub-district, Ta Takieb District
- Phanom Sarakham District
- Bang Nampriew District

- 2) Prachinburi Province

- KhaoMaikaew and Nonsri Sub-districts, Kabintraburi District

- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts**

The Sanam Chaiyakhet District Organic Farming Promotion Project has its objectives to promote and support members of Chachoengsao Province's Alternative Agricultural Network to improve the organic agricultural production system to meet with international organic agricultural standard. The Network was gathered in 2001 with current 140 members from Chachoengsao and Prachinburi Provinces. There are 3,000 Rai of farm that grows various kinds of plants including rice, indigenous crops and fruits. There are 120 kinds of plants that are certified by Organic Agricultural Certification Thailand (ACT), International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), European Union (EU), and Canada Organic Regime (COR).

In addition, Sanam Chaiyakhet District Agricultural Network is a small farmer group who works to encourage fair trade of organic agricultural product in its community. It is the sole group from Ta Lad River Basin who exports organic rice to EU and cooperates with partners and consumers to establish a green market in Bangkok and local areas. The project has also become a common area for domestic and foreign visitors to learn about indigenous crops, local food and practice of community area protection for community food security.

Photo(s), Video(s) and other Documentation(s) of Projects

Activities of Projects Group Meeting of the Savings Group Project



THAILAND

Paper on Selection Process for the Second ASEAN Leadership Award on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication

1. The ASEAN Secretariat requested Ministry of Interior to proceed with the selection of the best Thai NGOs/CSOs to receive “the 2015 ASEAN RDPE Leadership Awards.”
2. Ministry of Interior requested the NGO Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD), the focal point of Thai NGOs/CSOs, to nominate and provide information of Thai NGOs/CSOs that have outstanding works in RDPE and are qualified to receive the award. The NGO-COD nominated three NGOs/CSOs as follows;
 - The Hill Area and Community Development Foundation
 - Pattanarak Foundation
 - Promotion of Human Resources for Community Development (The Kwae Robom-Siyad Development Project)
3. On January 14, 2015, Ministry of Interior issued the order No. 30/2558 to appoint the selection committee for the 2015 ASEAN RDPE Leadership Awards. The committee comprised representatives from governmental agencies and academic institutions who have expertise on urban and rural social development and had a duty to set selection criteria for the award recipient.
4. The first committee meeting was held on April 28, 2015 at the Conference Room 2, Ministry of Interior. The committee had set the selection criteria of the Thai NGOs/ CSOs as follows;
 - 4.1 The committee agreed to refer to the ASEAN Secretariat’s criteria for the 2013 Awards in setting the new selection criteria which comprises:
 - experience in social development (10 points)
 - achievement in social development (60 points)

- scale of benefiting areas from the organization's projects/activities (20 points)
 - outcome of the projects/activities (10 points)
- 4.2 The committee invited representatives from the three nominated NGOs/CSOs to present their works in RDPE to the committee as references for the final selection.

The committee has finally selected "The Promotion of Human Resources for Community Development" (The Kwaе Robom-Siyad Development Project) as the representative of Thai NGOs/CSOs to receive the 2015 ASEAN RDPE Leadership Awards in Lao PDR.

5. Ministry of Interior has notified the result of NGOs/CSOs selection and sent the information of The Promotion of Human Resources for Community Development (The Kwaе Robom-Siyad Development Project) to the ASEAN Secretariat to proceed to the next process.



Viet Nam

Contact Details of the Nominated NGO

- **Name of Nominated NGO:**
The Centre For Sustainable Rural Development (SRD)

- **Focal Point of the NGO:**

Name : Mrs. Vu Thi Bich Hop
Position : Executive Director
Address : No 56, lane 19/9, Kim Dong street,
Hoang Mai district, Hanoi, Vietnam
Phone : + 84 439436676
Fax : + 84 439436649
Email(s) : info@srd.org.vn
Website of the NGO : www.srd.org.vn

Organisational Profile

- **Date and year of establishment:**
March, 2006
- **Background of establishment:**
SRD inherited 28 years of experience from the International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity (CIDSE) in Vietnam, an international NGO that delivered successful development projects from 1975-2005.
With the formation of SRD, CIDSE has realized its ultimate goal of nationalizing its local development activities.
SRD was granted establishment by the Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations (VUSTA) number 281/QD-LHH on 21 March 2006 and an operational permit from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE) on 30 March 2006.
- **Vision / mission :**
 - **Vision:** People in rural communities are empowered to sustainably manage their own livelihood systems in an equal and compassionate society.
 - **Mission:** SRD is foremost a professional Vietnamese development agency that supports poor rural communities to



adapt to the changing environment and sustainably manage their own livelihoods. Its success is underpinned by a holistic approach to development that ranges from grassroots capacity building to international advocacy.

- **Our values:**
Ownership, Accountability/ Transparency, Sharing and Learning, Results/ Impacts, Participation
- **Number of permanent staff :**
28 person
- **Programmes / areas of work:**
Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihood, Climate Change, FLEGT/ REDD, Networking and Advocacy.
- **Achievements :**
 - Certificate of Merit from Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for "SRD's contributions to the development of socialism and the protection of country" dated 19 January 2015;
 - Certificate of Merit for "Outstanding achievements to the alleviation of poverty, environment protection and the contributions to the development of VUSTA", given by Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations dated 6 November 2014;
 - Certificate of recognition "SRD is one of the best organizations in the implementation of better transparency, accountability and resource mobilization", in the framework of the NGO Award in 2014, co-organized by the Research Centre for Management Sustainable Development (MSD) in cooperation with the Resource Alliance, which funded by Irish Aid and the Rockefeller Foundation, dated 20/06/2014.
 - Certificate of Merit for "Outstanding contributions in support of People with disabilities in Gio Linh district, Quang Tri province", given by People's Committee of Gio Linh district, Quang Tri province, dated 23 March 2015.
 - Certificate of Merit for "Outstanding contributions in support of community development to respond to natural disasters and climate change in Thua Thien Hue" , given by People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue province, dated 27 June 2013.



- Certificate of Merit for "Outstanding contributions to the supporting communities on risk reduction alleviation of poverty of Yen Bai province", given by People's Committee of Yen Bai Province dated 21 March 2012;
- Certificate of Merit from the Ministry of Science and Technology of Vietnam on the "Centre for Sustainable Rural Development has notable achievements in scientific and technology activities " dated 12 December 2012.
- Certificate of Merit for "Outstanding contributions to the development and preservation of indigenous medicinal plant resources in the province of Yen Bai", given by Traditional Medicine Association of Yen Bai Province dated 1 August 2012;
- Second prize – Good practise award for the project of "Traditional community health care for ethnic minorities in the Northern region of Vietnam" at the Women Rio+ 20 Summit (Rio de Janeiro), dated 21 June 2012;
- Certificate of Merit for "Outstanding contributions to the alleviation of poverty of Yen Bai province", given by People's Committee of Yen Bai Province dated 21 March 2012;
- Certificate of Merit for "Outstanding contributions to the development of VUSTA in the period of 2006-2010", given by Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations dated 17 February 2011;
- Certificate of Merit for "Outstanding contributions to the development of VUSTA", given by Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations dated 29 December 2008;
- **Other information**

Since its establishment in 2006, SRD has carried out nearly 40 major projects and 12 researches/ small projects with a total budget of more than 7 million US dollars. Those projects were/ have been implemented in the provinces of Ha Noi, Phu Tho, Hoa Binh, Thai Nguyen, Yen Bai, Bac Kan, Dien Bien, Son La, Lao Cai, Nam Dinh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, with the number of direct beneficiaries are nearly 110,000 people and indirect beneficiaries are 120,000 people.

Description of Milestone Project(s)

a. Vietnamese NGOs Toward ethnic minority communities livelihoods in northern mountains areas

- **Time of implementation:**
Jul 2011 – June 2014
- **Location:**
6 communes (Tan Son, Na Meo; Tam Thanh, Vo Mieu; Phuc Luong and Quan Tru) in four districts of three provinces of Hoa Binh, Phu Tho and Thai Nguyen
- **Objectives**
Community–Based organisations (CBOs) and Networks support ethnic people, especially the poor and ethnic women, to improve their livelihoods and participate in local governance in six communes, four districts, and three Northern Mountainous Area provinces of Vietnam.
 - **Objective 1.** CBOs' capacity improved to analyse, adapt to and solve their problems and mobilize local resources in local governance in order to have better impacts on livelihood of ethnic people.
 - **Objective 2.** CBOs' capacity strengthened to develop sustainable livelihood and potential local products in agro-forestry production by using value chain approach.
 - **Objective 3.** The linkage and cooperation among CBOs of ethnic people improved to better livelihood and local governance.
 - **Objective 4.** The project's results documented to support ethnic people practising their rights in poverty reduction and local governance through raising awareness, strengthening cooperation of policy-makers, civil society
- **Target groups:**
More than 2,000 poor ethnic households and about 2,000 neighbouring villagers
- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts**
7 new CBOs have been established and two have been strengthened in 6 communes of 3 Northern provinces of Viet Nam, with a total of 399 members by June 2014, being 69% of which ethnic people. Support and development of CBOs



have taken evident positive impacts such as new knowledge and livelihood activities which are environmentally sustainable and have been integrated into Commune Social Economic Development Plans (SEDP)

- All CBO members have increased their yearly incomes because of project support. The profits vary widely among activities. Dry tea and potatoes cultivations are the activities which provide higher profits for the beneficiaries (minimum 150 million VND year -dry tea- and 44 million VND year –potatoes- per hectare), but require higher capital (over 25 million VND per hectare). Raising pig is the activity with higher profit among those activities which investment can be lower than 15 million/year.
- 2 new viable cultivations have been introduced in two communes: Nà Mèo and Đực Lương;
- Based on field data (see section 3.3.2 *Efficiency in relation to project objectives*), the project has contributed to decrease the food shortage period to 55.2% on average among CBOs members;
- Cross visits and study trips on organic microbiological composted products, organic fertilizer and vermin culture (“red worm activity”) have been widely promoted among beneficiaries. These issues are pioneers approaches for beneficiaries. A significant impact cannot be measured yet as these activities were implemented since the second half of 2013 and any potential impact is not visible yet.

b. Taking a value chain approach to improving rural livelihoods in the context of natural disasters and climate change in Ha Tinh province, Vietnam

- **Time of implementation:**
Jan 2012 – Dec 2014
- **Location:**
Ha Tinh
- **Objectives:**
 - Improve livelihood capacity and market accessibility of farmers and women through value chain approach.



- Improve capacity in natural disaster risk management and climate change adaptation for local people, women and local officials to ensure their life, health and living standards.
- Promote the project's progress and advocate the good models and methodologies of the project to local authority through information dissemination, sharing and learning, networking and documentation
- **Target groups:**
 - 2,500 people (50% of women) in project villages; All of households, especially poor households, singer women households and households with female heads in 6 villages of 3 communes;
 - All members of FCSP teams in project villages, communes and district; Leaders and staff of mass associations;
 - Local authorities and staff at commune, district levels and other stake-holders
- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**
 - Farmer's and women's skills and knowledge in adding value to their product will be improved.
 - Market participation and accessibility of farmers, especially women in the chain will be increased.
 - Value chain approach will be integrated in to activities of local authorities in district and commune level.
 - Skills in natural disaster risk management and climate change adaptation of the local officials will be improved to help local people in mitigating damages from natural disaster and climate change.
 - Awareness on natural disaster risk mitigation and climate change adaptation of the local people, including women will be strengthened to actively cope with disasters and climate change.
 - Climate change adaptation models in agriculture production will be piloted and good models will be replicated by local authorities in district and commune level.

- Project's information disseminated to farmers, women, local authorities and other related stakeholders.
- Project's information shared and exchanged with relevant networks and agents.
- The project's methodologies and best models will be documented and disseminated for local socio- economic development plan preparation.

c. Participatory Land Use and Management – PLUM in Thai Nguyen and Phu Tho

- **Time of implementation:** Oct 2013 – Sep 2016
- **Location:**
 - 4 villages of Tram Than and Bao Thanh communes, Phu Ninh district, Phu Tho province.
 - 7 villages of Yen Lac, Dong Dat, On Luong communes, Phu Luong district, Thai Nguyen province.
- **Objectives:**
 - Protective forest management through PLUM approach.
 - Sustainable livelihood improvement through Value Chain approach.
 - Learning, sharing and documentation of the “Improving rural livelihoods and sustainable forest management through PLUM & value chain approaches” model.
- **Target groups:**
 - 716 households in project villages (50% females);
 - All other households living in the communes of the project (especially poor families or women);
 - Local Forest Rangers, Farmer and Women associations;
 - Governmental officers in district and commune level and other concerned parties.
- **Outputs/outcomes/impacts:**
 - Reduce illegal wood exploitation in protective forest;
 - Increase the socialization of protective forest management to all people and community;
 - Province and district have issued suitable policies and relevant mechanisms to support people in protective forest management.



- Increase number of sustainable and effective Farmer Interested Groups in Phu Tho;
- Identify number of livelihood models in Thai Nguyen through applying the value chain approach to help increase the income of people;
- Increase income of people by at least 20 – 30% from livelihood models;
- Decrease the amount of poor ethnic minority households.
- Create one handbook about the model referred to as “Improving rural livelihood and sustainable forest management through PLUM and VC approaches”.
- Increase number of community representatives participating in forums/consultation workshops about protective forest management;
- Local authority acknowledges the benefits of the project and will apply this model to other communes in the district.

Photo(s), Video(s) and other Documentation(s) of Projects

Not Available



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